1693

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

During the REIGNS of

King WILLIAM AND Queen MARY, || Queen ANNE AND King GEORGE I.

BEING THE

Sequel of the Reigns of the *STUARTS.*

THE

Matter has been Collected from many Curious MANUSCRIPTS, and the moſt rare Printed TRACTS.

IT CONTAINS

A very exact Account of the DEBATES in PARLIAMENT, and ſhort Extracts of the moſt Remarkable Political PIECES within this Compaſs of TIME.

The whole is in Proſecution of the AUTHOR's FIRST SCHEME to ſet the Dark and Pernicious Deſigns of the Enemies to our preſent Happy CONSTITUTION, in a FAIR and FULL Light.

To which is prefix'd,

A Large VINDICATION of the AUTHOR againſt the Groundleſs CHARGE of PARTIALITY.

PROVING,

That the Reverend DOCTORS, and others who charg'd him with it, are themſelves, of all Men, the moſt PARTIAL.

By Mr. *OLDMIXON.*

LONDON:

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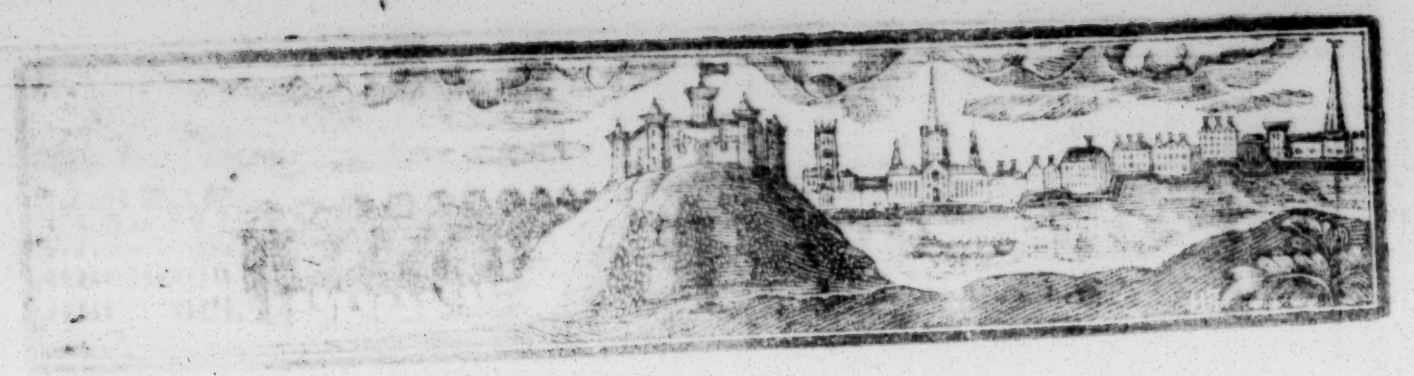

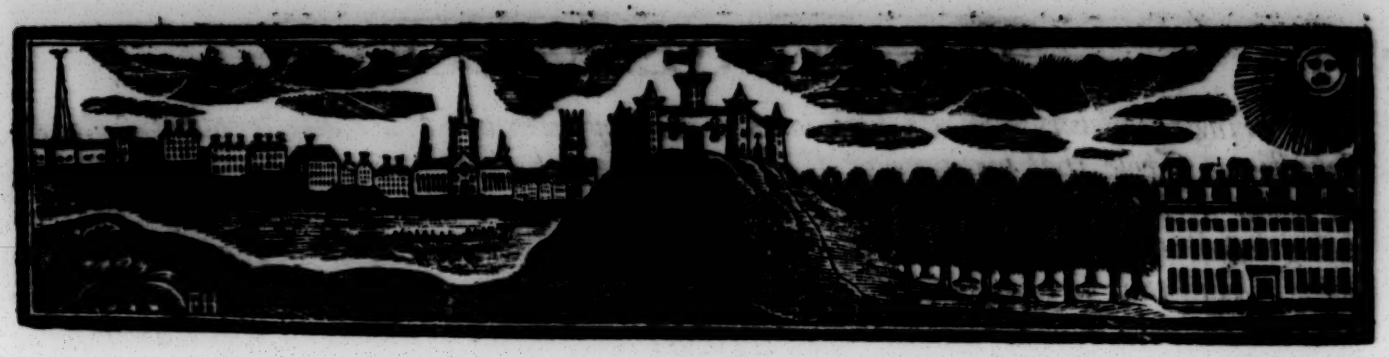

THE PREFACE.

THE Mind of Man is certainly capable of no greater Pleaſure than what it takes in the Accompliſhment of ſome good Work, upon which it was much ſet. This would be my Caſe, was it not for the Apprehenſions I am under of the Treatment I may meet with from Prejudice and Faction, Bigotry and Ignorance, which miſlead ſo many in theſe our Days, that an Author has little ſure Ground to tread upon.

This Conſideration, and the Recency of the Facts, beſides particular Diſcouragements, which the Publick not being concern'd in, ought not to be troubled with, would have deterr'd any one from this Undertaking, who had it not ſo much at Heart as this Hiſtorian, whom nothing could deter in Proſecution of a Deſign, from which he thought his Country might receive ſome Benefit, both now and hereafter: For that that was his principal View, will appear to all who know and conſider the Difficulties he had to encounter from Indiſpoſition, Vexation, &c. and the little Advantage that is made of ſuch large and laborious Productions, when they are left to make their own way in the World.

To the Knowing and Candid, his Deſign will appear generous, profitable, and even neceſſary; by others it will be cenſur'd as raſh, vain and partial. The laſt Branch of this Charge has been mightily exaggerated, with Reference to the Reigns of the Stuarts, by the Enemies of our preſent happy Conſtitution, founded on the Revolution, and ſupported by the Proteſtant Succeſſion, who could not but have it in Abhorrence, it being to expoſe their wicked, ſeditious and rebellious Principles and Practices, that they may be guarded againſt for the future. Now, how was it poſſible to expoſe them, without relating the Actions, and naming the Agents; and was that poſſible without a Charge of Partiality? No, it never was, and never will be done. Perſons touch'd by it, will eternally rail at thoſe that touch them as Partial, let the Relation of their Actions be never ſo juſt. There is not an ugly Fellow in the World, as much as he is enamour'd with himſelf otherwiſe, who is delighted with his own Picture, and who will not take it as an Affront to have it held up to his Face by one he does not love.

Can the Principles and Practices of the Faction be expos'd without the Uſe of proper Terms? Can we treat of them while they were diſtreſſing King William in all the Parts of his Reign, or when they were publiſhing High-Church Memorials in Queen Anne's, or of her Miniſtry, in her four laſt Years, with Moderation and Decorum? Can one, I ſay, treat of thoſe Miniſters, the Chief of whom have been impeach'd and attainted for High-Treaſon, without uſing the Language of the Law, and calling them Traytors and Criminals? Can any one treat of the Utrecht Peace, ſo often and ſo ſolemnly declar'd by the Legiſlature to be treacherous, ſcandalous, and ignominious, without leaving the Marks of Treachery, Scandal and Ignominy on the Negotiators of it, their Supporters and Adherents? Is it to be partial to ſay, what both Houſes of Parliament have ſaid in Votes and Addreſſes? Can ſuch evil Miniſters and Councellors be ſpoken of in the Stile of Panegyrick? In a word, is Hiſtory the only Place where Flattery ceaſes to be a Vice, and Sincerity a Virtue; where Fact is to give way to Ceremony, and Truth to Complaiſance? Are all theſe Things apparently abſurd and ridiculous? Let thoſe that raſhly cenſure the Author as Partial, conſider how much the Character of unjuſt will be improv'd by Abſurdity and Ridiculouſneſs. Thoſe that are unacquainted with the Nature and Privilege of Hiſtory, and yet paſs that Cenſure upon

him, bring themſelves into an odd Dilemma, having nothing but Ignorance to plead for their Injuſtice. Thoſe that know more of the Matter, and yet abuſe him with the ſame Cenſure, do it out of Reſentment and Malice, and are better to be born with by him, their Hatred being leſs directed againſt him, than againſt the Conſtitution which he has endeavour'd to ſerve: And that he has ſo done, in their Opinion, is prov'd by the Bitterneſs and Continuance of their Animoſity; of which he was ſufficiently appriz'd before he undertook this Labour, and had ſuffer'd ſufficiently by it, for his Secret Hiſtory of *Europe*, his Critical Hiſtories, his Remarks upon *Clarendon*, cum multis aliis.

If any, though a few, of the Well-affected have given into this injurious Clamour, 'tis in them as ungenerous, not to ſay ungrateful, as unjuſt; becauſe they cannot but be ſenſible of the Honeſty of his Intention; to which they bore their Teſtimony, by the favourable Reception the laſt-mention'd Treatiſes met with from them. And as the Clamourers have not been able, in four or five Years Time, to fix one Falſhood on his Hiſtory, even in the Facts that bear hardeſt upon their Friends, methinks they ſhould have conſider'd that the Facts being true, 'tis Truth *that is* Partial, *and not the Hiſtorian.*

Should not the following Reflections have firſt offer'd themſelves to ingenuous and well-affected Minds.

Nothing in the World is plainer, than that the Conſtitution contains the whole, is the General in which every Particular is equally concern'd, according to his Station. To vindicate this, is every one's Duty, and 'tis Nonſenſe to ſay a Man can be Partial *to the* whole. *The* Factious, *whether* Diſaffected *or Diſguſted, who divide themſelves from it, who ſet up* Particular Intereſts *in Oppoſition to the* General, *are the only* Partial; *and only thoſe, and ſuch as they have deluded, condemn the Hiſtorian for Partiality, and that, as has been obſerv'd, without one Inſtance of Falſity in his Hiſtory, the Folly and Iniquity of which will further appear, by conſidering, it is impoſſible to write a Hiſtory in a Country divided into Parties, without incurring the Reproach of being Partial by one Side or another. Whatever Good, and whatever Evil is ſaid of Perſons in the oppoſite Party, will neceſſarily have that Blemiſh in the Judgment of thoſe on the other Side: What then has the Hiſtorian to do, but to ſeek after the Truth, to relate it, and then let it touch where it will, to be in no Pain about it?*

It has been ſaid he ought to relate Things nakedly, and not cloath them with Reflections. That would be to do what no Hiſtorian ever did before, or ever will do. For as ſoon as he ſinks into that low Manner, he ceaſes to be an Hiſtorian, and becomes a Journaliſt, *or* Gazetteer; *and even* Gazettes *and* Journals, *thoſe dry and barren Pieces, would in a Country divided into Parties, be ſtill liable to Exception, on Account of Partiality. The* London *and* Paris Gazettes, *when the* London Gazette *contain'd Facts as well as the* Paris, *were Partial in the Opinion of the* Engliſh *and* French, *the* Engliſhman *judging of the* Paris, *and the* Frenchman *of the* London Gazette. Whitlock's *Memorials containing Facts as they happen'd from Day to Day, without one Word of Reflection, were many Years kept in Manuſcript, becauſe the Courtiers thought them too Partial to be printed: And when the Earl of* Angleſey *undertook the publiſhing of them, he was forc'd to leave out many Paſſages that bore hard on King* Charles *the Firſt, and his Government, becauſe, though true, they were in Favour of the Parliament, which the Cavaliers term'd being Partial to the Roundheads.* Rapin, *who took as much Care as ever Hiſtorian did, to ſteer in the midway between the Rocks on both Sides, Whig and Tory, has yet miſcarry'd. If the High-Church Criticks have not miſcarry'd themſelves, and fallen into the Gulph of Partiality. I ſay nothing of the Hiſtory of the Rebellion, and* Echard's *Hiſtory, the latter being only a poor Copy of the former, and the former ſo notoriouſly Partial, beyond all other Hiſtories, that there is not one Fact in the ſeveral Volumes on the Side of the Parliament, but is diſtinguiſh'd more by its Partiality, than by any other Quality, good or bad.*

The Abſurdity as well as the Abuſe in the Charge brought againſt the Writer of this Hiſtory, is the more iniquitous and provoking; for that thoſe that bring it are themſelves, of all Men, the moſt Partial. Will any one pretend that the late Biſhop Atterbury, Zachary Gray, Bevil Higgons, Earberry, *and the whole Tribe of Weekly Miſcellany-Men are impartial and unbiaſs'd; or that he is too mean to be nam'd, a late Voluminous Collector of Hiſtorical Rubbiſh, who has labour'd to waſh the Blackmore White, and make the Cauſe of the Cavaliers and Tories, that of Religion and Law, is without Side or Biaſs? Yet from thoſe, and other ſuch foul Streams, have flow'd the Torrents of Reproach, with which they have vainly endeavour'd to overwhelm this Author, for ſpeaking the Truth of both Friends and Enemies to our Conſtitution.*

Some, though very unreaſonably, may expect that I ſhould add ſomething here to the Information I receiv'd from Mr. Ducket, *relating to the Management of the* Chriſt-Church Men, *in the Editing of the* Hiſtory *of the* Rebellion, *as they call it: But as I know*

know no more of the Matter than what I had from Mr. Ducket, *in the Contents of the Letter he ſent me to be printed, and was printed in my Preface to the* Reigns of *the* Stuarts; *and that Gentleman having been dead two or three Years, I can know no more of it; I muſt therefore leave it where he left it, and bear patiently the Load of Abuſe and Scandal, which Dr.* W——r, *and other ſuch Doctors, have caſt upon me, without Regard to Truth or Decency, for what another Man ſaid, and that too, after he was in his Grave, and could ſay nothing for himſelf. 'Tis conjuring Work to enter into the Particulars of Alterations, without collating the Original Manuſcript with the printed Copy, which I have had no Opportunity to do, and I dare ſay never ſhall, for Reaſons too obvious to need Explanation.*

But the great Objection to their Hiſtory, lies not in Mr. Ducket's, *or any other Alterations made in it; if it is full of Falſhood and Miſrepreſentation, as I have prov'd by innumerable Inſtances in the* Critical Hiſtories, *and* Clarendon *and* Whitlock compar'd, *What matters who was the Author? Is that an Honour to be conteſted? I own it is incumbent on me to make good that Charge, which I am, and ſhall always be ready to do; and to give as many more Inſtances, when call'd upon: Without it, I muſt leave that too, where it is left: The Returns I have met with for the Pains I have already taken, being by no Means anſwerable to the Labour, Honeſty and Uſefulneſs of my Deſign. What I have ſuffer'd, and do daily ſuffer, from the Enemies to the Conſtitution, all the World know: But they know not what I have ſuffer'd from ſome of its Friends, and I am not at preſent fond of letting them into that Secret. Such Diſputes, with the Weight of a ſtrong turbulent Party againſt you, are not to be ſupported by Truth only, and Argument. Mr.* Pierce *of* Exeter, *wrote me, when I conſulted him about the Firſt* Critical Hiſtory; I ſhould be miſtaken, if I expected to be well us'd by the Whigs, becauſe the Tories us'd me ill, *or Words to that Effect; they are in the Body of this Book. But my Zeal for the Cauſe, has born me thus far through all Oppoſition, and no ill Uſage has made me out of Love with it, however it may deaden one, in Efforts of this Kind, as much as I have ſtill to ſay of the* Chriſt-Church Chronicle. *I am not the only Writer that has charg'd it with Miſrepreſentation and Falſhood; the beſt Judges of our Times, Mr.* Manwaring, *Lord* Lanſdown, *Mr.* Rapin Thoyras, *and others, have done the ſame, and have been anſwered the wiſeſt way the Reverend Doctors have for it, with Silence. The Admirers of that Work, who can give any Reaſon for what they admire, have but one Thing to urge in its Praiſe, and that is the beautiful Pictures, which are all out of Nature and Character in Hiſtory, as will be ſeen preſently.*

The Reverend Doctors, as I have obſerv'd, have contented themſelves to leave their Hiſtory under ſo deplorable a Charge, without making the leaſt Attempt to clear it of it, well knowing it would be a Rock on which they would undoubtedly ſplit. They have not only had that Diſregard of juſt Cenſure, with Reſpect to this Hiſtorian, but to every one that has objected to the Truth of their Hiſtory, whether Abroad or at Home. Monſieur Rapin *has given many Proofs of the Miſrepreſentations and Falſities in it. The Lord* Lanſdown *has done the ſame in what relates to General* Monk, *and Sir* Richard Granville. *Mr.* Manwaring *and Dr.* Calamy, *have expos'd the like Infirmities in it; but the Reverend Doctors are ſilent in this, the moſt important of all Hiſtorical Caſes. And their Chiefs, and they within Doors, and without, in Pulpits, and in Roſtrums, have vainly imagin'd that their Hiſtory would ſupport it ſelf againſt every Body, and every Thing, purely by the very Quality, which is the moſt vicious in Hiſtory, the falſe, but beautiful Colouring in the Pictures; though the Paint in the Face of a* Lais, *has as much Beauty and Nature in it. They have been told this again and again, but either will not, or what, out of Charity, I rather incline to believe, do not underſtand it. However, they fancy they have demoliſh'd this Hiſtorian in as great a Degree, as he and others have demoliſhed their Hiſtory. But a little to improve their Judgment in ſuch Things, let us repeat what was ſaid of it by* Arthur Manwaring, *Eſq; a Pupil of Dr.* Smalridge, *at* Chriſt-Church, * There was once a Hiſtory ſo famous among the *Grecians*, that the greateſt Orator they had, writ it over Eight Times. I wiſh all our *Engliſh* Orators, that are ſo fond of our Hiſtory of the *Rebellion*, would reſolve, for their Improvement, to write it over as often. And that they may ſtill like it better hereafter, adviſe them no longer to call it a Hiſtory, which it no way reſembles, but give it the more agreeable Title, of *Faults on both Sides, a mean Pamphlet, ſo call'd, which then made a great Noiſe, on Account of its being ſuppos'd to be written by Direction of Mr.* Robert Harley, *by one* Clements, *a* New-England *Jobber, to carry on a very bad Cauſe. Mr.* Manwaring *was, in the Opinion of the beſt Judges, the greateſt Critick of his Time in polite Literature; but of him theſe Doctors take no Notice. And this Neglect of theirs has been, of all Things, the main Reaſon of the languiſhing, irrecoverable Condition to which their Hiſtory is now reduc'd: For Men in Sobriety of Thinking, can have no Conception that Perſons ſo much concern'd in that Book, as to have the Property of it, as an ineſtimable Treaſure, would ſo far neglect their own In-*

* Medley VI.

tereſt, whatever they might do by their Reputation, as to be quiet under ſo many Provocations; and to have nothing to ſay for their Book, againſt ſo many Charges of Falſities and Miſrepreſentations, if they really had a Word to ſay: Which being the Caſe, this Author can have no Reaſon to ſet a greater Value upon it, than they do themſelves, or to be at any more Trouble about it.

Some Readers, no Enemies to our preſent happy Settlement, nor to the Author, for endeavouring to ſerve it, have, however, excepted againſt the Reigns *of the* Stuarts, *on Account of the Critical Remarks in it. This is for want of conſidering, that there had been no Need of his Hiſtory of* England, *if that of the* Rebellion, *and Archdeacon* Echard's *Hiſtory had been true; and that his main Buſineſs was to prove them falſe, to prevent their impoſing on Poſterity, as for a Time they impos'd on the Age we live in: And his Succeſs in that Attempt having anſwer'd, beyond Expectation, the End he propos'd, methinks it deſerves other Returns than thoſe Readers have made him. While the Hiſtory of the* Rebellion, *and Mr.* Echard's, *were doing the intended Miſchief, ſubverting* Revolution *Principles, and weakening the Foundation of our Liberties, Spiritual and Temporal, to the great endangering of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which all good* Britons *had moſt at Heart, What would they not have given for a ſure Hope of ſeeing thoſe two Hiſtories in their preſent lamentable Circumſtances, the one perfectly dead, and the other in ſo languiſhing a Condition, that the moſt ſanguine of this Hiſtorian's Enemies, are almoſt aſham'd to make Uſe of it as an Authority? Theſe Chronicles could not have been reduc'd to this pitious Plight, without expoſing their Errors, voluntary and involuntary: And by doing ſo in the Reigns of the* Stuarts, *the Author incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of a Party, that were never diſtinguiſh'd by a forgiving Temper, and the Cenſure even of ſome, that wiſh'd the Thing done, but were afraid of doing Juſtice to him that did it, looking, as narrow Minds always do, on Gratitude, as too expenſive a Virtue. There are few Critical Remarks in the following Hiſtory; which prove that the Author did not run into them in the former out of Wantonneſs or Ill-Nature, but to render his own Work uſeful, by proving the others to be pernicious. He is more ſenſible, than ever, of the Difficulty and Danger of relating Events, ſo Recent as the Three laſt Reigns; which are not only within his own Memory, but the Memory of many, into whoſe Hands his Hiſtory may fall; and as People do remember the ſame Thing, as well as conceive, in a different Manner from one another, occaſion'd by the Diſtance of Time, and the different Lights they were ſeen in; ſo the Author runs great Hazard of being thought in the Wrong by every one that is in the Wrong himſelf; which will turn the Odds againſt him ſo much, that his Diſcretion will be call'd in Queſtion, for throwing his Reputation, be it what it will, into ſuch a Lottery. But Zeal and Diſcretion are as contrary Elements as Fire and Water; and when the Cauſe is good, to be zealous in it, is a Duty, the Performance of which is more to a Man's Honour, than his being diſcreet, though probably it may not be ſo much for his Intereſt; which being now the firſt Principle, all other Principles ſhould give way to it, in the Opinion of the wiſe ones.*

This Work was writ to pleaſe thoſe that think their own Intereſt is not ſeparate from that of the Publick, and are deſirous to have the Liberty and Bleſſings they enjoy in the Government of the Proteſtant Line, tranſmitted down to their lateſt Poſterity, thoſe that abhor the Spirit of Perſecution and Oppreſſion; and that being eaſy themſelves, under the beſt Government in the World, endeavour to make that Government eaſy, in Return for the Happineſs and Security that are deriv'd to them from it, thoſe that being ſenſible of the Miſeries this Kingdom ſuffer'd from the Reſtoration *to the* Revolution, *by the Betrayers of their Liberties, are ſollicitous to prevent its falling again into the ſame Calamities, by truſting the ſame Sort of Men, or ſuch as join with them, whether out of Weakneſs or Diſguſt. That they may be known, the Reader will, in this Volume, ſee how faithfully they purſue the Meaſures of the* Abhorrers, Addreſſers, Decree *and* Quo-warranto *Men,* Penaliſts, *&c. in the Reigns of King* Charles *and King* James II. *How they plotted and labour'd to undo all that had been done, upon the Abdication of King* James; *to diſturb, diſtreſs and deſtroy King* William; *to hinder the reducing the exorbitant Power of* France, *and to ruin the Confederacy; to weaken the Proteſtant Intereſt by* Schiſm *Bills; and Occaſional Bills; to prevent the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and impoſe a Popiſh Pretender upon theſe Kingdoms; how, ſince that was found Impracticable, they have not only calumniated and inſulted the Sovereign on the Throne, and his moſt wiſe and faithful Miniſters, but have broken out into open Rebellion; and even after Suppreſſion and Pardon, have with unparallel'd Obſtinacy and Inſolence, continu'd their Factious, and treaſonable Practices againſt their Rightful and Lawful King, and the moſt Mild and Equal Adminiſtration. Theſe are the Men, and theſe the Deſigns, which this Hiſtory was written to expoſe: And if to do ſo is to be Partial, the Hiſtorian's Partiality is continu'd in theſe Reigns; and he is willing, and even proud to ſuffer under this Cenſure with the greateſt Patriots in the Legiſlature, and even with the Laws which condemn'd the Guilty.*

As

As to the Memoirs from whence he took his Facts, many of them are in ſo many Hands, that 'tis needleſs to Particularize them. Why he has made ſo much, or ſo cloſe Uſe of ſome of them, will be obvious to every judicious Reader. Though he was by no Means in Love with the Writers Talents and Manner, yet when he knew, or had Reaſon to believe what they wrote was true, he follow'd them to the Letter, to make them accountable to thoſe that have Power to call them to Account: A very great Shame to Liberty, and Publick Spirit, as well as a ſhameful Reſtraint to Hiſtorians, who keeping to Truth and Decency, ought to have nothing to fear from Power and Privilege.

There is no want of Helps to furniſh Materials for ſeveral Folio's, *during this Period only. The* Ancients, Grecians *and* Romans, *could have no ſuch Advantage in writing Hiſtory, the Preſs having ſupply'd the Moderns with more Store of Matter for a Month, than their* Regiſters *and* Faſti *could do for Years. The greateſt Difficulty an Hiſtorian has in writing of our own Times, is to throw Aſide, with Judgment, what the Publick Papers offer to him, and preſerve nothing but what is Curious and Memorable. The Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *and, in a great Meaſure, the Reigns of Queen* Anne *and King* George, *muſt be taken from* Gazettes, Mercuries *and* Votes, *which with* Pamphlets *and Occaſional Papers, make perhaps ſome Thouſands of Sheets; and how to bring the* Pith *of them into a Hundred or Two, is a harder Task than the forming a Story of the like Extent by a quick Invention. The Reign of Queen* Anne, *written by the* Annaliſt, *contains more Sheets than all theſe Three Reigns. And to reduce them into ſo little Compaſs, and yet not to ſeem to want Room or Perſpicuity, is a Labour which rather deſerves the Reader's Indulgence than Severity; and of which few can be ſenſible that have not made the Experiment.*

The Author ſaid in his Propoſals, that he had not only made Uſe of the moſt rare Prints, but of ſeveral Manuſcripts; his Work will vouch for him that they were not Words of Courſe, it will be viſible in all the Parts of it: And this will give it ſo great Advantage over all Attempts of this Kind, that there's no Occaſion of his entring into Competition with any about it. If he had had no Materials but the Common Prints and News-Papers, and had known no more of the Matter than a Foreigner could, he ſhould have thought it a vain and mean Undertaking. If the Criticks are in the Right, who give their Judgment that Hiſtory ſhould be written in the Capital of the Province or Kingdom it treats of, it will be thought monſtrous in People to receive one writ in another Country, at the ſame Time that one more copious is offer'd them at Home. Is it conſiſtent with common Senſe, to imagine a Stranger can, from Tranſlations of News-Papers, give true and clear Lights into Facts, and the Cauſes of them, at Two or Three Hundred Miles Diſtance from the Scene of Action? But there's ſtill a greater Advantage which an Hiſtorian may pretend to that writes on the Spot, and liv'd at the Time when the Events happen'd; and that is the Help of a good Memory, which in moſt Caſes will preſerve ſome Circumſtances omitted by common Collectors, that make them in a manner new. This will appear evident beyond Doubt, to any one that will compare the latter Part of the Reigns of the Stuarts, *with the Reigns of King* Charles *and King* James II. *in* Rapin. *And the Difference between this Hiſtory and the Continuation of* Rapin's *will be ſo great, on Account of the Hiſtorian's better Acquaintance with Perſons and Things, during this Period, that excepting Names and Dates, there will be little Agreement in the Narration: The Reader may make the Compariſon, if he thinks it worth his while, which the Author cannot do.*

'Tis a pretty general, but miſtaken Opinion, that no Perſons can write Hiſtory ſo well, as thoſe that are the Subject of it; and that none ſhould relate Facts, but thoſe that were concern'd in them, an abſurd and ridiculous Imagination; not only becauſe it is impoſſible that any one Man's Knowledge ſhould ſupply him with all Facts, but becauſe 'tis hardly poſſible for one of thoſe illuſtrious Politicians, qualify'd for ſuch a Work, to avoid repreſenting Things in the Light which ſerves him beſt in the Decoration of his own Character. And ſuch Political Hiſtorians will certainly, out of Diſcretion or Decency, conceal, on many Occaſions, as much as they diſcover. And as they muſt write out of Vanity, rather than Ambition or Zeal, their Writing will conſequently be full of that eternel Moy, *condemn'd in the* French *Memoirs by the late Earl of* Shaftsbury, *in his* Charecteriſticks. *The greateſt Man of the* Romans, Julius Cæſar, *is not free from the Cenſure of this* Foible *in his Commentaries. The Earl of* Angleſey *ſays of them, in his Preface to* Whitlock, *Julius Cæſar* deals not *bona fide* in his Story; he takes no Notice of his Scuffle with *Metellus* about the Sacred Treaſure; and whereſoever his Prudence or his Juſtice might be arraign'd, all is ſlur'd over in Silence, *To which let us add, his concealing his being beaten by the* Britons, *who according to ſome* Roman Wits, *ſaw* nothing of him but his Back. *And as one cannot hope to ſee a greater Genius than* Cæſar *engag'd in ſuch an Undertaking, one may be ſure that thoſe that write their own Memoirs, will remember themſelves more than any Thing elſe, and ſo 'tis a vain Imagination, that only Stateſmen ſhould relate Affairs of State. Monſieur* de Thou *was a Stateſman*

man in an Eminent Degree; and his Hiſtory of his own Times was written with a Religious Regard to Truth, in the main of the Story; yet Lord Angleſey, *before-mention'd, after a very great Critick, ſays, there is in it* many Things Falſe and Scandalous, *; which only proves that Hiſtory, like other human Productions, bears the grand Mark of Human Nature, the want of Perfection. And if this Hiſtorian has done his beſt, with the like Regard to Veracity, he need not fear but his Performance will meet with the like Reception from Able and Equal Judges.*

As difficult as it really is to write Hiſtory, there's no Part of Literature which, in the vulgar Opinion, may be more eaſily and freely judg'd of. We have elſewhere explain'd what is meant by the Vulgar, who think, that it is only to Tell; *and every one that hears a Tale, cannot conceive there's any ſuch Difficulty in telling it. But it is the Hiſtorian's Duty not only to relate Events, but ſo to relate them, as to let thoſe that read his Work into the Characters of Perſons. He ſhould ſo circumſtantiate and explain both Perſons and Things, as that his Readers may think they are living with, and ſeeing the Things and Perſons he treats of; which this Hiſtorian has all along done, and made it a Point which he has always had in View; though meer* Tellers *either know not this, or are at no Pains about it.*

It is impoſſible, and indeed unneceſſary to obſerve the regular Order of Time in the Hiſtory of Actions in many Nations, by Land and by Sea: The doing it is the Form of a Diary, *not of a* Hiſtory. *Errors in Dates may ariſe, from the Difference in the Old and New Stile, and the Computation of the Year from the firſt of* January, *or* Lady-Day; *the laſt an unaccountable Compliance with the Uſage of Lawyers, who are ſo much guided by Cuſtom, that in too many Caſes it ſtands in the Stead of Right and Reaſon.*

In the Reigns of the Stuarts, *I endeavour'd to expoſe the evil and pernicious Counſels and Actions of thoſe Men, who did their utmoſt, after the* Reſtoration, *to deſtroy our Liberties, Spiritual and Temporal. I have ſhewn in this Work, how the ſame Sort of Men have ever ſince the* Revolution, *continued thoſe evil and pernicious Counſels and Actions.*

Every Briton, *well grounded in Revolution Principles, cannot but be ſenſible of the Uſe and Neceſſity of this Undertaking.*

The Uſe of it is in the Inſtruction which goes along with the Example. The ill Conſequences of truſting the Betrayers of the Rights and Privileges of the Nation with the Care of them, are like Buoys and Lights on the Coaſts, which warn Mariners of the Rocks and Shelves where others periſhed before.

The Neceſſity of it is apparent, for that it may be a Means, either to prevent the writing of any ſuch Hiſtories as thoſe I have had ſo much Trouble about, or their doing the Miſchief intended, if they are written.

The Danger of this Period's falling into the like Hands, was not the leaſt Inducement to me in the Performance of this Work: To finiſh which, I poſtpon'd the publiſhing my Hiſtory *of* Chriſtianity, *which has been ready for the Preſs theſe Four Years. I wrote it in the Country, with a ſincere and hearty Deſire that it may anſwer the End in Spirituals, as it is hop'd this Hiſtory of* England *will in Temporals; confirm People in a Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and a Hatred to Superſtition and Tyranny. But this Deſign will be better explain'd by the Title of the Book:* The Hiſtory of *Chriſtianity*; being an Attempt to prove the *Perpetuity* of the *Faith*, and to trace our moſt *Holy Religion*, in its Purity, through all the dark Ages of Popery, to the Reformation; interſpers'd with the *Civil Hiſtory* of the *Roman* and *Greek* Empires, of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. And with Critical Remarks on the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians, as well *Foreign* as *Engliſh*; particularly the Biſhop of *Meaux*, *Dupin*, *Heylin* and *Collier:* In Seven Books.

As this Subject has ſeldom or never fallen into Lay-Hands, it muſt excite Curioſity to ſee how it will come out of them; for though the ſtricteſt Regard has been had to Truth, as will appear by the Authorities made Uſe of, yet certainly this Subject, in this Work, makes a different Figure from what it has hitherto made in all Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories. The Contents of each Book and Chapter, ſhall be printed in the Propoſals, when the Author finds himſelf ſufficiently encourag'd to go on with the Printing it. And on this Occaſion he ought to excuſe himſelf to all thoſe who expected this preſent Hiſtory would have been ſooner publiſhed: Of the Thirty Months ſince he firſt ſet about it, he has been render'd incapable of writing Twelve Months, at leaſt, by ſore and weak Eyes, with which he had not been troubled Twenty Years before, To this may be added two or three ſevere Fits of the Gout, and at laſt ſuch a Hurry of Buſineſs among the Printers, that at Six Houſes, he could not ſometimes get Six Sheets a Week; this has been his main Hindrance for ſeveral Months paſt.

The Reader will obſerve by the Errata, *that they are moſtly Literals, or ſuch Slips as are uſually the Effects of Hurry, and ſhifting Hands; it having been the Misfortune of this Book either to have lain by, or to have been put forward in Haſte.*

THE

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The Rev. Mr. Benj. Stokes *of* Woolwich.
John Ludolph Spellerberg, *Merchant.*
Mr. Samuel Stanton *of* Hackney.
Mr. Peter de Sitter.
Mr. Symon Scatliff.
Mr. Robert Sympſon.

T.

The Hon. Lieutenant General Tatton.
Mr. Tatam *of* Clapham.
Mr. Daniel Taylor *of* Bridport.
Mr. George Tito *of* Pool.
William Tilliard, *Eſq*; 2 *Books.*
Mr. James de la Touche *of* Chelſea.
Mr. Richard Townſhend.
Mr. James Thompſon, *Glover.*
Mr. Henry Themes *of* Graveſend.
The Rev. Mr. John Tren *of* Colcheſter.
The Rev. Mr. David Tweed *of* Cork.

V.

The Rev. Mr. Valentine *of* Epſom.
Mr. Benjamin Viſpen.
Mr. Voice *of* London.
The Rev. Mr. James Upton, *Rector of* Pendomer, Somerſetſhire.
John Vowler *Eſq*; *of* Bellair, Devonſh.
John Venner, *Eſq*; *of* Brentford.
Mr. John Upton, Merchant.

W.

The Rev. Mr. William Wallis.
Thomas Watſon, *Eſq*;
Mr. Edward Wade.
Mr. Thomas Warren *of* Birmingham, *Bookſeller.*
Robert Walter, *Eſq*;
The Rev. Iſaac Wats, *D. D.*
Mr. James Wats.
Mr. Edward Wood.
Stephen Whatley *of* Gray's-Inn, *Gent.*
Mr. Job Williams *of the* Eaſt-India *Houſe.*
Meſſ. Ward *and* Wickſteed, *Bookſellers.*
Mr. Francis Warren.
Mr. Samuel Watkins.
Captain Samuel Weſton.
Mr. William Wellman *of* Blewbury Berks.
Mr. John Wilmot.
The Rev. Mr. Whittear.
Mr. James Willder
Mr. Robert Whitworth *of* Manchester, *Bookſeller.*
The Rev. Mr. William Willets *of* Newcaſtle under Line.
Mr. Robert White.
Mr. Matthew Wilkins.
Mr. John Worsfield *of* Darking.
The Rev. Samuel Wright, *D. D.*
Mr. Richard Wright *of* Winburne, Dorſ.

Y.

The Right Honourable Sir William Yonge, *Baronet, Secretary at War.*
Mr. Thomas Young *of* Pool.

THE

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ERRATA.

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THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

The REIGNS of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Hiſtory of England, *from the* Revolution *to the Reduction of* Ireland.

The Space, Three *Years,* Eight *Months.*

A.D.1688 HAVING ſufficiently explain'd the Deſign and Uſe of this Work in the Preface; I proceed to the Hiſtory, during the Reigns of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY; who having been proclaim'd King and Queen, his Majeſty King *William*, who had the ſole Adminiſtration of the Government veſted in him, did the next day, *February* 14th, make choice of the following Lords and Gentlemen to be of his *Privy-Council.*

King William's *Privy-Council.*

His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark.*
William Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
Thomas Earl of *Danby*, Lord-Preſident of the Council.
Charles Marquis of *Halliſax*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Henry Duke of *Norfolk.*
Charles Marquis of *Winchester.*
Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England.*
William Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold.
Charles Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord-Chamberlain of the Houſhold.
Aubery Earl of *Oxford.*
Charles Earl of *Shrewſbury*, Principal Secretary of State.
William Earl of *Bedford.*
John Earl of *Bath.*
Charles Earl of *Macclesfield.*
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham.*
Thomas Viſc. *Falconberg.*
Francis Viſc. *Newport*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold.
Richard Viſc. *Lumley.*
Henry Lord Biſhop of *London.*
Philip Lord *Wharton.*
Ralph Lord *Montagu.*
Henry Lord *Delamere.*
John Lord *Churchill.*
Mr. *Bentinck*, Groom of the Stole.
Henry Sidney Eſq;
Sir *Robert Howard.*
Sir *Henry Capel.*
Henry Powle Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Edward Ruſſel Eſq;
Hugh Boſcawen Eſq;
To whom were added,
Thomas Wharton Eſq; Comptroller of the Houſhold.
Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain to the King.

A.D.1688

Exception was taken by the Friends to the *Revolution*, at the Earl of *Nottingham*'s being nam'd one of the *Council*, he having ſtrenuouſly oppos'd the Vacancy of the Throne, and perſiſting ſtill in the ſame Sentiments ſo far, that it was queſtion'd, whether he would accept of any Office under the new Government. Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, he was offer'd the *Great Seal*, the Truth of which is

A.D.1688 much to be doubted; for beſides, that it would have exaſperated the Well-wiſhers to this Government beyond meaſure, the excuſe he is ſaid to have made, *That he was not fit for the Employment, it requiring a conſtant Application*, renders it ſuſpected; ſince it is well known, his Lordſhip did not want Application.

Their Majeſties having iſſu'd a Proclamation for continuing all qualify'd Perſons in Offices; made the following Promotions. The Earl of *Nottingham* was appointed the other Principal Secretary of State; an Office, which certainly requires as much Application in a Time of ſuch multiplicity of Buſineſs, as that of Lord-Keeper; and his accepting of it was not to the liking of many, as well Enemies as Friends to the Government. Monſ. *D'Auverquerque* was made Maſter of the Horſe; the Mareſchal *de Schomberg*, Maſter of the Ordnance; the Lord *Montagu*, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe; Monſ. *Zuleſtein*, Maſter of the Robes; the Biſhop of *London*, Dean of the Chapel; the Lord *Lovelace*, Captain of the Gentlemen-Penſioners; the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lord *Mordaunt*, the Lord *Lumley*, the Lord *Churchill*, Mr. *Sidney*, Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber; the Earl of *Wiltſhire*, Lord-Chamberlain to the Queen; *John How* Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain; Mr. *Villers*, Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen; the Counteſs of *Derby*, firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber. The Seals, being refus'd by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, as well as Lord *Nottingham*, according to the ſame Information, were given to Sir *John Maynard*, *Anthony Kecke* Eſq; and *William Rawlinſon* Eſq; who were both knighted, as Lords Commiſſioners. The Admiralty was alſo put in Commiſſion, and Admiral *Herbert*, the Earl of *Carberry*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Lee*, Sir *John Chichely*, Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, and *William Sacheverel* Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners; the latter was then as much an Honour to his Name, as *Henry Sacheverel*, the condemn'd Doctor, was afterwards a diſgrace. This Mr. *Sacheverel* had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by ſeveral eloquent Speeches for the Bill of *Excluſion*, when that *Act* was debated in the Houſe of Commons, in the *Weſtminſter* and *Oxford* Parliaments, in which he was one of the Knights of the Shire for *Derby* County; and having liv'd in a midland Country moſt part of his Time, had very little Knowledge of Maritime Affairs: of which he was ſo ſenſible, and of his Duty to the Publick, that not long after he was put into the Commiſſion of Admiralty, he waited upon the King, to pray him to excuſe his acting in it, on account of Inſufficiency to ſerve at that Board. His Majeſty was pleas'd to ſay, *'Tis no matter, there are enough who do underſtand the Buſineſs, which a Man of his Senſe would ſoon be maſter of, and he cou'd depend on his Integrity*; or to that effect. But Mr. *Sacheverel* perſiſted in excuſing himſelf, ſaying, *Since he was not qualify'd for the Service, he cou'd not in Conſcience accept of the Salary.*

Mr. Sacheverel's *Honour.*

The Treaſury was put into the hands of the Lord *Mordaunt*, the Lord *Delamere*, the Lord *Godolphin*, *Richard Hampden* Eſq; afterwards Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and Sir *Henry Capel*. *Henry Powle* Eſq; was made Maſter of the Rolls; *Henry Pollexfen* Eſq; Attorney-General; Sir *George Treby*, Sollicitor-General; the Honourable *George Booth* Eſq; Sir *Richard Temple* Bart. Sir *Robert Southwel*, *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Patience Ward*, Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; Sir *Henry Vane*, Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, Sir *Humphry Edwin*, *Thomas Frankland* Eſq; *John Danvers* Eſq; *Francis Perry* Eſq; *John Wilcocks*, jun. Eſq; Commiſſioners of the Exciſe. This wiſe Choice of Miniſters and Officers of State, pleas'd all but the Enemies to the Government, and thoſe who expected to have Places in theſe Promotions. The latter being diſguſted, took hold of all Occaſions to malign and diſtreſs the Adminiſtration under various Pretexts; they began to ſhew their diſaffection even within a few days after the Convention had done ſuch great Things for Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion. I cannot give a better Idea of the early Oppoſition to King *William*'s Meaſures by theſe Men, who in the two laſt Reigns had been the Promoters and Inſtruments of Popiſh and Arbitrary Counſels, and of their Abettors, than in the Sentiments of a *French* Hiſtorian. A.D.1688

Thus *William de Naſſau*, and *Mary Stuart* of *England*, came to the Crown upon *Whig* Principles. However, the *Tories* had a great hand in accompliſhing it. But the Spirit of Party, which the Dangers the Nation was lately in, had in a manner ſuppreſt, ſeem'd to revive again the very Moment that Things were ſettled on this Foundation. Some out of a miſtaken Principle of Conſcience; ſome out of greedineſs for Employments, of which there were not enough to anſwer the leaſt part of the Demands; ſome out of hatred to *Diſſenters*, to whom the King had ſhewn his Benevolence; and ſome biaſs'd by the Prejudices of Education, or rather the natural Inconſtancy of Men; form'd together a *Faction*, which appear'd in the *Convention* even before it was turn'd into a *Parliament*: for it was ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, that what had been done was not *valid*, that the *Convention* not having been call'd by the King's Writ, their Acts were not in force. Tho' there was nothing in this Objection, yet ſuch a Notion being infus'd into ſuch as the Party could deceive; his Majeſty thought fit to propoſe in Council, the firſt Time they met, *Whether the* Convention *might be legally turn'd into a* Parliament? To which the Majority agreeing, the King went to the Houſe of Lords, the 18th of *February*, and being ſeated on the Throne, and the Commons attending at the Bar; he made this Speech to both Houſes. *Monſ.* de Cize, *p.*16. *Faction fermenting.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King William's *firſt Speech to the Parliament.*

" I Have lately told you how ſenſible I am of
" your Kindneſs, and how much I value the
" Confidence you have repos'd in me; and I come
" hither to aſſure you, that I ſhall never do any
" Thing that may leſſen your good Opinion of
" Me.

" I think it neceſſary to acquaint you, that the
" Condition of our *Allies* abroad, and particular-
" ly that of *Holland*, is ſuch, that unleſs ſome
" ſpeedy Care be taken of them, they run a greater
" hazard than you would have them expos'd to.

" You yourſelves muſt be ſenſible, that the Po-
" ſture of Affairs here, requires your ſerious Con-
" ſideration, and that a good Settlement at home
" is neceſſary, not only for your own Peace, but
" for the Support of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt both
" Here and Abroad.

" And particularly the State of *Ireland* is ſuch,
" that the Dangers are grown too great to be ob-
" viated by any *ſlow* Methods.

" I muſt leave it to you, to conſider of the
" moſt effectual ways of preventing the Inconve-
" niences which may ariſe by Delays, and to
" judge what Forms may be moſt proper to bring
" theſe Things to paſs for the good of the Nation,
" which I am confident are all your Minds, and
" which I, on my Part, ſhall be always ready to
" promote."

This Speech was receiv'd with unuſual Marks of Applauſe, there being at the cloſe of it that general *Humm*, by which the Commons of *England* do on extraordinay Occaſions ſhew their Approbation; and that *Humm* was echo'd by the People every where, as faſt as the Report of it ſpread, as I well remember

A.D.1688 remember to have known, and to have heard. The King's Speech could not fail of ſo good Effects in the Hearts of his Subjects, who believ'd it ſincere, having the beſt Proof of it in their Deliverance by the Prince who ſpoke it; whoſe Affection for the *Britiſh* Nation, and his Concern for their Safety and Intereſts, had been remarkable in all Times. Let us remember an Inſtance of it, ſo far back as the Death of King *Charles* II.

His Love to England. The Elector of *Brandenburgh*, always anxious for the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and foreſeeing the Danger they were likely to fall into by the Acceſſion of King *James* II. to the Throne, who was in the ſtricteſt League with *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, the common Enemy of that Religion and theſe Liberties, would have engag'd the Prince of *Orange*, his Couſin, to go over to *England* then, when the Duke of *Monmouth* undertook his raſh and ruinous Enterprize. The Prince reply'd, *I will never make any Attempt againſt the King, my Father-in-Law, without an abſolute Neceſſity; but I at the ſame time proteſt, that if I cannot otherwiſe prevent the Subverters of the Laws and Religion of* England, *I will undertake the Voyage, tho' I ſhould be oblig'd to embark in a Fiſher-Boat.*

Such was the Diſpoſition of this Great and Excellent Prince towards this Nation, and ſuch their Affection and Reſpect to him at the Time of their Deliverance. How and by whom they were loſt, or leſſen'd afterwards, will be ſeen in the Sequel.

Nor did his Care for the Safety and Welfare of his new Subjects diminiſh his Concern for the Security and Happineſs of his old Friends the *States-General* of the United Provinces, to whom on his Advancement to the Throne he wrote a Letter, wherein he aſſur'd them,

His Letter to the States.

" THAT his new Dignity, inſtead of diminiſhing the Affections he ever had, or the Care he ever took, for the Preſervation and Proſperity of their Republick, would only ſerve to enable him to diſcharge his Office of *Stadtholder* with more Weight and Succeſs, towards the Benefit and Advantage of their State; and that during his Reign, he would make it his conſtant Buſineſs and Endeavour, to eſtabliſh and maintain a perfect Intelligence, as alſo an inviolable Friendſhip between his Kingdom and the *United Provinces*, for the Safety, Welfare, and Repoſe of both States, and Support of the *Proteſtant* Religion."

The ſame Expreſs that carry'd this Letter to *Holland*, carry'd another for the Diſcharge of the Earl of *Sunderland*, who had been ſeiz'd at *Rotterdam*. It was thought his Detention was by Colluſion, and that he was apprehended on purpoſe to be formally diſcharg'd, to make way for his more honourable Return to *England*. For tho' he might not be originally in the Secret of the Prince of *Orange*'s intended Expedition to *England*, which however was well known to his Lady, yet he certainly was very inſtrumental in the Succeſs of it, by hindring King *James*'s accepting the Offer of a *French* Army of 30,000 Veteran Troops to oppoſe him. As to his being excepted out of King *William*'s Act of Indemnity, it was ſuppos'd to be done purely in Compliance with common Fame, that he had been deeply concern'd in all King *James*'s Arbitrary and Illegal Acts of Government: for the Confidence King *William* put in him not long after, ſhews he was well ſatisfy'd with his Conduct at that Juncture; and one may perceive even by Pere *Orleans*'s Account of it, that what the Earl ſaid of himſelf in his Letter from *Rotterdam*, upon his Detention there, has more Truth in it than was then imagin'd. I ſhall only inſert one Paſſage; *If the Report is true, of Men, Ships, and Money, intended lately for* England *out of* France, *it was agreed upon ſince I was out of* Buſineſs, *or without my Knowledge. If it had been otherwiſe, I believe no body thinks my Diſgrace would have happen'd.* A.D.1688

Father *Orleans* owns, " The Methods he perſuaded his Maſter to follow, depriv'd that Monarch of the only Means left him to oppoſe his Enemies."

Amidſt the general Joy, and the Expreſſions of it, on King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown; the *Diſſenters*, who reaſonably hoped to have a due Share of the Happineſs, which our recovered Liberty promis'd them, were not backward in paying their Duty and grateful Acknowledgments to their Majeſties. The Miniſters of their ſeveral Denominations join'd with the Reverend Clergy of the Church of *England*, when they attended the Biſhop of *London* with their firſt Addreſs to the Prince of *Orange*; but that good Correſpondence, ſome how or other, met with a Check even in its Birth. Other Diſſenting Miniſters, to the Number of *Ninety*, preſented an Addreſs to the Prince of *Orange*, the 2d of *January*, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Devonſhire*, the Lord *Wharton*, and the Earl of *Wiltſhire*, in which they ſpoke of their Non-Attendance on the Biſhop of *London*, when he waited on his Highneſs with others of their Brethren, as occaſion'd by Want of timely Notice, and not on any diſtinct Account. They were graciouſly receiv'd, and aſſur'd that his Highneſs *would do his utmoſt Endeavours for promoting a firm Union among* Proteſtants.

Their Addreſs, after their Majeſties were proclaim'd, was preſented by their own Miniſters, Dr. *Bates* at their head. This Reverend Divine was the ſame who refus'd the Deanery of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, on account of Non-Conformity, and was in general Eſteem for his Piety, Learning, and Politeneſs; he made Speeches to both the King and the Queen. In that to his Majeſty, he ſaid among other Things; *Dr. Bates the Preſbyterian's Speech to the King.*

WE are encouraged by your gracious Promiſe upon our firſt Addreſs, humbly to deſire and hope, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed by your Wiſdom and Authority, to eſtabliſh a firm Union of your Proteſtant *Subjects in the Matters of Religion, by making the Rule of Chriſtianity to be the Rule of Conformity. Our bleſſed Union in the Purity and Peace of the Goſpel will make this Church a fair and lovely Type of Heaven, and terrible to our Antichriſtian Enemies. You will make* England *the ſteady Center, from whence a powerful Influence will be deriv'd for the Support of* Reform'd *Chriſtianity abroad. This will bring immortal Honour to your Name, above the Trophies and Triumphs of the moſt renown'd Conquerors. We do aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall cordially embrace the Terms of Union, which the ruling Wiſdom of our Saviour has preſcrib'd in his Word,* &c.

His Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to make this Anſwer; *His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

I Take kindly your good Wiſhes, and whatever is in my Power ſhall be employed for obtaining ſuch a Union among you. I do aſſure you of my Protection and Kindneſs.

It is to be obſerv'd here, that Dr. *Bates* explains that *Union* to be ſuch as the *Ruling Wiſdom of our Saviour preſcrib'd*, which certainly is not conſiſtent with any *Union* preſcrib'd by *other Wiſdom*, by the *Wiſdom* of this World in lucrative and coercive Acts. It was a Goſpel-Union which King *William* told thoſe *Reform'd* Divines, he would employ whatever was in his power to obtain; and this could not but alarm thoſe Perſons, *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Civil*, whoſe firſt religious Principle is founded in Superiority and Perſe-

A.D. 1688 Perſecution: and that they took the Alarm, will appear preſently. Dr. *Bates* in his Speech to the Queen had theſe Expreſſions;

Dr. Bates's Speech to the Queen.

WE humbly deſire your Majeſty will be pleas'd by your Wiſdom and Goodneſs to compoſe the Differences between your Proteſtant *Subjects. We hope thoſe reverend Perſons, who conſpire with us in the main End, the Glory of God, and the publick Good, will conſent to the Terms of Union, wherein all the* Reform'd *Churches agree,* &c.

Her Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Will uſe all Endeavours for the obtaining a Union that is neceſſary, for the edifying of the Church. I deſire your Prayers.

Extempore Prayer warranted.

People, who had been taught ever ſince the *Conformity Act*, that all *extempore* Prayers were weak, if not wicked, muſt needs be ſurpriz'd at the Queen's deſiring the *Nonconformiſt Miniſters* to pray for her; and this too help'd to put Things into their Heads, which their Hearts were willing enough to receive, as will be ſeen e'er it be long.

The Houſe of Peers ſhewing a particular Regard to his Majeſty's Deſires and Intereſts, we ſhall find that moſt of the remarkable Bills had their Riſe now in that Houſe, which has in ſo many difficult Junctures, ſince King *James*'s Time, been the Bulwark of the *Liberties of* England; which has made their Enemies more than once run on deſperate Experiments to fruſtrate their good Intentions.

In purſuance of the Tenour of King *William*'s Speech laſt mention'd, their Lordſhips order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To remove and prevent all Queſtions and Diſputes concerning the aſſembling and ſitting of the preſent Parliament*; which was read twice in their Houſe the 18th of *February*, paſt the next Day, and ſent to the Commons for their Concurrence

Convention turn'd into a Parliament.

Richard Hampden, Eſq; Son of *Hampden* the great Patriot in the Reign of King *Charles* I. being in the Chair, put this Queſtion; *Whether a King*, Elected *and Declar'd by the Lords* Spiritual *and* Temporal, *and Commons aſſembled at* Weſtminſter, 22 *Jan.* 1688, *coming to, and conſulting with the ſaid Lords and Commons, did not make as compleat a Parliament, as if the ſaid King ſhould cauſe new Summons to be given, and* new Elections *to be made by* Writs? This occaſion'd a long and warm Debate, in which Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Sir *Thomas Clargis*, and *Heneage Finch* Eſq; the two laſt, Members for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſignaliz'd their Talents and their Zeal on the *Negative* Side; their main Reaſon being that, which has at all Times hinder'd, and will at all Times hinder any Amendments, or Improvements, in *Laws* or *Uſages*; the Maxim to *keep ſtrictly to the old Cuſtom*, which Maxim would not only have kept us in Popiſh, but in Pagan Idolatry, and might have been as well made uſe of by our Fathers the *Britons* and *Saxons*, for ſtripping and painting, and worſhipping *Woden* and *Frea*, as for refuſing to change from bad to good, on any other Occaſion. We ſhall find when we come to the Convocation, that ſome of the *Spokeſmen* there too, were of the ſame Opinion. The Gentlemen, who were for the *Affirmative* in this Queſtion, argu'd upon ſeveral Precedents, and there was a notorious one within the Memory of many of them, That of the *Convention* who reſtor'd King *Charles* II. and were ſummon'd by *the Keepers of the* Liberties *of* ENGLAND; yet upon that King's *Reſtoration*, they were adjudg'd a *Parliament*. The *preſent Neceſſity*, urg'd by ſeveral Members, muſt have been a poor Argument to thoſe that oppos'd the Bill, only to perplex the Adminiſtration; but it weighing with the Majority, the Act paſs'd, and had the Royal Aſſent the 23d of *February*; after which, what was before term'd the *Convention*, was always call'd the *Parliament*: To which Biſhop *Kennet* tells us, *Some of the Commons had before proteſted they would never ſubmit.* And indeed ſome of them, tho' not many, did refuſe to take the Oath, and ſign the Declaration enjoin'd by this Act, as did ſeveral of the Houſe of Lords, as well Temporal as Spiritual; as the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Earl of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Stafford*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Lord *Stawel*, and two or three Peers more: The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Ely*, the Biſhop of *Norwich*, the Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, the Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. Five of theſe, as Dr. *Sancroft* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Turner* Biſhop of *Ely*, Dr. *Lake* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Dr. *Kenn* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and Dr. *White* Biſhop of *Peterborough*, were five of the ſeven Biſhops King *James* ſent to the *Tower*: The other two, Dr. *Lloyd* Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, and Dr. *Jonathan Trelawney* Biſhop of *Briſtol*, took the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; as did alſo Dr. *Lamplugh* Archbiſhop of *York*, Dr. *Compton* Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Barlow* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Mew* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Sprat* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dr. *Beaw* Biſhop of *Landaff*, Dr. *Smith* Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and Dr. *Watſon* Biſhop of *St. David's*.

A.D. 168

Temporal and Spiritual Peers refuſe the Oaths to King William *and Queen* Mary.

Biſhops take the Oaths.

The Biſhop of *Peterborough* in his Hiſtory of this Reign intimates very juſtly, that the diſcontented Party, who refus'd the Oaths to the Government, were inſtigated to it by *their Hopes* or their Fears; their Hopes of Rewards, and their Fears of Puniſhment if King *James* was reſtor'd. He imputes the dilatory Proceedings in the Relief of *Ireland* to the Oppoſition the Adminiſtration met with from theſe Men, by which means King *James* had an Opportunity to get conſiderable Footing in that Kingdom, and conceiv'd Hopes of re-aſcending the Throne. This Party prevail'd ſo far in the Houſe of Commons, that a Queſtion was put, *February* 26, *Whether the Revenue was expir'd by the* Vacancy *of the Throne, or whether it was devolv'd on their Majeſties?* The firſt Part of the Queſtion was carried in the *Affirmative*; and a Committee was appointed to regulate their preſent Majeſties Revenue, ſome of whom contended to have it ſettled on them for three Years only. The ſame Day a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords, *For the better regulating the Trials of the Peers of* England, which occaſion'd great Debates, but paſt that Houſe, fifteen Lords entring their Diſſent; and their Lordſhips Reaſons had ſo great Influence in the Lower Houſe, that it dropt there.

Vain Hopes of the Diſcontented.

The next Day, *February* 27, the King acquainted the Houſe of Commons with the certain News of the late King *James*'s being ſail'd from *Breſt* with *French* Troops, in order to land in *Ireland*. Upon which the Commons unanimouſly voted, *To ſtand by, and aſſiſt his Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes, in ſupporting his Alliances abroad, in reducing of* Ireland, *and in Defence of the* Proteſtant Religion, *and the Laws of the* Kingdom; which Vote was communicated to the Peers, who confirm'd it by entring it into their Journal, and concurr'd with the Commons in an Addreſs to the ſame purpoſe; which was preſented to his Majeſty the 8th of *March*, and his Majeſty return'd a moſt gracious and remarkable Anſwer, ſaid to be drawn up in concert with Mr. *Powle*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

King James *ſails to* Ireland.

Parliament Addreſs againſt Him.

" THAT their Addreſs in the Manner, as well
" as Matter, had every Thing in it that ought
" to recommend it to him. He aſſur'd them he
" would never abuſe the Confidence they put in
" him, being fully perſuaded that there was no ſure
" Foundation of a good Agreement between a King
" and his People, but a mutual Truſt; which when
" once

A.D.1688 " once broken, a Government was half diſſolv'd: " That it ſhould therefore be his chief Care, never " to give any Parliament cauſe to diſtruſt him; and " the beſt Method he could uſe for that Purpoſe, " was never to expect any Thing from them, but " what ſhould be their own Intereſt to grant.

" That he came over for the Good of the King- " dom, and ſince it was by their Deſire that he was " in that Station, he would purſue the ſame Ends " that brought him; that God had been pleaſed " to make him inſtrumental to redeem them from " the Ills they fear'd, and that it was ſtill his De- " ſire, as well as Duty, to ſerve them in their Re- " ligion, Laws and Liberties: That he had told them " lately of the Neceſſity of aſſiſting their Allies, and " more eſpecially *Holland*, whoſe Readineſs to re- " lieve them, at ſo much Hazard and Expence, " needed no other Argument to move them to " the Conſideration of it: That as he was then a " Witneſs of their Zeal and Affection to ſecond his " Endeavours, even with the Neglect of their own " Safety; ſo he was now ſenſible of the inevitable " Ruin they had drawn upon themſelves, in giving " them aſſiſtance, if they ſhould not return it to " them. That they had really exhauſted themſelves " very much; and he was confident their Gene- " roſity would have as little Bounds towards the " States, as they had towards them; and that they " would not only enable him to make good the " Treaties with them, and repay what they had ac- " tually laid out upon that Occaſion; but that they " would further ſupport them to the utmoſt of their " Ability, againſt the Power of their Enemies, who " muſt be theirs too, by their Intereſt and Religion, " and who certainly deſign'd the Ruin of *Holland* " to be a Step for their Deſtruction. Then he ſet " before them the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, " that it was not thought adviſeable to attempt the " reducing of it, otherwiſe than by a conſiderable " Force; and which by the Bleſſing of God, would " make the Work ſhorter, and conſequently the " Charge eaſier; that there muſt be ſuch a Fleet " fitted out, as might in Conjunction with the States, " make them entire Maſters of that Sea.

" He concluded, that thoſe Things would amount " to a great Sum, and muſt of conſequence be a " preſent Weight to the People; but conſidering " that neither their Religion, nor their Safety, could " probably be ſecured without them, nothing could " be too great a Price for their Preſervation; and " he would engage his ſolemn Word, that whate- " ver they ſhould give to thoſe publick Ends, ſhould " be ſtrictly applied to them; and that as they freely " offer'd to hazard all that was dear to them, ſo " he ſhould as freely expoſe himſelf for the Support " of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the Safety and " Honour of the Nation."

I do not intend to ſwell this Work with Addreſſes, Anſwers, Speeches, Proclamations, *&c.* at large, and ſhall for the moſt part, inſert only the Heads of ſome of the moſt curious and important.

On the 1ſt of *March*, the King ſent two remarkable Meſſages to the Parliament; the firſt was to the Houſe of Lords by the Lord *Mordaunt*, now Earl of *Peterborough*, and ſtill living, to this effect; That he had thought fit to ſecure ſome dangerous Perſons, as the Earl of *Arran*, afterwards Duke *Hamilton*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, and others, for the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and the Security of the Government. The Lords voted an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, and wou'd have had the Commons join in it, but the latter thought it a ſort of diſpenſing with the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and therefore brought in a Bill to empower his Majeſty, to apprehend and detain ſuch Perſons; which Act paſs'd both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent. There were alſo in Cuſtody at that time the Lord *Jefferies*, the Lord *Montgomery*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, the Earl of *Caſtlemaine*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, the Lord *Clifford*, who were admitted to bail not long after, all but *Jefferies* the late Chancellor, infamous and deteſted beyond Expreſſion. I ſaw him as he was in his way to the *Tower*, guarded by the Militia from the Rabble, who ſhew'd a Readineſs to tear him in pieces. He held up his hands in a lamenting poſture, earneſtly beſeeching thoſe that were in the Coach with him to protect him. After his Impriſonment, he was frequently inſulted with Taunts and Meſſages; and taking to drink Brandy, and other ſpirituous Liquors, he ſoon put an end to that hated Life, which the whole Kingdom wiſh'd had been the Work of the Hangman.

Earl of Arran, *afterwards Duke* Hamilton, *a Jacobite.*

He and other Lords ſecur'd.

A.D.1688 *The infamous* Jefferies *in danger from the Populace.*

Dies miſerably.

There was a Talk of proceeding againſt ſome Lords and others for turning *Papiſts*, and ſome Steps were taken towards it, but it came to nothing.

King William *parts with* Chimney-Money.

The other Meſſage was ſent to the Commons by Mr. *Wharton*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, importing, that his Majeſty was willing to part with *Chimney-Money*, a heavy and moſt ungrateful Tax, for the Eaſe of his Subjects; upon which the Houſe voted an Addreſs of Thanks.

The Houſe of Peers receiving Information that ſeveral Papiſts continu'd in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, they order'd Sir *William Waller*, who acted with ſo much Diligence and Zeal in the time of the Popiſh Plot, to cauſe all Papiſts to be ſecur'd, and to return their Names to a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for removing all ſuch from the ſaid Cities.

The City of *London* had generouſly advanced 200,000 Pounds to the Prince of *Orange*, before the Throne was declar'd vacant; and after his Acceſſion to it, they continu'd for ſome time in the ſame good Diſpoſition. They were now ſo well pleas'd with the Addreſs of the Lords and Commons, and the King's Anſwer above-mention'd, that they themſelves preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Houſe of Lords.

About this time Dr. *Burnet*, who had come over with the Prince of *Orange*, had read his Highneſs's Declaration in the Cathedral at *Exeter*, and preach'd a Sermon before the Prince in the Chapel-Royal at *St. James's*, of which it was then ſaid there were ſold 100,000, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Salisbury*, on the Death of Dr. *Seth Ward*. He was conſecrated in the Chapel of the Biſhop's Palace at *Fulham* by Dr. *Compton* Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Mew* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Barlow* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Beaw* Biſhop of *Landaff*, and Dr. *Loyd* Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, by virtue of a Commiſſion granted to them by Dr. *Sancroft* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who began now to deny the Legality of the *New* Government, and therefore, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, would not be concern'd in the Conſecration of Dr. *Burnet*. Let us conſider a little the Conſiſtency of this Biſhop's Conduct, and we ſhall find him deficient in Sincerity or Underſtanding. He was a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of *Paſſive Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, and yet he afterwards took the Keys of the *Tower* from *Skelton*, whom King *James* had made Governor of it, and gave them to Lord *Lucas*, whom himſelf, and other Lords met at *Guildhall*, made Governor of it, King *James* being then living, and in *England*; which was as much Treaſon in Law, as the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion. He was one of the Peers, who invited the Prince of *Orange* to come to *London*, and take upon him the Government, upon King *James*'s withdrawing himſelf. Yet when the Prince came thither, he forbore waiting upon him, as the other Peers did, who addreſt with him before the Prince's Coming; he wou'd not conſecrate the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, but he granted a Commiſſion to other Biſhops to conſecrate him; as if, ſays the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, *he cou'd authorize others to do what he thought cou'd not be lawfully done by himſelf*. That Prelate adds, he was prevail'd upon to grant that Commiſſion by

Dr. Burnet *made Biſhop of* Salisbury.

Archbiſhop Sancroft's *Conduct inconſiſtent.*

*A.D.*1688 the Importunity of Dr. *Woodward* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Sarum*, after ſeveral Biſhops and the Earl of *Nottingham* had try'd in vain to perſuade him to it. Now if King *William* had no Right to call the Convention, in which he refus'd to ſit, he had certainly no Right to iſſue a *Conge d'Elire* to the Chapter of *Salisbury*; and how could Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, in Reaſon or Conſcience, conſecrate a Biſhop by his Commiſſion, who had invaded the Church as much as King *William* had invaded the Kingdom? We ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more of him. Biſhop *Kennet* cloſes what he ſays of Biſhop *Burnet* in that Place thus; "On *April* 3, His "Lordſhip was ſworn and admitted Chancellor of "the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, and was al-"ways true and faithful to the King's Perſon, In-"tereſt, and Honour." *How does this agree with ſome late* Invectives *againſt him upon the laſt Article?* "and very exemplary in his Dioceſe, for Diſ-"cipline, Hoſpitality, and Charity."

The Lords having paſt a Bill *for removing* PAPISTS *from the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter; the Commons added a *Proviſo* relating to the *Queen-Dowager*, and her Family, by which her *Articles of Marriage* ſeem to be infring'd. The Lords diſagreeing to this Proviſo, ſeveral warm Debates and Conferences enſu'd, which ended in this Expedient, That the *Queen-Dowager* ſhould have thirty Servants of the King's *Engliſh* Subjects, provided none of them were Prieſts or Monks. The Reaſons why the Lords interpos'd in behalf of that Princeſs were, "That her Majeſty had for many Years made ſuch "moderate Uſe of the ſaid Articles, that there had "not been any juſt Occaſion of Complaint: That "it was evident in the Time of King *James*, when "her Majeſty might have been encouraged to en-"tertain more Perſons of her own Religion, moſt "of her Servants, and thoſe of the moſt conſide-"rable Places, were continued, and alſo others re-"ceived into her Family, though Proteſtants, *&c.*" It muſt be own'd that the Zeal of ſome buſy Men about the Time of the Popiſh Plot did entertain wrong Notions of the Conduct of this Princeſs, who certainly never engag'd in any Meaſures, that tended to promote a *French*, and conſequently a Popiſh Intereſt in *England*. Her laſt Words are enough to convince one of the Truth of this Aſſertion.

Queen-Dowager no Enemy to the Engliſh *Proteſtants.*

A Friend of mine Dr. *Chrichton*, an able Phyſician of the College, was ſent for in the Year 1705, by the *Portugal* Miniſtry, to cure their King of a Diſtemper too well known to need naming. How that King's Phyſicians fruſtrated the Intent of his Voyage is no Part of *Engliſh* Hiſtory; but he inform'd me, that the Queen-Dowager of *England*, then in a very languiſhing Condition, often conſulted him while he was at the Court of *Lisbon*; and as the ill State of her Brother's Health oblig'd him to confide much in her, Affairs had been under her Influence ſome time. At laſt finding herſelf near her end, ſhe made an Effort to ſit up in her Bed to ſpeak ſomething to the Doctor, which ſhe was not willing her Attendants ſhould hear. The Doctor gave her his Aſſiſtance, and ſhe ſaid, *I have liv'd long enough in the World, and am weary of it, but cou'd be willing to live yet a little longer for the Good of the Common Cauſe, being ſatisfy'd that as ſoon as the Breath is out of my Body, the* French *Faction*, (meaning the Duke *de Cadaval*'s) *will make my Brother do what they pleaſe.* Theſe were her Expreſſions, as well as I can remember at ſo great a Diſtance of Time, and ſhew plainly that ſhe had not Juſtice done her in the Opinion of thoſe, who thought ſhe eſpous'd Intereſts inconſiſtent with thoſe of *England*, both as to Religion and Liberty.

A Friend to the Allies.

The Revolt of a ſmall Body of the Troops in *England*, about the middle of *March*, put a little Life in the Faces of the Enemies to the Government. The Royal Regiment of *Scots* Horſe, that was quarter'd at *Abingdon*, almoſt totally deſerted; as did alſo 500 of *Dunbarton*'s Regiment, headed by five Captains. *A.D.*1688 Theſe Rebels took the Rout to *Scotland*, and no doubt acted in concert with the Earl of *Arran*, who according to the Brags of *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, and one that apes him, *was always faithful to his unfortunate Sovereign King* James, in whoſe Service he commanded a Regiment of Horſe, and was Brigadier-General. He accompany'd King *James* when he abdicated, and returning to *London*, waited on the Prince of *Orange* with a very coarſe Compliment, as we have ſaid in the former Volume. The Prince gave his Regiment to the Earl of *Oxford*, and on Information of his correſponding with his Enemies, caus'd him to be confin'd in the *Tower*, which was clamour'd at as a Breach of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. What Reaſon there was for confining him appears now in *Lockhart*'s *Memoirs*, *He was ready to have commanded in the North of* England, *had not ſome fatal Accidents prevented that Deſign.* One of thoſe fatal Accidents was General *Ginkle*'s marching Northward with a ſufficient Force of Horſe and Dragoons, who ſoon reduc'd the Rebels, whom he ſurrounded in *Lancaſhire*, and forc'd them to ſubmit to King *William*'s Mercy, who ſent them over to *Holland*.

Earl of Arran, *afterwards Duke* Hamilton, *confin'd.*

On the 16th of *March*, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for the annulling and making void the Attainder of* William Ruſſel, *Eſq*; *commonly call'd Lord* Ruſſel, Grandfather to his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*; by which Act the deplorable Death of that illuſtrious Patriot is declar'd a Murder, and is prov'd to have been ſo by Sir *John Hawles* the Sollicitor-General's Obſervations on his Lordſhip's Trial. At the ſame that the King paſs'd that and other Acts, he made the following Speech to the Parliament.

Lord Ruſſel's *Death declar'd a Murder.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"NOW I have the Occaſion of coming hither "to paſs theſe Bills, I ſhall put you in mind "of one Thing, which will conduce much to our "Settlement, as a Settlement will to the Diſappoint-"ment of our Enemies. I am, with all the Expe-"dition I can, filling up the Vacancies that are in "*Offices and Places of Truſt by this* late *Revolution.* "I hope you are ſenſible there is a Neceſſity of "ſome Law to ſettle the *Oaths*, to be taken by all "Perſons to be admitted to ſuch Places. I recom-"mend it to your Care, to make a ſpeedy Provi-"ſion for it. And as I doubt not but you will ſuf-"ficiently provide againſt Papiſts, ſo I hope you "will leave Room for the Admiſſion of all *Pro-"teſtants* that are willing and able to ſerve. This "Conjunction in my Service, will tend to the bet-"ter uniting you among yourſelves, and the ſtrength-"ning you againſt your common Adverſaries."

His Majeſty had ſignify'd this Deſire of his, for the Admiſſion of all Proteſtants to Places, to his Privy-Council, before he made his Speech; which was approved by them, and a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords for *Abrogating the former* Oaths *of* Supremacy *and* Allegiance, *and appointing other* Oaths *in their ſtead*; which being read a ſecond Time, a ſelect Committee of the Houſe was order'd to draw up two *Clauſes*, the one *to explain the Abrogating the ſaid Oaths*, the other *to take away the Neceſſity of* Receiving the Sacrament *to make a Man capable of enjoying any Office, Employment, or Place of Truſt*; which Clauſe being drawn up, and reported to the Houſe, was rejected by a great Majority, notwithſtanding the many ſtrong Arguments for paſſing it, contain'd in the *Proteſt* of the Earl of *Stamford*, the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, the Lord *Delamere*, the Lord *North and Grey*, the Lord *Wharton*, the Lord *Lovelace*, and the Lord *Vaughan*. One Argument was, "That an hearty Union among *Proteſtants*, was a "greater Security to the Church and State than any

Reaſon for repealing the Sacramental Teſt.

"*Teſt*

A.D.1688 " Teſt that could be invented: That this Obliga-
" tion to *Receive* the *Sacrament*, was a *Teſt* on the
" *Proteſtants* rather than on the *Papiſts:* That as
" long as it continued, there could not be that
" hearty and thorough Union among *Proteſtants*,
" as had always been wiſhed, and was at this time
" indiſpenſably neceſſary: And laſtly, that a greater
" Caution ought not to be required from ſuch as
" were admitted into Offices, than from the Mem-
" bers of the two Houſes of Parliament, who are
" not oblig'd to *Receive the Sacrament.*" I do not find any ſtronger Reaſon againſt theſe very ſtrong ones, than this in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Hiſtory, *The* Majority *thought it neceſſary to preſerve the* Government *in the Hands of thoſe that were of the* National Church *and* Religion. I muſt confeſs, I do not underſtand what he means, as if the *Proteſtant Religion* was not the *National Religion*, and the *Diſſenters* were not *Proteſtants.*

After this, another Clauſe was inſerted in the ſame Bill, by which it was provided, that *any Man ſhould be ſufficiently qualified* for any Office, who, within a Year before, or after his Admiſſion, did *Receive* the *Sacrament*, either according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*, or in any other Proteſtant Congregation, and could produce a Certificate under the Hands of the Miniſter, *&c.* Which Clauſe was alſo *Rejected*, tho' ſeveral weighty Reaſons were given for paſſing it, by the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lord *Lovelace*, the Lord *Mordaunt*, the Lord *Wharton*, the Lord *Montagu*, and the Lord *Paget*, ſome of which are contain'd in the Proteſt of thoſe noble Peers. I ſhall content myſelf with the two laſt only, becauſe they ſeem to concern the *National Church*, as well as the *Nonconformiſts*, and are very hard to be reconcil'd to the Leſſons on the Lord's Supper, which are preſcrib'd to *worthy Communicants.*

5. " Becauſe Myſteries of Religion, and Divine
" Worſhip, are of Divine Original, and of a Nature
" ſo wholly diſtinct from the ſecular Affairs of po-
" litick Society, that they cannot be applied to thoſe
" Ends; and therefore the Church, by the Law of
" the Goſpel, as well as common Prudence, ought
" to take care, neither to offend tender Conſciences
" within itſelf, nor give Offence to thoſe without,
" by mixing their ſacred Myſteries with ſecular In-
" tereſts.

6. " Becauſe, we cannot ſee how it can conſiſt
" with the Law of God, common Equity, or the
" Right of any free-born Subject, that any one be
" puniſh'd without Crime. If it be a Crime not
" to take the *Sacrament*, according to the Uſage
" of the Church of *England*, every one ought to
" be puniſh'd for it, which no body affirms; if it
" be no Crime, thoſe who are capable, and judg'd
" fit for Employments by the King, ought not to
" be puniſh'd with a *Law* of Excluſion, for not
" doing that which is no Crime to forbear.

" If it be urg'd ſtill as an effectual *Teſt* to diſco-
" ver and keep out *Papiſts*, the taking the Sacrament
" in thoſe *Proteſtant* Congregations, where they are
" Members, and known, will be at leaſt as effectual
" to that purpoſe."

I ſhould have been glad to have met with ſome Anſwer to theſe Reaſons in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Hiſtory, or elſewhere; but the Act it ſelf is the beſt Anſwer thoſe that admire it can reſort to. Tho' the Earl of *Nottingham* did not proteſt with theſe, nor, as I have learn'd, ſpeak in Publick on that ſide of the Queſtion, yet I have been credibly inform'd, that both then and afterwards, he declar'd againſt the *Teſt Act*, as it regards Proteſtants; and the Biſhop of *London* was very far from promoting it, tho' he was ſilent in the paſſing of it into a Law, with reſpect to Proteſtant Diſſenters.

Lord Nottingham *againſt the Teſt Act.*

1689. On the 4th of *April*, when the Lords had under Conſideration the Report of the Amendments to the *Bill for the uniting their Majeſties* Proteſtant *Subjects*, the Queſtion was put, whether to agree with the Committee in leaving out the *Clauſe* about the *Indifferency of the Poſture at* Receiving *the* Sacrament? and the Votes were equal, wherefore, according to Cuſtom, it was adjudg'd a *Negative.* The next Day the Lords reſum'd the Debate of the Report of the ſaid Amendments, particularly of the Clauſe *concerning the Commiſſion to be given out by the King to the Biſhops and others of the Clergy*; and it was propos'd, that ſome *Lay-Men* ſhould be added to the Commiſſion: but the Votes being again equal, it was again taken for a *Negative*, againſt which the Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*, the Lord *Mordaunt*, the Lord *Lovelace*, and the Earl of *Stamford* proteſted. Their ſecond Reaſon was, A.D.1688

" Becauſe the Matters to be conſidered, being
" barely of *human Conſtitution*, viz. the *Liturgies*
" and *Ceremonies* of the *Church* of *England*, which
" had their Eſtabliſhment from King, Lords Spiri-
" tual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled in
" Parliament, there can be no Reaſon why the
" Commiſſioners for altering any thing in the Civil
" *Conſtitution*, ſhould conſiſt only of Men of but
" one ſort of them, unleſs it be ſuppos'd that *human*
" Reaſon is to be quitted in this Affair, and the *In-*
" *ſpiration* of *Spiritual Men* to be only depended
" upon."

The Earl of *Stamford*, to theſe Reaſons, added the Precedents of three *Statutes* for Lay-Commiſſioners in *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, and one in *Edward* VIth's, which empower *Thirty-two* Commiſſioners to alter the *Canon* and *Eccleſiaſtical* Law, *&c.* of whom *Sixteen* to be of the *Laity*, and *Sixteen* of the Clergy. But no Reaſons prevail'd over the Jealouſies and Animoſities of the rigid *Eccleſiaſticks* and their Followers, who began already to give out, that both King and Queen were *Presbyterians* in their Hearts. It had been obſerv'd, that the King put on his Hat once in Sermon-time, after the *Hugonot* Faſhion, and the Queen had forbidden the uſe of *Violins* in the Chapel Muſick, which was more than enough to infuſe Notions of the *Church's Danger* into the Minds of weak and warm Bigots, and encourage their Leaders, *in* and *out* of Convocation, to oppoſe all Terms of Comprehenſion. Foreigners are ſuppos'd to judge with more Candour of our Conduct, than Men of Party in *England*, which indeed take in the whole Nation on one ſide or the other. One *French* Author writing of the abovemention'd Exceptions taken againſt King *William* and Queen *Mary*, ſays in Raillery, *Ces deux terribles Circonſtances*, " Theſe two terrible Circumſtances
" alarm'd the zealous *Epiſcopalians*, and made them
" conclude, that an Inundation of *Hugonotiſm* was
" about to overwhelm the Kingdom, and the Vogue
" was, *que l'Egliſe étoit en danger*, The Danger of
" the Church:" for our Folly has made us ridiculous to all Nations. Another *French* Author, ſpeaking of this Alarm, writes, *The Cry was made particularly* de ceux de Clergé, ſi ſujets à prendre Feu, *quand ils croyent qu'il peut s'agir de Benefices, by the Clergy, ſo apt to take fire when they think their Benefices are the leaſt concern'd.* The truth is, there's all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that the Reſolution not to give an Inch of Ground in the way of Comprehenſion, was taken at *Oxford*, where are Hundreds, if not Thouſands of Perſons, thrown out of ſecular Profeſſions, to ſubſiſt on thoſe Benefices, who could not but be alarm'd at the very Dream of *Union*, by which ſome Hundreds of *Proteſtant* Miniſters would have a reaſonable Claim to ſo many of them, and at leaſt as good Qualifications, both for Virtue and Learning, as thoſe who aſſume the Title of Orthodox.

High-Church diſguſted againſt King William *and Queen* Mary.

On the 28th of *March*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* acquainted the Houſe of Lords with his Majeſty's Deſire to have an Act of *Indemnity* paſs, and an Act for the *Naturalizing* the Prince of *Denmark*, whom the King intended to create a Duke of this Kingdom.

A.D. 1689 For both which, the House order'd the Marquiss of *Winchester*, and the Earl of *Bedford* to attend his Majesty with their Thanks.

And now the Ceremony of their Majesties Coronation drawing on, the King was pleas'd to confer several Titles and Honours preparatory to it.

Peers created. Prince *George* of *Denmark* was created Duke of *Cumberland*.

Charles, Lord Marquess of *Winchester*, Duke of *Bolton*.

William Bentinck, Esq; Earl of *Portland*.

Thomas Lord Viscount *Falconberg*, Earl of *Falconberg*.

Charles, Lord Viscount *Mordaunt*, Earl of *Monmouth*.

Ralph Lord *Montagu*, Earl of *Montagu*.

John Lord *Churchill*, Earl of *Marlborough*.

Richard Lord Viscount *Lumley* of *Ireland*, Lord Viscount *Lumley* of *England*.

Hugh Lord Viscount *Cholmondeley* of *Ireland*, Lord *Cholmondeley* of *England*.

Sir *George Hewet*, Lord *Goran* of *Ireland*.

Lord *Coote* of *Ireland* was made Treasurer to the Queen.

The Mareschal *Schomberg* created a Duke of *England*, *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, and *James* Duke of *Ormond*, the same who has spent his latter Days in the Service of the Enemies of his Country, were made Knights of the *Garter*. On the 9th of *April* the King pass'd the Bill for establishing the *Coronation-Oath*, which had been alter'd from the ancient Form for the Use of King *James*. The Care that was taken of the Peoples Liberties in the ancient Oath was then left out, and instead of it, great Regard had to the Rights of the Clergy, and the Prerogative of the Crown: For Proof of which I refer to a Contemporary Author.

State Tr. *vol.* II. *p.* 93. The Oath King *William* and Queen *Mary* took at their Coronation, *April* 11, was plain *English*.

Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this Kingdom of England, *and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same?*

King William *and Queen* Mary *crown'd.* I shall not enlarge on the Ceremonies of the Coronation, nor the Procession from *Westminster-Hall* to the *Abbey*, where it was perform'd; but observe only, that towards the Close of the Procession came the Marquiss of *Hallifax* Lord Privy-Seal, the Marquiss of *Carmarthen* Lord-President of the Council, Dr. *Lamplugh* Archbishop of *York*, his Highness *George* Prince of *Denmark*; then the *Regalia*, and then their Majesties thus.

The Earl of *Manchester* bearing *St. Edward's* Staff.

The Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, the Spurs.

The Earl of *Clare*, the Queen's Scepter.

The Earl of *Northampton*, the King's.

The Earl of *Shrewsbury*,
The Earl of *Derby*,
The Earl of *Pembroke*, } the three Swords.

The Lord Great-Chamberlain, *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*.

The Earl of *Oxford* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Norfolk* Earl-Marshal, and the Duke of *Ormond* Lord High-Constable for that Day.

The Earl of *Bedford* with the *Queen's* Sceptre of the Dove.

The Earl of *Rutland* with the *King's*.

The Duke of *Bolton* with the *Queen's* Orb.

The Duke of *Grafton* with the *King's*.

The Duke of *Somerset* with the *Queen's* Crown.

The Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord High-Steward of *England* for that Day, with the *King's*.

The Bishop of *London* with the *Bible*, between the Bishop of *St. Asaph* with the *Patin*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* with the *Chalice*.

The KING supported by the Bishop of *Winchester*.

The QUEEN by the Bishop of *Bristol*. A.D. 1689

His Majesty's Train was borne by Monsr. *Zulestein* Master of the Robes, assisted by the Lord *Eland* Son to the Marquiss of *Hallifax*, Lord *Lansdown* Son to the Earl of *Bath*, Lord *Willoughby* Son to the Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord *Dumblain* Son to the Marquess of *Carmarthen*.

Her Majesty's Train borne by

Lady *Elizabeth Pawlet* Daughter to the Duke of *Bolton*, Lady *Diana Vere* Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford*, Lady *Elizabeth Cavendish* Daughter to the Earl of *Devonshire*, and Lady *Harriet Hyde*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rochester*.

We see by this short View of the Coronation, that several Persons, who afterwards fell in with those who treated it as an *Usurpation*, were very ready to participate of the Honours that are usually distributed on that solemn Occasion.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Denmark* was present at the Solemnity in the Abbey-Church; and observing that her Majesty seem'd a little discompos'd with the Variety of the Ceremonies, and the Burthen of the *Regalia*, she being near enough to be heard by her, said, *Madam, I pity your Fatigue*; the Queen reply'd, *A Crown, Sister, is not so heavy as it seems to be.* The Bishop of *London*, pursuant to a Clause in the Act for the *Coronation-Oath*, put the Crowns on their Majesties Heads, after a Sermon preach'd by the Bishop of *Salisbury*; and there were such Acclamations of Joy in the Abbey, that are not usual in such August Assemblies. The numerous Spectators answered without doors with repeated Shouts, and immediately the whole City rang with Acclaim, which had not been known there in the Memory of Man.

Queen Mary's *Saying to Princess* Anne *of the Crown.*

The next Day the House of Commons in a full Body, walk'd from *Westminster* to the *Banquetting-House*, where they attended their Majesties, to congratulate them upon their *Coronation*, which was perform'd by Mr. *Powle* their Speaker, in an elegant Speech to them both; addressing himself in a part of it thus to the *King* in particular;

The Speaker's Congratulation to the King and Queen.

May the same Divine Providence, which hath hitherto preserved your Majesty in the greatest Dangers, and so often given you Victory over your Enemies, still crown your Undertakings with Success.

And thus to the Queen in particular;

And may those unparallel'd Virtues, which adorn your Majesty's Royal Person, be the Admiration of the present Age, and an Example to the future.

His Majesty made the following *Answer*, both in his own, and in his *Queen's* Name.

Gentlemen,

WE return you our hearty Thanks for the Kindness that you have, upon all Occasions, shew'd to both of Us. We shall take care to the best of Our Powers, of all Things that conduce to the Good of the Kingdom. And I do not doubt, but by God's Assistance, and yours, We shall be able in a short time, to make you a flourishing People.

And it was not the Judgment of his Majesty only, but that of the honest Part of the whole Kingdom, whose Views and Hopes were clouded and frustrated by the Perverseness of Bigots, and those to whom they were Tools.

First Cry of the Danger *of the* Church. A homely Historian, in his Life of King *William* writes; "Not long after their Majesties Coronation, "the *Church-Party* growing jealous, lest the *Dis-* "*senters* shou'd have too large a Share in their Af- "fections, or at least more than they were willing "should be dispensed to them, agreed upon an Ad- "dress, in which the Lords concurr'd." And it is a very extraordinary one, considering what Courtship and Promises had been made to the Non-Conformists by the Bishops and Clergy not a year before this Jealousy of them had been conceiv'd. To explain this Matter, it will be necessary to look back

A.D.1689 back a little on the Tranſactions preceding the *Revolution*.

The Biſhops, in the very Petition for which King *James* ſent them to Priſon, ſaid, *They wanted no due Tenderneſs to* Diſſenters, *in relation to whom they were willing to come to ſuch a Temper, as ſhould be thought fit*, &c.

And his Grace my Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in his excellent Speech at *Sacheverel*'s Trial, informs us farther; "That "Dr. *Sancroft*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, "foreſeeing ſome ſuch *Revolution*, as ſoon after "was happily brought about, began to conſider "how utterly unprepar'd they had been at the *Re-* "*ſtoration* of King *Charles* II. to ſettle many Things "to the Advantage of the Church, and what a "happy Opportunity had been loſt, for Want of "ſuch a previous Care, as he was therefore de- "ſirous ſhould be now taken for the better and "more perfect Eſtabliſhment of it: And he at the "ſame time was for conſidering what might be "done to gain *Diſſenters*, without doing any pre- "judice to the Church. The Scheme was laid "out, and the ſeveral Parts of it were committed, "not only with his Approbation, but Direction, to "ſuch Divines of the Church, as were thought "moſt proper to be intruſted with it. His Grace "took one Part to himſelf; another was commit- "ted to Dr *Patrick*, afterwards Biſhop of *Ely*. "And the Reviewing of the Daily Service, and the "Communion-Book was referr'd to a ſelect Num- "ber of Divines, of whom Dr. *Sharp*, afterwards "Archbiſhop of *York*, and Dr. *Patrick* were two. "The Deſign was to improve and inforce the Diſ- "*cipline* of the Church, to review and enlarge the "*Liturgy*, by correcting of ſome things, and add- "ing of others; and if it ſhould be thought adviſe- "able by Authority, when this Matter ſhould come "to be legally conſider'd, firſt in *Convocation*, and "then in *Parliament*, by leaving ſome few *Cere-* "*monies*, confeſt to be indifferent in their Natures, "as indifferent in their Uſage, ſo as not neceſſarily "to be obſerv'd by ſuch as ſhould make a Scruple "of them: And this good Deſign was known to, "and approved by the other Biſhops."

Archbiſhop Sancroft's *Deſign in favour of Diſſenters.*

Purſuant to this pious and prudent Diſpoſition were the Articles Archbiſhop *Sancroft* ſent to his Clergy about two Months after he and his Brethren were impriſoned in the *Tower*, which Articles are inſerted in the Reign of the *Stuarts*. In one of theſe Articles, after ſpeaking of the Readineſs of the Biſhops to ſhew their Zeal againſt Popery, he enjoins his Clergy, *moſt affectionately to exhort the* Diſſenters *to join with them in daily fervent Prayer to the God of Peace, for an univerſal bleſſed Union of all* Reformed Churches, *both at home and abroad, againſt their common Enemies*. It is worth obſerving here, that the *Presbyterians* in *England* and *Scotland* are term'd *Reform'd Churches*, not *Fanaticks* and *Schiſmaticks*, as in *Sacheverel*'s Sermons, and Cart-loads of Sermons by Prieſts of the ſame Kidney and Character. Dr. *Fleetwood*, then Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, citing this very Paſſage in his Charge to the Clergy of that Dioceſe in 1710, ſays, *From this the ordinary Reader will, I believe, conclude that Archbiſhop* Sancroft *thought both the* Diſſenters *at home, and the* Proteſtants *abroad to be Chriſtians at leaſt*. His Predeceſſor in the See of *St. Aſaph*, the learned and worthy Dr. *Loyd*, paſſing through *Oſ-weſtry* in *Shropſhire*, in his way to *London*, juſt before he was impriſoned there for Petitioning, ſent for Mr. *James Owen* the Diſſenting Miniſter of that Town, and enter'd into much Freedom of Diſcourſe with him about the great Danger of the *Proteſtant Religion*. He ventur'd to acquaint him with the Secret of the Invitation ſent to the Prince of *Orange* by many Lords and Gentlemen, of which he own'd himſelf to be one. And he freely expreſt his hope, that the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* wou'd readily concur for the promoting the common Intereſt. Adding theſe remarkable Words, *You and we are Brethren; we have indeed been angry Brethren, but we have ſeen our Folly; and are reſolv'd, if ever we have it in our Power, to ſhew that we will treat you as Brethren.* A.D.1689

Dr. C. *Pref. vol.* 1. *Cont.*

Such was the Frame of Spirit of the Biſhops and Clergy of the Church of *England*, when it was really in danger from Popery. By this we ſee that the firſt Deſign of Alterations and Improvements of the Book of Common-Prayer was by Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, in concert with thoſe very Biſhops, who were afterwards *Nonjurors*; ſuch was their Deſire of a *Comprehenſion* and *Coalition* with their Proteſtant Brethren, as they then call'd the *Diſſenters*, who had given them no Reaſon to change their Sentiments and Conduct towards them: but no ſooner were King *William* and Queen *Mary* ſeated on the Throne, and expreſt their Willingneſs to come into the ſame Meaſures, than ſome of the Biſhops and the far greater Number of the inferior Clergy reſolv'd to oppoſe all Coalition and Comprehenſion; and their Party among the Laity giving into the ſame Opinion, a ſurpriſing Care of the Church ſeiz'd them on a ſudden, and ſerv'd to cement the Diſaffected of all Denominations in one Intereſt, oppoſite to that of the Government. It was well known, that the late King's Adherents fomented this *Jealouſy* of the *Diſſenters*, purely to divide the Friends to the *Revolution*, and increaſe the Number of King *James*'s, who was at the ſame time deſtroying the Proteſtants in *Ireland* with Sword and Fire, if what his Soldiers did with his Permiſſion may be call'd his doing. Thus it was not a ſincere Concern for the Safety of the Church, as it is a Door of Salvation to all its pious Members, that begat this ſudden and amazing Zeal for her; but a Combination of the Enemies to the *Revolution*, of the rigid cruel Eccleſiaſticks and their Tools, of diſappointed Stateſmen, and ignorant bigotted *Academicians* and *Ruſticks*, who rejected all Terms of Union with our Proteſtant Brethren; and continuing with various Views their Oppoſition to the Government, under the various Appellations of *Jacobites*, *Tories*, *Grumblers*, *High-Church*, *Flying-Squadron*, *Country-Party*, did all center in one Reſolution, which they erected into a Principle, to perplex and diſtreſs the King and his Miniſters, let what will be the Conſequence of it; let King *James* or King *Lewis* with *Iriſh* or *French* Maſſacrers be at the end of it: this Government that had juſt ſav'd them muſt be deſtroy'd, and the Name of that Church, which had been juſt deliver'd, like Prey out of the Paw of the Lion, muſt be the Means to effect it. It was neceſſary to premiſe this, that when we are to ſpeak of this diſaffected Party, we may know what the Men were, and what their Purpoſes. 'Tis true, ſome Perſons of better Diſpoſition, with reſpect to Religion and Liberty, were ſometimes deceiv'd by falſe Lights, and ſometimes excited by a prevailing Paſſion to be with them, on both *Negative* and *Affirmative*, and great were the Difficulties and Dangers we were brought into by it. A Leſſon to thoſe that come after them, to beware of the Deluſion of factious Malecontents, whatever their Pretences may be, either as to Church or State.

The Riſe of the Factions ſince the Revolution.

The Addreſs of *April* the 19th before-mention'd, "gave his Majeſty hearty Thanks for his repeated "Aſſurances of maintaining the Church of *England*, "which he had with the Hazard of his Royal Per- "ſon, recover'd from the dangerous Conſpiracy, "laid for its Deſtruction. It was added,

"That the Doctrine and Practice of the Church "of *England*, had evinced their Loyalty beyond "the Contradiction of the moſt malicious Enemies; "and, that the Misfortunes of former Princes could "be attributed to nothing more than their Endea- "vours to ſubvert and diſable the Members thereof

A.D.1689 " from contributing to their Support and Defence. " Wherefore they pray'd his Majeſty to continue " his Care for the Preſervation of the ſame, whereby " he would effectually eſtabliſh his Throne, by ſe- " curing the Hearts of his Subjects within his Do- " minions, who could no way better ſhew their " Zeal for his Service than by a firm Adherence to " that Church, whoſe Conſtitution was beſt ſuited " to the Support of that Monarchy. They farther *Addreſs for a Convocation.* " pray'd, that according to the ancient Practice " and Uſage of the Kingdom, in Time of Par- " liament, his Majeſty would be pleaſed to iſſue " out his Writ for calling a Convocation of the " Clergy of the Kingdom, to be adviſed in Eccle- " ſiaſtical Matters; aſſuring his Majeſty, that it was " their Intention forthwith to proceed to the Con- " ſideration of giving Eaſe to *Proteſtant* Diſſenters."

The Marks of haſte in this Addreſs are ſo viſible, and the Exceptions that might juſtly be taken at it are ſo obvious, that 'tis needleſs to point to them; and his Majeſty did not forbear giving to underſtand in his Anſwer, that he thought he had already given them ſufficient Aſſurances of his Intentions to ſupport the Church. The Earl of *Nottingham* brought this Anſwer, *That tho' his Majeſty had had* many *Occaſions of aſſuring them he wou'd maintain the* Church *of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd; yet he was well pleas'd with repeating theſe Promiſes, which he was reſolved to perform, by ſupporting that* Church, *whoſe Loyalty he doubted not, wou'd make him to anſwer their juſt Expectations: That as his Deſign of coming over was to reſcue them from the Miſeries they labour'd under, ſo it was a great Satisfaction to him, that by the Succeſs God had given him, he was in a Station of defending that* Church, *which had effectually ſhewn her Zeal againſt Popery, and ſhou'd be always his peculiar Care; and he hoped the Eaſe they deſign'd to Diſſenters, wou'd contribute very much to the Eſtabliſhment of the* Church; *and therefore he earneſtly recommended to them, that the Occaſions of Differences and mutual Animoſities might be remov'd, and that as ſoon as might be he wou'd ſummon a* Convocation.

The King's Anſwer.

This Deſire of a *Convocation* proceeded from a Notion, that a Comprehenſion Bill, in favour of Diſſenters, might paſs without calling in the Help of the Clergy; and truly there ſeems to be no ſuch Neceſſity of Convocation Help in framing a Law for the Peace and Welfare of the Community. As to Church Intereſts, if ſhe has any other real Intereſts, beſides Piety and Purity of Life, and the Good of Souls, there were Biſhops enough in the Houſe of Peers to guard againſt any Diminution of them.

Acts paſt. On the 24th of *April*, his Majeſty gave his Royal Aſſent to the Acts for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, for taking away *Hearth-Money*, for the *new Oaths*, for removing *Papiſts* from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, &c.

Addreſs againſt the Dutcheſs *of* Mazarine. In the Debate about the *Removing* of *Papiſts*, there happen'd a pleaſant Incident, which was an Addreſs to the King, to order the poor Dutcheſs of *Mazarine* to depart the Kingdom. Col. *Birch*, who was one of the oldeſt Parliament-Men in the Houſe, preſented this Addreſs; to which his Majeſty anſwer'd, *He would take it into Conſideration.* However, this Buſineſs did not paſs without Oppoſition. Several Members took the Dutcheſs's part; M. *Odyck*, one of the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors, made uſe of all his Intereſt in her Behalf, at the Deſire of the eminent M. de *St. Evremont*, who had that Lady's Intereſts very much at heart, as appears by his Writings. M. *Odyck* engaged his Brother Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* to interceed for her, and theſe Gentlemen repreſented the *Aſſemblies* at her Houſe, which were thought by ſome to be ſo many *Popiſh* Cabals, to be only Meetings for *Gaming*, by which at leaſt that Dutcheſs chiefly ſubſiſted, and Diverſions. The Marquis *de Seiſſac* ſpoke for her to the King, ſaying, *She wou'd ſtarve in any other Country.* The Biſhop of *Salisbury* made a Motion in the Houſe of Lords for ſuch an Addreſs as the Commons was; but it not being carried, the Dutcheſs was admitted to play at *Ombre*, or *Hazard*, in *England* by Connivance. A.D.1689

Addreſs for a War with France. About the middle of *April*, Mr. *Hampden* made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, for an Addreſs to his Majeſty for a War with *France*, which the *French* had already begun by ſeveral Acts of Hoſtility at Sea, and in *Ireland*. Sir *Thomas Clarges* ſeconded Mr. *Hampden*'s Motion, and another Member ſpoke thus;

Mr. *Speaker*,

I Bear all the Reſpect that I owe to crown'd Heads, but I cannot help ſaying, That it is of abſolute Neceſſity to declare War with the moſt Chriſtian Turk, *who ravages all Chriſtendom, and* makes War *more barbarouſly than the* Turks *themſelves.*

The French *King the moſt* Chriſtian Turk.

The Addreſs was voted *nemine contradicente*, 350 Members in the Houſe. It was preſented by them in a Body at *Whitehall*, *April* 26, and his Majeſty gave them a moſt gracious Reception and Anſwer. The Declaration of War was ſaid to be drawn up by Mr. *Somers*, and is not unequal to his extraordinary Talents in both Reaſon and Eloquence; it bears date at *Hampton-Court*, 7th of *May* 1689, and has been too often publiſhed to need a Place here. The Lords had before this unanimouſly reſolv'd to aſſiſt his Majeſty therein to the utmoſt of their Power: Indeed it was high time to declare War with the common Enemy of Liberty and Right, *Lewis* XIV. who had taken upon him the *Protection* of a King *forefaulted*, as the *Scots* call'd the late K. *James*. For a Week before this *Declaration*, the *French* Fleet, to the Number of 44 Sail, landed Forces and Supplies of warlike Stores in *Ireland*. Admiral *Herbert*, upon intelligence that Monſieur *Chateaurenaud*, who commanded that Fleet, was in *Bautry* Bay, made thither with the Squadron of *Engliſh* Ships under his Command, in all but 23 Men of War, leſs in Rate, and worſe provided than the *French*; who ſeeing the *Engliſh* bore down upon them, hung out the Signal of Battle, and began it *May* 1. By the Account of this Fight ſent from on board the *Elizabeth* Man of War, it ended thus; " We made " ſeveral *Boards* to gain the *Wind*, or at leaſt to " engage them cloſer; but finding that way of " Working very diſadvantageous, Admiral *Herbert* " ſtood off to *Sea*, as well to have got our Ships " into a *Line*, as to have gain'd the *Wind* of the " Enemy, but found them ſo cautious in *bearing* " *down*, that we could never get an Opportunity " to do it; ſo continued *Battering upon a Stretch* " 'till five in the Afternoon, when the *French* Ad- " miral tacked from us, and ſtood farther off into " the Bay. Admiral *Herbert*'s Ship, and ſome of " the reſt being diſabled, we cou'd not follow " them, *&c.*" Bautry-*Bay Fight.*

This is plainly one of thoſe Accounts of Battles, which are drawn up to conceal Diſgraces. It was not likely that 23 ſmaller Ships wou'd purſue 44 larger. The Superiority of the *French* in Number, and Strength of Ships and Men, was a ſufficient Teſtimony of the Bravery of the *Engliſh*, who diſengag'd themſelves with ſo ſmall a Loſs as 90 Men kill'd, and 250 wounded. In this Action Captain *Aylmer* of the *Portland*, and one Lieutenant, were kill'd. What the Loſs of the *French* was, can be only conjectur'd by the Number of their Men, and the Fierceneſs of the Engagement while it laſted.

His Majeſty hearing that Admiral *Herbert* was return'd to *Portſmouth*, went thither, both to haſten the refitting of the *Fleet*, and to diſtribute Rewards to thoſe Officers and Soldiers, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Fight; Admiral *Herbert* was declar'd, and ſoon after created Earl of *Torrington*;

A.D. 1689 Captain *John Aſhby*, and Captain *Cloudeſly Shovel* receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, and each Seaman had ten Shillings Gratuity. 'Tis reported, that when King *William* receiv'd the News of this *Sea-Fight*, he ſaid, *ſuch an Action was neceſſary in the Beginning of a War, but it would be raſh in the Courſe of it.*

King William's *Saying of it.*

We muſt obſerve here, that the *Engliſh* had at that time a very unaccountable Contempt for the *French*, grounded, one may ſuppoſe, on the Tradition of our Victories in *France* under *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. which ought not to have been conſider'd ſeparately from our Diſgraces there in the Reign of *Henry* VI. when we loſt our Conqueſts as ſhamefully as we got them glorioufly. 'Tis hardly to be imagin'd, that Admiral *Herbert* and Captain *Aſhby*, who had been long in Sea-Service, had any ſuch Conceit of *Engliſh* Valour as a Match for *French* Numbers, whatever Captain *Shovel* might have imagin'd; but it is moſt ſure, that at the breaking out of this *French* War, the *Engliſh*, eſpecially in *London*, were ſo ſanguine, that Odds were laid in many hundred Wagers, that King *William* would be at *Paris* before *Chriſtmas*. That Wager might have been laid on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Head in the Year 1711, had not the Confederacy, whoſe victorious Armies he commanded, been betray'd by thoſe ill Men, who then caus'd the Change of the Miniſtry in *England*, and ſet a-foot the odious Treaty of *Utrecht*.

The Engliſh *vain Contempt of the* French.

The Declaration of War with *France* was follow'd by an *Invitation* of the *Proteſtants* of that Nation to take Refuge in *England*; which his Majeſty not only promis'd them, but all ſorts of Aſſiſtance and Succour to put them in a condition to live comfortably. The Cruelties of the *French* King towards them, were inſerted as an Article of the War in the abovemention'd Declaration.

King William's *Kindneſs to the* French *Proteſtants.*

The Proceedings in the Courts of Juſtice having been at a ſtand, for want of filling up the Vacancies in them, his Majeſty in the beginning of *May* appointed ſuch Lawyers as were moſt eminent for Learning, Abilities, and Integrity, to be Judges.

Judges made.

Sir *John Holt* was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

Sir *William Dolben*,
Sir *William Gregory*,
Giles Eyre, Eſq; } Juſtices of the ſame Court.

Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.

Sir *John Powel*,
Thomas Rokeby, Eſq;
Peyton Ventris, Eſq; } Juſtices of that Court.

Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Sir *Edward Nevil*,
Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq;
John Turton, Eſq; } Barons of the ſame Court
Henry Wallop, Eſq; Curſitor Baron.

To prepare for theſe Promotions there were call'd by Writ to be *Serjeants at Law*,

Sir *Henry Pollexfen*.	*Nathaniel Bond*, Eſq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq;	*Giles Eyre*, Eſq;
Thomas Rokeby, Eſq;	*Henry Hatſel*, Eſq;
Peyton Ventris, Eſq;	*John Blencoe*, Eſq;
John Thurburne, Eſq;	*John Powel*, Eſq;
William Wogan, Eſq;	*John Tremaine*, Eſq;
William Pawlet, Eſq;	*John Trenchard*, Eſq;
Roger Belwood, Eſq;	*John Turton*, Eſq;

Who gave Rings with this ſeaſonable Motto, *Veniendo reſtituit Rem.*

Sir *George Treby* was made Attorney-General.
John Somers, Eſq; Sollicitor-General.

Their Majeſties Council at Law,
Sir *William Whitlocke*.
Sir *Charles Porter*.
Sir *William Williams*.

John Coniers, Eſq;
Thomas Trevor, Eſq; and not long after
William Cowper, Eſq;

A.D. 1689

The Houſe of Commons having paſs'd a Poll-Bill, the Lords added a Clauſe to it, for *Peers* to name *Commiſſioners* to rate and tax themſelves; to which the Commons diſagreeing, that Bill was drop'd, and another paſs'd inſtead of it for *Twelve-pence in the Pound* Land-Tax. Many Friends to the then Government were ſo hearty in their Affections to it, that when this Pound-Tax came to be levied, they gave in to the Aſſeſſors the Value of their Eſtates to the full, expecting to have the Buſineſs over in a Year or two; but that Value was continued in all future Aſſeſſments during both the *French* Wars, except where the Proprietors ſwore it off by the falling of the Rents. And thus thoſe of King *William*'s Subjects, who were moſt zealous for his Service, were continual Sufferers by their too forward Zeal, while the Diſaffected ſwore off and ſhuffled off their Payments in a great meaſure, throughout the whole Kingdom.

The 12 d. *in the Pound Tax.*

King William's *Friends Sufferers their haſty Zeal.*

The Malecontents began ſo early as this Tax, to complain of *Taxes*, and inſtead of being thankful for the Suppreſſion of *Hearth-money*, they caus'd a grumbling at paying the Twelve-pence in the Pound, which indeed brought in more Money, but was only temporary, whereas the other was hereditary. There was a dull Jeſt ſpread about by them, put into the Mouth of a Country Fellow, who having paid this Pound-Tax with no good Will, the Tax-gatherer put him in mind of Chimney-money, *Ah*, quoth the Ruſtick, *What have we got by the Swap?* which was meant of the two Kings, and not of the two Taxes.

The Tories begin to complain of Taxes.

On the 11th of *May*, the King paſs'd ſeveral Bills, particularly one for *annulling and making void the Attainder of* Algernon Sidney, *Eſq*; whoſe Death was declar'd to be a *Murder*: the truth is, *he was talk'd to Death*, as the learned Sir *John Hawles*, Sollicitor-General, ſays in his *Remarks* on his Trial. The Names of the Judges, Council, and Jury, being for their Infamy recorded in the *Reigns of the* Stuarts, we ſhall ſay no more of them here, but leave them with the Guilt of this noble Blood on their Heads, to the Sentence that will paſs at the laſt Tribunal, on all thoſe that have given unjuſt Jugdment, and die, as thoſe wicked Men did, in Impenitence.

Colonel Sidney's *Death declar'd a* Murder.

On the 9th of *May*, the *Commons* ſent up a Bill to the *Lords*, *for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the* SUBJECT, *and ſettling the* Succeſſion *of the* Crown; which their Lordſhips having conſidered, they thought the latter Part of it defective, no mention being made in it of her Electoral Highneſs the Princeſs *Sophia*, Dutcheſs of *Hanover*, and added a Clauſe in her Highneſs's favour. The Bill thus amended was return'd to the Commons, *May* 25th, where, to uſe Biſhop *Kennet*'s Words, a *certain Party* was ſo prevalent, that *the Houſe diſagreed* to that Clauſe. Another Hiſtorian ſets a Mark on that Party by naming the Heads of them, Sir *Edward Seymour* and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*; and no ſooner was there an Attempt made by good *Engliſhmen* in favour of the Houſe of *Hanover*, than the ſame Men, who were for addreſſing King *William* to keep the Church out of Danger, who were for ſettling the Revenue on him for three Years only, and who oppos'd the much-deſir'd *Union* with *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, ſhew'd their Hatred to that Serene Houſe, and did what they could to hinder its ſucceeding to the Crown. His Majeſty was ſo earneſt to have the Succeſſion-Bill paſs, as the Lords had amended it, that he declared in Council, *That his Queen, and both the Prince and Princeſs of* Denmark, *deſir'd it as well as himſelf*. This ſignified nothing with the Party; ſuch was their Averſion to our preſent Royal Family, that they matter'd not even the Deſire of the late Queen *Anne*, to have their Succeſ-

Bill of Rights and Succeſſion.

A Clauſe in favour of the Houſe of Hanover.

Oppos'd by the Tories.

Deſir'd by the King, Queen, Prince, and Princeſs of Denmark.

ſion

A.D. 1689 ſion by Name in the Bill, which hung two Months in both Houſes, notwithſtanding there had been ſeveral Conferences about it, and probably that Bill would have had ſome worſe Affront put upon it, had it not been dropt on the Birth of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, Son of the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, born the 27th of *July*, and chriſten'd *William*, his Majeſty King *William*, and the Earl of *Dorſet* ſtanding for the King of *Denmark*, being Godfathers, and the Marchioneſs of *Hallifax*, Godmother. The Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to make an Eſtimate of *Forfeitures*, *Ground-Rents*, and *Additional Exciſe*, to raiſe farther Aids to carry on the War. Mr. *Papillon* Chairman of that Committee, reported, *May* 15, that it was the Opinion of the Committee, the *Forfeitures* would amount to 348000 Pounds, without including thoſe in *Bedfordſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, and *Cardiganſhire*, from whence they had no Liſts; that the *Additional Exciſe*, at nine pence a Barrel on Ale and Beer, would produce 120000 *l.* a-year; but of the *Ground-Rents* they could yet make no Eſtimate.

The Committee of Privileges appointed by the Peers took into Conſideration the Caſe of the Earl of *Devonſhire*; who in the late King's Time had been fin'd 30000 *l.* for ſtriking Colonel *Culpepyr* in *Whitehall* upon a very great Provocation, notwithſtanding his *Plea* of *Peerage*: and they reporting to the Houſe the Circumſtances of the illegal Proceſs, their Lordſhips order'd the late Chief Juſtice *Wright*, Judge *Holloway*, and others, to attend their Houſe, where Sir *Robert Wright* and Sir *Richard Holloway* attending accordingly, they begg'd the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s Pardon, and ſubmitted to their Lordſhips, who reſolv'd that the Proceſs was a Breach of Privilege, and the Fine *exceſſive*, exorbitant, and againſt *Magna Charta*; but ſuch was the Lenity of thoſe Times, that none of thoſe arbitrary Judges were made Examples of national Juſtice, as was expected by all who wiſh'd well to the Publick.

The Earl of Devonſhire's *Caſe and Fine remitted.*

Toleration Act *paſs'd.* His Majeſty coming to the Houſe of Peers *May* the 24th, paſs'd the *Toleration Act*, exempting *Proteſtant Diſſenters* from thoſe Penal Laws which were made againſt *Papiſts*. For my part, I do not ſee wherein the extraordinary Grace did ſo much conſiſt, as to ſilence the Complaints of thoſe Diſſenters in other Caſes. The Liberty of their Conſcience was their natural Right, the depriving them of it was Tyranny, and the Perſecution of their Enemies equally fooliſh, wicked, and cruel. At the ſame time an Act for reverſing the Attainder of *Alicia Liſle*, Widow, commonly call'd Lady *Liſle*, had the Royal Aſſent. 'Tis to be noted, that the Lady's Husband *John Liſle*, Eſq; once Commiſſioner of the Great Seal, was aſſaſſinated in *Swiſſerland* by Ruffians ſet to work by the ſame ſort of Men who murder'd his Widow in King *James*'s Reign. That it was a *Murder*, is prov'd in my former Hiſtory, and that Proof is confirm'd by this Statute of Repeal; the Judge who condemn'd her againſt *Three* Verdicts of the *Jury*, *Not Guilty*, was the execrable *Jefferies*. A Week after, the Judgments of Dr. *Oates*, the Illegality, as well as Cruelty of which, I have ſpoken of in my abovemention'd Hiſtory, came into debate in the Houſe of Lords: It muſt be added here, that their Lordſhips, after hearing Council at the Bar, did order and adjudge, as the Biſhop of *Peterborough* tells us, *that the Judgment given againſt the ſaid* OATES *ſhould be* Revers'd; and accordingly a Bill of *Reverſal*, which had paſs'd the *Commons*, was read twice in the *Houſe of Lords*, who made ſeveral Amendments, and inſerted a *Proviſo*, declaring, *That until the Matters for which* Titus Oates *was committed for* Perjury, *were heard and determin'd in* Parliament, *the ſaid* OATES *ſhould not be receiv'd in any* Court *or* Cauſe *whatſoever to be a Witneſs*; a Proviſo liable to ſo many Exceptions, that People were under no ſurprize to find a Proteſtation enter'd againſt it by

Lady Liſle's *Attainder revers'd.*

Debates about the Judgements againſt Oates.

Lords Proteſt againſt a Proviſo *concerning him.*

The Earl of *Oxford.*
Earl of *Bedford.*
Earl of *Suffolk.*
Earl of *Suſſex.*
Earl of *Stamford.*
Earl of *Macclesfield.*
Earl of *Montagu.*
Earl of *Monmouth.*
Lord *Newport.*
Lord *Berkley.*
Lord *Cornwallis.*
Lord *Paget.*
Lord *Herbert.*

A.D. 1689

I ſhall here enter no farther into *Oates*'s Character than to ſay, that the *Perjury* for which he ſuffer'd, was afterwards by other Evidence prov'd to be no Perjury, (ſee the *Reigns of the* Stuarts) and the general Clamour againſt him was the Effect of the indefatigable Efforts of the *Papiſts* to blacken him, and ruin the Credit of his Evidence; which they did ſo effectually, that the rigid Eccleſiaſticks and their Followers us'd *Oates*'s Name as a *Bye-Word* for a *Raſcal*. I knew the Man in my younger Years, and could perceive even then that he wanted both Senſe and Modeſty. As to *Conſcience*, I believe it might alſo be wanting; but what ſignifies that againſt Teſtimony confirm'd by *Coleman*'s Letters, by other Witneſſes and corroborating Circumſtances? The *Popiſh Plot* was a villanous Act, none but Villains could poſſibly be concern'd in it, all ſuch Acts are ſuſceptible of no other Evidence but that of Villains, and did any Men in their Wits imagine that *Oates* was a better Saint than thoſe he worſhip'd at *St. Omers* and *Salamanca*? The Commons having diſagreed to the Lords Amendment, it occaſion'd a memorable Conference between the two Houſes, *July* the 29th, and that occaſion'd great Heats, and ſeem'd to threaten ſtill greater, if the Parliament had not been ſuddenly adjourn'd. However the Lords, at the common Deſire, had ſix Weeks before addreſs'd the King to grant *Oates* his Pardon. They alſo ordered that he ſhould be diſcharg'd from his Confinement, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to allow him a Penſion of three Pounds a-week, which, ſay certain ſupercilious Writers, *occaſion'd various Reflections*. I could have aſſur'd thoſe Writers, that not a few of theſe Reflections were on the Scantineſs of the Proviſion made for him, *Oates* having really ſuffer'd more by the Cruelty of the *Papiſts* than any other Mortal ever endur'd with Life.

P. 696.

Lords Addreſs the King to pardon Oates.

Compl. Hiſt.

On the 15th of *June*, the Lords having in a Committee conſider'd the State of the Nation, *reſolv'd* to addreſs the King, "To put the Iſle of *Wight*, "*Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Scilly*, *Dover Caſtle*, and other "Places, into a Poſture of Defence; that *Papiſts* "might be diſarm'd, their Horſes taken from them, "and they not be permitted to travel above five "Miles from their Houſes, *&c.*" At the ſame time their Lordſhips impower'd the Committee to look into the Miſcarriages in *Ireland*, which we ſhall ſpeak of more particularly when we treat of the Affairs of that Kingdom. The Lords Committees acquainted the Houſe, that they could not come to a full Diſcovery of the Miſcarriages in *Ireland* without a ſight of the *Minute Books of the Committee for* Iriſh *Affairs* to the firſt of *May* laſt. Their Lordſhips then order'd another Addreſs to the King, that the ſaid *Minute Book* might be communicated to the Committee; to which his Majeſty's Anſwer was, *I will conſider of it*. One may by this perceive, that the Enemies to the Revolution did not labour in vain. Not that the Addreſs to the King came from that Quarter, but the *Party* were very buſy in both Houſes in creating Miſunderſtandings and Diviſions, ſometimes ſiding with one ſort of Men, and ſometimes with another, according as their Weight could produce a Majority to put Spokes in the Wheels of the Government. The truth is, there was too much Reaſon for Complaint of Miſcarriages in the Management of the Relief of *Ireland*, and it will be found that thoſe who complain'd loudeſt, were the Perſons who would not have it reliev'd at all, but flatter'd themſelves that the King they had *abdicated*, would

Places to be fortify'd.

King's cold Anſwer to an Addreſs about Ireland.

The Craft of the Tories.

A.D. 1689 would come with an Army from thence to deliver them from their *Deliverer*.

The laſt Anſwer of the King's was the firſt that was not agreeable to the two Houſes. The Commons voted, *that thoſe Perſons who had adviſ'd his Majeſty to defer the giving leave to ſome Members of the Houſe of Peers, to inſpect the* Minute Books *of the Committee for* Iriſh *Affairs* were Enemies to the King, and *Kingdom*. They alſo debated an Addreſs to the King, to remove *the Marquiſſes of* Halifax *and* Carmarthen from his Council.

Motion for an Addreſs againſt the Marquiſſes of Carmarthen *and* Halifax.

The former had been very warm in oppoſition to the Bill for *Reverſing* the Judgments againſt *Oates*; and indeed had dip'd too deeply in the arbitrary and cruel Adminiſtration after the Diſſolution of the *Oxford* Parliament, to be look'd upon as a hearty Friend to the Government, which employ'd him, notwithſtanding he was ſo hearty in the Vote of the *Vacancy* of the Throne. 'Tis to be noted that Mr. *John How*, Member for *Cirenceſter* and Vice-chamberlain to the Queen, did now, while he had ſo honourable a Place at Court, appear among thoſe who affected a more than ordinary Zeal for the Good of the Country, and Anxiety for its being well ſerv'd by the Courtiers; which Zeal of his ſpread itſelf into the Concerns of the *Church*, after he had the Gold *Key* taken from him, which was ſaid to be for laying the Scene of his Gallantries too near that of his Employment. The Lord *Clarendon* and Mr. *Echard*, in their Hiſtories, have on all occaſions imputed the Conduct of the greateſt *Patriots* againſt the Court, in the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, to Diſappointment and Diſguſt, that there may remain; no doubt with the Reader, of ill Meaſures in their Adminiſtration, and this *Foible* of theirs is ſo obvious, and indeed ridiculous, that I am diſcourag'd from the like Practice. But I cannot help remembring a Report, then current with the former, concerning Mr. *How*, that a certain great Builder apply'd to him for his Intereſt, to obtain a Grant of the waſte Ground, where afterwards the Streets were built now call'd the *Seven Dials*, near *St. Giles's*. Some other ſuch Undertaker had before that apply'd to the Lord *Portland*, for a like Grant by his Intereſt, and the Value of the waſte ground being enquir'd into by that Lord, he repreſented it fairly to the King as worth 8 or 10000 *l.* Mr. *How* coming with his Sollicitation ſoon after, and inſiſting pretty earneſtly upon it, his Majeſty ask'd, *What it might be worth?* Mr. Vice-chamberlain reply'd, *about a Thouſand Pounds*; the King ſaid, *is that all? you ſhall have* 1000 l. *without ſo much Trouble*, or Words to that purpoſe. Whether he had the Thouſand Pounds or not, was not known; but every one knew, that immediately after the loſs of his Employment, he ſet up for one of the Heads, firſt of the *Country Party*, and afterwards of the *Church Party*, and as ſuch was a violent Stickler againſt the Government, during all the Reign of King *William*. It was this Mr. *How* who mov'd for the Addreſs to the King, to remove from his Council and Preſence all ſuch as had been impeach'd in Parliament and had betray'd the Liberties of their Country. This was aim'd particularly againſt the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, who, when he was Earl of *Danby*, had been impeach'd of *High-Treaſon* in King *Charles*'s IId's Reign, as is largely related in my former Hiſtory. The Houſe of Commons dividing upon the Queſtion concerning the Marquiſs of *Halifax*, there were 76 for an Addreſs, and 90 againſt it. But it was thought proper to permit him to reſign his Offices as Speaker of the Houſe of Lords and *Privy Seal* not long after, which ſettled that Lord entirely in the *Church* and *Country* Party for the reſt of his Life. There was no Addreſs againſt the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, and the Perſons who were like to be Sufferers by that which Mr. *How* mov'd for, had Intereſt enough to render all Attempts of that kind *abortive*, to the great Detriment of King *William*'s Affairs, and the great Uneaſineſs of all the Well-affected in his Reign. The *A.D.* 1689 putting off the Inſpection of the Minute-Books as above-mention'd, gave a Handle to the Enemies of the Government, to inſinuate that Matters were not much mended by the Revolution, and that the preſent Courtiers were no better Friends to the Nation than others had been. 'Tis eaſy to conceive, that well-meaning Men might be impos'd upon by ſuch Inſinuations, and ready to vote and act in concurrence with thoſe who declaim'd ſo loudly againſt Grievances, and for Redreſs of them. Thus the *Anti-Court* Party grew numerous, by the Addition not only of ſuch Men as Mr. *How*, but even of ſuch Men as Mr. *Garraway*, who behav'd ſo well in the Affair of the *Excluſion Bill* in the *Weſtminſter* and *Oxford* Parliaments.

Mr. John How *turns Malecontent.*

Clarendon and Echard's *Hiſtories faulty.*

The Cauſes of his Diſguſt.

He moves for the Addreſs againſt the Marquiſs of Carmarthen, *afterwards Duke of* Leeds.

Ill Steps in Politicks.

Grumbling begins.

To palliate the Matter of the *Minute-Book*, the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted the Lords, and Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* the Commons, *July* 16. *That his Majeſty gave leave that a Committe of the* Upper Houſe *might inſpect the Book according to their deſire*; but the *Minutes* did not anſwer Expectation, and made little Diſcovery of the Miſcarriages in *Ireland:* Upon which, the Lords order'd the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Nottingham*, the two principal Secretaries of State, to addreſs the King, *that the Minutes relating to* Ireland, *ſince his Majeſty's taking the* Adminiſtration *of the* GOVERNMENT *upon him, to the Time the* Council-Books *began, might be communicated to their Committee.* The King's Anſwer was, *That there were no* Minutes *of the* Iriſh *Affairs* in the time mention'd by their Lordſhips.

The King coming to the Houſe of Lords *June* 22, gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Twelve-pence in the Pound* Tax, an Act for reverſing the Attainder of *Henry Corniſh*, Eſq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, and other Acts. Another Murder is by the laſt Act charg'd upon the infamous Judges, Council, and Juries in thoſe Tyrannous and Bloody Times preceding the *Revolution*. Having ſaid ſo much of Alderman *Corniſh*'s Trial in another Place, I ſhall only add now, that *Rumſey*, the chief Evidence againſt him, ſwore, in the Lord *Ruſſel*'s Trial, he had nam'd all the Perſons at the Meeting he had ſpoken of, and had never till now nam'd Mr. *Corniſh:* being tax'd with it in Mr. *Corniſh*'s Trial, he excus'd his Perjury with Compaſſion to the Priſoner, which, ſays Sir *John Hawles*, Sollicitor-General, *was fooliſh, mean, and contradictory; he perjur'd himſelf to ſave the Priſoner, and then ſwore to hang him.* The Reader will obſerve in what a deplorable condition a Nation muſt be, when in the hands of ſuch implacable, unjuſt, and blood-thirſty Men, as in the Reign of King *James* II.

Alderman Corniſh's *Attainder revers'd.*

Mr. *Powle*, the Speaker, made a very handſome Speech to his Majeſty upon preſenting the *Money-Bill*, ſetting forth the Burthens the *French* King had laid upon our Manufactures, his Attempts againſt our Religion and Liberties, by his Correſpondence with Traytors in this Kingdom, and his Devaſtations in the Countries of his Majeſty's Allies. Several Letters from King *James*, ſome of them written with his own hand, and directed to ſeveral Perſons at *London*, being intercepted at *Liverpool* and ſent to Court, his Majeſty communicated them to the Parliament; and becauſe among the enigmatical Expreſſions, mention was made in them of *Contraband Goods ready to be ſhipp'd off, in order to be run into ſuch Places, where they might not be ſeiz'd by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers*, which ſufficiently diſcover'd the Deſign of an Invaſion; Mr. *Hampden* the Father, Chairman of the Committee of the *whole Houſe*, repreſented the imminent Danger that threaten'd the Kingdom, and what Difficulties his Majeſty lay under to prevent it, for want of Money, and therefore mov'd for a farther Supply. This Motion was not very regular, the Money-Bills were paſs'd, and the Houſe was about to adjourn; the Member who mov'd it, was a Privy Counſellor,

The Speaker's Speech to the King.

A.D. 1689 and no other Member ſeconding him, it occaſion'd ſome ſharp Reflections. Mr. *Hampden*, among the Dangers to which the Nation was expos'd, having nam'd that of falling into the hands of the *French* and *Iriſh*; one Mr. *S*—— mov'd to add the *Dutch*. The Stupidity and Ingratitude of this muſt needs be very ſhocking to reaſonable and generous Minds, that very Man had not been ſix Months delivered out of worſe than *Egyptian* Bondage by the friendly Aſſiſtance of thoſe *Dutch* at all ventures, when thus he turns upon his Benefactors without Reaſon or Modeſty. How little does it agree with the Senſe of the *Britiſh* Nation, expreſs'd by Mr. Speaker *Powle* in his Speech, when he preſented the Bill for paying the *Dutch* what they had expended on our Account, ſeven or eight Months before?

A Reflection on the Dutch, *Stupid and Ungrateful.*

The Speaker's Speech in their Praiſe.

The Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, taking into conſideration the great Aſſiſtance that was given by the States of the UNITED PROVINCES *to your Majeſty, in your glorious Deſign of reſtoring theſe Kingdoms to their ancient* RIGHTS *and* LIBERTIES, *and how for that end they entruſted their* Army *and* Fleet *to your Majeſty's Diſpoſal, at a Time when they had* War *declar'd, and an Invaſion threatned by the* French *King, merely to divert them; they do here humbly preſent*, &c. *And ſince it was the Policy of thoſe that labour'd our Deſtruction to divide us, it ought to be the Endeavour of all true Lovers of their Country to keep us firmly united, in order to our Preſervation.*

Speeches againſt the Miniſtry.

Mr. *Garraway*, upon Mr. *Hampden*'s Motion for a farther Aid, ſaid, "We have given Money enough "for this Year, and if we had thought there had been "occaſion for more, we would have prevented the "King's Demands. It is not the want of Money, "but the ill Conduct of *Thoſe* that have the *Manage-"ment* or Affairs, that cauſes the Difficulties the "Government lies under. The Miſcarriages in "not aſſiſting the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, have been "of ſo ill Conſequence, that, if not ſpeedily re-"medied, the Houſe will be oblig'd to take notice "of them." Then Mr. *How* ſpoke, *The preſent Dangers proceed from our not* addreſſing the King *to remove his evil Counſellors*. However, the Houſe having taken the intercepted Letters into Conſideration, order'd an Addreſs to his Majeſty for ſecuring and diſarming Papiſts, and ſeizing their Horſes. The Enemies of the Government, ever ſince the *Revolution*, have made uſe of all their Cunning, and all their Wit, to diſcredit the Belief of any of their Plots, when they have been diſcover'd, and to turn the Diſcovery of them into Ridicule, in hopes of throwing People off of their guard againſt them, and of their Plots ſucceeding by it one time or other.

Sarsfield, the *Iriſh* Colonel, continu'd in *London* after his Maſter King *James* was gone, and it was ſaid, he offer'd his Service to King *William*, if employ'd againſt any Prince but the late King. Whether that be true or not, it is certain, a noble Lord acquainted his Majeſty, that *Sarsfield*, a deſperate daring Soldier, remain'd ſtill in *London*, and took a great deal of Liberty with his Tongue, propoſing to have him apprehended, for fear he might aſſaſſinate his Royal Perſon; the King, far enough from fearing the Bravo, only anſwer'd, *Let him do it if he dares*.

King William's *Saying of* Sarsfield.

About the ſame time, his Majeſty receiv'd Advice from *Germany* and *Holland*, and even from *France*, that ſeveral Perſons were landed in *England*, with a Reſolution to aſſaſſinate him. The Information was given by a *French* Proteſtant, who inſinuated himſelf into the Favour and Confidence of the Conſpirators, by pretending to be engaged in the ſame Deſign. The Informer declar'd, he was hinder'd by ſeveral Accidents from giving ſuch timely notice to the Court, that the Aſſaſſines might be ſeiz'd, but he communicated their damnable Deſign, not only to ſome Perſons of Note in *Holland*, but to the Lord Viſcount *Sidney* in *England*. The Conſpirators diſpers'd all on a ſudden, finding no opportunity to perpetrate the Parricide. A.D. 1689

Plots againſt the King.

A Bill for attainting *ſeveral Peſorns in* Rebellion *againſt their Majeſties, was order'd to be brought into the Houſe of Commons*; and the City of *London*, to whom his Majeſty caus'd the intercepted traitorous Letters to be communicated, preſented a very loyal and affectionate Addreſs to the King on that occaſion. The Houſe of Lords alſo ordered an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that all *French* Papiſts might be oblig'd to depart the Kingdom; but the King, in his Anſwer, intimating it might be prejudicial to Trade, and that he had promis'd them Protection, while they liv'd peaceably here, their Lordſhips did not move farther in that Affair, many of them having heard his Majeſty often declare, *He came to deliver the* Proteſtants, *and not to perſecute the* Romaniſts; their Religion being that of moſt of his powerful Allies, whoſe Aſſiſtance was neceſſary to him in the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, againſt the *French* King their common Enemy.

The City of London's *Addreſs againſt them.*

King's Anſwer about French *Papiſts in* England, *and other Papiſts.*

Articles of High-Treaſon were drawn up in the Houſe of Commons againſt Sir *Adam Blaire*, Captain *Henry Vaughan*, Captain *Frederick Mole*, Dr. *John Elliot*, and Dr. *Robert Gray*, for diſperſing King *James*'s Declaration publiſh'd in *Ireland*; but the greateſt Puniſhment they met with, was lying in Priſon till the next Seſſions of Parliament.

On the 28th of *June*, King *William* made a healing Speech to both Houſes, with a view of allaying the frequent Heats and Animoſities between them, the Effects of the Intrigues of thoſe, who under various Pretexts were, as has been hinted, clogging the Wheels of the Government, ſome for the Intereſt of the late King, and more for their own Intereſt, in gratifying their Avarice, Ambition, or Reſentment. At the cloſe of this Speech, his Majeſty ſaid, *I will add no more but to recommend earneſtly to you, to avoid all Occaſions of Diſpute or Delay at a Time that requires* UNION *and* VIGOUR *in your Counſels, upon which the Preſervation of all that is dear to us, doth ſo much depend. And I do promiſe, that nothing ſhall ever be wanting on my part, which may contribute towards it.*

The King's healing Speech.

King *William*'s fatherly Care of his People, in ſoothing their Frowardneſs, and leading them by his Example to Prudence and Moderation in their Counſels, was ſo unuſual a Step in the laſt Race of Kings, that it cou'd not but have ſome effect upon them, tho' not ſo great as was neceſſary for quickning their Proceedings in Parliament, by healing thoſe Diviſions between the two Houſes, which occaſion'd the Delays in their Reſolutions and Acts.

Both Lords and Commons return'd his Majeſty Thanks for this *gracious* Speech; and it was obſervable that they were a little more expeditious in paſſing their Bills afterwards. That for an *Additional Exciſe* being ready for the Royal Aſſent, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers and gave it, *July* 25, not only to that Act, but to an Act concerning the Oath to be taken by Commiſſion and Warrant Officers; an *Act* for Aboliſhing the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, a moſt vexatious and tyrannical Court, which had been an intolerable Grievance to *Wales*, and the Borders at all Times, but more eſpecially in the laſt Reigns, when a New Convert Family were at the head of it; nor cou'd the Earl of *Macclesfield*, the laſt Lord-Preſident of *Wales*, whoſe Court of Marches was kept at *Ludlow*, reduce it to ſuch Order, as to ceaſe to be a Grievance, ſo it was diſſolv'd by this Act. His Majeſty at the ſame time gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act* to veſt in the Univerſities the *Preſentations* belonging to *Papiſts*; and to Acts for erecting *Courts of Conſcience* in *Briſtol*, *Glouceſter*, and *Newcaſtle*, which have been much to the Benefit and Eaſe of the Inhabitants of thoſe Places.

Court of Marches *in* Wales *aboliſh'd.*

Courts of Conſcience erected.

The

A.D.1689 The Bill for laying Duties on *Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Chocolate*, was the Occaſion of another Difference between the two Houſes; the Lords when it came to their Houſe from the Commons, added a Clauſe for a *Drawback* on *Exportation*, which the Commons did not agree to in this Seſſion, but it paſs'd in the next.

When we come to the Affairs of *Ireland* it will appear, that it was not without good Reaſon that the Houſe of Commons voted, That the Relief of *Ireland* had been delay'd, and that an Addreſs be preſented to the King to order Col. *Lundy*, who had been treacherous or negligent in that Service, to be ſent to *Londonderry*, and there try'd for High-Treaſon, where doubtleſs he wou'd have met with his Reward. In the Debate of theſe Matters, the Marquiſs of *Hallifax* did not eſcape without Cenſure.

Col. Lundy *a Traytor.*

A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Lords to enjoin the wearing the Woollen Manufacture at certain Times of the Year, the *Silk-Weavers* of *London* and *Canterbury* preſented a *Petition* againſt it, and came down to the Parliament-Houſe in great Multitudes, proceeding in a mutinous Manner, ſeveral Thouſands at a time, from *Spittle-fields*, through *White-Chappel*, *Leadenhall-Street*, *Cornhill*, and the other Streets to *Weſtminſter*. The Lords order'd the Marquiſs of *Hallifax* their Speaker, to tell the *Petitioners*, That their Lordſhips *did not then think fit to give an Anſwer, becauſe they obſerv'd, there was an unuſual Manner of Application*; *that the* Bailiffs, Wardens, *and* Aſſiſtants *of the* Silk-Weavers *Company*, ſhou'd have directed their Members better. Their Lordſhips requir'd them to diſperſe, and they needed not doubt of having Juſtice done them. This riotous Aſſembly was ſuppos'd to be ſet on by the Enemies to the Government, who cou'd not conceal the Pleaſure it was to them, but expreſt it both in their Words and Looks, in expectation of ſome advantage to them by every thing that was diſadvantageous to the Publick. I was a Witneſs of this Mutiny, and of their Behaviour upon it, which had a quick turn by the wiſe Precautions of the Houſe of Lords, who deſir'd his Majeſty to command ſome of the Horſe and Foot-Guards to aſſiſt the Civil Powers. They order'd the Lord *Lucas*, Governor of the *Tower*, to take care to prevent any unlawful Concourſe of People in his *Hamlets*, which his Lordſhip did accordingly, and poſted the Militia of thoſe Hamlets, all along from the Entrance into the *Minories* to *Whitechappel* Church, well lining both ſides of the way. Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, rais'd the City Train'd-Bands, who were poſted from *Aldgate* to *Cornhill*; and the Lieutenancy of *Middleſex* took the ſame Care to preſerve the Peace in the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*; by all which the Weavers were ſo aw'd, that they remain'd quiet in their Houſes.

Silk-Weavers *Mutiny.*

Perſons attainted. The Bill of Attainder cou'd not make its way through both Houſes; the Commons paſt it, and ſent it to the Lords for their Concurrence; their Lordſhips deſir'd to hear the evidence given in the lower Houſe againſt the attainted Perſons. Accordingly *William Watts*, *Matthew Guy*, *Bazil Purefoy*, and *William Dalton*, were heard at the Bar; but their Evidence did not ſatisfy, and they ſtruck the Lord *Thomas Howard*, the Earl of *Dover*, the Lord *Hunſdon*, Sir *Roger Strickland*, Sir *Edward Herbert*, Sir *William Jennings*, and Col. *Hugh Sutherland*, out of the Bill, on account of the Deficiency of the Evidence againſt them. Several other Alterations were made in it, and we may ſuppoſe that was the Reaſon that the Bill itſelf dropp'd.

The Bill dropp'd.

It was high time for his Majeſty and his Miniſters to procure Satisfaction to the *States-General of the United Provinces*, for the Debt accruing to them by their Expence in the Prince of *Orange*'s Expedition. The Diſaffected had already infus'd into weak Minds, a Notion of the *Dutch* being our Enemies in point of Commerce, and that we ought to be as jealous of them as of the *French*. The *Dutch* were frequently cry'd out againſt in Coffee-Houſes and Taverns, and ſeldom mention'd but with Grimace by the Friends to the late King, and their Abettors, now again jumbled together in one Faction, under two Denominations, thoſe of *Jacobites* and *Tories*. I am ſenſible that *Party-Names* are below the Dignity of Hiſtory, and I have affected to avoid them, but in ſome Caſes they are unavoidable, and we cannot without them *deſign* whom we mean, when we mention thoſe Men that ſo violently oppos'd King *William*'s Meaſures. When the Bill for Payment of the *States-General* the 600,000 Pounds, that was due to them, came to the Lords, a Motion was made that ſeveral Members of the Houſe, and ſeveral Servants of King *Charles* II. had Securities appropriated out of the Duties made liable to that Payment, which however did not hinder the paſſing of the Bill; but their Lordſhips ordered an Addreſs to the King, in behalf of theſe Lords, and the other Servants to King *Charles* II. which being preſented by the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, as yet Speaker to that moſt honourable Houſe, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, in reſpect to thoſe particular Lords, *I am ſenſible of their Behaviour towards me on this Occaſion, and will not forget it.* He gave his Royal Aſſent to the *Dutch Bill*, as it was call'd, the 20th of *Auguſt*; and ſeveral ſupercilious Writers copying after one another, and ſpeaking of Mr. *Powle*'s Speech at preſenting of that Bill, ſay, *He very artfully reminded the* Dutch *of their former Obligations to the* Engliſh; which was ſo far from being artful, that it was neither decent nor ſeaſonable. For beſides that twitting a Perſon oblig'd with the good Office done him, does in the general Opinion very much leſſen the Obligation; that Reminding pleas'd no body but the Malecontents and Murmurers, and was given to the Humour of a Party, that found too much Countenance in Court as well as Parliament.

A.D.1689

Jacobites *and* Tories *make one Faction.*

The Faction too much countenanc'd.

It cannot be thought too large a Digreſſion to *remind* the Reader of the generous, as well as wiſe Conduct of the *States-General*, which drew on them that Expence.

A Week before the Prince of *Orange* landed in *England*, the *States-General* caus'd this brave Reſolution of theirs to be made publick, *That they aſſiſted the Prince, becauſe King* James *by ill Counſel, and guided by his Miniſters, attempted to ſubvert the* Fundamental Laws *and Religion of the Nation*; *and that being in a ſtrict Alliance with the* French *King, if he ſhould obtain an arbitrary Power over the People, thoſe two Kings wou'd then endeavour to ruin* Holland, *as well as* England, *out of Intereſt, and Hatred to the Proteſtant Religion.* They order'd Monſ. *Roſeboom* to deliver this *Reſolution* of theirs to all the Foreign Miniſters then reſiding at the *Hague*; and there ſeems no manner of Reaſon, why Mr. *Powle* ſhou'd go ſo far back for old things, when the Subject of his Speech related only to things that were ſo new.

The Generoſity of the States-General.

His Majeſty then gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for prohibiting all Trade with *France*, and to other Acts enumerated in the Statute Book, to which I refer. After which, the Lord *Privy-Seal* declar'd it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure there ſhou'd be an *Adjournment*, and accordingly the two Houſes adjourn'd 'till the 20th of *September*, and from thence to the 19th of *October* following.

We muſt now take a View of Affairs in *Ireland*, which were in a deſperate Condition, occaſion'd by the Delays in ſending Relief to the Proteſtants in that Kingdom, who at all hazards had declar'd their Readineſs to join with the *Engliſh*, in ſupporting the Prince of *Orange*'s Enterprize for their Deliverance. I ſhou'd have mention'd in my former Hiſtory, that *Londonderry*, the chief City in the North of *Ireland*, ſhut

Affairs of Ireland.

A.D. 1689 ſhut the Gates, and took Arms the 9th of *December*, before the Prince had reach'd *London*; as did alſo *Inniskilling*, *Sligo*, *Colerain*, *Kilmore*, and ſome other Places of leſs Note. As ſoon as the Prince of *Orange* came to *London*, the Nobility and Gentry of *Ireland*, who were then there, met at the Duke of *Ormond*'s Houſe in *St. James's Square*, and drew up an Addreſs to be preſented to his Highneſs, together with a Draught of the chief Ports of that Kingdom, humbly praying him to take them into his Protection, which the Lords and Commons of *England* had before deſir'd. The Negotiation with Col. *Richard Hamilton*, who undertook to prevail with the Deputy *Tyrconnel* to deliver up the Sword to ſuch Perſon as the Prince of *Orange* ſhou'd commiſſion to receive it, and the ill Advice of the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, not to give that Commiſſion to the Earl of *Clarendon*, out of a Pique to that Lord, who wou'd doubtleſs have been moſt acceptable to the People of *Ireland*, were the two chief Obſtacles to their Relief. We have ſaid elſewhere, that Mr. *Temple*, Son to Sir *William Temple*, and at that time Secretary of War, adviſ'd the King to employ *Hamilton*, whoſe Treaſon afflicted him ſo much, that he flung himſelf into the River of *Thames*, under an Arch of the Bridge at low Water, and was drown'd. *Hamilton*, inſtead of perſuading *Tyrconnel* to ſubmit to the Prince of *Orange*, perſuaded him to ſtand out for King *James*, and accepted of the Command of his Army of *Iriſh* Papiſts under him.

Two chief Obſtacles to the Relief of Ireland.

By the Advices from *Ireland*, there was ſome reaſon to believe that *Tyrconnel* was not at firſt determin'd in that Reſolution: For the Day after the late King left *Rocheſter*, in order to leave *England*, which he cou'd not have heard of, he held an extraordinary Council in the Caſtle of *Dublin*, to conſult and adviſe upon the then cogent Affairs, which were debated at that Board. *Keating*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, the only Proteſtant Judge in the Kingdom, made a wiſe and ſeaſonable Speech to this purpoſe:

" That it wou'd be in vain to contend with the " Forces the Prince of *Orange* brought to *England*, " which had maſter'd all Oppoſition, or rather had " met none in their March from the *Weſt* to *Lon-* " *don*, and they wou'd certainly find their Work " as eaſy in *Ireland*: That they ſhou'd call to mind " the Misfortunes they lay under by their laſt Re- " bellion, and the Conſequences that wou'd attend " another, the utter Forfeiture of all their Lands " and Eſtates. In the *North* the *Proteſtants* were " already in Arms, and wou'd readily join with any " other Proteſtants that ſhou'd be ſent to their Aſ- " ſiſtance. That the Government of *England* be- " ing in the Prince of *Orange*'s hands, there was " no Succour to be expected from that Kingdom, " nor had they a Fund of Money to maintain a " War, the Revenue of *Ireland* not being ſuffici- " ent to diſcharge the preſent Publick Expence, " and it wou'd every day decreaſe." He added,

" Therefore as I am call'd to give my Ad- " vice on this extraordinary Occaſion, ſo I will " not be anſwerable for any of the Miſeries that " may enſue upon your Non-Compliance, but ex- " hort your Excellency to make a wiſe, timely, " and honourable Accommodation, which I doubt " not you may obtain for yourſelf and People. " May almighty God direct your Intentions for " the Good of the Publick."

Tyrconnel heard the Judge with Patience; he was ſeconded by ſome of the more moderate *Papiſts*, who were not willing to hazard their All on too ſlender a Foundation. But, in fine, the Deputy mov'd in the Council, that if they wou'd ſtand by and declare for *the King and the Proteſtant Religion*, he wou'd immediately make the Earl of *Granard*, Preſident of the Council, Lieutenant-General; and the Lord *Mountjoy*, Major-General of the Army of that Kingdom: which the Earl of *Granard* declining, the Lord *Tyrconnel* thruſt back his Chair, and left the Council abruptly, without coming to any Reſolution. Being afterwards preſt again to follow the Fate of *England*, and ſubmit to that Government, he reply'd haſtily, *What wou'd you have me fling the Sword over the Caſtle-Walls?* Nay, he ſeem'd to comply ſo far with the moderate Men, that it was agreed by him and them to ſend Perſons to King *James* in *France*, to repreſent the Impoſſibility of holding out the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to deſire Permiſſion to treat. The two Perſons ſent were Baron *Rice*, a rank Papiſt, and the Lord *Mountjoy* a Proteſtant: but a *French* Engineer, landing at that Time with a Meſſage for the Deputy, other Meaſures were ſoon taken. Thus did *Tyrconnel* diſguiſe his real Intentions, if then he really intended, to enter into a War for reſtoring King *James*. *Hamilton* above-mention'd carry'd the Letter of Summons, which he pretended to wait for, and in which alſo the Prince of *Orange* aſſur'd him the *Roman Catholicks* ſhould enjoy the ſame Liberty, as they did in King *Charles the Second*'s Time. But as ſoon as that Traytor came to *Dublin*, and repreſented to him the Likelihood of Things taking another Turn in *England*, in favour of King *James*; all Hopes of Accommodation vaniſh'd, and the Time which he improv'd by encreaſing his Army, and other Preparations for War was loſt to the Proteſtants, who were in Arms for their Defence. *Tyrconnel* ſecur'd the moſt important Places in the Kingdom, and not only diſarm'd and plunder'd the *Proteſtants*, but threw the chiefeſt of them into Priſon. After which he ſent an earneſt Invitation to King *James* to come over with Forces and Money from *France*. As ſoon as the Lord *Mountjoy* and Baron *Rice* arriv'd at *Paris*, the latter was committed to the *Baſtile*, for inſiſting on Conditions favourable to the Proteſtants before he wou'd undertake the Voyage: And that Prince embark'd at *Breſt*, accompany'd with Monſ. *Roſe*, Monſ. *Maumon*, the Marquiſs *de Puſignan*, Monſ. *Lery*, Monſ. *Boiſeleau*, and other experienc'd *French* Officers, who had with them 1500 of their Maſter's Troops, as alſo Arms, Ammunition, and Money. The Count *d'Avaux* attended him in quality of Ambaſſador from *Lewis* XIV. but in truth was a Spy upon him, or rather Governor over him. His two natural Sons the Duke of *Berwick* and Mr. *Fitz-James*, with ſeveral *Iriſh* Papiſts that had ſerv'd in the *French* Armies, came with him to *Ireland*, as did alſo Dr. *Thomas Cartwright* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who having been a furious Preacher againſt King *Charles* II. in the *Rump* and *Oliver*'s Time, became afterwards as furious a Preacher againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters, and the Liberties of *England*, one of King *James*'s Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, and one of the Delegates for outing the Fellows of *Magdalen-College*. For all which, King *James*, after he had loſt his Kingdoms, gave him the Biſhoprick of *Salisbury*, vacant by the Death of *Seth Ward*, another of *Oliver* and the Rump's favourite Preachers, and made him a Privy-Counſellor in *Ireland*, where that King landed the 12th of *March* at *Kinſale*. From thence he went to *Cork*, and was welcom'd by *Tyrconnel* with an Execution, for he commanded to hang up one of the Magiſtrates of that City, who had declar'd for the Prince of *Orange*. Moſt of the chief Popiſh Nobility and Gentry, and Officers of the *Iriſh* Army, went to meet their King, and attend him to *Dublin*, where he arriv'd the 24th of *March* in a ſort of triumphant Manner; tho' I think he never triumph'd over any thing, ſo much as over the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his Subjects. The next Day he call'd a Council, and turn'd out the Earl of *Granard*, Judge *Keating*, Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, Sir *John Davis*, and Col. *Ruſſel* out of the Council and all other Offices, to make room for that rare Proteſtant Biſhop *Cartwright*, the Count *d'Avaux* the *French* Ambaſſador, Col. *Dorrington* an *Iriſh* Papiſt, on whom he beſtow'd the Royal Regiment,

A.D. 1689

Tyrconnel's *Treachery and Craft.*

King James *lands in* Ireland.

A.D. 1689 Regiment, 'till then commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*, and others of the ſame Nation and Religion. He alſo made the Earl of *Tyrconnel* a Duke, and ſummon'd a Parliament to meet at *Dublin* the 7th of *May*.

King James turns the Proteſtants out of the Council.

Theſe Proceedings of his were not only the natural Effects of his blind Zeal for Popery, but alſo of the Advice of Biſhop *Tyrrel*, Dr. *Moor*, and other Popiſh Biſhops and Prieſts, who upon his Arrival at *Dublin*, waited on him with their Congratulations, and deſir'd him to conſider his Catholick Subjects of that Kingdom for all their Sufferings, and to reſtore them to the Poſſeſſions uſurp'd from them by the *Engliſh*. Monſ. *d'Avaux* alſo in his Speech at his firſt formal Audience, deſir'd him in the Name of his good Friend and Confederate the *French* King, to ſhew diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Favour to his Catholick Subjects. Immediately all the Proteſtants were turn'd out of Employments, and their Arms taken from them. They had liv'd lately like a conquer'd People, expos'd to all the Violence of Soldiers and Robbers; and they now hop'd King *James* wou'd have ſo much Diſcretion, if he had not Clemency nor Humanity, as to protect them againſt the Rage and Rapine of their cruel and beggarly Enemies; *he told them indeed he wou'd do what he cou'd for them*, but they receiv'd neither Satisfaction nor Juſtice. The Lord *Galmoy*, who commanded a Body of his Troops in the *North*, cut off a Gentleman's Head, and made the Son carry it on a Pike before him and his Regiment. Complaint of this was made to that King *James*, whom ſo many pretended Proteſtants in *England* labour'd to reſtore; he ſeem'd to be diſpleas'd at ſo barbarous a Murder and Inſult; yet the very next Day after the Complaint, the Lord *Galmoy* carry'd the Sword before him to Maſs.

The Tyranny of Tyrconnel.

An Iriſh *Lord's Cruelty.*

Encourag'd by King James.

When the Biſhop of *Meath*, with other Clergymen, waited on him, and made this Speech:

Biſhop of Meath's *Speech to him.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THE *Clergy of the City of* Dublin, *with ſeveral of the Rural Clergy that are retir'd from this Country for Safety, attend your Majeſty to congratulate your Arrival in this Kingdom; and do humbly implore your Royal Protection to them, their Church, and Religion; deſiring that from time to time they may be admitted to make juſt Complaints of thoſe Injuries they have receiv'd.*

His Anſwer.

His Anſwer was,

I *Will protect all Men in their Religion and Properties; and as for the Wrongs that have lately been ſuffer'd by ſeveral, it is impoſſible in theſe Times of Commotion but ſuch will happen; but I ſhall, as far as I can, prevent and redreſs them: However, if I am invaded in this Kingdom, as I have been in* England, *I muſt ſecure myſelf as well as I can.*

Theſe Proteſtants, Biſhop and Clergy, had comply'd with the Popiſh Government to the full Extent of paſſive Obedience, and did not reſiſt 'till they deſpair'd of any Redreſs of their Grievances, and ſaw nothing but Ruin and Death before them. Nay, the Earl of *Granard*, Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, and other Proteſtants went ſo far as to ſign a Proclamation ſoon after King *James* landed in *Ireland*, to pardon thoſe of *Sligo*, who laid down their Arms and ſubmitted to the Traytor *Hamilton*, who was marching Northward with the *Iriſh* Army; but theſe brave Proteſtant Lords and Gentlemen were excepted, the Lord Viſcount *Maſſareen*, the Lord *Kingſton*, *Clotworthy Sherington* Eſq; Sir *Robert Colvil*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, Sir *John Magil*, &c. King *James* publiſhed a Proclamation, *for calling home his Subjects of* Ireland *to remain upon the Premiſes, otherwiſe their Eſtates to be ſequeſter'd.* We ſhall ſee with what View this Proclamation was publiſh'd. The next Day after his coming to *Dublin* another Proclamation came out, *For the advancing the Coin to pay his Army.* Such a hopeful Buſineſs had *Tyrconnel* and his deſperate Accomplices made of it, in bringing ſo poor and helpleſs a Prince among them. For though he had ſome Help from *France*, it came ſo ſparingly, and was ſo precarious, that if their Underſtandings had been ever ſo little better than their Wills, they wou'd no more have had any Thing to do with him.

A.D. 1689 *His Poverty.*

One of the Clergymen, who waited on the King with the Biſhop of *Meath*, talking with an *Iriſh* Lord, who came lately from *France*, and was a Man of the beſt Senſe among them, ſaid, "I hope now "the King's come, he will protect his *Proteſtants*, "and redreſs them in thoſe Injuries which they "have of late groan'd under; and not only ſo, but "that his Majeſty will be more than ordinary kind "and favourable to them, in letting them ſhare "with his other Subjects the Employments both "Civil and Military, that being the moſt probable Method for gaining on his *Proteſtants* of *England*, by whoſe Means he muſt expect, if ever, "to be reſettled on his Throne."

The Lord reply'd, *His Majeſty will, as far as he can, prevent all Injuries to any of his Subjects. But as to doing this with the Deſign you mention, or for truſting his Proteſtants, I aſſure you 'tis far from his Thoughts. Both he and we had rather he ſhou'd hazard and loſe Forty Crowns than be oblig'd to his* Proteſtants *for the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. He can never expect to come in by thoſe Means, unleſs ty'd and fetter'd with Conditions, which he cannot, nor ſhall not obſerve to them. 'Tis by the Arms of his* good Catholicks, *and the Aſſiſtance of* France, *that he deſigns to regain his Dominions, and then he comes in free and boundleſs, like an abſolute Conqueror, and ſhall afterwards do what he pleaſes.* This cannot but be comfortable News to thoſe Men, who continue the Affection which their Party bore him, to his pretended Son, bred up in *Popiſh*, *French*, and *Iriſh* Principles and Practices; and what Leſſons his pretended Father and thoſe that follow'd him taught him, may be ſeen by the Spirit of K. *James*'s Proclamation againſt the *Scots* Convention, about a Month after he came to *Dublin*. *It* wills *and* requires *all his good Subjects, to the uttermoſt of their Power, to riſe in Arms*, aſſault *and* attack, *and* deſtroy thoſe Presbyterians, *their Aſſiſtors and Abettors, and to take and apprehend them, and bring them to condign Puniſhment; their Eſtates*, Goods, *and Poſſeſſions, to ſeize and employ for him, or their Subſiſtence in his Service; and for whatever ſhall happen in Proſecution of this his* WILL *and* Pleaſure, *this ſhall be to them, and to all others concern'd, a ſufficient Warrant, Authority, and Command; and for all* Bloodſhed, Slaughter, Mutilation, Fire-raiſing, *or* other Damage.

His Deſign to tyrannize over the Proteſtants.

His Proclamation to deſtroy the Scots.

It wou'd be too tedious to enter into the Detail of the horrid Cruelties and Ravages committed on the Proteſtants of *Ireland* after King *James* came thither, neither his Royal Word, nor the Protections they got from his Generals, were ſufficient Security. The *Iriſh* murder'd and deſtroy'd at pleaſure, and the Credulity of ſuch as truſted to Popiſh Promiſes, was a jeſt to the Papiſts; to inſtance in *Hamilton* the Traytor, who in his March towards *Londonderry*, granted the following Protection, we may ſuppoſe, for a valuable Conſideration.

I Richard Hamilton, *Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces in* Ulſter, *do hereby receive into his Majeſty's Protection, the Body and Goods of* James Hunter, *of* Ballynenagh *in the County of* Antrim, *Yeoman, and do promiſe and oblige my ſelf, that none of the Army ſhall moleſt or hurt him, or take any thing from him.*

Given under my Hand,
March 27, 1689.

RICHARD HAMILTON.

*A.D.*1689

The Traytor Hamilton's *Conduct.*

The poor protected Man, thinking himself safe in this Paper, returns to his House which he had left, and follows his Labour; but presently down came the *Irish* upon him, and swept all before them. *Hunter* addresses to his Protector, and receives this cold Answer, *I promis'd to protect you from the Army, that none of them shou'd offer you any Violence, but I have no power to restrain the Rabble.* Father *Orleans* speaks very honourably of this *Hamilton*, who had deserv'd his good Word, only by being guilty of the basest Act of Treachery, which a wicked Man cou'd commit. It may be objected these were Things that could not be help'd. They were not of King *James*'s doing, it is true; but they durst not have been done, had it not been with his good Liking. And to shew that what he did himself, was as bad as any of his *Irish* Officers cou'd do, we need only relate the Story of Monsr. *Rousset*, a Person of great Fame for his Learning and Integrity, who being Minister of *Montpellier* in *France*, when by the *French* King's Edict that Christian Church was demolish'd, was from a Principle of Zeal for his Religion, and at the Desire of his People, persuaded to preach in the Night-time upon the *Ruins of his Church*, to some Thousands of wretched Protestants, his late Flock; for which he was, in his Absence, condemn'd by the Intendant of *Languedoc* to be broke alive upon the Wheel; and because he cou'd not come at him, he order'd that he should be hang'd in effigie. After a thousand hazards in his Escape, this learned Divine got out of *France*, and became Pastor of the *French* Church in *Dublin*. While King *James* was in *England*, he affected a charitable Disposition towards the *French* Refugees, knowing it wou'd be popular; but being got into *Ireland* among his *French* and *Irish* Counsellors, he had no longer any Temptation to disguise his natural Temper, and his Hatred of the *Reform'd* Religion, which render'd him guilty of an Action his Friends cou'd not excuse from the Imputation of the greatest Cruelty and Breach of Honour; for instead of protecting a Stranger, that had fled his own Country for doing his Duty, and discharging his Conscience, and upon the Security of Law had settled himself in another; he deliver'd up this Reverend Exile, who liv'd peaceably under his Government, to the Count *d'Avaux*, who sent him in Chains to *France*, to suffer the terrible Punishment, to which he was adjudg'd by his inhumane Persecutors.

Monsieur Rousset, *a* French *Protestant Minister, deliver'd up by King* James *to be broken on the Wheel.*

The Irish *Parliament.*

Let us see, in the next place, whether he behav'd better in his Legislative than in his Governing Capacity. On the 7th of *May* his Parliament met, and he made a Speech to them, wherein he told them things that wou'd scarce be believ'd by Posterity, were they not on Record, That *He had always been for Liberty of Conscience, and against invading any Man's Right.* What a face must this have to all those, that know any thing of his Conduct in *Scotland*? and particularly the severe Act he past against *Presbytery* in the year 1681, and his turning the Fellows of *Magdalen-College* out of their Freeholds.

King James's *surprizing Speech against Truth.*

But let us go on and see what an excellent Prince it was the *Jacobites* and others would have restor'd to us, if they cou'd. *It was the Liberty of Conscience I gave, which my Enemies both at home and abroad dreaded*; that is, the *Dutch* and the *Dissenters* dreaded the Toleration, *but nothing shall ever persuade me to change my Mind, in which I have always had that Saying of Holy Writ*, Do as you would be done by, *&c.* In the close he highly extoll'd the *French* King's Kindness to him; and the House of Commons, after having chosen Sir *Richard Neagle* their Speaker, thank one King, *James* for his *gracious* Speech, and the other King, *Lewis* for his generous Assistance. There were not above five or six Protestant Members in the House of Commons, and not many more in the House of Lords, the few Bishops, that sat there excepted.

*A.D.*1689

His Declaration to the English.

Then they recogniz'd their King *James* by a particular Bill, in which they *abhorr'd* the Prince of *Orange*'s Usurpation, and the *Defection of the* English. The next Day he publish'd a *Declaration* to all his Loving Subjects in the Kingdom of *England*, promising a full Pardon, if in 24 Days after his Appearance among them, they return'd to their Obedience; concluding thus, *If after all this our gracious Condescension, they shall yet continue to assist our Enemies* and *Rebels*, a mighty Word with the Princes of this Race, *we do before God charge all the Blood, which shall be afterwards shed, upon them and all their Adherents; and we doubt not by the Blessing of God upon our Arms*, upon *Irish* and *French* Massacrers and Robbers, *to force the most obstinate to their Duty; tho', as we have made appear in reducing our Rebellious Subjects in this Kingdom, we desire to use no other than Lenity and Mercy.* And to shew his Sincerity, as well as his Clemency, a few Days after he past an Act to attaint

Above 2000 *Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, and Merchants attainted by him.*

Two Archbishops and one Duke,
Seventeen Earls, seven Countesses,
Twenty Eight Viscounts, two Viscountesses,
Seven Bishops, Eighteen Barons,
Thirty-three Baronets, Fifty-one Knights, and Eighty-three Divines,
Two Thousand, one Hundred, and Eighty-two Esquires and Gentlemen;

Who were all at once condemn'd unheard; the Lords and Gentlemen to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, and the Ladies to be burnt, which the Act term'd *to suffer the Pains of Death, and Forfeiture of Estates.* This Instance of his Lenity and Mercy will not admit of Reflection; the Scene is too full of Blood and Horror to be kept open for the Delight of those, who continu'd their traitorous Machinations to restore him to *England*, and put him in a Condition to pack such another Parliament there, and pass such another Act, which like the Wish of the *Roman* Tyrant, might cut off the head of the whole Nation at a blow. The Bishop of *Peterborough* shews how much this infamous Act exceeded the Butchery of the *Triumvirate*'s Proscription at *Rome*; but it is too brutal, as well as barbarous, to stand in comparison with the Acts of any Prince, or People, above the Character of *Cannibals.* The *Irish* having thus given us a Specimen of their and their King's Humanity, we shall in the next place see what his and their Justice was.

His and his Irishmen's *Injustice.*

Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of K. *James*'s Bench in *Ireland*, was the Son of an *Irish* Massacrer in the old *Rebellion*; and, as Archbishop *King* writes, *being a Man of no Figure, was pitch'd upon to judge whether the* Outlawries *against his Father and Fellow-Rebels ought to be revers'd, and whether the Settlements, that were made in* Ireland *upon these* Outlawries, *ought to stand good.* This was the Man, who, *May* 12th, brought a Bill into this venerable Senate, for *repealing the Act of Settlement*, the only Title which the greater part of the Protestants in *Ireland* held their Estates by. It was thrice read without any Opposition, and sent to the *Upper House*, where Dr. *Anthony Dopping*, the learned and worthy Bishop of *Meath*, argued thus against it; "No Pe-
"nalty is provided on such as enter'd Estates with-
"out Injunctions, nor Considerations for Improve-
"ments." Mr. *Trenchard*, and the Commissioners for the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, ten Years after this made no Considerations for Improvements in the Valuation of those Forfeitures: The Bishop added, "Here is no saving for Remainders, nor Time
"given to Tenants and Possessors to remove their
"Stock and Corn. No Provision for *Protestant*
"Widows. It allows only Reprizals for original
"Purchase-Money, which is hard to make out,
"and is an Injury to the second or third Purchaser."
But says Bishop *Kennet*, notwithstanding the Validity of these Reasons, back'd by an Address to King *James* by Judge *Keating*, in behalf of the Purcha-

The Act of Settlement repeal'd.

sers

A.D.1689 fers under the *Act of Settlement*, and notwithſtanding that *abdicated* Monarch's Anſwer, *I will not do Evil that Good might come of it*; yet Chancellor *Fitton*'s Arguments prevail'd with him, and he ſign'd the Bill. As to this *Fitton*, ſee what ſort of a Man he was to have the Cuſtody of any other Conſcience but this King's. The late Prelates, Dr. *King* Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and Dr. *Kennet* Biſhop of *Peterborough*, write of him thus; "He was convicted of *Forgery*, not only at *Weſtminſter* and at *Cheſter*, but fin'd for it by the Lords in Parliament. He was taken out of Jail to diſcharge the Truſt of *Lord High Chancellor*, and had no other Qualities to recommend him beſides his being a Convert to the *Romiſh* Church, and a Renegado to his Religion and Country." Such was the Prime Miniſter in King *James*'s *Iriſh* Reign, at the ſame time that the *Nonjuring* Clergy and Laity in *England*, and their Abettors, concealing their Malignity under colour of a Zeal for the Church, were plotting and cabalting to bring back that King and his Train of Renegadoes and Fugitives to treat the *Engliſh*, both in their Perſons and Fortunes, as the Proteſtants in *Ireland* were treated as long as he durſt ſtay in that Kingdom.

The Piety, Wiſdom, and Moderation of this King and his Miniſtry appear further in the following Acts of this pretended Parliament.

Wicked Acts paſs'd in King James's Iriſh *Parliament.*

An Act for taking off Valuation Money, and other Rights from the Clergy.

From the very Set of Men who were ſo impatient to have him among them again in *England*.

An Act for taking off Penal *Laws and* Teſts.

An Act for taking off all Writs of Error and Appeals *to* England.

An Act for repealing Poyning's *Act*, the *Magna Charta* of the *Engliſh* in *Ireland*.

An Act for the Independency of Ireland *upon* England.

By all which the *Engliſh* Conſtitution in *Ireland* was entirely ſubverted, and as by the laſt Act he put it into the power of the *Iriſh* to give themſelves to whom they pleas'd, himſelf or his Likeneſs, his Succeſſors conſenting; why is it reckon'd ſo monſtrous to give credit to the ſeventh *Article* of the Private Treaty he is ſaid to have made with King *Lewis* before he went to *Ireland*?

"That in regard of the Situation of the *Iriſh* Ports, and their Conveniency for the *French* Fleets; as alſo in conſideration of the Agreement of the *Iriſh* with the People of *France* in Religion, he ſhall, after his full Reſtoration to the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, be oblig'd to aſſign *Ireland* over to his *moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, &c."

Having ſpoken of his Treatment of the whole Body of the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, let us examine his Conduct a little with regard to particular Communities and Perſons.

Before King *James* came to *Ireland*, *Tyrconnel* had ſtopp'd the Maintenance of the Univerſity of *Dublin*; but upon his Arrival, the Vice-Preſident, Fellows, and Scholars, were proceeded againſt and *turn'd out*, their *Furniture*, *Library*, *and Communion Plate* ſeiz'd, and every thing that belong'd to the *College*, and to the private *Fellows* and *Scholars*, taken away. We have ſeen how this Prince valu'd himſelf on his being the Guardian of the Rights and Properties of thoſe he call'd his Subjects, even after he abdicated his Kingdoms; and it was uſual with him to take the Character of a *King of his Word*. Another Inſtance of which, is the Caſe of this Univerſity, who waited upon him at his firſt coming to *Dublin*, and he promis'd ſolemnly to protect them; *I will, ſays he, preſerve you in your* Liberties *and* Properties, *and rather augment than diminiſh thoſe* Privileges *and* Immunities, *which have been granted you by my Predeceſſors.* It will not be improper for the Members of our own *Univerſities* to conſider how he made his Word good with their Proteſtant Brethren in *Ireland*. His Soldiers preſently after ſeiz'd the *College*, put a Garriſon into it, and turn'd the Chappel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Priſons for *Proteſtants*. One *Moor*, a *Popiſh* Prieſt, was made *Proveſt*; one *Maccartey*, another Prieſt, Library-Keeper; and the whole deſign'd for them and their Fraternity. A.D.1689

King James's *Tyranny in* Ireland.

We will now take a Progreſs into this Country, which King *William* ſaid, *was worth fighting for*, and ſee how the Proteſtants far'd under King *James* and *Tyrconnel*.

We have mention'd the ſhutting the Gates of *Londonderry* the 9th of *December*, which early Step was taken upon the general Report of a Maſſacre intended to be put in execution that Day. Whether the Letter ſent to the Earl of *Mount-Alexander*, to give him notice of ſuch a Deſign, was only feign'd to excite the Proteſtants to be upon their guard, or the real Effects of ſome good Will borne him by a Papiſt in the Secret, I will not diſcuſs; the Letter was receiv'd and communicated to the Proteſtants all over the Kingdom, who were thrown into the moſt terrible Conſternation, and in many Places, as well as *Derry*, took Arms to defend themſelves, but were ſoon ſuppreſs'd every where, except in the *North*, where they maintain'd themſelves till their and our Deliverer King *William* came to their Relief.

Tyrconnel gives Information to King James *of the Prince of* Orange's *Deſign.*

It was reported, that the firſt Account of the Prince of *Orange*'s intended Expedition came from *Tyrconnel* himſelf to King *James*. A Friend of the *Deputy*'s at *Amſterdam* ſent him Advice by a Ship from thence bound to *Dublin*, that the Prince's Deſign was againſt *England*. *Tyrconnel* tranſmitted the Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who ſhew'd it to the King, who made no more uſe of it than to turn the *Deputy's* Information to a Jeſt, as appear'd by what the Lord *Sunderland* wrote him upon it. The Jeſt laſted not long, and every Mail afterwards brought News to *Ireland* of the Prince of *Orange*'s Preparations and Progreſs, at which the *Iriſh* ſeem'd at firſt to rejoice, not doubting but his Highneſs and his Adherents would have the Fate of the Duke of *Monmouth* and his Followers: but when the Prince's Succeſs awaken'd their Fears, they appear'd as abject as before they had been inſolent; for the Chief Juſtice *Nugent* had ſaid on the *Bench*, ſpeaking of the Prince of *Orange*, *The States of* Holland *were weary of him, and ſent him over to be dreſs'd as* Monmouth *was; but that's too good for him: I doubt not before a Month paſſes, to hear the* Rebels *are hanging up all over* England *in Bunches like Ropes of Onions.* And ſome of the *Iriſh* Soldiers, whom *Tyrconnel* ſent to King *James*'s Aſſiſtance, threaten'd, before they were put on board Ship, *they would ſtick the Prince's Head on a Pole, and carry it round the Kingdom.* Which falſe Spirit of theirs ſunk immediately at the Report of King *James*'s not being able to make head againſt the Prince; and then it was, that *Tyrconnel* appear'd to be perplex'd and in doubt, whether to ſubmit to, or ſtand out againſt the Prince of *Orange*. How he took the latter Reſolution, has been hinted already, and after that the Proteſtants of *Ireland* ſuffer'd whatever the Cruelty and Rapine of ravenous and barbarous Robbers, Beggars, and Bigots cou'd invent, without downright and general *Maſſacre* and Devaſtation.

Tyrconnel gave out threatning Speeches, if the Prince offer'd to ſend any Forces to *Ireland*, he would raiſe and arm all the *Iriſh* from 16 to 60, and leave all the *Proteſtants* to their Mercy; which, tho' it daunted the Proteſtants in other Provinces of the Kingdom, did animate thoſe in *Ulſter*, to which Province many out of the others retreated, with what Arms they could get, and together form'd a Body which *Tyrconnel* had not Strength enough to ſuppreſs, and therefore amus'd them with Articles of ſeeming Mildneſs and Moderation. 1. *That*

no

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Tyrconnel's *treacherous Propoſals.*

Is perjur'd.

no more Forces ſhould be rais'd, nor no more Arms deliver'd out of the Stores. 2. *That the new Levies ſhould be diſmiſs'd.* 3. *That no Forces ſhould be ſent into* Ulster. 4. *That no Nobleman's or Gentleman's Houſe ſhould be made a Garriſon.* He ſwore to theſe Articles, and back'd his Oath with many dreadful Imprecations, at the ſame time that he ſecretly gave out Commiſſions for raiſing thirty Regiments of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, without any other Warrant than a bare Letter from the King. He empty'd all the Stores and Magazines, and furniſh'd the Soldiers with competent Arms, encouraging the Women and Boys, and the whole Rabble of People to provide *Skeens* and *Half-Pikes*, and to live on the Plunder of the Proteſtants, who, under the Security of thoſe Articles, and Terror of the Number of their Enemies, forbore or delay'd to take Arms in their Defence; which had they done in univerſal Concert, and all at once at the ſame time, as *Londonderry* did, they would, in the opinion of both Papiſts and Proteſtants, have prevented the *Rebellion* under the abdicated King, and the Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure as it coſt *England* to ſuppreſs it. The Proteſtants in *Ireland* gave good Reaſons why that Attempt was not made, better Reaſons than could be given in *England*, for delaying the Succours that were order'd for them by Parliament; but ſince neither the one nor the other was done, and our Buſineſs is rather Narration than Argument, we ſhall leave the Fact as we found it.

He diſarms the Proteſtants.

To prevent any ſuch Attempts afterwards, *Tyrconnel* order'd the *Proteſtants* throughout the Kingdom to be diſarm'd in one Day I ſhall ſay nothing of the Riſings in *Kilkenny* and the *Queen's* County, of the Lord *Kingſton*'s in *Connaught*, nor Sir *Arthur Rawdon*'s in the *North*. All the Forces, which the Proteſtants had in the Field, were routed by *Hamilton* near *Drummore*, and the reſt ſhut themſelves up in the Town, where they were Maſters; to reduce which, King *James* went to the *North*, and commanded *Hamilton*'s Army in Perſon, which was now encreas'd to near 40000 Men, who laid Siege to *Londonderry*, which Place was ſav'd out of the hands of the Enemy with ſingular Marks of Divine Providence.

The *Iriſh* Garriſon had been drawn out but a few Days, in order to be tranſported to *England*, when the Inhabitants receiv'd a Copy of the Earl of *Mount-Alexander*'s Letter about the Maſſacre; and the ſame Day, *Decemb.* 7, they had Intelligence, that the Earl of *Antrim*, with a numerous Party of *Highlanders* and *Iriſh*, was on his March to poſſeſs himſelf of, and command in that Place; which the Citizens taking as a Confirmation of the Contents of that Letter, they reſolv'd to ſhut their Gates againſt him, and declar'd for the Prince of *Orange*, by the Advice of the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, whoſe Counſel and Conduct were uſeful to them in the Defence of the City, till a Proteſtant Garriſon was ſettled in it. They diſpatch'd an Agent to *England*, to deſire Aſſiſtance, and if they had it not as ſoon as might have been expected, it may reaſonably be imputed to the clandeſtine Practices of ſome of the late King's Friends, who remain'd ſtill at Court, and had the Prince's, and after the King's Ear too much. The firſt Succours that were ſent them by King *William*, was convey'd by Captain *James Hamilton*, and the Government of the Place was given to Colonel *Lundy*, who had been an Officer in King *Charles*'s Troops, and in thoſe of his Brother King *James*, whoſe Intereſt he deſerted not, tho' he had taken King *William*'s Commiſſion.

King James's *Friends too much encourag'd in* England.

Mr. Walker *the Miniſter comes to* Londonderry.

April 13, Mr. *George Walker*, Rector of *Donaghmore* in the County of *Tyrone*, where he was born of *Engliſh* Parents, who had rais'd a Regiment for Defence of the diſtreſs'd *Proteſtants*, receiving Intelligence that King *James* had taken *Coleraine*, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, and was advancing towards *Derry*, haſten'd thither to give *Lundy* an Acccount of it. The Governor at firſt believ'd it only a falſe Alarm, but was convinc'd of the contrary, upon Advice that the *Iriſh* Army was come to *Cledgford*. Mr. *Walker* return'd to *Lyfford*, where he join'd Colonel *Crofton*, and afterwards, according to *Lundy*'s Directions, took Poſt at the *Long Cawſey*, which he vigorouſly maintain'd a whole Night; but being overpower'd by the Enemy's Numbers, he retreated to *Londonderry*, where he vainly endeavour'd to perſuade *Lundy* to take the Field, which he might have done with great Probability of Succeſs, before the late King's Army was fully form'd, by the coming up of the Troops in *Connaught* and *Munſter*; for Sir *Arthur Rawdon* had 2 or 300 Horſe well mounted, and the Lord *Kingſton* 1000 Horſe and 2500 Foot, ready to have join'd him, had he appointed any Place of Rendevouz without the Walls of *Derry*, where 5 or 6000 Men were coop'd up, and upon King *James*'s Approach, as many of the other Proteſtants as could get into the Town; which, tho' well enough provided for the Inhabitants, and a ſtrong Garriſon, had not Proviſions enough for an Army, as one might term the whole Number of Men above 7000, who were within it when the *Iriſh* firſt laid Siege to it. A.D. 1689

About the middle of *April*, Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* arriv'd with their Regiments in the River of *Derry*, and aſſiſted at a Council of War which *Lundy* held there *April* 17th. This Council was pack'd by the Governor, and conſiſted of Perſons who were either diſaffected or ignorant of the Condition of the Place; and they concluded, *That there was no Proviſion in the Town of* Londonderry *for the preſent Garriſon, and the two Regiments aboard, for above a Week; that the Place was not tenable againſt a well-appointed Army, therefore it was not convenient to land the two Regiments; but on the contrary, conſidering the Enemy would ſoon be Maſters of the Town, the principal Officers ſhould privately withdraw themſelves, as well for their own Preſervation, as in hopes the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, might make the better Terms.* A Paper, purſuant to this Reſolution, was drawn up to be ſign'd by the Gentlemen and chief Citizens, and to be ſent to King *James*, who was now come as far as *St. John's Town*. Captain *White* was order'd to attend the King and receive his Propoſals, and General *Hamilton* was to halt with the Army within three Miles of *Derry*, while the Treaty went forward. But ſo ſure was the late King of having the Town deliver'd up to him, which doubtleſs was the Motive to his advancing ſo near it, that, contrary to the Terms *White* propos'd to him, he came in Perſon before the Walls the very next Day, at the Head of his Army, which had ſo warm a Reception, that both he and they retir'd in Diſorder to *St. John's Town*. In the mean time, Mr. *Muckeridge*, Town-Clerk of *Londonderry*, gave the People, who had heen kept in the dark, ſome Intimation of the Proceedings of the Council of War; which ſo enrag'd them againſt *Lundy* and his Council, that they thought it their ſafeſt way to make their eſcape, which the Governor could not ſo eaſily do, but kept his Chamber, as not daring to appear. Mr. *Walker*, Major *Baker*, and Major *Mitchelburn* procur'd a Council to be held there, and they endeavour'd to perſuade him to continue his Government, but he poſitively refus'd it; ſo out of reſpect to his Commiſſion, they ſuffer'd him to diſguiſe himſelf and to paſs in a Sally for Relief of *Kilmore*, with a Load of Match on his Back. From thence he went to *Scotland*, was there ſeiz'd and ſent Priſoner to *London*, to anſwer for his Miſcarriages. After he was gone, Major *Baker* and the other Officers deſir'd Colonel *Cunningham* to take the Government, which he declin'd, under Pretext that his Orders oblig'd him to obey Colonel *Lundy*. The Miniſter Mr. *Walker* and Mr. *Baker* bravely undertook that dangerous and difficult Charge, form'd eight Regiments

Cunningham *and* Richards *treacherous at* Londonderry.

King James *retires from before* Derry.

Lundy *a Traytor.*

ments

A.D.1689 ments of the Men in the Town, under themſelves, Colonel *Mitchelburn*, five other Colonels, and 333 inferiour Officers.

I have mention'd Colonel *Mitchelburn* becauſe I have ſeen his Memorial, wherein he complain'd of the Injuſtice done him, both by Colonel *Baker* and Mr. *Walker*, in aſſuming all the Honour of that reſolute and gallant Defence, and taking little or no notice of him, who, according to that Memorial, was from the firſt to the laſt of the Siege as forward and as ſerviceable, and particularly in advancing conſiderable Sums of Money for the uſe of the Garriſon, which they were not ſo well able to do; and which he himſelf wanted afterwards ſo much, that in Mr. *Harley*'s Miniſtry he lay in the *Fleet* Priſon, for a Debt contracted while he was ſolliciting the Payment of the Arrears coming to him; which were paid at laſt, but in a manner far ſhort of the Merit of ſo gallant an Action as the Defence of *Londonderry*.

King *James* had enough of the Siege in the firſt Day's Work, and never came ſo near the Walls again afterwards, but in leſs than ten Days return'd to *Dublin*, to meet his venerable Senate beforemention'd; leaving the Management to *Hamilton* the *Iriſh*, and *Roſe* the *French* General. The Beſieg'd ſent Mr. *Bennet* to *England* to lay before King *William* their diſtreſs'd Condition, and to implore ſpeedy Relief; but the Party, who rais'd ſo many Difficulties in every thing that was for the Service of his Government, found means to put off that Relief from time to time, till the Town was reduc'd to ſuch Extremities, that one would think People could not poſſibly ſubſiſt under them. When the Thoughts of all wiſe and good *Engliſhmen* were, or ſhould have been taken up with conſidering the deplorable State of the Proteſtants in *Derry*, and means for relieving them; the Party poſtpon'd that Conſideration, and inſtead of it, fell into that of Church, as is ſeen by the Petition in the preceding Pages. *Londonderry* was moſt certainly in unſpeakable *Danger*, and the *Church* in the greateſt Safety; and why the *Care* of that ſhould in ſuch Circumſtances have defer'd any Care for the Good of the State, is very unintelligible in a ſober way of Thinking. That King *William* and his Miniſters, thoſe of them I mean, who had never been in any other Intereſt but that of their Country, were not to blame for the Delays in the Relief of *Londonderry*, and other Proteſtants in *Ireland*, will be ſeen by what a Gentleman of that Country wrote at that very Juncture.

State Tr. vol. 3. p. 664.

King William's *care of the Proteſtants in* Ireland.

" All I here ſay is Matter of Fact, and how par-
" tially ſoever his Majeſty's preſent Management
" may be miſ-interpreted by ſome, yet 'tis certain
" that his wonderful Conduct in the Proviſion for
" the diſtreſs'd *Proteſtants* of *Ireland*, ought to be
" engraven in *Golden Characters*, and not defac'd
" by any unreaſonable Clamours, *&c.*" About ſix Weeks after King *James* had left the Siege, Major-General *Kirk*, infamous for his Cruelties in the *Weſt* of *England*, came into the *Lough* of *Derry* with a Squadron of Ships, having on board three Regiments of Soldiers, his own, Sir *John Hanmer*'s, and Brigadier *Stewart*'s, with Proviſions and Arms. No body lik'd the employing *Kirk* in that Service. Tho' he had deſerted King *James*, it was fear'd he was ſo conſcious of his wicked and bloody Actions againſt the *Engliſh Proteſtants*, after the Defeat at *Sedgemore*, that as they would never be reconcil'd to him, ſo he muſt therefore do ſomething to regain the Good-will of their Enemies. Be that as it will, he lay ſix Weeks in the *Lough*, without attempting to relieve the Garriſon, who were all that while feeding on *Offal*, *Horſe-Fleſh*, *Dogs*, *Cats*, *Rats and Mice*, *Tallow*, *Starch*, *dry'd and ſalted Hides*; and in the midſt of that Neceſſity, receiv'd plauſible Offers from *Hamilton* to tempt them to ſurrender; which, rather than do, they unanimouſly reſolv'd to eat the *Iriſh*, and then one another; and ſent this Anſwer to the Traitor *Hamilton*: *We much wonder you ſhould expect we ſhould place any Confidence in you, who ſo unworthily broke your Faith with King* William *our Sovereign. You were once generouſly truſted, tho' an Enemy, and yet betray'd your Truſt; and we cannot believe you have learn'd more Sincerity in an* Iriſh *Camp.* Monſieur *Roſe*, the *French* General, was ſo enrag'd at this bold Anſwer, that he ſent this threatning Meſſage to the Governors and Garriſon: *If you do not deliver the Town to me by the Firſt of* July, *I will diſpatch my Orders as far as* Bali-Shannon, Charlemont, Belfaſt, *and the Barony of* Imſhoven, *to plunder all Proteſtants that are either related to your Garriſon, or of your Faction, and then drive them under the Walls of your Town, where they ſhall be ſuffer'd to ſtarve.* But the Beſieged receiv'd this Letter with the ſame Contempt and Indignation as they had done *Hamilton*'s Offers. News of this dreadful Threat being brought to *Dublin*, the Biſhop of *Meath* humbly apply'd to the late King, for whom the malecontent Biſhops and Clergy in *England* were putting up daily Prayers to Heaven, to prevent the Execution of the *Frenchman*'s cruel Order; which the King ſaid, *he had heard of before, and had countermanded it; but General* Roſe *was a Foreigner, and had been us'd to ſuch Proceedings as were ſtrange to us:* he added, *if he had been my own Subject, I would have call'd him to account for it.* Which it is very plain he would not have done, for he hinder'd not the *Iriſh* Soldiers driving 7000 poor Proteſtants under the Walls of *Londonderry*, where they muſt have famiſh'd, if the Garriſon had not erected a Gallows in view of the Beſiegers, threatning to hang all the Priſoners they had taken during the Siege, by way of *Repriſal*. The Sight of the Gallows, and an importunate Letter from the Priſoners, who were to ſuffer, brought *Hamilton* to Reaſon; and on the 4th of *July* theſe half-ſtarv'd Proteſtants had leave to return home. The Garriſon too had ſome Benefit by this *Iriſh* Stratagem, for they crouded 500 of their own uſeleſs People among thoſe naked *Proteſtants* under the Walls, who paſs'd undiſtinguiſh'd with them, and in exchange they got ſome able Men out of the *Seven Thouſand* Men, Women and Children, who were driven thither by the *Iriſh*. In the depth of their Miſery, Mr. *Walker* the Governor preach'd to the Garriſon in the Cathedral, and reminded *them of the many Inſtances of the Divine Providence ſhewn to them from the beginning of the Siege, and admoniſhing them to place their Confidence in God*, he endeavour'd to aſſure them, *that after ſuch a miraculous Preſervation, God would not ſuffer them to fall into the hands of their Enemies; and if they had Faith and Courage, they need not doubt a ſpeedy Deliverance.* A Diſcourſe which ſeem'd to come, not only from a Chriſtian Zeal, but, as Biſhop *Kennet* adds, from a *Spirit of Prophecy*; for about an Hour after Sermon, the Garriſon diſcover'd three Ships, which Major-General *Kirk*, after long and fruitleſs Expectation from him, had ſent to their Relief: The *Mountjoy* of *Derry*, commanded by Captain *Browning*; the *Phœnix* of *Coleraine*, by Captain *Dowglaſs*, under Convoy of the *Dartmouth* Man-of-War. The two Merchant-Ships were loaden with Proviſions, and bore the furious Fire of the Enemy from *Culmore* Fort, and both ſides the River, a-croſs which the *Iriſh* had thrown a *Boom*, to hinder Ships paſſing. This was broken by the *Mountjoy*, which running a-ground, the *Iriſh* made ſure of her, and were ready to board her; but Captain *Browning* firing a Broadſide, the Shock ſo looſen'd the Ship, that ſhe got clear and paſs'd the *Boom*. Captain *Dowglaſs* was in the mean time engag'd with the *Iriſh*, who fir'd at him from Shore: The *Dartmouth* gave them ſeveral Broadſides, and at length all three got up to the City, to the inconceivable joy of the Garriſon, who had nothing left but nine lean Horſes, and a Pint of Meal to each Man, hardly

A.D.1689 *Their gallant Anſwer to the Traitor* Hamilton.

Kirk's *ill Conduct and Character.*

The deſperate Condition of the Proteſtants in Derry.

London-derry *reliev'd.*

A.D. 1689 enough to ſubſiſt them two Days, after that miſerable way of Subſiſtence. The Enemy knowing Relief was come to the Town, rais'd the Siege in the Night-time with great Confuſion, and made dreadful waſte of the Country in their Retreat. Major-General *Kirk* coming to *Londonderry*, a Council of War was held, and they agreed that Mr. *Walker* the Miniſter, who had acted as one of the Governors, and as Colonel of a Regiment, ſhould carry an Addreſs of Thanks from the Garriſon and Inhabitants to their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by whom he was graciouſly receiv'd and bountifully rewarded. The Houſe of Commons order'd him their Thanks, and deſir'd him, in the Name of the Houſe, to thank all thoſe who had ſerv'd under him in the Defence of *Londonderry*. They alſo addreſs'd the King, that *Ten Thouſand Pounds* might be diſtributed among the Widows and Orphans of ſuch as were ſlain or died in that Siege. The Univerſity of *Oxford* preſented Dr. *Walker* with a *Doctor*'s Degree. The City of *London* treated him; and there being a Talk of tranſlating Dr. *Hopkins* from the See of *Londonderry* to that of *Chicheſter*, it was generally thought Dr. *Walker* would be promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Londonderry*.

Brave Defence of Inniſkillin.

Inniskillin, another Town in the North of *Ireland*, would not receive an *Iriſh* Garriſon, but rais'd a Regiment of twelve Companies, under the Command of *Guſtavus Hamilton*, and ſtood on their Defence. Colonel *Hamilton* was choſen Governor, and the Place was never reduc'd to ſo great Streights as was *Londonderry*. On the 11th of *March* they proclaim'd King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and *Tyrconnel* ſent the Lord *Galmoy* with a conſiderable Force to reduce them. This Man of Blood was ſo hateful to them, that it made them the more reſolute; and having rejected his Summons with Diſdain, they prepar'd to receive him with Vigour. *Galmoy* brought all his Troops before *Crom*, a Caſtle 16 Miles from *Inniskillin*, the taking of which would have much ſtreightned the Garriſon, who being Maſters of ſo much of the open Country, ſupplied themſelves pretty well with Proviſions, till *Maccarty* came againſt them with a ſmall Army. *Galmoy* failing in his Attempt upon *Crom*, retir'd to *Belturbet*, and the Garriſon of *Inniskillin* being encreas'd to near 3000 Men, made frequent and ſucceſsful Sallies. The moſt glorious one was on the ſame Day that *Derry* was reliev'd, when hearing *Maccarty* with 6000 *Iriſh* was advancing againſt them, they reſolv'd to meet him, and about Two Thouſand of them, under the Command of Colonel *Lloyd*, coming up with him at *Newton-Butler*, 20 Miles off, they attack'd, routed, and took him, and kill'd and drown'd about 3000 of his Men, with the loſs of 20 Men only kill'd, and 50 wounded.

Regiments rais'd in England.

During theſe Tranſactions in *Ireland*, King *William* iſſu'd out Commiſſions for raiſing 18 Regiments of Foot, and 5 Regiments of Horſe; and the Levies went on ſo ſucceſsfully, that the Regiments were all compleat in about ſix Weeks time; but there was not the like Diſpatch in providing Tranſports, a Train of Artillery, and Proviſions. The latter eſpecially, was not only long in getting ready, but bad when they were got; and it was the leſs wonder'd at, becauſe Sir *John Parſons* was at that time at the head of the Victualling-Office. Mr. *Harbord*, Pay-maſter of the Forces intended for *Ireland*, had alſo the *Purveyor*'s Office; and the Fault, both as to Expedition and Goodneſs of the Stores, was laid to him.

100000 l. *given Duke* Schomberg.

Duke *Schomberg*, to whom King *William* had given the Command of the Army to be tranſported to *Ireland*, had a Preſent of 100000 *l.* from the Commons, and having obtain'd leave of the Lords, he return'd them Thanks *July* 16. and preſently after began his Journey for *Cheſter*. He was very uneaſy at the dilatory Proceedings of the Managers of both *Shipping* and *Proviſions*, and propos'd that the Forces ſhould march over Land to *Scotland*, and embark at *Port-Patrick*, from whence it was a ſhort Paſſage over to *Ireland*, and it wou'd have ſav'd two or three Months time. This was oppos'd, as was every other Meaſure that tended to the Suppreſſion of King *James*'s Party, by thoſe who had deſerted him in his Diſtreſs, and pretended a great Zeal for King *William*'s Intereſt and Honour. A.D. 1689

King William betray'd by K. James's Friends.

Captain *Hopſon* in the *Bonaventure*, with other Men-of-War and Tranſports, being come to *Highlake* near *Cheſter*, the Troops, in all near 10000 Men, were put aboard; and on the 12th of *Auguſt*, the Duke himſelf embark'd, and on the 18th landed in the Bay of *Carrickfergus* in *Ireland*, on *Bangor* ſide, without Oppoſition. 'Tis amazing to conſider, that the late King *James* had been ſix Months in that Kingdom, before ſo ſmall an Army as 10000 Men could be ſent againſt him from *England*, where the Diſtreſſes of the Proteſtants in *Ireland* were well known, and the whole Body of the Nation were impatient to have them reliev'd. A modern Hiſtorian imputes the Delays, and the Miſcarriages in the Proceedings towards it, to the traitorous Contrivances of thoſe falſe Friends to the then Government, who had by their fair Speeches and Promiſes crept into Employment: His Expreſſions are, *The main Reaſon why the* Faction *was for delaying things, was out of Affection to King* Lewis, *as well as King* James; *for the* French *King depended ſo entirely on the Friendſhip of King* Charles *and King* James, *that he was not at all prepar'd for a War with* England, *&c.*

Duke Schomberg *lands in* Ireland.

Duke *Schomberg*, after ſending out ſome Parties for Intelligence, march'd his Forces to *Belfaſt*, where he arriv'd the 20th of *Auguſt*, the Enemy having quitted the Place, and was there join'd by many *Proteſtants* in the Neighbourhood, who durſt not declare before. The next Day, he ſent ſeveral Regiments towards *Carrickfergus*, with ſome Cannon and Mortars, who taking poſt near the Town, the Enemy beat a Parley, and ſent out Propoſals, which the Duke rejected; and carrying on the Siege very vigorouſly, the Garriſon, after four Days Reſiſtance, accepted of the Terms he was pleas'd to offer, to march out with ſome Baggage, and to be conducted to *Newry*. The Articles were ſcarce agreed on, when *Maccarty Moor*, the Governor, was got into the Duke's Kitchin in the Camp, which made the Duke ſmile and forbear inviting him to Dinner, ſaying, *If he had ſtaid like a Soldier with his Men, he would have ſent to him; but if he would go and eat with Servants in a Kitchin, let him be doing.*

On the 28th of *Auguſt*, Duke *Schomberg* march'd to *Belfaſt*; and two Days after, his own Regiment of *French* Horſe, conſiſting of 500 Men, join'd the Army, which was muſter'd three Days after, and conſiſted of,

Horſe Regiments.	Lord *Lovelace*.
Earl of *Devonſhire*.	Lord *Kingſton*.
Lord *Delamere*.	Duke of *Norfolk*.
Colonel *Coy*.	Colonel *Herbert*.
Duke *Schomberg*.	Colonel *Deering*.
	Colonel *Gower*.
Dragoons.	Colonel *Erle*.
Colonel *Leviſon*.	
	Three *French* Regiments.
Foot.	*Le Melionere*.
Dutch Guards.	*Du Cambon*.
Carelſoon's White Dutch.	*Callemot*.
Colonel *Beaumont*.	
Colonel *Wharton*.	Join'd afterwards by
Earl of *Drogheda*.	Major General *Kirk*'s.
Earl of *Meath*.	Sir *John Hanmer*'s.
Lord *Lisburne*.	Brigadier *Stewart*'s.
Earl of *Roſcommon*.	

The

A.D.1689 The Artillery-Horſes were moſt of them ſtill at *Cheſter*, which caus'd the ſhipping off the greateſt Part of the Train, which the Duke order'd to *Carlingford-Bay*; while he himſelf march'd with the Army beyond *Lisburne*, and ſo on to *Hilsborough*. He encamp'd at *Drummore*, and continuing his March the next Day to *Loughbrittan*; he was there join'd by the *Inniskillin* Horſe and *Dragoons*, who chearfully offer'd to be the Van-Guard to his Army. The *Iriſh* upon their Approach abandon'd the *Newry*, a very ſtrong Place, having firſt fir'd the Town; which the General no ſooner heard of, but he ſent a Trumpet to the Duke of *Berwick* who commanded them, to let him know, *If he went on burning in that barbarous Manner, he wou'd give no Quarter*. This Meſſage put a ſtop to the Incendiaries, and the *Iriſh* quitted *Dundalk* without firing it. The Duke march'd thither, and encamp'd on a low moiſt Ground, having the Town and River to the *Weſt*; between him and the Enemy, the Sea to the *South*; the *Newry* Mountains to the *Eaſt*; and Hills and Bogs intermix'd to the *North*. Duke *Schomberg* intended to have continu'd his Progreſs, but the Ships with the Train of Artillery, not coming up in time to *Carlingford*, according to his Directions, he was oblig'd to ſtay in that Camp, to his great Diſappointment and Grief, till the 20th of *September*; when he receiv'd Advice that King *James*, having gather'd all his Forces near *Drogheda*, was advancing towards him, and the next Day they appear'd in Order of Battle. A great Party of their Horſe came up to the *Engliſh* Trenches, and ſeveral Officers in the Camp were for an immediate Engagement. But the Duke ſaid coolly, *Let them alone, we ſhall ſee what they will do*; and tho' he ſaw them advance within Cannon-ſhot, he ſtill ſaid, *I cannot believe they deſign to fight*. However, ſeeing them one Day draw their Army into two Lines; he ſent Orders by Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, for the Foot to ſtand to their Arms, and his Horſe, which were Foraging, to return to the Camp on a certain Signal. The Soldiers notwithſtanding they were in a languiſhing Condition, receiv'd theſe Orders with the greateſt Chearfulneſs; but in a little time the *Iriſh* drew off and march'd away, at which the *Engliſh* ſeem'd much diſſatisfy'd, not doubting but to have given a good Account of them, had there been an Engagement. General *Schomberg* wiſely conſider'd, that the Enemy was much ſuperior in Number, being at leaſt 20000, eſpecially in Horſe; that his own Men were new Levies, and not yet well-diſciplin'd; that they were weaken'd with Hunger and Sickneſs, and the other Army in Health and good Plight; that the loſs of a Battle might be attended with the loſs of *Ireland*. And beſides, he diſcover'd a dangerous Conſpiracy in his own Camp, carry'd on by ſome *French* Papiſts, who had liſted in the Proteſtant Regiments of that Nation. A Captain of one of thoſe Regiments, being inform'd that four of his Soldiers and a Drummer, who were Papiſts, deſign'd to deſert, he ſeiz'd them, and found Letters to Monſieur *d'Avaux*, about one of them; and on a ſtricter Examination, the Party confeſs'd he receiv'd the Letters from one *du Pleſſis* a *Papiſt*, who had been a Captain of Horſe in *France*, from whence he fled for Murder, and was now a private Soldier in one of the *French* Regiments. *Du Pleſſis* being ſeiz'd, ingenuouſly confeſt he had written to King *James* and the *French* Ambaſſador, to inform them that there were ſeveral Papiſts in thoſe Regiments, whom he promis'd to bring over to the *Iriſh* Army, if he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon from the King of *France*; upon this he and his five Accomplices were brought to their Trial, condemn'd and executed. After which the *French* Colonels made ſtrict Inquiry, what Papiſts there were in their Regiments, and found in all about 250, who were ſecur'd by Duke *Schomberg*'s Order, ſent Priſoners to *England*, and from thence to *Holland*, where they were ſet at liberty. A.D.1689

While Duke *Schomberg* lay in his Camp at *Dundalk*, the *Inniskillinners* under Col. *Lloyd*, routed a Body of *Iriſh*, that were marching towards *Sligo*, conſiſting of above 4000 Men, themſelves ſcarce 1000; they kill'd 700 of the Rebels, took O-*Kelly* their General, and 40 other Officers Priſoners, with very little loſs on their ſide. The Duke was ſo well pleas'd with the News, that having ordered all the *Inniskillin* Horſe and Foot in his Army to draw out; he rode along their Line with his Hat off, and caus'd the *Dutch* Guards and *Inniskillin* Foot to make three running Fires, which were anſwered by the *Inniskillin* Horſe, and by the Cannon on the Works; as alſo by the Ships which lay at the mouth of the Harbour.

The Joy for this Succeſs, was not long after much abated, by the *Iriſh* taking *Sligo* and *James-Town*. Col. *Sarsfield* marching that way, with a great Detachment from their Army, the ſmall Garriſon in *James-Town* abandon'd the Place, as not tenable, and marching to *Sligo*, was follow'd by *Sarsfield*; upon which, Col. *Ruſſel* retir'd to *Baly-Shanon* with the few Horſe that were there; and adviſ'd the Foot alſo to quit the Town. But *St. Saveur*, a brave *French* Captain in *Melionere's* Regiment, with his own Company of Grenadiers, and Col. *Lloyd* with ſome *Inniskillin* Men ſtaid behind; and on *Sarsfield's* Approach, retreated to the two Forts. *Lloyd* having no ſubſiſtence for his Men, drew off in the Night with the loſs of ſome of them; but the *French* Captain having carry'd in more Proviſion with him into his Fort, where he found Ammunition, reſolv'd to hold out.

The Nights were dark, and being apprehenſive the *Iriſh* might come upon him unſeen, he got Deal-Boards, and dipping the ends of them in Tar, they gave ſuch a Light when ſet on fire, and hung over the Fort-Wall, that he diſcovered the Enemy advancing towards them, with an Engine they call'd the *Sow*; but *St. Saveur's* Men having kill'd the Engineer, and two or three *Iriſh* Soldiers, the reſt retreated, leaving their Engine behind them, which he burnt. On Appearance of Day-light, the *Iriſh* were forc'd to quit a ſmall Field-Piece they had planted in the Street, and loſt many of their Men in a Sally. But Proviſions growing ſhort, and Water failing, *St. Saveur* ſurrender'd on honourable Terms. As his Men march'd over the Bridge, *Sarsfield* ſtood at the end of it, with a Purſe of Gold to tempt thoſe brave Fellows to ſerve his Maſter, the abdicated King of *England*; but they told him, *They would not fight for Papiſts*. One of them did accept three or four Guineas out of his Purſe, and was mounted and armed for a Trooper; but the next Day he carry'd Money, Horſe and Arms off with him to *Dundalk*; where the *Engliſh* Army ſuffer'd extremely from the Diſtemper of the Country, a violent *Flux* attended with Gripes, occaſion'd by the Dampneſs of the Ground they were encamp'd on, bad Weather, and bad Proviſions; which ſwept away a great Number of brave Officers, beſides private Centinels; as Sir *Thomas Beaumont* Nephew to Col. *Beaumont*, and elder Brother to the Admiral of that Name; Sir *Edward Deering* a gallant Gentleman, who had contributed as much as any Man in the County of *Kent*, towards bringing about the happy *Revolution*; Col. *Henry Wharton*, a Brother to the late Marquiſs, and as much Kindred to him in Spirit and good *Engliſh* Principles, as in Blood; happy in this his Fate, inaſmuch as it ſav'd him the inexpreſſible Affliction it muſt have been to him, to have known the Diſhonour of his noble Name, by the defection of his Nephew the late Duke of *Wharton*, from all good Principles of Religion, Virtue

Engliſh Camp at Dundalk.

A.D.1689 Virtue and Polity; at *Dundalk* died alſo Sir *Thomas Gower* and Col. *Hungerford* two other Field-Officers in Duke *Schomberg*'s Army. Above 2000 Soldiers of that Army periſh'd in the Camp; and as many Sick were ſhipp'd off to be tranſported to *Belfaſt*, where the Hoſpitals were, but of them not above 1100 came a-ſhore, the reſt dying at Sea. The Mortality ſeiz'd the Seamen as well as Landmen; ſeveral Ships loſt all their Crew, and ſome Thouſands dy'd in the Hoſpitals, ſince the Duke landed in *Ireland*, and in the Winter following; ſo that upon a modeſt Computation, there was not half of the Army he carry'd over, living, and fit for Service the next Year: Which made him renew his Inſtances, for the ſpeedy tranſporting thither, the 7000 *Danes*, that were contracted for, in *Auguſt* this Summer; which paſt thus in inaction, to the general Regret of all good Proteſtants both in *England* and *Ireland*.

There is no writing the Hiſtory of Three Kingdoms in one Thread of Narration, and preſerving at the ſame time Chronological Order; or indeed keeping Things clear and without confuſion So we are now to purſue the Steps of the *Revolution* in *Scotland*, from where we left off at the end of the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, to its Settlement. It cannot be expected, that we ſhould give the Detail of all Occurrences, or enlarge on the Hiſtory of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as much as on that of *England*; it being ſufficient for our Deſign, that we mention thoſe Facts only, which are eſſential to the general Hiſtory of *Great-Britain*.

Affairs of Scotland.

We have ſpoken elſewhere of the Earl of *Arran*'s, late Duke *Hamilton*, telling King *William* he wou'd not have waited upon him, had not King *James* been gone; and of the Addreſs of the *Scots* Lords and Gentlemen to the Prince of *Orange*, before the Convention met in *England*. Theſe Lords and Gentlemen aſſembled at the Inſtance of the Prince; who told them, he had deſir'd them to meet, to have their Advice, for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, reſtoring their Laws and Liberties, and anſwering the Ends of his Declaration. They went from his Highneſs to the Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*, and choſe the Duke of *Hamilton* their Preſident; whoſe Son the Earl of *Arran*, inſtead of an Addreſs, propos'd that King *James* ſhou'd *be deſired to return*. And truly it muſt be ſaid for him, that, however he might afterwards prevaricate with his *Party*, he remain'd ſteady to the *Cauſe*, and did to the laſt ſhew a Readineſs to reſtore the *Popiſh* and Tyrannical Government, under that King's pretended Son; which both Nations had been delivered from, by getting rid of the Father. Sir *Patrick Hume*, who had been a Sufferer for the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty in the two former Reigns; ask'd if there were any one there, who wou'd ſecond the Earl of *Arran*, but none appearing to do it, he ſaid, *What the Earl had propos'd, was evidently oppoſite and injurious to his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange's *Undertaking, his* Declaration, *and the good Intention of preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and of reſtoring their Laws and Liberties*. The Lord *Cardroſs* who had been ſo perſecuted for his Zeal for the Reformed Religion, that he went, or was about going to *Carolina*, with many hundred *Scots* Proteſtants in the former Reign; ſeconded Sir *Patrick Hume*, and Duke *Hamilton*, who was highly diſpleas'd with his Son's raſh Propoſal, urg'd that it was quaſh'd by not being ſeconded, and the Earl of *Sutherland* ſpeaking to the ſame purpoſe, the Addreſs was voted unanimouſly; in which, after having return'd his Highneſs *their humble and hearty Thanks for his Pious and Generous Undertaking, they adviſe and deſire him, to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs, Civil and Military, and to convene the States of* Scotland, *to deliberate and* reſolve, *what ſhould be done for ſecuring the Proteſtant* Religion, *and reſtoring the* Laws *and* Liberties *of the Kingdom*. The Duke of *Hamilton* preſented this Addreſs the 14th of *January*, attended by above 30 Lords and 80 Gentlemen, to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, who anſwered as follows: A.D.1689

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of your Advice, I will, until the meeting of the States in March *next, give ſuch Orders concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, *as are neceſſary concerning the calling of the ſaid* Meeting, *for the preſerving of the Peace, the applying of the* Publick Revenue *to the moſt preſſing Uſes; and putting the* Fortreſſes *into the Hands of Perſons, in whom the Nation can have juſt Confidence. And I do further aſſure you, that you will always find me ready to concur with you, in every Thing that may be found neceſſary for ſecuring the* Proteſtant Religion, *and reſtoring the* Laws *and* Liberties *of the Nation.*

The Earl of *Crawford*, and the Earl of *Lothian* coming to *London*, after the Addreſs was preſented, deſir'd his Highneſs that they might have an Opportunity to ſubſcribe it; which was done accordingly. The Prince ordered General *Mackay* with ſome Troops to *Scotland*; where the People began to be in Motion, eſpecially in the *Weſt*, where the Provocations they had met with from the *Epiſcopalians*, occaſioned ſome Acts of Violence againſt them, which made more noiſe than they did hurt. The Earl of *Perth*, Lord-Chancellor, had reſign'd the Great Seal on the News of King *James*'s withdrawing; but he had been too buſy an Inſtrument in the late Reign, to paſs without Animadverſion. So he was put under Confinement, *being fear'd for his Virtue*, ſays the *Jeſuit Orleans*. The Earl of *Lauderdale* and others were alſo confin'd, but that was all the Puniſhment they met with, whatever they had deſerv'd for betraying the Religion and Liberty of their Country.

On the 14th of *March*, the Convention met at *Edinburgh*, and after Prayers perform'd by the Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, one of the Prelates that ſign'd the Letter of Curſes againſt the Prince of *Orange*, ſpoken of in the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, they proceeded to the Choice of a Preſident.

The Marquiſs of *Athol* was propos'd by the Biſhops, and the Party which adher'd to the Old King; but the Duke of *Hamilton* was ſet up in Competition by the Friends of King *William*, and carry'd it by near 40 Voices. The firſt Thing they took into Conſideration, was the reducing the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, where the Duke of *Gordon* a Papiſt commanded. He offer'd to ſurrender it, if ſuch an *Indemnity* was granted him as he approved. The Earls of *Tweedale* and *Lothian* were ſent to him, with a Pardon in Writing for himſelf and Garriſon; but he would not accept it. So by Order of the Convention, the *Heralds* proclaim'd him a *Traytor* and *Rebel* at the *Market-Croſs*. The Aſſembly order'd a Guard for themſelves, conſiſting of the *Cameronians*, who had taken Arms, and were come up to *Edinburgh* at their own Charge, to offer their Service to the *Convention*, whom they declar'd they wou'd defend againſt any Attempt of the Duke of *Gordon*, and againſt all of any Denomination, who ſhould dare to moleſt them. They were zealous *Presbyterians*, and able to have form'd a conſiderable Army, had due Encouragement been given them; which would probably have hinder'd *Dundee*'s Party getting to a Head, and doing the Miſchief they did afterwards. There had been ſuch a ſort of *Alarm* in *Scotland*, as that of Duke *Schomberg*'s in *England*, only it was not ſo general. The Town of *Kircudbright* was ſaid to be burnt by the late King's Emiſſaries. Upon which, they immediately gather'd into a Body, and were

*A.D.*1689 were ready to have march'd to any Part of the Kingdom, againſt the Popiſh and Prelatical Party, they being one and the ſame Thing in *Scotland*. The Viſcount *Dundee*, who had ſtaid about *Whitehall*, after his Maſter King *James* was gone, and ſome thought, to offer his Service to the Prince of *Orange*, whom he had ſerv'd under abroad, poſted to *Edinburgh*, and having had a private Conference with the Duke of *Gordon*, made his Eſcape from that City with about 30 or 40 Horſe, and retir'd to *Linlithgo*.

The *Convention* had a Letter from King *James*, deliver'd to them two days after they met, by one *Crane*, one of his Queen's Servants; and the Earl of *Leven* brought them another Letter from King *William*. It was then debated which Letter ſhould be read firſt, and 'twas carry'd for King *William*'s by a great *Majority*. His Majeſty in this Letter, having ſpoken of his Expedition for their Deliverance, and his accepting the Adminiſtration of Affairs, at the Deſire of the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry then in *London*, tells them, *Now it lies in you to enter into ſuch Conſultations as are moſt probable to ſettle you on ſure and laſting Foundations; which we hope you will ſet about with all convenient ſpeed, with regard to the* Publick Good, *and the* General Intereſt, *and* Inclinations of the People. We ſhall ſee preſently that this was a Hint relating to the Settlement of Church-Government there, as it was ſoon after ſettled. He alſo recommended to them the *Union* of the two Nations, as of the greateſt Advantage to both, *They living in the ſame Iſland, having the ſame Language, and the ſame Common Intereſt of* Religion *and* Liberty, *&c.* After reading this Letter, a Committee was order'd to draw up an Anſwer, in the moſt Thankful and Dutiful Manner; and then before they would ſuffer King *James*'s Letter to be open'd, they paſt an Act *for aſſerting and maintaining the* Lawfulneſs *of that* Convention. King *James*'s Letter has been mention'd already, the Contents were chiefly *Terrible Threatnings*, if they did not immediately return to their Obedience, and an Offer of Pardon if they did. Both which they alike deſpis'd, and order'd *Crane* his Meſſenger to be ſeiz'd, and after a ſhort Detention diſmiſt as a worthleſs Fellow, which was all the Anſwer he had to carry back to his Maſter, then in *Ireland*. And Duke *Gordon* on News of his Arrival there, fir'd the Cannon round the Caſtle, but firſt ſent Notice of his Intention ſo to do, to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, who acquainting the *Convention* with the Meſſage, they gave Orders for blocking up the Caſtle, and appointed the Earl of *Leven* Captain of their Guards. A Party of Horſe was ſent after *Dundee*, and indeed 'tis ſurprizing, that *Mackay*, who had near 3000 Regular Troops with him, cou'd not hinder that Rebel's forming an Army out of the *Highlanders* and other *Papiſts* and *Prelatiſts* of that Nation. The *Cameronians* rais'd a Regiment in one Day, without Beat of Drum or Expence of *Levy-Money*; the Command of which was given to the Earl of *Angus*, whoſe Lieutenant was the brave Col. *Cleeland*, who is characteriz'd to have been a *Gallant Gentleman* and *Chriſtian Soldier*. 'Twas thought *Dundee* had a Deſign upon *Sterling-Caſtle*, but the Troops that were ſent after him prevented it, and 'twas in truth all the good they did at that time. The *Convention* appointed Sir *Patrick Hume*, who came over with the Prince of *Orange* to *England*, to command the Militia Horſe of his County, notwithſtanding his Attainder for the late Earl of *Argyle*'s Buſineſs was not taken off. They made Major-General *Mackay*, Commander in Chief of all the Forces, Regular or Militia; and having receiv'd Letters from ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen in *Ireland*, craving Aſſiſtance; they order'd 2000 Muſkets and 20 Barrels of Powder to be immediately ſent them. *A.D.*1689

King William *recommends the* Union *to the* Scots.

On the 23d of *March*, the *Convention*'s Anſwer to the King of *England*'s Letter, was ſign'd in a *Meeting* of the whole Houſe, very few excepted; and the Lord *Roſs* went Poſt with it for *London*. In it, they congratulated his Majeſty, on the Succeſs *of his Undertakings for their Deliverance, and the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion; They thank'd him for taking upon him the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs, aſſur'd him they wou'd come ſpeedily to ſuch* Reſolutions *as might be acceptable to him, and eſtabliſh the* Government, Laws *and* Liberties *upon ſolid Foundations*; and, as himſelf had hinted in his Letter, *agreeable to the general* Good, *and* Inclinations *of the People*. And as to the *Union*, they doubted not his Majeſty would ſo diſpoſe *that Matter, that there might be an equal readineſs in* England, *&c.* Which ſhews that the *Scots* were very cautious of appearing too forward in that Affair, and very delicate in what ſo nearly concern'd the Honour of their Nation.

I ſhall ſay no more of the Reſolutions of this Convention, preparatory to the Revolution in *Scotland*.

The Convention declar'd, *That King* James *having in ſeveral Points* VIOLATED *and infring'd the Fundamental Conſtitution of this Kingdom, had thereby* FORFEITED *his Right to the* Crown, *and that the* Throne *was become* VACANT; *and immediatly ſettled the* Crown *upon the Prince and Princeſs of* Orange *during their Lives, and the Heirs of their Bodies; which failing, upon Princeſs* Anne, *and the Heirs of her Body, as it is contain'd at large in the Inſtrument of Government, fram'd by them, and call'd* the Claim of Right: to which I refer, being printed at large in various Collections; and in its place ſhall inſert Part of the Addreſs of the *Cameronians* before-mention'd, to the Convention, as follows:

The Scots declare K. James *had* Forfeited *the* Crown.

The Cameronians *Addreſs to the* Convention.

To the Meeting *of the* Eſtates *of the Kingdom of* Scotland, viz. *The* Noblemen, Barons *and* Burgeſſes, (*lawfully called and choſen,*) *now aſſembled at* Edinburgh, *for eſtabliſhing the* Government, *reſtoring and ſecuring the true* Religion, Laws *and* Liberties *of the ſaid Kingdom*;

" The Humble Petition of the poor People, " who have ſuffer'd grievous Perſecution for their " Religion, and for their Revolt from, and diſ- " owning the Authority of King *James* VII. plead- " ing for devolving the Government upon the " Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*.

Here they make a long Recital *of the Sufferings of* Scotland, *under the Reign and* Tyranny *of King* James VII. and then go on thus;

" We proſtrate ourſelves yet under the ſorrow- " ing ſmart of our ſtill bleeding Wounds, at your " Honours Feet, who have at Call a Capacity, and " we hope a Heart to heal us. And we offer this " our *Petition* enforc'd, and conjuring your Ho- " nours to hearken to us, *by all the formerly felt,* " *preſently ſeen, and for the future fear'd Effects,* " *and Efforts of* Popery *and* Tyranny; *by the Cry* " *of the Blood of our* murther'd *Brethren*; *by the* " *Sufferings of the* baniſh'd *freeborn Subjects of this* " *Realm, now groaning in Servitude, being ſold in-* " *to Slavery in the* Engliſh *Plantations of* Ameri- " ca; *by the Miſeries, that many Thouſands, for-* " *feited, diſinherited, harraſs'd and waſted Houſes* " *and Families, have been reduc'd to*; *by all the* " *Sufferings of Faithful People, for adhering to the* " *ancient* covenanted *Eſtabliſhment, of* Religion " *and* Liberty; *and by all the Arguments of Ju-* " *ſtice, Neceſſity and Mercy, that even could join* " *together to begin Communication, among Men of* " *Wiſdom, Piety and Virtue.* Humbly beſeeching,

A.D.1689 " requeſting and craving of your Honours, NOW, " when God hath given you this Opportunity to " act for his Glory, the Good of the *Church*, of " the Nation, your own Honour, and the Hap- " pineſs of Poſterity: NOW, when this Kingdom, " and all the Nations of *Europe*, have their Eyes " upon you, expecting you will acquit yourſelves " like the Repreſentatives of a Free Nation, in " redeeming it from Slavery, otherwiſe inevitable; " following the Example of your renowned An- " ceſtors, and the Pattern of the preſent *Conven-* " *tion* and Parliament in *England*; that you will " proceed without any Delay, to declare the late " WICKED Government diſſolv'd, the *Crown* " and *Throne* VACANT; and JAMES VIIth, " whom we never have own'd, and *reſolv'd* in " Conjunction with many Thouſands of our " Countrymen, *never again to own*, to have " REALLY FORFEITED, and *rightly* to be " *aepriv'd* of all Right and Title he ever had, or " could ever pretend to have thereto. And to " provide that it may never be in the Power of " any ſucceeding Ruler to aſpire unto, or ariſe to " ſuch a capacity of *Tyrannizing*. Moreover, ſince " *Anarchy* and *Tyranny* are equally to be deteſt- " ed, and the Nation cannot ſubſiſt without a " Righteous Governor, as alſo that none can have " a nearer Right and fitter Qualifications than his " Illuſtrious Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, whom " the moſt High has ſingularly own'd and ho- " nour'd, to be our *Deliverer* from *Popery* and " *Slavery:* We cry therefore to your Honours, " and crave that King *William*, now proclaim'd " King of *England*, may be CHOSEN and *pro-* " *claim'd* King of *Scotland*, &c."

Theſe *Cameronians* have been always repreſented by the *Scots Prelatiſts*, as *Enthuſiaſts* and *Madmen*; but this Petition of theirs, the firſt that was preſented the *States*, to place the Crown on King *William*'s Head, does not want for good Senſe, ſober Expreſſion, and at the ſame time a Spirit, which muſt be terrible to their Enemies who had ſo wickedly provoked them. And my Author makes the following Reflections.

" From this time forward till the *Union*, we " ſcarce ever heard of the *Cameronians*. Their " Separation before was evident from juſt Rea- " ſons, their not complying with *indulg'd* Liber- " ty, accepting that from their Enemies which " was their native Right, and by which they muſt " recognize the Right and Superiority of Epiſco- " pal Juriſdiction, which they abhor'd. This was " all founded on Conſcience, and in juſt Excep- " tions; but when upon the *Revolution*, and upon
Their Character. " King *William*'s eſtabliſhing their ancient *Liber-* " *ty*, and that Epiſcopacy was depos'd, as we ſhall " ſee preſently, they appear'd to be all one united " Body of *Presbyterians*, one Church, under one " Religious Government and Adminiſtration, " the ſame in Opinion, the ſame in Doctrine, " Diſcipline, Worſhip and Government, having " fewer Breaches, fewer Diviſions, fewer fallings " off to a differing Opinion, than any *Proteſtant* " *Church* in the World."

By the ſame Act which ſettled the Crown on King *William* and Queen *Mary*; the *Scots* Convention abrogated the *Oath* of *Allegiance*, and ſubſtituted this in its Place. I *A. B.* do *ſincerely promiſe and* SWEAR, *That I will be* FAITHFUL *and bear true* ALLEGIANCE *to their Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary. Then the Convention appointed Commiſſioners to carry their Letter, (the *Claim of Right*, and Addreſs for turning the Convention into a Parliament) to *London*. Theſe Commiſſioners were the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *John Dalrymple*, and Sir *James Montgomery*; the latter deſerted this good Cauſe afterwards, went to King *James* at *St. Germains*, wrote Libels for him, and died however in Poverty and Neglect, as he well deſerv'd for his *Deſertion*.

Scots *Commiſſioners bring the Convention's Letter to King* William *and Queen* Mary.

The King gave theſe Commiſſioners a moſt gracious Reception in the Banquetting-Houſe at *Whitehall*, where he and his Queen were plac'd on a Throne, under a rich Canopy. His Majeſty made a ſhort Speech, referring to his Declaration, as deſign'd for *Scotland* as well as *England*, and aſſuring them of *his Willingneſs to aſſiſt them in every Thing that concern'd the Weal and Intereſt of that Kingdom*. Then the Earl of *Argyle* ſpoke the *Coronation-Oath* very diſtinctly, Word by Word, and the King and Queen repeated it after him, holding their Right-Hands up, after the Manner of taking Oaths in *Scotland*. The Commiſſioners by the Authority of the *States*, repreſented to his Majeſty, " That the Clauſe of the *Oath*, " in relation to the *rooting out of Hereticks*, did " not import the *deſtroying of Hereticks*; and that " by the Law of *Scotland*, no Man was to be per- " ſecuted for his private Opinion; and even ob- " ſtinate and convicted *Hereticks*, were only to " be denounc'd *Rebels* or *Outlaws*, whereby their " moveable Eſtates are confiſcated." And when the King repeated that Clauſe in the Oath, he declar'd, *He did not mean by theſe Words that he was under any Obligation to become a* Perſecutor. To which the Commiſſioners anſwer'd, *Neither the Meaning of the Oath, nor the Law of* Scotland *did import it*. His Majeſty reply'd, *I take the Oath in that Senſe*, and he call'd the Commiſſioners and others there preſent, to be Witneſſes of his ſo doing.

Earl of Argyle *ſpeaks the* Scots *Coronation Oath.*

How King William *took it.*

King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were proclaim'd in *Scotland*, *April* the 11th, the very Day on which they were crown'd in *England*; but the Settlement did not paſs the *Scots Convention* without ſome Oppoſition. The Biſhop of *Edinburgh* who ſat in it, after ſeveral other Biſhops had left them, repreſented that King *James* was charg'd with many unlawful Acts, of which he was not guilty, becauſe done by his Miniſters; and ſuppoſing him to be guilty, they were not competent Judges of his Miſdemeanors, as being illegally convened, and their beſt way was to deſire and favour his Majeſty to return to his Dominions, who, ſaid this wiſe Prelate, *will out of Gratitude not fail to redreſs all Grievances*. His Speech was anſwer'd, by one of the Members, with equal Boldneſs and Truth; and in the cloſe of it, referring to thoſe that deſir'd the return of the *forefaulted* Monarch, he ſaid,

Biſhop of Edinburgh *ſpeaks for King* James. *Anſwer'd.*

" I beſeech you to conſider what Perſons they " were, who would inſtil this Poiſon in you. " *Firſt*, Thoſe, who poſtponing the Common " Good of the Nation, are wholly acted by Self- " Intereſt, conſidering that in a Government, where " Juſtice and Mercy equally flouriſh, Vertue and " Merit, not Villany will be rewarded. *Secondly*, " They who are ignorant of the Nature of Go- " vernment, and were never at the pains to in- " form themſelves what Meaſures the Law of " Nature and Nations have ſet to Men's Obedi- " ence; but are angry at every Thing that thwarts " their wild Notions, and will admit of nothing, " tho' never ſo reaſonable and convincing, if their " dull Capacities cannot reach it. The *Third* ſort, " are ſuch as have been Inſtrumental in enſlaving " their Country, and are afraid if they be call'd to " account, that they may be brought to ſuffer con- " dign Puniſhment; if ſuch cannot ſucceed in their " Deſign, they at leaſt hope to be over-look'd in " a general Confuſion, ſo they leave nothing un- " eſſay'd, that may tend to their own Safety; and " if Heaven fail them, they ſummon Hell to their " Aid. Not that Love to their Prince, but meer " Ambition and Intereſt, drew theſe Criminals to " ſuch Attempts; neither are they much to blame " if they are at ſuch pains to ſow Diviſions among " us;

A.D.1689 " us; but no Perſon of Wit and Judgment, nor " any good Man that is truly *Proteſtant*, and minds " the Good of his Country, will ſuffer himſelf to " be ſo groſſly impos'd on by ſuch *Firebrands*, who " would build their future imaginary Greatneſs " on the Ruins of our *Religion*, *Laws* and *Li-* " *berties*."

Epiſcopacy in a falling condition.

It was apparent that *Prelacy* was on its laſt Legs in *Scotland*; the Behaviour of the Biſhops and Epiſcopal Clergy gave general Diſguſt, as well in *England*, where it was known, as *Scotland*. When the Convention nam'd the *Committee* for ſettling the Government, they left the *Prelates* out of it, tho' they were wont to be nam'd with the Lords, Barons and Boroughs. Five of the Biſhops abſented themſelves at the opening of the Seſſion, as did alſo the Earls of *Hume*, *Dumferling*, *Callendar*, *Berly*, and Viſcount *Stormont*, ſome of King *James*'s Inſtruments mention'd in the Speech above cited. The Convention ſent the *Mace* to require their Attendance; but being ſpirited by News of that King's landing in *Ireland*, they conceiv'd vain Hopes of his being reſtor'd to the Throne he had abdicated in *England*, and *forfeited* in *Scotland*; a Term that was much better lik'd, by the Friends to the *Revolution*, than *abdicated* was. The *Scots Claim of Right* was ſaid to be drawn up with a greater Regard to *Liberty* than the *Engliſh* Declaration of Right; for beſides that Article,

Jacobite *Peers.*

Scots *Claim of* Right *better drawn than the* Engliſh.

That Prelates, *and Superiority of any Office in the* Church *above* Presbyters, *is, and has been a great and inſupportable Burden to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the the People, ever ſince the* Reformation, *they having* reform'd Popery *by* Presbytery, and therefore ought *to be aboliſh'd*;

There were theſe Articles following, which were not in the *Engliſh* Declaration;

" That no *Papiſt* can be King or Queen of the " Realm, nor bear any Office therein.

" That no Proteſtant Succeſſor can exerciſe the " regal Power till they take the *Coronation Oath*.

" That it is the Right and Privilege of the Sub- " ject to proteſt, for Remedy of Law, to the King " and Parliament, againſt Sentences pronounced by " the Courts of Juſtice, and to petition the King, " and that all Proſecutions and Impriſonments for " ſuch Petitioning are, and were contrary to Law, " *&c.*"

To this let me add the Vote of the *Scots*, which, tho' it did not paſs into an *Act*, does however ſhew the Senſe of that Nation, who complain'd that it miſcarry'd, out of an Apprehenſion, that ſuch an Act at *Edinburgh* might be drawn into Precedent at *Weſtminſter*. The Vote was,

" The King and Queen's Majeſties, conſidering " that the *Eſtates* of this Kingdom have, by their " Votes, declared their Senſe and Opinion, that " ſuch as have, in the former *evil* Government, " been grievous to the Nation, or have ſhew'd Diſ- " affection to the happy Change, by the Bleſſing of " God now brought about, or have been Retarders " and Obſtructers of the good Deſigns of the ſaid " *Eſtates* in their Meeting, are not fit to be em- " ploy'd in the Management of the Affairs of this " Kingdom; do, with the Advice and Conſent of " the *Eſtates* of Parliament now aſſembled, ſtatute " and ordain, that no Perſons of whatſoever Rank " or Degree, who in the *former evil Government* " *have been grievous to the Nation, by acting in* " *the Encroachments mention'd in the Articles of* " *the Claim of Right, which are declar'd to be con-* " *trary to Law, or who have ſhew'd Diſaffection* " *to the happy Change, by the Bleſſing of God now* " *brought about, by acting in oppoſition thereunto,* " &c. be allow'd to poſſeſs, or be admitted in- " to any publick Truſt, Place, or Employment, " *&c.*" Happy had it been, if this Vote had paſs'd into an Act in both Kingdoms; and happy will it be for them, if the Senſe of the *Scots* Convention be the Rule of the future Government, and no Truſt or Emolument be given to thoſe who have at any time been in an Intereſt oppoſite to that of the Publick.

Scots *Vote againſt employing the late King's ill Agents.*

A.D.1689

While the *States* of *Scotland* were proceeding in this wiſe and regular manner, the Duke of *Gordon* ſtill held out the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and *Dundee* encreas'd in Strength, notwithſtanding the Marquiſs of *Athol* had rais'd his Servants and Vaſſals to oppoſe him, in conjunction with the Forces of the State; who had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with *Dundee*'s Men, in one of which, *Dundee* being worſted, he betook himſelf to the *Hills*, to which he retreated always, when he was like to be beaten and broken. It will not be improper to look a little back into the Hiſtory of this *Dundee*, who was the Subject of the Panegyricks of the Enemies to the Revolution, both in *England* and *Scotland*. *Dryden* wrote Verſes upon him, and their ſmaller Poets wrote Ballads, which are ſtill ſung by *Sacheverel*'s Rabble. The Author of the Memoirs of *Scotland* writes thus;

The Marquiſs of Athol *raiſes Men againſt* Dundee.

P. 249. Dundee's *vile Character.*

" *Graham* of *Claverhouſe*, the ſame who was af- " terwards Viſcount *Dundee*, was a moſt furious " Perſecutor of the *Kirk*-Men. It was his Rage, " in falling upon one of their Field-meetings, where " he met with a Repulſe, which occaſion'd the " Riſing at *Bothwel*. He is ſaid to have kill'd " above 100 Men in this kind of cold-blood " Cruelty, making his Buſineſs to follow the poor " perſecuted Chriſtians thro' the whole Country, at " the head of a Crew of Savages, *Highlanders*, and " *Dragoons*. His Sport was Murther, and his Di- " verſion to have innocent Men out of their " Houſes, and then give them to his Followers to " be maſſacred. His Companion in this Work was " Colonel *James Douglas*, ſince call'd Lieutenant- " General *Douglas*, &c." And it muſt be own'd to be the greateſt Blemiſh of the *Revolution*, that this *Douglas* and *Kirk*, and other ſuch ſanguinary Soldiers, were employ'd and prefer'd afterwards.

The Duke of *Gordon* having ſpent moſt of his Ammunition, and the Troops that inveſted the Caſtle, having by their Fire deſtroy'd his Houſe there, and made great Breaches in the Walls, he deſir'd to capitulate; and *June* 13th, deliver'd up that important Fortreſs to Sir *John Lanier*, ſurrendring himſelf and Garriſon entirely to King *William*'s Diſcretion, on condition of having their Lives, Liberties, and Fortunes ſav'd; an odd way of ſurrendring at Diſcretion, as Biſhop *Kennet* terms it.

Duke of Gordon *ſurrenders* Edinburgh-Caſtle.

The *Scots* Convention being to be turn'd into a Parliament, King *William* made Duke *Hamilton* Commiſſioner; and in his Inſtructions, ſign'd *May* 31, it is ſaid, *You are to paſs an Act for turning the meeting of Eſtates into a Parliament.*

You are to paſs an Act for recognizing our and the Queen's Royal Authority, &c.

You are to paſs an Act, eſtabliſhing that Church-Government, which is moſt agreeable to the Inclination of the People, *reſcinding the Act of Parliament* 1669, *and all other Acts inconſiſtent therewith.*

Here we may obſerve, that the Act which ſuppreſs'd Presbytery, was but twenty Years old; and that the Phraſe, *agreeable to the Inclination of the People*, came from *England:* which I take notice of, becauſe the vile Author of the *Memoirs* ſaid to be *Lockhart*'s, but in truth the villainous Work of a Nonjuring Prieſt, who was four or five times within an Inch of the Gallows, ſays, the Convention did not pretend *that Presbytery was agreeable to the Word of God*, but ſuited to the *Inclination of the People*. And it is no wonder they did not ſet forth in the Act for aboliſhing *Epiſcopacy*, that it was the Goſpel-*Inſtitution*; it was never a Queſtion in *Scotland*, but among *Papiſts* and their Abettors, whom the Convention did not think worth further Satisfaction. In the Memoirs of *Scotland*, we read thus of that Act:

Lockhart's *Memoirs written by a Nonjuring Prieſt.*

" The

A.D. 1689 *Episcopacy aboliſh'd.*

" The firſt *Act* of Parliament (after that for " turning the *Convention* into a Parliament, and ano- " ther to recognize the King's Authority) was the " *Act* for *aboliſhing Epiſcopacy*. This makes it abun- " dantly clear, that the general Bent and Inclination " of the People was for *Presbytery*, and that *Epiſ-* " *copacy* was their Averſion; for that the very firſt " *Act*, after conſtituting the Civil Government, " was this of aboliſhing the Eccleſiaſtick Govern- " ment.

" I ſay the firſt, becauſe as there were but two " Acts which paſs'd before it, one for turning the " Meeting into a Parliament, the other for recogni- " zing the King's Authority; 'tis evident, without theſe " they could not have acted at all, and therefore " the Act for *aboliſhing Prelacy* may be ſaid to be " the firſt Act they made, after their Power of acting " was confirm'd."

The Act for *aboliſhing Epiſcopacy* paſs'd the 22d of *July*, to the general Joy of the *Scots* Nation; for nothing can be more untrue, than the Suggeſtion of their *Prelates*, that the *Majority* was for Biſhops. I have more than once heard it aſſerted by ſome of them, particularly one of the Name and Kin of that Arch-Traytor *Ferguſon*; whoſe Character would have made me ſuſpect it, if I had not known it to be falſe by this fair State of the Caſe, which I had lately read in the Memoirs.

P. 299.

" It being left to the Nation by the Prince of " *Orange*, to ſettle Religion in ſuch manner as was " moſt deſir'd by the People, there was not a Mouth " open to give a Vote for *Epiſcopacy*." Nor was it ſo much as nam'd to King *William* as a *Queſtion, whether the Inclination of the People was for* Episcopacy or *Presbytery*; inſomuch, that his Majeſty was often heard to ſay, *I much wonder what is become of the* Epiſcopal *Party, ſeeing no Man at the Revolution ſo much as nam'd the Word* Epiſcopacy *to me*; " nor had the Party any one to ſpeak for them, " or one Word to ſpeak for themſelves." The Author proceeds thus:

Epiſcopacy not nam'd to King William.

" How they could, ſince that, *at the time of the* " *Schiſm Bill and Occaſional Bill, and the condemn'd* " *Doctor in* England, have the face to ſay, eſpecially " as they often did to the late Queen, that they " were ſuperior in number to the *Presbyterians*, and " that if the People of *Scotland* were left free to " vote, they would carry it for *Epiſcopacy*; I ſay, " how they could ſay thus, would be ſtrange to any " that did not know how that Party have, on all oc- " caſions, made ſuch things their *Refuge*, and the " Refuge of their *Hierarchy*. And the Author of " theſe *Memoirs* is thankful, that even at the time " they did ſo, he had the Honour, in behalf of the " Church of *Scotland*, to let her late Majeſty know " how untrue that Suggeſtion was, and to convince " her Miniſters how groſſly theſe Men endeavour'd " to impoſe upon *England* in that Caſe, as they did " at the ſame time in their Boaſt of the People's re- " ceiving the *Engliſh* Service-Book with Willingneſs " in *Scotland*; which her Majeſty was afterwards " fully ſatisfied was a Cheat, and done only to amuſe " the *Engliſh* Clergy, and get Money out of them."

Scots Epiſcopalians *deceive* Q. Anne.

In the mean time, *Dundee* having gather'd all his Strength together, and regimented his Men under *Whacup* and *Canon*, and other Officers ſent him by King *James* from *Ireland*, with 300 of his beſt Soldiers, came into the Low-lands with 6000 Foot and 100 Horſe, to meet Major-General *Mackay*, who with Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, Colonel of Dragoons, Colonel *Ramſey*, Colonel *Balfour*, the Lord *Strathnaver*, the Lairds *Grant*, and Colonel *Whitoſch* were advancing againſt him with 4000 Foot and 200 Horſe and Dragoons. The two ſmall Armies engag'd the 16th of *July*, two Miles on this ſide the *Blair* of *Athol*. The Fight was very obſtinate, and laſted from five in the Afternoon till Night. When *Mackay* made his Retreat, and loſt the Field by the Deſertion of the *Athol* Men. He got in ſome Diſorder with the Remains of his Forces to *Sterling*, where he ſtaid for Recruits. But *Dundee* being kill'd in the Engagement, the Rebels had little Reaſon to boaſt of their Victory; for he was the Life of their Party, and the Reſiſtance they made afterwards was very inconſiderable, tho' Colonel *Canon* put himſelf at their Head, and had ſome Skirmiſhes with the *Scots* Forces, in which his Men were worſted, particularly at *St. John's Town*, where the Earl of *Angus*'s ſingle Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Cleeland*, gave ſo entire a Defeat to the Rebels, near 4000 in number, that they never after could appear in any conſiderable Body; and *Canon* finding he could do no good amongſt them, retir'd into *Ireland*, from whence King *James* ſome time before had ſent two Frigats laden with Clothes, Arms, and Ammunition on board, of which were Colonel *Buchan* and *Whacup*, and about 40 Commiſſion Officers, who all got ſafe into the Iſle of *Mull*, and the Rebels choſe Sir *Hugh Cameron* to be their Leader after Colonel *Canon* left them. A.D. 1689 *Reſiſts* Mackay.

It ſhould have been ſaid, that King *William* ſent a Body of Troops over to *Holland*, as well *Engliſh* as *Dutch*, to the Aſſiſtance of the States. The *Engliſh* were commanded by the Earl of *Marlborough*; but nothing of moment happen'd in the *Netherlands*, excepting the Diſgrace of the *French* in their Attempt upon the Town of *Walcourt*, where they were beaten off with the loſs of 2000 Men, and part of their Artillery. In this Action, Colonel *Hodges* and Colonel *Hales*, *Engliſh* Officers, ſignaliz'd themſelves, and Colonel *Grimes* was kill'd, *Auguſt* 15. *Earl of* Marlborough *commands in* Flanders.

The Parliament of *England*, which was to have ſate in *September*, being adjourn'd to the 19th of *October*, King *William* went to the Races at *Newmarket*; and being in the Neighbourhood of *Cambridge*, Dr. *Covel* Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity, with the Heads of the Colleges, and other principal Members waited on his Majeſty, being introdue'd by the Duke of *Somerſet* their Chancellor. The *Doctor* made a Speech in a quite different ſtrain from that of Dr. *Gower*, his Predeceſſor, to King *Charles* II. The latter charg'd the *Puritans* with a Deſign to plunder the Univerſities; but Dr. *Covel* turn'd the edge of his Reflections againſt K. *James* and his Papiſts. He *congratulated the glorious Succeſſes the King had been bleſt with in his Endeavours to relieve the Church and State from the imminent Dangers that had threatned both, which were more particularly level'd againſt the Univerſities*, &c. His Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer, *As God has bleſſed me in the Undertaking, ſo I will faithfully diſcharge my Truſt, in preſerving the Church of* England, *and giving all Protection and Favour to the Univerſities*. *The Vice-Chancellor of* Cambridge's *Speech to the King.*

About the ſame time died Dr. *Lake* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who declar'd on his Death-Bed for the Doctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance* and *Paſſive-Obedience*, which was no manner of Argument for its being true; a weak Head ſeldom grows ſtronger by Sickneſs, nor does the Approach of Death generally enlarge the Mind, and clear it of Doubts and Scruples. This good Biſhop, who had been impriſon'd for *reſiſting* King *James*'s *Declaration* for *Liberty of Conſcience*, would needs have his own Declaration againſt *Revolution-Principles*, formally ſign'd and deliver'd by him in the Preſence of Dr. *Green* the Pariſh Miniſter, Dr. *Hicks* Dean of *Worceſter*, whoſe Brother Mr. *Hicks*, the Diſſenting Miniſter, was hang'd at *Glaſtenbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, in the late K. *James*'s time; Mr. *Jenkin* his Chaplain, Mr. *Powel* his Secretary, and Mr. *Wilſon* his *Amanuenſis*, who all communicated with him. And this ſeem'd to lay the Foundation for that Schiſm in the Church, which broke out afterwards, and ſtill ſubſiſts. This Biſhop *Lake* was under Suſpenſion for not taking the Oaths to their Majeſties, and would have been depriv'd when the Time for taking them expir'd. On the 13th *The Riſe of the* Jacobite Schiſm *in the Church of* England.

A.D.1689

Bishops made by King William.

Bishops suspended

13th of *October*, Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Dean of *Peterborough*, was consecrated Bishop of *Chichester*; Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, Bishop of *Worcester*; Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, late Warden of *Wadham*-College, *Oxon*, Bishop of *Bristol*; were at the same time consecrated in *Fulham* Chapel by the Bishops of *London*, *St. Asaph*, and *Rochester*. Now also *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Robert*, Bishop of *Glouceſter*; *Francis*, Bishop of *Ely*; *Thomas*, Bishop of *Peterborough*; were suspended *ab Officio*, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, enjoining the abovemention'd Oaths to be taken in a certain Time, under Penalty of Deprivation. Many of the Church of *England* follow'd their Example; and it would be uncharitable to believe every one of them were guided by the Passions of Hope and Fear, and none of them by Conscience. Certainly there were many well-meaning Men among them, who at first deny'd to give King *William* and Queen *Mary* a Test of the Allegiance they ow'd them, thinking themselves under the Obligation of a prior Oath to the abdicated King; but most of these added afterwards Guilt to their Weakness, and by private Preaching and Praying, if not Caballing and Plotting against their rightful and lawful Sovereigns, fell into *Schism*, the very Sin which they had been always charging the Nonconformists with, in *Decrees*, *Addresses*, *Sermons* and *Invectives*.

I must confess, I thought the worse of the *Nonjuring* Bishops Conduct on this occasion, by that of the most devotional of them, Dr. *Thomas Ken* Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, who was at *Wells* when the Act for the new Oaths took place; and several of his Clergy waited on him to have his Advice how they should behave in that Affair: To whom he was pleas'd to say, in Words to this effect, *That he conceiv'd they might safely take the Oaths to King* William *and Queen* Mary, *as he intended to do himself as soon as he came to* London. Among these Clergymen was Mr. *Crofts*, Rector of *Hutton* in that Diocese, who told me this several times; and that when he, and most of his Brethren, had taken the *Oaths*, pursuant to their Bishop's Advice, they were under great Concern at his refusing them; and enquiring into the Reason of it, he was inform'd, that Bishop *Ken*, at his coming up to Town, was desir'd to attend Archbishop *Sancroft* at *Lambeth*, where were then several other Bishops and Clergy, who, after debating the Matter, resolv'd not to take the *Oaths*; and Dr. *Ken* was by their Reasons determin'd also in the *Negative*: tho' it is believ'd, that the News of King *James*'s having a great Army of *French* and *Irish* Papists in *Ireland*, and threatning to invade *England*, was the most weighty of those Reasons.

Bishop Ken *intends to take the Oaths.*

On the 19th of *October*, the Parliament met, and his Majesty made this gracious Speech to them; which I insert at large, because it was his own making, and not the Work of his Council.

King William *makes his Speech to the Parliament himself.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THO' the last Sitting continued so long, " that perhaps it might have been more a- " greeable to you, in relation to your private Con- " cerns, not to have met again so soon; yet the " *Interest* of the Publick lays an indispensable Obli- " gation upon me to call you together at this time.

" In your last *Meeting*, you gave me so many Tes- " timonies of your Affection, as well as Confidence " in me, that I do not at all question, but in this I " shall receive fresh Proofs of both.

" I esteem it one of the greatest Misfortunes can " befall me, that in the Beginning of my Reign, I " am forc'd to ask such large Supplies; tho' I have " this Satisfaction, that they are desir'd for no other " Purposes, but the carrying on those Wars, into " which I enter'd with your Advice, and Assurance " of your Assistance. Nor can I doubt of the Blessing " of God upon an Undertaking, wherein I did not " engage out of a vain Ambition, but from the Ne- " cessity of opposing those, who have so visibly dis- " cover'd their Designs of destroying our *Religion* " and *Liberties*.

A.D.1689

" It is well known how far I have expos'd myself " to rescue this Nation from the Dangers that " threaten'd, not only your *Liberty*, but the *Pro-* " *testant Religion* in general, of which the Church " of *England* is one of the greatest Supports, and " for the Defence whereof, I am ready again to " venture my Life.

King William's *Care of the Church.*

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" That which I have to ask of you at present, is, " that what you think fit to give towards the Charges " of the War for the next Year, may be done with- " out Delay: And there is one Reason, which more " particularly obliges me to press you to a speedy " Determination in this Matter, because this next " Month there is appointed, at the *Hague*, a *Gene-* " *ral Meeting*, of all the Princes and States con- " cern'd in this War against *France*, in order to con- " cert Measures for the next Campaign. And till " I know your Intentions, I shall not only be un- " certain myself, what Resolutions to take, but our " Allies will be under the same Doubts, unless they " see me supported by your Assistance. Besides, " if I know not in time what you will do, I cannot " make such Provisions as will be requisite, but shall " be expos'd to the same Inconveniences, which " were the Cause that the Preparations for this were " neither so effectual nor expeditious as was neces- " sary: The Charge will also be considerably les- " sen'd, by giving time to provide Things in their " proper Season, and without Confusion.

" I have no other Aim in this, but to be in a " Condition to attack our Enemies in so vigorous " a manner, as by the Help of God, in a little time " may bring us to a lasting and honourable Peace, " by which my Subjects may be freed from the ex- " traordinary Expences of a lingering War; and " that I can have no greater Satisfaction, than in " contributing to their Ease, I hope I have already " given Proof.

" That you may be satisfy'd how the Money has " been laid out, which you have already given, I " have directed the Accounts to be laid before you, " whenever you think fit to call for them.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have one thing more to recommend to you, " which is, the Dispatch of a *Bill of Indemnity*; " that the Minds of my good Subjects being quieted, " we may all unanimously concur to promote the " Welfare and Honour of the Kingdom."

The Parliament, after a short Prorogation, met the 23d of *October*, when his Majesty only reminded them of his Speech, and desir'd them again to be speedy in their Resolutions. It is remarkable, that this *Speech*, which met with universal Applause, was, as we have observ'd, compos'd by the King himself, who on the 18th of *October*, produc'd it to the Council, written with his own Hand in *French*, at which time he was pleas'd to say,

I know most of my Predecessors were us'd to commit the drawing of such SPEECHES *to their* Ministers, *who generally had their private Aims and Interests in view; to prevent which, I have thought fit to write it myself in* French, *because I am not so great a Master of the* English *Tongue: Therefore I desire you to look it over, and change what you find amiss, that it may be translated into* English.

The Privy-Council applauded it highly, only the Earl of *Monmouth* objected to that Expression, *L'Eglise Anglicane étoit le principal Apuy de la Religion Protestant*; saying, it did not sound so well in *English*, *The* Anglican *Church is the principal Support of the Protestant Religion.* Whether his Lordship's Objection refer'd to the *Anglican* Church, or the *Principal Support*, is not known; but 'tis well known,

A.D. 1689 it was alter'd to *The* Church *of* England *is one of the greateſt Supports of the* Proteſtant Religion; which is a more meek Expreſſion than what is us'd in like Caſes by the rigid Clergy, who always leave out *one of*, and ſay the *greateſt Bulwark*; that is, greater than all the Proteſtants all over the Empire of *Germany*; the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Pruſſia*, *Hungary* and *Poland*; than all the Proteſtants in the *United Provinces*, *Swiſſerland*, &c. In this Sentiment Sir *Thomas Clarges* objected to the Expreſſion, *Church of England*, in the Houſe of Commons, for fear it ſhould be underſtood to make the *Diſſenters* a part of the *Bulwark*, and therefore he would have had, as by *Law eſtabliſh'd* added to it.

Sir Thomas Clarges's *notable Objection to it.*

Both Houſes return'd his Majeſty Thanks for his Speech, and the Commons reſolv'd to ſupport him, in reducing *Ireland*, and in joining with his Allies in a vigorous Proſecution of the War againſt *France*.

The Marquiſs of *Halifax* having declar'd in Council, *That for ſeveral Reaſons, which he forbore to mention, he muſt deſire to be excus'd from doing the Office of* Speaker *in the Houſe of Lords*, it was readily granted him; and Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *ſupply'd his Place*.

Before the Meeting of the Parliament, there was a general Expectation that ſomething would be then done towards a *Union* between the *Church* of *England* and the Diſſenters; and had it been left entirely to them, there probably had been ſuch a *Union*. But when there was a Talk of calling a *Convocation* in order to it, I remember well, that all who ſincerely deſir'd, began to deſpair of its ſucceeding. Dr. *Nichols* tells us, this Convocation was call'd by the Perſuaſion of Dr. *Tillotſon*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but the Reaſon he gives for it, cou'd be none to a Prince of King *William*'s Diſcernment, *Becauſe the* Papiſts *caſt a Jeſt upon the* Reformation, *as being owing to a* Parliamentary *Authority*; as if an Eſtabliſhment founded on the *Conſtitution*, was not the moſt ſolid that could be. I rather think Dr. *Tillotſon*, one of the greateſt Men of his Age, contented himſelf, as Dr. *Nichols* ſays afterwards, with adviſing the King by his Letters-Patents to authorize a ſelect Number of learned Divines to meet together, and debate and conſult about the propereſt Methods of healing the Wounds of the *Church*, and fixing a durable Peace; that ſo what they had agreed upon, might have *Parliamentary Sanction*. All which ſeems to be right, and worthy the Wiſdom of that illuſtrious Prelate. But there was little Reaſon to hope, that the whole Body of the Clergy, collected in *Convocation*, who, three or four Years before, were every where, a few Places only excepted, anathematizing and perſecuting the Nonconformiſts, wou'd ſo ſoon let that Storm ſubſide into a Calm; and not only be at Peace, but in Communion with thoſe whom till then they had treated as *Lunaticks* and *Schiſmaticks*. One cannot eaſily conceive, that Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* ſhould perſuade King *William* to accompliſh an Union he had ſo much at heart, by a *Decree* of thoſe Men, who had ſign'd that at *Oxford* ſix Years before. Be that as it will, the King iſſu'd out ſuch a Commiſſion as is above ſpoken of, to ſeveral learned Divines of Merit, equal to their great Work, *to prepare Matters proper to be debated eſpecially in reference* to an intended Comprehenſion. The Commiſſioners were

Apparat. p. 93.

A pleaſant Reflection of Dr. Nichols's.

Dr. Tillotſon *adviſes the King to commiſſion Divines to conſider of a Comprehenſion.*

Dr. *Lamplugh*, Archbiſhop of *York*.
Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of *London*.
Dr. *Mew*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*.
Dr. *Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Smith*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
Dr. *Trelawny*, Biſhop of *Exeter*.
Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Dr. *Humphreys*, Biſhop of *Bangor*.
Dr. *Stratford*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*.
Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*.
Dr. *Patrick*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Dr. *Tillotſon*, Dean of *St. Paul's*.
Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *Meggot*, Dean of *Wincheſter*
Dr. *Kidder*, Dean of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*.
Dr. *Jane*, Regius Profeſſor at *Oxford*.
Dr. *Hall*, Margaret Profeſſor at *Oxford*.
Dr. *Beaumont*, Regius Profeſſor at *Cambridge*.
Dr. *Mountague*, Maſter of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*.
Dr. *Goodman*, Archdeacon of *Middleſex*.
Dr. *Beveridge*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*.
Dr. *Batteley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *Alſton*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*.
Dr. *Tenniſon*, Archdeacon of *London*.
Dr. *Scot*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*.
Dr. *Fowler*, Prebendary of *Glouceſter*.
Dr. *Grove*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*.
Dr. *Williams*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*.

All whom were afterwards Biſhops, except *Aldrich*, *Jane*, *Beaumont*, *Mountague*, *Goodman*, *Batteley*, *Alſton*, and *Scot*. The latter had doubtleſs been promoted to the ſame Dignity, had he not been taken off by Death three or four Years after. 'Tis ſaid in the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, he might *ſoon have been a Biſhop, had it not been from ſome Scruples*; intimating, according to the Malignity of that Writer, he had ſome Doubts as to the Legality of King *William*'s Title; and yet the very line before he told us, he accepted of a *Canonſhip* at *Windſor* in the room of Dr. *Fitzwilliams*, outed for refuſing the Oaths.

We ſhall ſee in a Page or two, what theſe Commiſſioners did. In the mean time, the Parliament proceeded in their Buſineſs to the great liking of the People in general, who would however have lik'd it much better, if they had accompliſh'd what they began.

They reſolv'd to impeach *Henry Mordaunt* Earl of *Peterborough*, *James Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, Sir *Edward Hales*, and *Obadiah Walker*, of High-Treaſon, for being perverted to Popery contrary to Law. They recommitted the Earl of *Caſtlemain* to the Tower for the ſame Reaſon. They reſolv'd, that a Bill be brought in *for the Forfeiture of the Eſtate and Honour of the late Lord* Jefferies; and it was recommended to Colonel *Tipping* to take care of it. If it had been ſaid, after *Jefferies*'s bloody Weſtern Campaign, that a Word would have been ſpoken in a Parliament of *Engliſhmen* in favour of his Honour and his Eſtate, it would not have been credible; but ſo it was, the ſame Perſons who were for King *James*, were for *Jefferies*; and his Eſtate and Honour deſcended to his Son, who held both but a few Years, and there's nothing remaining of him but the Stench of his Character, which is enough to defile all Hiſtory.

Jefferies *to forfeit Honour and Eſtate.*

For a farther Terror to all the late Inſtruments of *Popery and arbitrary Power*, the Houſe of Commons agreed, *that the pecuniary Penalties incurr'd by all* Privy-Counſellors, Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Militia-Officers, Juſtices of the Peace, *and by any Perſons who had accepted and exercis'd any Office, or Place of Profit, either military or civil, (other than ſuch as are now Officers in their Majeſties Army or Fleet) contrary to the Laws againſt* Popiſh *Recuſants, ſhould be ſpeedily levied and apply'd to the Publick Service.*

They appointed a Committee to examine, *Who were the* Adviſers *and Proſecutors of the* Murders *of the Lord* Ruſſel, *Colonel* Sidney, *Sir* Thomas Armſtrong, *Mr.* Corniſh, *and others*. It did not ſeem very difficult to find out ſome of the Offenders, eſpecially thoſe whoſe Names can never be enough diſtinguiſh'd by the Marks they deſerve.

Judges

A.D. 1689

Judges.
Lord Chief-Juſtice *Saunders.*
Lord Chief-Juſtice *Jefferies.*
Lord Chief-Juſtice *Jones.*
Judge *Windham.*
Judge *Charlton.*
Judge *Levins.*
Judge *Withens.*
King's-Council.
Sir *Robert Sawyer*, Attorney-General.
Mr. *Finch*, Sollicitor-General.
Mr. *North*, King's-Council.
Mr. *Dolben*, King's-Council.
Oliver Mountague Eſq; Sollicitor-General.
Mr. *Phipps*, King's-Council.
Sheriffs.
Sir *Dudley North.*
Sir *Peter Rich.*
Sir *Peter Daniel.*
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood.*
Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood.*
Sir *Thomas Kenſey.*
Jurymen.
Robert Brough.
Thomas Oneby.
Thomas Jeve.
Thomas Short.
George Torriano.
James Pickering.
Hugh Noden.
John Anger.
Laurence Wood.
George Glisby.
William Reeves.
Thomas Rawlinſon.
Thomas Langham.
Ambroſe Iſted.
William Clowdeſley.
Stephen Coleman.
John Grice.
Richard Holford.
Robert Clavel.
William Long.
Thomas Pendleton.

Men eaſily to be found out, who liv'd in Impenitence, and many of them to do more Miſchief, encourag'd by Impunity for what they had done.

The ſame *Committee* was appointed to examine, *who were the* Adviſers *of iſſuing out Writs of* Quo Warranto againſt Corporations; *who were their* Regulators, *and who the Publick* Aſſertors *of the* diſpenſing Power. As to the *Quo Warranto's*; Sir *Robert Sawyer*, and Mr. *Finch*, drew up large Pleadings and Arguments, for that againſt the *Charter* of *London*; and how Mr. *Finch* was farther concern'd in theſe Matters, will appear by this Account of his Works, in the *Athenæ Oxonienſes.* "He hath extant ſeveral *Pleadings*, &c. large "ſumming up of the Evidence againſt *Stephen* "*Colledge*, for conſpiring the Death of the King. "Alſo ſeveral Arguings, and a large ſumming up "of the Evidence againſt *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, "&c. And, *An Antidote againſt Poiſon*, being "an Anſwer to the Lord *Ruſſel*'s Dying Speech."

Mr. Finch's Zeal againſt Liberty and its Aſſertors. Vol. 4. 1056.

Surrendry of Charters.

The Inſtruments of the ſurrend'ring of Charters in *London*, might eaſily have been found out; every one knew the Men, and particularly

Sir *John Moore.*
Sir *Jonathan Raymond.*
Sir *William Pritchard.*
Sir *Henry Tulſe.*
Sir *Simon Lewis.*
Sir *William Dodſon.*
Sir *Peter Daniel.*
Sir *James Smith.*
Sir *Peter Rich.*
Sir *Dudley North.*
Robert Bedingfield.
John Foſter.
Laurence Coles.
Richard Helder.
William Withers.
John Midgeley.
John Genew.
Peter Floyer.
Percival Gilborn.
Charles Feltham.

Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council-Men of *London*; who, after the Revolution, were ſo far from being puniſh'd as they deſerv'd, that ſome of them were made Aldermen, as *Bedingfield*, *Withers* and *Floyer*, and one of them choſen to repreſent the City, as *Pritchard*. The eleven Judges who declar'd for the diſpenſing Power, which was High-Treaſon in the Opinion of good Lawyers, were alive, and might eaſily have been come at; Sir *Thomas Jenner*, as worthleſs a one as ever diſgrac'd a Court of Juſtice, was in Cuſtody, and cou'd have been prov'd to have been a main Inſtrument in the ſeizing the City Charter, by a Thouſand Witneſſes. But the Proſecution of the Matter languiſh'd very ſoon, and at laſt ſicken'd and died. And inſtead of looking back on the real Dangers the Nation had been deliver'd from, to guard againſt running into the like, by truſting ſuch wicked and unworthy Men in Publick Offices; a new Danger was thrown in their way, to blind their Underſtandings, and pervert their Wills. And all theſe Criminals ſheltring themſelves under the Name of *Church*, found means to render all Attempts for their Puniſhment in effectual, as well in *England*, as in *Scotland*; where *Engliſh* Counſels, or rather the Counſels of the *Engliſh*, had in this Caſe too much Influence. The Well-affected to our Conſtitution, have ſuffer'd ſo much by this fatal Forbearance with its Enemies in more Junctures than that we are treating of, that this Digreſſion cannot be thought needleſs or tedious. Some few Men who had got into Employment, and behav'd in it as might have been expected, from thoſe that had fallen in chearfully with all the ill Meaſures in King *James*'s Time, were made Examples; Sir *John Parſons*, Alderman *Sturt*, and Mr. *Nicholas Fenn*, Victuallers of the Fleet, were order'd into Cuſtody of the *Serjeant at Arms*, to anſwer Complaints againſt them; and were all turn'd out, to make room for Men of more Worth and Honour, as *Thomas Papillon* Eſq; *Simon Maine* Eſq; *John Agar* Eſq; *Humphrey Ayles* Eſq; and *James Howe* Eſq; the latter Brother to Mr. *Howe* the eminent Presbyterian Miniſter.

A.D. 168

Mr. *Walker*, Colonel and Miniſter in *Londonderry*, had given Information, that the Miſcarriages in *Ireland*, were owing chiefly to the Neglect of Mr. *Shales*, Purveyor-General to the Army, by whoſe Default, Duke *Schomberg* had waited for Artillery, Horſes and Carriages above a Month; that the Soldiers had all along wanted Bread, the Horſes, Shoes and Provender, and the Surgeons proper Medicines for the Sick. Upon which the Parliament addreſs'd the King, that the ſaid *Shales* be forth with taken into Cuſtody, and all his Acconnts, Papers and Stores ſecur'd. His Majeſty's Anſwer was reported the next Day, *Nov.* 20. by Major *Wildman*, *That he had ſome time ſince taken Order therein, being inform'd of Capt.* Shales's *Miſdemeanors in his Employment, and had written to the Duke of* Schomberg *for that Purpoſe; and he verily believ'd, what was deſir'd was already effectually done, tho' the Wind being contrary he had not yet receiv'd any Account of it from* Ireland. The Duke put him under Arreſt, and there was an end of it. For it is too remarkable, that whatever Perſon was in Employment, by Recommendation of thoſe who had been ill Inſtruments in the late Reigns, and behav'd in it as might have been expected from ſuch Recommendation; as often as they were call'd to Account, they were ſcreen'd by their Patrons, and the Party that befriended them within Doors and without. Among whom was, and will always be found, the Member who mov'd for an Addreſs to apprehend Lieutenant-General *Ludlow*, one of King *Charles* Iſt's Judges, who had not been long in *England*, before Sir *Edward Seymour* heard of it, and immediately took the Alarm. For the Houſe he liv'd in at *Maiden-Bradley* in *Wiltſhire*, and the Eſtate he liv'd upon there, was General *Ludlow*'s, who was there born; and came to *Seymour* by a Grant, which among all the Reſumptions he pleaded for ſo furiouſly in Parliament, was never once mentioned. Tho' that General's coming to *England*, while there was an Act of Attainder in force againſt him, was an unadvis'd Action, and he cou'd not reaſonably expect that ſuch a Statute wou'd in any wiſe be diſpens'd with; yet Sir *Edward Seymour*'s buſying himſelf to have him ſeiz'd and ſent to *Tyburn*, was generally thought indecent, if not worſe: inſomuch that in almoſt every Account that was then given of this Addreſs, and the Man that mov'd for it, 'twas ſaid, *He had a great deal of Reaſon to do it, as well for* Ludlow's *Crime, as his Eſtate.* The leaſt Delicacy in Honour or Juſtice

Shales's *Corruption.*

Sir Edward Seymour *zealous againſt General* Ludlow.

A falſe Step.

*A.D.*1689 Juſtice would have oblig'd him to aſſign that Motion to ſome other Member: but this Knight, was not contented with making the Motion for an Addreſs, but got himſelf appointed to be the Perſon who was to deliver it to the King; which he did *Nov.* 7th. It was taken Notice of, that the Proclamation iſſu'd in purſuance of that Addreſs, was not publiſh'd till a Week after; when, as Biſhop *Kennet* writes, it was known *Ludlow* was ſafe in *Holland*; whither he went with the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors, Meſſieurs *N. Witſen*, *Odycke*, *Van Cittars*, and *De Weede*. From *Holland*, General *Ludlow* return'd to his Retirement at *Vevay*, a ſmall Town in the Country of *Vauſe* in *Swiſſerland*; where he liv'd to a great Age, 78; and left behind him thoſe *Memoirs*, which, as the Biſhop adds, apparently ſhew him to be *one of the pure* Republicans, *and as much an Enemy to* Cromwell, *as to the King*, upon whom he ſat in Judgment.

King William's *great Condeſcenſion.*

On *Nov.* 30. Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* deliver'd a Meſſage from the King to the Houſe of Commons in Writing, importing his Deſire that they wou'd recommend Perſons to him, for his Commiſſion [to *take Care of the* Proviſions *and* Stores *in* Ireland; *and others to take an Account of the Number and Condition of the Army there*. A Condeſcenſion which never King of *England* before his Majeſty, had voluntarily made to his Parliament; who took it as became them, and *humbly left both to his Majeſty's great Wiſdom*. But to their Addreſs, to know who recommended *Shales*, and adviſ'd his being employ'd; Mr. *Dolben* reported the King's Anſwer, *'Tis impoſſible for me to give an Anſwer to this Queſtion*. The Speaker attending his Majeſty at the Banquetting-Houſe, with the Thanks of the Commons for his moſt gracious Meſſage by Mr. Comptroller, the King was pleas'd to ſay, *Gentlemen, I ſhall take all the Care that may be, to carry on the War in* Ireland *with Vigour, and to employ ſuch Perſons as may be moſt proper for the Service; and I doubt not but that I ſhall have the aſſiſtance of the* HOUSE OF COMMONS, *to carry it on in ſuch a Manner, as may be according to your Deſires and my Intentions*. This did not hinder an Addreſs, *Dec.* 14. againſt Miſmanagement in the Affairs of both Army and Fleet; and it is not to be doubted but his Majeſty did all that cou'd be done by him, to prevent

Another Ill Step.

Occaſions of future Complaint: yet the ſame Perſons remaining ſtill about him, the ſame Counſels prevail'd, and his good Intentions had not the Effect, which he and his Friends hop'd for from them.

On the 16th of *Dec.* his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent *to the Two Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax*, and to an Act, *Declaring the Rights of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*. There was this memorable Clauſe in the latter, *That the Kings and Queens of* England, *ſhould be oblig'd at their coming to the Crown, to take the Teſt in the firſt Parliament, that ſhould be call'd at the beginning of their Reign; and that if any King or Queen of* ENGLAND, *ſhou'd embrace the* Romiſh

Act againſt the King of England's *marrying a* Papiſt.

Religion, or marry with a Roman *Catholick Prince or Princeſs, their Subjects ſhou'd be abſolv'd of their Allegiance; and that the Crown and Government of theſe Realms, ſhould from Time to Time deſcend to, and be enjoy'd by ſuch Perſon, being* PROTESTANTS, *as ſhould have inherited the ſame in Caſe the ſaid Perſons ſo reconcil'd to the Church of* Rome, *or marrying a Papiſt, as aforeſaid, was naturally dead*. Mr. *Powle*, the Speaker, made a Speech to the King, when theſe Bills were preſented to him; the Purport of it was, that the Parliament had given *Two Millions*, which they deſired him to *accept graciouſly*, and to give Life to the Bill of Rights by the Royal Aſſent.

Lord Griffin *prevaricates with the Houſe of Peers.*

About a fortnight before King *James* abſconded, he made *Edward Griffin* Eſq; Treaſurer of his Chamber, a Lord; and this Title giving him a *A.D.*168 Claim to a Seat in the Houſe of Peers, their Lordſhips requir'd his Attendance; but he ſtill refuſing to appear, they preſented an Addreſs to the King, to iſſue out his Royal Proclamation of Summons to him, to ſurrender himſelf to the Houſe of Lords, or to one of the *Secretaries* of State. He obey'd this Summons, ſurrender'd himſelf to the Earl of *Nottingham*, and appearing before the Houſe of Peers, the Speaker told him, *He knew what he had to do before his ſitting in that Houſe*. The Lord *Griffin* deſired *Time to conſider of taking the* Oaths, *he not being prepar'd for it*, which was granted; and ſoon after a Packet was diſcover'd, which ſhew'd that another Houſe was fitter for him than that of the Peers. He had caus'd a large Pewter Bottle to be made, with a double Bottom, and order'd his Cook at an unſeaſonable Time of the Night to get the falſe Bottom ſodder'd. The Pewterer finding a Packet between the two Bottoms of the Bottle, began to ſuſpect ſomething; and the Cook not giving him a ſatisfactory Anſwer about its Contents, he made bold to open it. The Superſcription of ſeveral Letters, directed to King *James*, the Duke of *Berwick*, &c. juſtify'd the *Pewterer's* Suſpicion, who immediately laid hold on the Cook, and carry'd him to one of the *Secretraries of State*. But he was gone to Bed, and his Servants refuſing to admit the *Pewterer* to their Maſter's Preſence; the Lord *Griffin*, who by this time began to apprehend what had befal'n his Meſſenger, took this Opportunity to make his Eſcape. Beſides the Letters, there were in the Packet an Account of ſome Private *Reſolutions*, and an exact Liſt of all the Land and Sea-Forces of *England*. Upon this my Lord *Griffin*'s Houſe and Papers were ſearch'd, his Lady committed to the Tower, and the *Cuſtom-houſe* Officers order'd to ſtop all unknown Perſons; ſeveral others were taken up on Suſpicion, and the Lord *Griffin* meeting with great difficulty in his Attempt to get out of the Kingdom, at laſt ſurrender'd himſelf to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State, by whom after Examination he was committed to the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, and afterwards ſent to the Tower. The Commons appointed a Committee, to enquire how the Lord *Griffin* came to know a *Reſolution*, which the King had communicated to four Perſons only. The Lords examin'd the Papers, intercepted in the Lord *Griffin*'s Pewter Bottle: And becauſe ſome few Days before, it had been *Reſolv'd*, That Col. *Algernon Sidney was unjuſtly condemn'd*, nothing but Writings being found in his Cloſet, *having been produc'd againſt him*; the Earl of *Rocheſter*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *argu'd from a Parity of Reaſon in favour of the Lord* Griffin; *who after ſeveral warm Debates, was ſet at liberty upon Bail*. One cannot fail of gueſſing Right, of what Party the Members were, who debated for him: But as to the pretended Parity of Reaſon, was Col. *Sidney*'s keeping a Writing in his Cloſet, a Writing in Anſwer to a Libel againſt the *Conſtitution* of *England*; the very ſame Thing with writing Treaſonable Letters, and betraying the Counſels of the King, to his and the Nation's Enemies? And becauſe Col. *Sidney* was murder'd illegally, therefore muſt not Lord *Griffin* be puniſh'd at all? We ſhall find a great deal of ſuch ſort of Reaſoning, from the diſaffected in King *William*'s Reign. At the ſame time the late Lord *Preſton*'s Caſe was taken into Conſideration; he was properly only Sir *Richard Graham* in *England*, but a Viſcount in *Scotland*, and had been much in the good Graces of the two *Popiſh* Brethren, King *Charles* and King *James* II. The latter made him a Baron of *England*, *Jan.* 21. by a Patent dated in the *French* King's Palace at *Verſailles*, and their Lordſhips voted him guilty of *High-Treaſon*. The Lord *Preſton*

*A.D.*1689 urg'd that his Patent being dated one Day before the Throne was voted *Vacant*, it was valid: But the *Vacancy* being ſuppos'd to begin from the Moment King *James* left the Kingdom, that Pretence of his was *Invalid*. However the Judges thought the Lord *Preſton*, was only Guilty of a *High Miſdemeanor*, for which he begg'd Pardon, in a Petition rejected by the Lords, becauſe he ſign'd it as Viſcount *Preſton*, without adding *Scotland*; which he mended in another Petition; and it being alledg'd in his behalf, that he accepted of King *James*'s Patent not to affront King *William*, but to keep himſelf out of Priſon, for a Debt due to the Earl of *Montague*, he was diſcharg'd.

Lord Preſton's *Caſe.*

The Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had appointed a Committee to inquire who had adviſ'd the iſſuing of *Quo Warranto's*; and who were the Promoters of the Murders of the Lord *Ruſſel*, Col. *Algernon Sidney*, Sir *Thomas Armſtrong* and Alderman *Corniſh*; and deſir'd that *John Hampden* Eſq; and *John Trenchard* Eſq; two of their Members, might attend the Committee, to inform them what they knew in theſe Matters. Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, Mr. *Hampden* knew a *great deal*, having been deeply engag'd in the *Presbyterian Plot*, which, as the Lord *Ruſſel* ſaid, was only the Subject of a little indiſcreet Talk of the Feaſibleneſs of diſperſing the Guards, had there been a Deſign to take the King by Force out of the Hands of his Evil Counſellors, which Deſign was never form'd; and as to the Affair of the *Rye*, the murder'd Gentlemen were never charg'd with it, even by the Witneſſes the Sollicitors for the Court had ſuborn'd. The Biſhop adds, "This Inquiry was "not intended ſo much againſt Mr. *Hampden*, as "againſt the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, who had en-"deavour'd Mr. *Hampden*'s Ruin, by procuring a "Note from the Duke of *Monmouth*, which made "*Hampden* the Chief Accomplice with the Lord "*Ruſſel*" If my Lord *Ruſſel* had not been a Member of, and conſtant Communicant with the Church of *England*, we ſhou'd not have wonder'd to hear his Pious Memory attack'd with ſuch odious Inſinuations. His Lordſhip's dying Words will have more Weight with all Poſterity, than whatever will be left them by all the *Convocations* ſince the Reſtoration; and let us remember what they were, as Biſhop *Burnet* tells us, he told him the Night before he was murder'd, *There was nothing but the* Embryo's *of Things that were never like to have any Effect*. This is the Guilt, in which Biſhop *Kennet* charges Mr. *Hampden* with being an Accomplice, with that Pious and Generous Nobleman and Patriot. What follows in that Biſhop's Hiſtory, is taken from unfaithful Memoirs; where 'tis ſaid Mr. *Hampden*, "Rather aim'd at "recommending himſelf, than of diſcovering the "Authors and Promoters of the Execution of his "late Friends; he extoll'd his Services to the Pre-"ſent Government, and plainly inſinuated that "the whole Intrigue of inviting over the Prince "of *Orange*, had been manag'd by himſelf and "Mr. *Johnſton*, &c." Which not being true, cannot juſtly be ſuppos'd to have been ſaid by Mr. *Hampden*, who was indeed very ſerviceable in promoting the *Revolution*, but was not let into the Depth of the Secret, as Mr. *Johnſton* was; who had no Communication with any one concerning it, but with Mr. *Sidney* afterwards Lord *Romney*; whom his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, order'd Mr. *Johnſton*, then his Secretary, and afterwards Secretary of State, and Lord Regiſter in *Scotland*, to act in concert with. Therefore Mr. *Hampden* could not ſay, he manag'd the inviting over the Prince of *Orange*, in Conjunction with Mr. *Johnſton*, who had the Secret and the Cypher of that Correſpondence, which Mr. *Hampden* had not. Biſhop *Kennet* goes on, Mr. *Hampden was apt to over-value his own Services and Abilities, and therefore made ſeveral Offers at being* Secretary of State, *but the King thought him of too warm a Temper*, for a Place that requires a *Sedate, Judicious Man*. Does he mean ſuch as Mr. *Henry St. John*, in the late Mr. *Harley*'s Miniſtry, or ſuch as the Lord *D*----, or Mr. *B*----- his Contemporaries. Mr. *Hampden* was repreſented by ſome, who probably hated the Name, for the Figure it makes in all good *Engliſh* Hiſtory, as a Man too hot and raſh for ſo great an Officer of State; as Mr. *Samuel Johnſon* was characteriz'd as a Madman by the ſame ſort of People, when the Earl of *Macclesfield* propos'd him to the King for a Deanery. The late Biſhop of *Peterborough* goes on thus; "One Day Mr. *Hampden*, with Deſign "to remind the King of his own Merits, repre-"ſented to his Majeſty, that thoſe of Mr. *John-"ſton* were ſtill unrewarded, to which the King "reply'd, *I have not forgot either Mr.* Hampden, "*or Mr* Johnſton." Which has no more Appearance of Truth in it, than what went before. Every Body knows Mr. *Johnſton* had as free Acceſs to the King as any Man at Court; and tho' there was ſome about him, who perhaps diſlik'd Mr. *Johnſton* on the ſame Account, as they diſlik'd his Friend Mr. *Hampden*; the Zeal of his Family for the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty; yet that Gentleman's Character does not make it credible, that he ſhould give his Maſter King *William* the leaſt uneaſineſs on his Account: and Mr. *Hampden* knew this too well, to be ſo over-officious. However, it is ſtill farther ſaid, in the *Compleat Hiſtory*, upon very ſlender Foundation; "Neither of 'em "had much Reaſon to complain, the King ha-"ving nam'd the firſt to be his Envoy into *Spain*, "and the other into *Switzerland*, which they both "refus'd." This Prelate has not ſhewn himſelf equal to the Work he had in Hand; to weigh the Merrit of theſe two Gentlemen, and ballance it with the Rewards, that he ſays were offer'd them. He thought himſelf oblig'd to own both Mr. *Hampden* and Mr. *Johnſton*, were Chief-Managers in the great Buſineſs of the Revolution; and then tells us, King *William* ſufficiently rewarded them, in propoſing to ſend one to *Spain*, and the other to *Switzerland* To ſay nothing of few Perſons being enrich'd by Embaſſies; we cannot underſtand, how he cou'd imagine that the Embaſſy to the *Swiſs* Cantons was an Equivalent for the Service the Gentleman, to whom he ſays it was offer'd, did both King and Country, before, at, and after the Revolution. He cloſes theſe Anecdotes of his, with telling us, that Mr. *Cocks* was ſent to the *Swiſs* Cantons upon Mr. *Hampden*'s Recommendation; which ſhews that Mr. *Hampden* was neither out of Humour with the King, nor the King with him; and ſuch is the Sum of all this fine Story. Mr. *Stanhope*, Brother to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and Father to the late Earl *Stanhope*, was ſent Envoy into *Spain*. The Lord *Paget* to *Vienna*, and the Lord *Durſley* to *Holland*, to relieve the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was ſoon after made firſt Commiſſioner of the *Admiralty*, in the room of the Earl of *Torrington*, who reſign'd.

A.D. 1689

Biſhop Kennet *wrong about Mr.* Johnſton *and Mr.* Hampden.

Mr. Hampden's *Share in the Revolution.*

Towards the beginning of *December*, a Queſtion was put in the Houſe of Commons, *Whether a Perſon having a Place at* Court, *or any dependance upon the* King, *ſhould be a Member of that Houſe?* This occaſion'd a warm Debate, wherein ſome diſguſted Revolutioners, fell in with the Enemies to the Revolution, and thoſe that cou'd not get into Places themſelves, were very earneſt to have others kept out of them. This unnatural mixture of Enemies and Apoſtate Friends to the then Government, begat the Party which has ever ſince uſurp'd the Title of *Country Party*, and have always conſiſted of the Inſtruments of Perſecution and Tyranny, and Men of looſe Principles in Politicks, or Morals, or both; who in Reſentment for

The Riſe of the pretended Country-Party.

*A.D.*1689 for miſſing or loſing Employments, have more than once ſtarted this Queſtion; which Biſhop *Kennet* tells us, " Was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, it ha- " ving been rightly urg'd, that if the *Negative* " prevail'd, the fitteſt Perſons for Publick Em- " ployments would remain excluded, and be de- " barr'd the Opportunity of ſerving either the *King* " or their *Country*."

About the ſame Time the Commons being in a Committee upon the State of the Nation; ſeveral Members made grievous Complaints of the late Miſcarriages, and caſt them directly on the Preſent Miniſtry. Mr. *Hampden* before-mention'd ſaid, *I cannot but wonder to ſee thoſe very Perſons in the Miniſtry, whom the late King* James *had employ'd, even when his Affairs were moſt Deſperate, to treat with the then Prince of* Orange; whoſe great Grandfather *William* I. *never made uſe of the Duke of* Alva's *Miniſters*; *nor did* Henry IV. *of* France, *ever employ thoſe of his Competitor the Duke of* Mayenne. To theſe Examples he added others, and mov'd for an Addreſs to remove ſeveral of the Miniſtry, *from his Majeſty's Preſence and Councils*. The *Compleat Hiſtorian* intimates, that his Speech would have made greater Impreſſion, if he had not complain'd of the employing *Commonwealth's* Men, which occaſioned a *Laugh*. The Author could not but know, that the Laugh is ſometimes ſubſtituted in the room of Argument; in this Caſe he ſays, it was becauſe, *He, his Father, and their Predeceſſors had been reputed of the Republican-Party*, which is not true, they were reputed of the *Puritan*, but never of the *Republican-Party*; unleſs it was by thoſe ſtupid ones, who confounded *Parliamentarians* and *Republicans*; *Oliverians* and *Republicans*: whereas the *Parliamentarians* were as much for Monarchy, and the *Oliverians* for Tyranny, as were the *Laudæans* and *Straffordians*. *As ſoon as the* Commons *had recover'd their Gravity*, continues the Right Reverend Hiſtorian, *ſeveral Members ſtood up in Defence of thoſe* Illuſtrious *Perſons, on whom Mr.* Hampden had reflected; one of which Illuſtrious Perſons, the Earl of *Danby*, had been impeach'd by them for corrupt Practices with the *French* King; and another of them, the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, had been addreſs'd againſt before, for the Share he had in the Evil Counſels in K. *Charles* II's time; and a *third*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, was one of the moſt zealous Oppoſers of the Prince of *Orange*'s being made King. But we are told by the ſame Hiſtorian, *Mr.* Hampden's *Principal Aim, was thought to be againſt the Earl of* Nottingham; *that upon his Removal, he might himſelf get into his Place of* Secretary *of* State. I meet with this way of Reaſoning very often in the Eccleſiaſtical Writers of Civil Hiſtory, when any of their Favourites are in Queſtion; all that oppoſe them or their Cauſe, do it out of private Pique, Prejudice, and Reſentment, there being ſo much Truth in that Cauſe of theirs, Spiritual Pomps, Dignities and Powers, and ſo much Honeſty in their Perſons, that no Argument or Objection cou'd reaſonably be rais'd againſt them. This runs through *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory as well as theirs, and all upon the ſame Footing. The employing of thoſe and ſuch like Men, gave general Offence to the Well-affected; and it was no laughing Matter without Doors, whatever it was within. That Mr. *Hampden* was neglected and diſguſted is true enough, and that he carry'd his Reſentment too far; tho' I have not heard worſe of him, from thoſe who knew him intimately, than that he ſhould ſay, *I think I deſerve to have ſomething offer'd me at* leaſt; which ſhews that he expected to be ask'd, and that what he would accept of muſt be *Something*. We ſhall ſee preſently, that this Gentleman had not himſelf ſo much in view, as the Reverend Hiſtorian repreſeents it.

Mr. Hampden's *Speech againſt employing* Tories.

Biſhop Kennet *wrong.*

Mr. Hampden's *ſaying of neglecting him.*

A Motion being made for ſettling a Part of the Publick Revenue on the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*; it divided the Houſe into three Parts. The Lord *Eland*, Son to the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, Mr. *Finch* and Mr. *Godolphin*, who ſpoke in Favour of the Princeſs, inſiſted that 70000 *l. per Ann.* was as little as could be allow'd her; others, who conſider'd the Publick Neceſſities, wou'd have that Sum reduc'd to 50000 *l.* and others again, who thought it was more for the King's Intereſt and Honour, to have that Allowance flow from himſelf, were for leaving that Matter wholly to his Majeſty; and herein Mr. *Hampden* the Son, join'd with thoſe that voted with the Court, and pleaded the Danger of ſettling a Revenue on a Princeſs who had ſo near a Claim to the *Crown*, independently of the King, whoſe Title was diſputed by many *Malecontents*; and ſupported his Arguments by the Example of the Queen, on whom it had lately been propos'd to ſettle 100000 *l.* a Year; but it was thought improper, and therefore rejected, though her Majeſty had no ſeparate Intereſt from that of her Royal Conſort. This Debate being adjourn'd to the next Day, the King, who was unwilling to have ſo delicate an Affair canvaſs'd farther in Parliament, ſent the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Wharton* to the Princeſs, to perſuade her to rely on his Generoſity. A ſtep which ſeems to have been taken too haſtily, unleſs his Majeſty had been aſſur'd of having a more agreeable Anſwer from her Royal Higneſs, who reply'd, *Since the Affair is before the Commons, it muſt e'en take its Courſe, and be concluded by that wiſe Body*. And here we may obſerve, that the Princeſs of *Denmark* had taken ſome diſtaſte at her Reception at Court, inſpir'd into her by ſome of that Party, who were leaſt affected to the Government; and thoſe of her Servants, who had Seats in Parliament, were obſerv'd to be very well with thoſe, whom the Court had leaſt Reaſon to be fond of. At laſt, the Commons addreſs'd the King, to ſettle 50000 *l.* a Year, on the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, to which his Majeſty anſwer'd, *Gentlemen, Whatſoever comes from the* Houſe of Commons *is ſo agreeable to me, and particularly* this Addreſs, that I ſhall do what you deſire of me. The ſame Day, *Dec.* 23. the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Mutiny and Deſertion Act*, and to a private Bill or two. Before the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, Mr. *Hampden* the Younger, brought into the Houſe by Order, an Addreſs, to lay before his Majeſty the Ill-Conduct and Succeſs of Affairs; and to find out the Authors of thoſe Miſcarriages, who wou'd have been found among that Set of Men, who promoted the Addreſs for taking Care of the *Church*. Mr. *Hampden's* Addreſs was thought by ſome too long, by others too ſhort; Mr. *Hampden* the Father ſpoke againſt it, as entring too far into the Detail of Miſcarriages and Misfortunes, which too many of that Aſſembly did not care to hear enumerated, not in hopes of having, but for fear, Things ſhould be amended. In theſe Debates it was very odd to ſee Mr. *Hampden* and Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *John Guiſe* and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Sir *Francis Winnington* and Mr. *Francis Gwin*, on the ſame ſide of Queſtion, Whether Mr. *Hampden* was four'd by miſſing the Secretary's Place or not, I ſhall not farther inquire. It is more certain, Sir *John Guiſe* was not pleas'd in being diſappointed about the Government of *Portſmouth*; and I am credibly inform'd, that Mr. *Robert Harley*'s Defection from the *Good Old Cauſe*, was for that a Troop of Horſe, which was rais'd for him to meet the Prince of *Orange*, was not turn'd into a Regiment, and he made Colonel of it. Be that as it will, the Enemies to the true Proteſtant Religion and Liberty, made their Advantage of the Apoſtacy of the late Friends to both, encreas'd their Party by it, caus'd perpetual

Debates about the Princeſs Anne's Revenue.

She is diſguſted.

Whigs *and* Tories *jumbled together againſt the Court.*

Debates

A.D.1689 Debates and Diviſions in Parliament, and hinder'd the timely Execution of his Majeſty's Deſign for the Relief of *Ireland*, and a vigorous Proſecution of the War with *France*.

Theſe were the Men, who, when the *Corporation-Act* was brought into the Houſe, got the Clauſe, *To incapacitate ſuch as any ways acted in the Surrender of Charters*, rejected; but they could not keep one of their Party from being ſent to the *Tower*, *Francis Cholmondeley*, Eſq; Burgeſs for *Newton* in *Lancaſhire*, refuſing to take the Oaths appointed to be taken by Members of Parliament, was committed Priſoner by the *Speaker*'s Warrant. This Gentleman was Uncle to the late *Arthur Manwaring*, Eſq; who, on account of his Relation to him, was unjuſtly charg'd with having been of his Principles, which no Man aborr'd more than Mr. *Manwaring* did.

When the Bill for *Annulling* the Attainder of Sir *Thomas Armſtrong* came into debate, and Inquiry was made, who were his *Proſecutors*, Mrs. *Matthews*, Sir *Thomas Armſtrong*'s Daughter, and Mother to *Commodore Matthews*, nam'd Sir *Robert Sawyer*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as one of her Father's greateſt Adverſaries. Upon which it was *reſolv'd*, That Sir *Robert Sawyer*'s Name be put into the *Bill*, as one of the Proſecutors of Sir *Thomas Armſtrong*, and that he be *expell'd the Houſe* for the ſame; a very ſlight Puniſhment for ſo great an Offence. Three Days after, *January* 23, the Commons proceeding upon the *Act of Indemnity*, agreed that Perſons might be excepted out of it for the following Crimes; 1. *The aſſerting, adviſing, and promoting the* DISPENSING POWER: This took in all the Judges except Baron *Street*, and all the Court Lawyers in the late King's time. 2. *The* Commitment *and Proſecution of the* SEVEN BISHOPS: This included *John* late Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Sir *Richard Graham*, Viſcount *Preſton*, *Henry* Earl of *Peterborough*, *Henry* Lord *Dover*, *William* Marquiſs of *Powis*, *Henry* Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, *Theophilus* Earl of *Huntingdon*, *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *George* Lord *Dartmouth*, Sir *John Ernle*, Sir *Edward Herbert*, and two others every way infamous, Sir *Nicholas Butler* and *Jefferies* the Chancellor; who ſign'd the Warrant for committing the Biſhops, as did alſo the Lord *Godolphin*, who ſufficiently atton'd afterwards for this falſe Step, by his many great Services to his Country; to theſe we muſt add *Wright* the Chief Juſtice, *Allybone* a Popiſh Judge, Sir *Thomas Powis*, Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Sir *William Williams*, who will be heard of again hereafter for their Zeal for ſuch good Churchmen as themſelves. 3. *The adviſing, promoting, and executing the* Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion: This would have thrown out of *Indemnity*, *Laurence Hyde* Earl of *Rocheſter*, *John Sheffield* Earl of *Mulgrave*, afterwards Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, *Nathaniel Crew* Biſhop of *Durham*, *Thomas Sprat* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Thomas Cartwright* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, *Herbert* and *Wright* the two Chief Juſtices, and that poor Wretch *Jenner*, who was made Recorder of *London* when their Charter was taken away. 4. *The adviſing and levying Money by pretence of Prerogative*: This excepted from Pardon Sir *Humphry Mackworth*, that pious Advocate for *Sacheverel*; and thoſe *Barriſters* and *Students* of the *Middle Temple*, who preſented an *Addreſs* of Thanks to King *James*, for taking the Cuſtoms before the Parliament had given them to him. 5. *The adviſing, raiſing, and keeping up a* Standing Army *in the Time of Peace*: This would have excepted Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* in particular, who ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, *It was a deplorable thing that the King had no more Forces*, than about 20000 Men, after the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Buſineſs. 6. *The adviſing and acting in the Surrender of* Charters: This would have excluded from Pardon, not only *Burton* and *Graham*, *Brent* of the *Temple*, and other corrupt Lawyers and Solicitors, but many Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Mayors, and Aldermen of Cities and Towns, ſuch as thoſe moſt worſhipful Perſons the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, *&c.* of *Newcaſtle Under-Line*, who, in an Addreſs to King *James*, *render'd him their hearty Thanks for regulating their* Corporation, *for which, both their Town and the Country about it were under a Tranſport of Joy*. Were ſuch Men as theſe fit to be continu'd in the Magiſtracy; and was it likely that any thing better ſhould come from them, than the Choice they have generally made ſince, when they have had occaſion to chuſe *Repreſentatives*. 7. *Undue Conſtruction of Laws, and the undue and illegal Proſecutions and Proceedings in Capital Caſes*: This would have excepted out of Pardon almoſt all the *Judges*, *Attorneys* and *Sollicitors-General*, King's *Council*, &c. and would have clear'd the Courts of Juſtice of thoſe *Vermin*, which had been bred in the Corruption of them. But all theſe good and juſt Exceptions were evaded by the Craft and Diligence of thoſe that were afraid of them, on account of themſelves or their Friends; the Effect of which, we ſhall find in *Fenwick*'s Bill, in the *Partition-Treaty*, in the *Grants* and *Reſumptions*, in the Hindrance of the ſecond *French* War, in the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills, in *Sacheverel*'s Riots, in the *Utrecht* Peace, and the Rebellions both in *England* and *Scotland*.

A.D.1689

Sir Robert Sawyer *expell'd the Houſe.*

Ill Inſtruments in K. James's *Reign.*

The ill Effects of the Indemnity Bill without more Exceptions.

The King came to the Houſe of Peers *January* 27, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Poll Bill*, to the Bill to prevent *vexatious Suits againſt ſuch as acted in order to the bringing in their Majeſties*; and other Acts: for which, I refer to the *Statute-Books*. After which he made the following Speech;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am ſo ſenſible of the Readineſs you have ſhew'd to ſupply me with Money for the carrying on the Wars I am engag'd in, that I am glad of this occaſion to give you Thanks for your chearful Diſpatch, which was abſolutely neceſſary for the common Safety. The beſt Return I can make to your Kindneſs, is, to aſſure you, that as far as it will go, it ſhall all be employ'd to the Purpoſes it was given.

It is a very ſenſible Affliction to me, to ſee my good People burthen'd with heavy TAXES; *but ſince the ſpeedy Recovering of* Ireland, *is, in my* Opinion, *the only means to eaſe them*, and to preſerve the Peace *and Honour of the* Nation, *I am reſolv'd to go thither in Perſon, and with the Bleſſing of God Almighty, endeavour to reduce that Kingdom, that it may no longer be a Charge to them.*

And as I have already ventur'd my Life for the Preſervation of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties *of this Nation, ſo I am now willing again to expoſe it, to ſecure you the quiet Enjoyment of them.*

The Spring *draws on, and it being requiſite I ſhould be early in the Field, I muſt immediately apply my Thoughts to the giving Orders for the neceſſary Preparations; which, that I may have the more leiſure to do, I have thought convenient now to put an end to this Seſſion.*

And then the Lord Chief Baron *Atkyns* prorogu'd the Parliament to the ſecond of *April*.

There was a Clauſe inſerted in a Bill in this laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to incapacitate all Surrenderers of Charters, *viz. Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that every Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Common-Council-Man, Town-Clerk, Magiſtrate, or Officer, who did take upon him to conſent to, or join in any ſuch Surrender, or Inſtrument purporting ſuch Surrender, as aforeſaid, or did ſollicit, procure, proſecute, or did pay or contribute to the Charge of proſecuting any* Scire Facias, Quo Warranto, *or Information in the Nature of* Quo Warranto, *by this Act declar'd unlawful, ſhall be, and is declar'd, adjudg'd, and enacted to be, for the Space of ſeven Years, incapable and diſabled to all Intents and Purpoſes, to bear*

A.D.1689 *bear or execute any Office, Imployment, or Place of Truſt, as a Member of ſuch reſpective Body Corporate, or in, or for ſuch reſpective City, Town, Burrough, or Cinque-Port, whereof, or wherein he was a Member at, or before the time of making ſuch Surrender, or Inſtrument purporting ſuch Surrender, or the ſuing out, or proſecuting ſuch* Scire facias, Quo Warranto, *or Information in nature of* Quo Warranto, *any thing in this Act contain'd, or any other Caſe, Statute, or any Ordinance, Charter, Cuſtom, or any thing to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.*

We ſhall have frequent occaſion to take notice of the want of Senſe and Judgment in the *Tories*, as well as the want of Moderation and Charity; and they were now ſo very weak, as to print a Liſt of the Members who voted for this Clauſe, which was brought into the ' ouſe by that eminent Patriot *William Sacheverel*, Eſq; The Party were ſo weak as to imagine, that thoſe Gentlemen would loſe their Intereſt with the Electors for the next Parliament, by voting for this juſt and neceſſary Clauſe; but they were ſhamefully miſtaken, which is no rare thing with them; and what they intended as an Affront to them, did them Honour, and the Gentlemen took it ſo accordingly. The truth is, the publiſhing of ſuch ſort of Liſts ſeldom or never offended the *Whigs*; whereas the *Tories* ſeldom or never fail'd of crying out againſt them, and when they had Power, were ſure to proſecute all that were concern'd in it with the utmoſt Severity.

A Liſt of all thoſe worthy Members of Parliament who voted for a Clauſe to incapacitate all Surrenderers of CHARTERS *to have any Place of Truſt in* Corporations. *A.D.* 1690.

Bedfordſhire.

The Honourable *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; *William Duncomb*, Eſq;

Berkſhire.

Sir *Henry Winchcombe*, Bart. *Henry Powle*, Eſq; Sir *Algernoon May*, Sir *William Rich*, Bart. Sir *Henry Fane*, Knight of the *Bath*; *Thomas Tipping*, Eſq;

Buckinghamſhire.

The Honourable *Thomas Wharton*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bart. *Thomas Lewes*, Eſq; *William Jephſon*, Eſq; Sir *William Drake*, *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; *John Hampden*, Eſq;

Cambridgeſhire.

Iſaac Newton, Magiſt. Art.

Cheſhire.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, Bart. *John Maynwaring*, Eſq; *Roger Whitley*, Eſq;

Cornwall.

Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq; *William Harbord*, Eſq; *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, *Anthony Rowe*, Eſq; *Hugh Forteſcue*, Eſq; *Robert Harley*, Eſq, Sir *Peter Colliton*, Bart. *Jonathan Prideaux*, Eſq;

Cumberland.

Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Bart. Sir *Henry Capel*, Sir *Philip Gell*, Bart. the Honourable *Anchitel Gray*, Eſq;

Devonſhire.

Sir *George Treby*, the Honourable *Robert Ruſſel*, Eſq; Sir *Francis Drake*, Bart. Sir *Walter Young*, Bart. *Thomas Reynel*, Eſq; *John Elwell*, Eſq; *Samuel Foote*, Eſq;

Dorſetſhire.

Henry Trenchard, Eſq; *Thomas Trenchard*, Eſq; *John Burridge*, Eſq; Sir *John Morton*, Bart. *John Manley*, ſen. Eſq; Sir *Matt. Andrews*.

Eſſex.

Henry Mildmay, Eſq; *Iſaac Rebow*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Middleton*.

Glouceſterſhire.

Sir *John Guiſe*, Bart. Sir *Ralph Dutton*, Bart. Sir *Duncombe Colcheſter*, *Thomas Maſter*, Eſq; *John How*, Eſq; *Richard Dowdeſwell*, Eſq;

Herefordſhire.

Sir *Edward Harley*, Knight of the *Bath*; *Paul Foley*, Eſq; *John Dutton Colt*, Eſq; *John Birch*, Eſq; A.D.1689

Hertfordſhire.

Sir *Thomas Pope-Blount*, Bart. Sir *Charles Cæſar*, Sir *Wiliiam Cowper*, Bart. Sir *Thomas Byde*.

Huntingtonſhire

The Honourable *Sidney Wortley*, alias *Mountague*, Eſq;

Kent.

The Honourable Sir *Vere Fane*, Knight of the *Bath*; Sir *John Knatchbull*, Bart. Sir *William Honeywood*, Bart. *Henry Lee*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Taylor*, Bart.

Lancaſhire.

Charles Lord *Brandon-Gerrard*, *Richard* Lord *Colcheſter*, *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard*, *Thomas Babington*, Eſq;

Lincolnſhire.

Sir *Edward Huſſey*, Sir *William Yorke*, Sir *John Brownlow*, Bart. Sir *William Ellis*, Bart.

Middleſex.

The Honourable *Philip Howard*, Eſq; Sir *Patience Ward*, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Sir *William Aſhurſt*.

Norfolk.

Sir *Henry Hobart*, *George England*, Eſq; *John Trenchard*, Serjeant at Law; Honourable Sir *Robert Howard*.

Northamptonſhire

Sir *Thomas Samuel*, Sir *William Langham*.

Nottinghamſhire.

Sir *Francis Blake*, Sir *Scrope How*.

Oxfordſhire.

Sir *John Cope*, Bart. Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Bart.

Shropſhire.

Edward Gorges, Eſq;

Southampton.

Right Honourable *Charles* Marquis of *Winton*, Honourable Lord *William Pawlett*, *Francis Morley*, Eſq; *Fitton Gerrard*, Eſq; *Henry Wallop*, Eſq; Honourable *James Ruſſel*, Eſq;

Staffordſhire.

Sir *Michael Biddulph*, Bart. *Philip Foley*, Eſq;

Suffolk.

Sir *Robert Rich*, Bart. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Sir *Philip Skippon*, Sir *John Duke*.

Surrey.

Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Bart. *George Evelyn*, Eſq; *John Arnold*, Eſq; *Thomas Howard*, Eſq; *Foot Onſlow*, Merchant; Sir *John Thompſon*, Bart. *Denzil Onſlow*, Eſq;

Suſſex.

Sir *John Pelham*, Bart. *John Machel*, Eſq; *John Lewkener*, Eſq; Sir *John Fagg*, Bart. *William Garway*, Eſq;

Warwickſhire.

Sir *Richard Newdigate*, Bart.

Wiltſhire.

Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon*, *Thomas Pitt*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Raleigh*, *Morice Bocland*, Eſq; Sir *William Pinſent*, Bart. *Charles Godfrey*, Eſq; *Thomas Freke*, Eſq; *John Wildman* ſen. Eſq; *John Hawles*, Eſq; *John Wildman*, jun. Eſq;

Worceſterſhire.

Sir *James Ruſhout*, Bart. *Thomas Foley*, Eſq; *William Bromley*, Eſq; *John Somers*, Eſq; *Richard* Lord *Coote*, *Henry Herbert*, Eſq;

Yorkſhire.

Edward Thompſon, Alderman; *William Stockdale*, Eſq; Sir *William Strickland*, Bart. *William Palmes*, Eſq; Sir *Michael Wharton*.

Cinque-Ports.

Robert Auſten, Eſq; *James Chadwick*, Eſq; *Julius Deeds*, Eſq; *Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; Sir *James Oxenden*, Bart.

Wales.

Sir *William Williams*, Bart. *Buſſy Manſel*, Eſq; Sir *Rowland Gwynn*.

The

A.D. 1689 The City of *London*, in gratitude for the Care his Majeſty took of their *Liberties*, paid all Honour and Reſpect to him; and Sir *Thomas Pilkington* being continu'd Lord-Mayor for the Year 1690, in the Name of the City, invited the King and Queen, the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, and both Houſes of Parliament, to Dinner at *Guildhall*, on the Lord-Mayor's Day, *October* 29; when their Majeſties, attended by their Royal Highneſſes, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, went firſt to a Balcony prepar'd for them at the *Angel* in *Cheapſide* to ſee the *Show*, which, for the great number of Livery men, the full Appearance of the *Militia* and *Artillery* Company, the rich Adornments of the *Pageants*, and the ſplendid and good Order of the whole Proceeding, out-did all that had been ſeen before upon that occaſion; and *what deſerv'd to be particularly* mention'd, ſays a Reverend Hiſtorian, was a *Royal* Regiment of *Volunteer* Horſe, made up of the chief Citizens, who being gallantly mounted and richly accoutred, were led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, now Earl of *Peterborough*, and attended their Majeſties from *Whitehall*. Among theſe Troopers, who were for the moſt part Diſſenters, was *Daniel Foe*, at that time a Hoſier in *Freeman's* Yard, *Cornhill*; the ſame who afterwards was Pillory'd for writing an ironical Invective againſt the Church, and did after that liſt in the Service of Mr. *Robert Harley*, and thoſe Brethren of his, who paſt the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills, broke the Confederacy, and made a ſhameful and ruinous Peace with *France*. The Cavalcade being paſs'd by, the King and Queen were conducted by the two Sheriffs, Sir *Chriſtopher Lethulier* and Sir *John Houblon*, to *Guildhall*, where he was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Edward Clarke* and *Francis Child*, Eſq; two of the Aldermen: what Returns the latter made him for that Honour, are hardly worth a Place in Hiſtory. Not many Days after, ſome felonious Malecontents offer'd an Indignity to his Majeſty's Picture in *Guildhall*, and the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen* promis'd a Reward of 500 Pounds to any that ſhould diſcover the Criminals. And the Company of *Grocers* having by Permiſſion choſen the King Sovereign Maſter of that Corporation, the Wardens, with ſome of the principal Members, preſented him with a Copy of that Election, and the Inſtrument of his Freedom of their Company in a gold Box; at which Time, his Majeſty thank'd them, and knighted *Ralph Box*, Eſq; their chief Warden, the ſame who refus'd to be Sheriff with *Rich*, when he was forcibly put upon the City in King *Charles* II's Reign.

King William *and* Queen Mary *dine with the Lord Mayor.*

Honours and Promotions. Other Honours and Promotions were confer'd by his Majeſty within the firſt Year of his Reign, *Richard* Lord *Coote* of *Ireland* was made Earl of *Bellamont*. The Privy-Seal was put into Commiſſion, and *William Cheney* Eſq; Sir *John Knatchbull*, and Sir *William Pulteney*, were appointed Commiſſioners; a Kinſman of the latter, Mr. *Henry Guy*, was made a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms; *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; afterwards Lord *Pelham*, was put into the Commiſſion of the Treaſury; Sir *Henry Goodrich*, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, was ſworn of the Privy-Council.

I have not defer'd ſpeaking of the *State of Religion*, as Biſhop *Kennet* calls it, till now, in imitation of his manner, which is incorrect enough.

The Subject we are entring upon is very ungrateful, and the more ſo, becauſe we are ſenſible it will have no effect upon thoſe who have any thing to learn from it.

We have ſpoken of the pinning down the Sacramental Teſt on all Officers Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, Colonels of Dragoons, and Captains of Bomb-Ships, as well as Juſtices of the Peace and Vicars: As alſo of the rejecting the two Clauſes for taking the *Teſt* in any *Proteſtant Congregation*, and for the Indifferency of the Poſture. The Reaſon of which was determin'd by the Vote, and muſt therefore ſtand good, as long as the Statute. We have mention'd the *Toleration* Act, and ſhall enlarge no farther upon it; for good *Engliſhmen* looking on it as an Act of Right, and not of Indulgence, do rather wonder how it became neceſſary, than how it paſs'd in our *Engliſh* Parliament. Biſhop *Kennet* ſays very juſtly, "Tho' the Body of *Diſſenters* were "contented with this Liberty, yet the more mo- "derate and wiſer part of them would be glad to "be taken into the *National Eſtabliſhment*, and "there was a Bill of Union ſtill depending in *Par-* "*liament*, which paſs'd the *Houſe of Loras*; and "when it came down to the *Houſe of Commons*, "they deſir'd his Majeſty to ſummon a *Convoca-* "*tion*." Much the ſame, as if when a Cauſe was to be try'd, the *Defendant* ſhould be appointed *Judge* for the *Plaintiff*. This has ſuch a Face, that one cannot ſee the leaſt Likeneſs of Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* in it. A Reverend Doctor, ſpeaking of that Archbiſhop's adviſing the calling a Convocation, in order to an Union, writes, *I doubt he afterwards ſaw occaſion to repent of this Advice: And am well aſſur'd, that it is the Wiſh of many, not to ſay it was afterwards his, that when the next* Opportunity *arrives for ſuch an healing Attempt (the proper Method for which, is plain enough, whenever Perſons are really willing to purſue it) it may be taken with more Vigour and leſs Formality. The* Reformation *had never been brought about, had it been left to a* Convocation; *nor will our Breaches be ever heal'd, but by a true* Engliſh Parliament. The Doctor cannot mean *by a true* Engliſh Parliament, ſuch a one as paſs'd the *Occaſional* and *Schiſm* Bills; but ſuch a one as paſs'd the Bill for eaſe to Diſſenters in King *Charles* the Second's Time, which that King ſuffer'd to be ſtolen out of the Houſe of Lords, to prevent his refuſing to give it the Royal Aſſent.

A.D 1689

Bill of Union with Diſſenters paſs'd by the Houſe of Lords.

Dr. C. part 1. p. 446.

We proceed now to the Commiſſion granted by King *William* to the Biſhops and Doctors already nam'd, to *review* the Liturgy. The Preamble to that Commiſſion, which the Biſhop of *Peterborough* terms in his Hiſtory, moſt legal and reaſonable, would be of great uſe to many of the inferior Clergy in the Country, if they would read it with Attention, and conſider it with Temper.

The Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion in order to it.

Whereas the particular Forms *of Divine Worſhip, and the* Rites *and* Ceremonies *appointed to be uſed therein, are Things in their own nature* indifferent *and alterable, and ſo acknowledg'd*; It is but *reaſonable upon weighty and* important Conſiderations, ſuch Changes *and* Alterations *ſhould be made, as to thoſe that are in Place and Authority, ſhould from Time to Time ſeem either neceſſary or expedient*, &c.

Ceremonies Things indifferent and alterable.

No body doubts but this Commiſſion was drawn up by Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* himſelf, or at leaſt with his Approbation, and that the Biſhop of *London*, and moſt of the Biſhops and Divines mention'd in the Commiſſion, had a Sight of it, and approv'd it before it was iſſu'd. I make uſe of Biſhop *Kennet* in what follows.

"The Commiſſioners often met, and drew up ſe- "veral Alterations to make *Conformity* the more "eaſy and acceptable to all manner of conſcientious "Perſons; but ſome that were nam'd in the Com- "miſſion," and let me name them here, Biſhop *Mew*, Biſhop *Sprat*, Dr. *Aldrich*, Dr. *Jane*, Dr. *Beaumont*, Dr. *Montague*, Dr. *Goodman*, Dr. *Beveridge*, Dr. *Alſton*, "did either not appear, or did "ſoon deſert their other Brethren, upon a high No- "tion, that either no Alteration ought to be made, "or at leaſt, *which was whimſical enough*, that this "was not a ſeaſonable Time." As if it was not always a ſeaſonable Time for People to be as good as their Word, and this eſpecially the moſt ſeaſonable of all, when Union was ſo earneſtly recommended from the Throne; and the moſt Reverend and Illuſtrious of the Fathers of our Church did ſo earneſtly deſire and labour it. The Biſhop adds,

Thoſe that oppos'd the Union *among Proteſtants.*

Earneſtly deſir'd by good Biſhops.

A.D.1689 " Of this number were Dr. *Jane*, *Regius Profeſſor*, " and ſome others; but the better and much greater " Majority apply'd themſelves to the Buſineſs of " *Accommodation* with great Induſtry and Prudence; " That Point which created the greateſt Difficulty, " was about the admitting *Diſſenting Miniſters* to " officiate in the Churches, *&c.*" Which I really believe to be true, and not ſo much out of Exception to their *Ordination* by *Presbyters*, as out of a Conſideration that there would probably be then 1000 or 1500 Miniſters, who would be every way qualified for Preferment; and that there were in the two Univerſities, twice that number breeding up, in expectation of that Preferment; and as many in the Church already, who might be apprehenſive that ſuch Diſſenting Miniſters would have the Preference in the better Benefices, to which they could not but have an Eye. As to the Ordination of Preſbyters, it will do the inferior Clergy abovemention'd no harm to know, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, granted a *Licence* to one *John Morriſon*, a *Scotchman*, to preach and adminiſter the Sacraments throughout the Province of *Canterbury*, tho' this *John Morriſon*, as the *Licence* takes notice, was only *Ordain'd* in *Scotland*, in the way of the *Presbyterians*, which ſort of Ordination is expreſſly approv'd in the *Licence*; but beſides, as the whole Church of *Scotland*, and all the Reform'd Churches in *Chriſtendom*, have no other Ordination, except the *Lutherans* are reckon'd in the number of Reform'd Churches, it is methinks, a little too aſſuming, to pretend that *Ordination* is valid no where but in *England*, Popery being out of this Queſtion; for it was never requir'd of *Popiſh* Prieſts to be re-ordain'd when they conform'd to the Church of *England*.

Abp Gr. *Life by* Strype, Append. N°. 17.

Presbyterian Ordination valid.

The following Account of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners we are ſpeaking of, is taken out of Dr. *Calamy*'s Abridgment, as he took it from one who was well inſtructed in thoſe Affairs.

P. 452, & ſeq.

The Committee being met in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, a Diſpute aroſe about the Authority and Legality of the Commiſſion; and the Pleaſantry of it was, that the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who had ſo lately acted in King *James*'s illegal Commiſſion with *Jefferies*, and others little better than him, was one of thoſe that queſtion'd it: But whatever Reaſons were urg'd for their ſitting and acting, in the way of Advice and Counſel only, it did not hinder the Biſhop's deſerting, and his Example was follow'd by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Jane*, Dr. *Aldrich*, &c. as before mention'd. The other Biſhops and Divines, after a Liſt of all that ſeem'd fit to be chang'd was read over, proceeded very unanimouſly, and without any Heats, in determining as follows, *each Article, as ſoon as agreed on, being ſign'd by the Biſhop of London*: and let me add, that the Reverend Prelates and Doctors, who proceeded in the Execution of that Commiſſion, were ſome of the moſt learned, pious, wiſe, and worthy, that ever the *Chriſtian Church* was bleſs'd with.

Alterations in the Church-Service made by the Biſhops and Doctors in the Commiſſion.

That the *Chaunting* of Divine Service in *Cathedral Churches*, ſhall be laid aſide, that the whole may be render'd intelligible to the common People.

That beſides the *Pſalms* in their courſe, ſome proper and devout ones be ſelected for *Sundays*.

That the *Apocryphal Leſſons*, and thoſe of the *Old Teſtament*, which are too *Natural*, be *thrown out*, and others appointed in their ſtead by a new *Calendar*, which is already fully ſettled, and out of which, are omitted all the *Legendary Saints Days*, and others not directly refer'd to in the Service-Book.

That a *Rubrick* be made, ſetting forth the Uſefulneſs of the *Croſs in Baptiſm*, not as an eſſential Part of that Sacrament, but only a fit and decent Ceremony. However, if any do after all, in Conſcience ſcruple it, it may be omitted by the Prieſt.

If any refuſe to receive the Sacrament *kneeling*, it may be adminiſtred to them in their Pews.

That a *Rubrick* be made, declaring the Intention of the *Lent-Faſts* to conſiſt only in extraordinary Acts of Devotion, not in Diſtinction of Meats. And another to ſtate the Meaning of *Rogation Sundays* and *Ember Weeks*. A.D.1689

That the *Rubrick*, which obliges the Miniſters to read or hear *Common-Prayer*, publickly or privately every day, be chang'd to an Exhortation to the People to frequent thoſe Prayers.

That the *Abſolution* in Morning and Evening Prayer, be read by a *Deacon*, the Word *Prieſt* in the *Rubrick* being chang'd into *Miniſter*, and thoſe Words, *and Remiſſion*, be put out as not very intelligible.

That the *Gloria Patri* ſhall not be repeated at the end of every *Pſalm*, but of all, appointed for Morning and Evening Prayer.

That thoſe Words in the *Te Deum*, *Thine honourable, true and only Son*, be thus turn'd, *Thine only begotten Son*. Honourable *being only a* Civil *Term, and no where us'd* in Sacris.

The *Benedicite* ſhall be chang'd into the 128th *Pſalm*, and other *Pſalms* likewiſe appointed for the *Benedictus* and *Nunc dimittis*. The *Verſicle* after the Lord's Prayer, *&c.* ſhall be read kneeling, to avoid the Trouble and Inconveniencies of ſo often varying Poſtures in the Worſhip. And after theſe Words, *Give Peace in our Time, O Lord*, ſhall follow an Anſwer, promiſſory of ſomewhat on the People's Part, of keeping God's Law, or the like; the old Reſponſe being founded on the *Predeſtinating* Doctrine, taken in too ſtrict an Acceptation.

All high Titles or Appellations of the King, Queen, *&c.* ſhall be left out of the Prayers, ſuch as *Moſt Illuſtrious, Religious, Mighty*, &c. and only the Word Sovereign retain'd for the King and Queen; and thoſe Words in the Prayer for the King, *Grant that he may vanquiſh and overcome all his Enemies*, are of too large an Extent; if the King engage in an unjuſt War, ſhall be turn'd thus, *Proſper all his Righteous Undertakings againſt thy Enemies*, or after ſome ſuch manner.

Thoſe Words in the Prayer for the Clergy, *Who alone workeſt great Marvels*, as ſubject to be ill interpreted by Perſons vainly diſpos'd, ſhall be thus, Who alone art the Author of all good Gifts; and thoſe Words, *The healthful Spirit of thy Grace*, ſhall be, The Holy Spirit of thy Grace, *healthful* being an obſolete Word.

A Prayer in the Service not genuine.

The Prayer which begins, *O God, whoſe Nature and Property*, ſhall be *thrown out*, as full of ſtrange and impertinent Expreſſions; and beſides, not in the Original, but foiſted in ſince by another Hand.

Dr. Patrick.

The *Collects*, for the moſt part, are to be chang'd for thoſe the Biſhop of *Chicheſter* has prepar'd, being a Review of the old ones, with Enlargements, to render them more ſenſible and affecting, and what Expreſſions are needful, ſo to be retrench'd.

If any Miniſter refuſe the *Surplice*, the Biſhop, if the People deſire it, and the Living will bear it, may ſubſtitute one in his Place, that will officiate in it; but the whole *Thing* is left to the Diſcretion of the Biſhops.

If any deſire to have *Godfathers* and *Godmothers omitted*, and their Children preſented in their own Names to *Baptiſm*, it may be granted.

About the *Athanaſian Creed*, they came at laſt to this Concluſion, That leſt the whole rejecting it ſhould by unreaſonable Perſons be imputed to them as *Socinianiſm*, a *Rubrick* ſhall be made, ſetting forth, or declaring the *Curſes* denounc'd therein, not to be reſtrain'd to every particular Article, but intended againſt thoſe that deny the Subſtance of the Chriſtian Religion in general.

Theſe Alterations, drawn up with ſo much Judgment, Prudence, and Caution, could not be digeſted by Dr. *Aldrich* and Dr. *Jane* of *Oxford*. They were, it ſeems, for keeping in *Chaunting* inſtead of Reading the Holy Scriptures, the *Apocryphal Leſſons*, the *Legendary Saints Days*, *Fiſh-Diet* in *Lent*, *Thine* Honourable

A.D.1689 Honourable *Son*, and moſt Religious King *Charles* and King *James* II. the *Athanaſian* Creed to the full, and the Surplice unalterably. But it is eaſily perceiv'd that they did not therein conſult ſo much the Peace as the Pale of the Church; and having little to ſay againſt the Opinion of the wiſeſt and beſt of their Brethren, they withdrew, that they might bear their Teſtimony, ſuch as it was, againſt it.

There was very little likelihood that the Union wou'd come to any Thing from the day of the Meeting of the Cconvocation, *Nov.* 21. The Choice of their Prolocutor ſhew'd plainly enough, that they were not Men who were in any manner of Diſpoſition to heal the Breaches in the Church. Thoſe who cou'd prefer Dr. *Jane* to Dr. *Tillotſon*, muſt certainly take more pleaſure in Perſecution than Charity, and be wanting in Judgment as much as in Temper. The Reverend Author tells us in his *Compleat Hiſtory*,

The Biſhop of London, *moſt of his Brethren, and the ſober Part of the* Clergy, were for Dr. *Tillotſon*, who the King had lately made Clerk of the Cloſet. It was probably the loſs of ſome Votes for him, that his Majeſty had been heard to ſay, *Dr.* Tillotſon *is the honeſteſt Man and the beſt Friend I ever had in my Life*; and it was probably the gain of ſome for Dr. *Jane*, that in the *Decree* Time, and all ſuch other Times at *Oxford*; he was one of the foremoſt in every Thing that tended to the Oppreſſion and Defamation of Proteſtant Diſſenters. The Choice falling on Dr. *Jane*, he was preſented as Prolocutor to the Biſhop of *London*, who preſided in that Synod in the Abſence of Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*. *Jane* made a Cuſtomary Speech in *Latin*, wherein he extoll'd the Excellency of the *Church of England*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, above all *Chriſtian Communities*; which granting it be true, and what Archbiſhop *Leighton* ſaid of it not to be ſo, wou'd have been more decent in the Mouth of a Profeſſor at *Geneva*, or *Leyden*, or *Leipſich*, or *Frankfort*, or any where than in his, who as the prejudic'd might be apt to ſay, was well enough paid for his Complement. Biſhop K---- adds, It ended with *the Application of this Sentence by way of Triumph*, Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari; as if there cou'd be greater Nonſenſe either in Spirituals or Temporals. If the Laws had not been alter'd ten Years before, by repealing the Statute *de Hæretico Comburendo*, the Doctor might have been burnt, if he had not chang'd, when the pretended *De jure King* came back again. The Biſhop of *London*, to whom the Prolocutor had been Chaplain, and preach'd his Conſecration Sermon when he was made Biſhop of *Oxford*, anſwer'd his Speech in *Latin*, and ſaid with great Moderation and Candour; *You ought to endeavour a* Temper *in thoſe Things, that are not eſſential in Religion, thereby to open a Door of Salvation, to a multitude of ſtraying* Chriſtians. *It muſt needs be your Duty to ſhew the ſame Indulgence and Charity to the* Diſſenters, *under King* William, *which ſome of the* Biſhops *and* Clergy *had promiſed them in Addreſſes to King* James. This Reverend and Noble Prelate being ſenſible that the Majority of the *Convocation* were reſolv'd to oppoſe the intended *Union* with the *Diſſenters*, he acquainted them, that having conſulted an Eminent Civilian, he had found a defect in the Commiſſion impowering them to ſit, the Great Seal not being put: ſo he prorogu'd them till that was procur'd, in hopes of bringing ſome of the Enemies to the *Union* over in that Interval, in which there was but little Succeſs. I do not repeat all the Objections made to this *Union*, becauſe they are really not worthy of it, this being the moſt weighty. *That it would derogate from the Dignity of the Church of* England, becauſe the Diſſenters had not made the firſt ſtep. Whereas the Diſſenters were more Wiſe and Modeſt than to propoſe Terms to Perſons, from whom they knew they muſt receive them, or to direct thoſe who were to give the Law. The New Commiſſion was brought to both Houſes of *Convocation*, aſſembled together in *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who brought alſo a Meſſage in Writing from his Majeſty, intimating that he ſummon'd them not only becauſe it was uſual upon holding of a Parliament, but out of a pure Zeal to do every Thing that might tend to the beſt Eſtabliſhment of the *Church of England*, &c. and that he expected that the Things he propos'd ſhould be calmly and impartially conſidered; he intending to offer nothing but what ſhou'd be for the Honour, Peace and Advantage both of the Proteſtant Religion in general, and particularly of the *Church of England*. My Lord *Nottingham* at the ſame time made an Eloquent Speech to the Aſſembly, wherein he exhorted them to lay aſide all partial Prepoſſeſſions and Animoſities in their Proceedings. But the *Oxford* Men, *Jane*, *Aldrich* and others, were come with a fix'd Reſolution, rather to foment than forget thoſe Animoſities and Prepoſſeſſions; and to that Party is intirely owing the loſs of this bleſſed Opportunity of reconciling all Proteſtants in the Proteſtant Church of *England*, and ſuppreſſing the perſecuting Spirit and Faction for ever. This Meſſage being read, the Biſhops went to the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, from whence they ſent a Copy of it to the *Lower-Houſe* of *Convocation*, whoſe *profeſs'd Buſineſs*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *was to do nothing*. With that Copy, the Biſhops ſent them the Form of an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to which they deſir'd their Concurrence. But they were too ſturdy to accept of any Thing that came firſt from their Spiritual Fathers, and therefore inſiſted on the Form they ſhou'd think fit. They diſliked this Expreſſion in that of the Biſhops, wherein they thank'd his Majeſty for his *Zeal for the* Proteſtant Religion *in* general, *and the* Church *of* England *in* particular. They were for confining themſelves to what concern'd the *Church of England*, and were therefore very zealous for amending that Clauſe, if they might not draw up a new Form of their own. Upon which a Conference was deſir'd, manag'd chiefly by the Biſhop of *Salisbury* and the Prolocutor. The Biſhop's Reaſons for keeping to the Terms of the Addreſs were, 1. *Becauſe the* Proteſtant Religion *in general, is the known* Denomination *of the* Common Doctrine *of the* Weſtern *Part of* Chriſtendom, *in Oppoſition to the* Errors *and* Corruptions *of the* Church *of* Rome. 2. *Becauſe the leaving out this may have ill Conſequences, and be liable to ſtrange Conſtructions both at Home and Abroad, among* Proteſtants *as well as* Papiſts. 3. *Becauſe it agrees with the General Reaſons, offer'd by the Clergy for their Amendments, ſince this is expreſly mention'd in the* King's Meſſage, *and in this the Church of* England *being ſo much concern'd, the Biſhops think it ought to ſtand full in the Addreſs.* To Men of honeſt Minds and plain Underſtandings, the Biſhop's Reaſons are unanſwerable; ſomething indeed may be urg'd on the ſide of the Prolocutor and his Party, that they did not ſo well underſtand what is meant by the Common Doctrine of the Weſtern Part of *Chriſtendom*, nor much matter'd what Conſtructions their Proceedings might be liable to abroad; they very well knew what was the Common Doctrine in the *Weſt* of *England*, and determin'd that no Conſtructions ſhou'd be put upon their Actions, which might prejudice any one in Favour of Chriſtian Union and Charity; they therefore wou'd have *Proteſtant Religion* thrown out, and inits Place put *Proteſtant Churches*. The Biſhops deſired a Reaſon for that Alteration, which was return'd to them in theſe Words, *We being the* Repreſentative *of a form'd* Eſtabliſh'd Church, *do not think fit*

Burnet *of his Times.*

A.D.1689 *fit to mention the Word* Religion, *as if by the* way it had been a Thing different from it, any farther than *it is the* Religion *of ſome form'd* Eſtabliſh'd Church; as if a Church, be it in *Scotland, Holland, Geneva, Switzerland*, or any where elſe, which was form'd and eſtabliſh'd by the Goſpel, was not of equal Dignity, with one form'd and eſtabliſh'd by an Act of Parliament. Yet on this very Reaſon, was the Convocation's Oppoſition to the Biſhops built. *They fear'd*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet, it was a Diminution to the Church of* England, *to join it with* Foreign Proteſtant Churches. Methinks it has too much Vanity in it to be told ſeriouſly, and I ſhall have done with their Proceedings for now and for always, unleſs ſomething extraordinary happens.

At laſt a Sort of an Addreſs was preſented, in which there was no Expreſſion of Tenderneſs to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and but a cold Regard to other *Proteſtant Churches*; which his Majeſty well underſtood the meaning of, yet he was pleas'd to give it this gracious Anſwer, addreſſing to the Biſhops: *My Lords, I take this Addreſs very kindly from the* Convocation, *you may depend upon it, that all I have promis'd and all I can do for the Service of the Church of* England, *I will do; and I give you this new Aſſurance, that I will improve all Occaſions and Opportunities for its* Service. I am aſham'd to repeat what we read in the *Compleat Hiſtory, That the* Majority *of the Lower* Houſe *of* Convocation, *had a Kindneſs for the* Nonjuring Biſhops *and* Clergy, *and one of them made a* zealous Speech *for their Sitting and Voting in that moſt* Excellent Synod; which after this cou'd not expect to be long together. But before they broke up they addreſs'd the *Upper-Houſe*, to know how they might ſafely fall upon ſome Perſons that had offended them, with the whole Weight of the *Canons*. The Lord Biſhop of *London*, the Preſident, ſaid, *That upon Enquiry he could not receive any Satisfaction, how far the Convocation might proceed in that Affair, but he would as far as lay in him take farther Order about it.* Dr. *Jane* the Prolocutor, in his Speech to the Biſhops about this Matter ſaid, *There were ſeveral Books publiſh'd of very dangerous Conſequence to the* Chriſtian Religion, particularly againſt *Athanaſius*'s Creed, and the preſent *Convocation*; the Conſequence of which muſt needs be very dangerous to that Doctor, and to him alſo, who ſpoke ſo zealouſly for the Nonjuring Biſhops, and to all thoſe whoſe Frame of Spirit favour'd of the ſame Wiſdom, Piety and Meekneſs. I ſhall conclude this diſagreeable Part of my Hiſtory, in the Words of the late Biſhop of *Peterborough*. "When the *Preſident* and his *Brethren* ſaw the "Diſpoſition of the *Lower-Houſe*, they found it "was to no purpoſe to communicate any *Propo-* "*ſals* to them, and therefore the *Convocation* was "*prorogu'd*." After which they ſate no more, and the People of *England*, would have had no great Reaſon to complain, if, *&c.*

Biſhop Kennet's *Hiſtory*, p. 555.

1690. We mention'd the Diſſolution of the Convention Parliament, after which a new One was ſummon'd, and met the 20th of *March*. The well-affected conceived Hopes of a good Agreement between the King and this Parliament at their firſt Meeting, many of thoſe that had voted againſt making him King, being rejected by the Electors for this Houſe of Commons, and Friends to the Government choſen in their Places; as

New Members choſe inſtead of the Diſaffected.

New Members	inſtead of *Old Ones.*
Alexander Denton Eſq;	*Sir* Ralph Verney.
Lord *Cutts*.	*Sir* Levinus Bennet.
Henry Boyle Eſq;	*Sir* Robert Sawyer.
Hugh Courtney Eſq;	Francis Vinian *Eſq*;
Francis Fulford Eſq;	*Sir* John Coryton.
Robert Wilmot Eſq;	John Coke *Eſq*;

A.D.1690

New Members	inſtead of *Old Ones.*
Henry Seymour Eſq;	*Sir* John Fowell.
Thomas Coulſton Eſq;	Rawlin Mallack *Eſq*;
John Burrington Eſq;	Henry Northleigh *Eſq*;
Arthur Champney Eſq;	*Sir* Arthur Chicheſter.
Sir *Walter Young*.	Edmund Walrond *Eſq*;
Thomas Bere Eſq;	William Coleman *Eſq*;
Henry Henley Eſq;	John Pole *Eſq*;
Henry Henning Eſq;	*Sir* Robert Napier.
William Culliford Eſq;	Richard Founes *Eſq*;
Sir *Robert Eden*.	Robert Bierly *Eſq*;
Richard How Eſq;	Thomas Maſter *Eſq*;
Richard Dowdeſwell Eſq;	*Sir* Francis Ruſſel.
Richard Montagu Eſq;	John Bigg *Eſq*;
Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*.	*Sir* John Banks.
John Bennet Eſq;	Fran. Cholmondley *Eſq*;
John Byron Eſq;	*Sir* Edward Chiſnal.
Sir *Thomas Haſilrig*.	*Sir* Thomas Halford.
Sir *Edward Abney*.	Thomas Babington *Eſq*;
John Ward Eſq;	*Sir* Nevil Catlyn.
John Parkhurſt Eſq;	Edward Montague *Eſq*;
Henry Mordaunt Eſq;	*Lord* Wenman.
Sir *George Markham*.	*Lord* Eland.
Sir *Thomas Wheat*.	*Sir* John Doyley.
Richard Mytton Eſq;	*Sir* Francis Edwards.
Edward Clarke Eſq;	*Sir* William Portman.
John Speke Eſq;	John Sandford *Eſq*;
Sir *Thomas Travel*.	John Hunt *Eſq*;
Sir *Charles Carteret*.	Thomas Saunders *Eſq*;
Frederick Tilney Eſq;	Francis Morley *Eſq*;
Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*.	*Sir* John Cordel.
Sir *Harvey Elwys*.	*Sir* John Rous.
John Robinſon Eſq;	*Sir* John Pooley.
Thomas Davenant Eſq;	Thomas Knyvet *Eſq*;
John Harvey Eſq;	*Sir* Thomas Harvey.
Morgan Randyll Eſq;	John Weſton *Eſq*;
George Bridges Eſq;	White Tichborne *Eſq*;
Dr. *Barbone*.	John Alford *Eſq*;
Dr. *Ratcliff*.	Charles Goring *Eſq*;
John Cook Eſq;	William Morley *Eſq*;
Andrew Archer Eſq;	*Sir* Richard Verney.
Richard Hopkins Eſq;	*Sir* Roger Cave.
Francis Stonehouſe Eſq;	*Sir* Edmund Warneford.
Thomas Neal Eſq;	John Dean *Eſq*;
Thomas Bennet Eſq;	*Sir* George Willoughby.
Sir *James Ruſhout*.	*Sir* John Matthews.
Edward Rudge Eſq;	Henry Parker *Eſq*;
Robert Waller Eſq;	*Lord* Dunblain.
Sir *Rowland Gwyn*.	Edward Jones *Eſq*;

But tho' near half of thoſe Members, who in the laſt Parliament voted againſt making the Prince of *Orange* King, were not return'd for the New Parliament; yet by the falling off of Others who voted for it, the Government found Oppoſition enough in this Aſſembly: nor did it bode very well, that Sir *John Trevor*, who had been Speaker of King *James*'s Parliament, was choſen Speaker of this alſo. His Majeſty coming to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being ſent for, he told them, that

King's Speech to the New Parliament.

Finding his Preſence in Ireland *abſolutely neceſſary, for the more ſpeedy reducing that Kingdom, he continued his Reſolution of going thither as ſoon as might be; and he had now called them together for their Aſſiſtance, to enable him to proſecute the War with Speed and Vigour. Then having deſir'd them to make a Settlement of the Revenue, and expreſs'd how earneſt he was to extinguiſh, or at leaſt to compoſe all Differences amongſt his Subjects; he ſaid, he intended to ſend them an Act of* Grace, *with Exceptions of ſome few Perſons only, but ſuch as might be ſufficient to ſhew his great diſlike of their Crimes, and at the ſame Time his readineſs to extend Protection to all his other Subjects; who would thereby ſee, that they could recommend themſelves to him by no other Methods than what the Laws preſcrib'd.* He deſir'd *them to take into their Conſideration an* Union *with* Scotland; and concluded

Recommends a Union *with* Scotland.

A.D.1690 with telling them, *He thought it moſt convenient to leave the Adminiſtration of the Government, in the Hands of the* Queen *during his Abſence; and that the Seaſon of the Year, and his Journey to* Ireland, *would admit but of a very ſhort Seſſion*, which *made Diſpatch ſtill the more neceſſary.*

This Speech had a good Influence on both Houſes, and the Commons proceeded immediately to ſettle a Revenue for the Maintenance of the Civil Liſt; upon which occaſion Sir *Charles Sidley* made a Speech, that was much applauded by thoſe, who for want of room in the *Court-Party*, liſted themſelves in that which was very improperly call'd the *Country*: becauſe the Country had no Intereſt diſtinct from that of their Deliverer King *William*, nor the King any Intereſt diſtinct from the Country he deliver'd. True, he had Servants to do his Buſineſs, and he paid them for their Service; which this Knight, and other Knights and Squires have thought a moſt unreaſonable Thing, or at leaſt that their Pay was not what they were pleas'd to deal to them; or rather, for that was then, and has always been ever ſince the real Cauſe of the Clamour, that Part of the Money did not come into their own Pockets. This Speech hinder'd not the Commons *from granting to King* William *and Queen* Mary, *all the Revenues King* James *enjoy'd the* 20*th of* December 1688, *excepting* Chimney-Money; and their being Encouragement to lend Money upon them, Private Perſons advanc'd great Sums for the preſent Expedition. They declar'd guilty of *High-Treaſon*, all thoſe that were actually in King *James*'s Service in *Ireland*; and *confirm'd* all the Acts of the *Convention* Parliament, by which their Majeſties *William* and *Mary*, were acknowledg'd to be lawful King and Queen of *England*.

The Acts of the Convention Parliament confirm'd.

The Bill of Indemnity, ſo earneſtly recommended by the King, did after many long and warm Debates, paſs both Houſes. Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, *The Clemency of the* King, *and the Generoſity of the* Parliament *were very great*. And truly ſo very great, that all the Diſturbances, Riots, Inſurrections and Rebellions, that this Nation has ſuffer'd by ever ſince, were in a great meaſure owing to that ſame Oblivion, by means of which the Enemies to the Revolution, eſcap'd the Puniſhments they could not but expect from National Juſtice, and were embolden'd by Impunity to continue their open and ſecret Practices againſt the Government, under various Names and Diſguiſes. This was the general Opinion of the *Revolutioners*, King *William*'s only Friends at that Time.

The Names of the excepted Perſons were,

William Marquis of *Powis.*
Theophilus Earl of *Huntington.*
Nathaniel Biſhop of *Durham.*
Thomas Biſhop of *St. Davids.*
Robert Earl of *Sunderland.*
Lord *Thomas Howard.*
Henry Lord *Dover.*
John Earl of *Melfort.*
Roger Earl of *Caſtlemain.*
Sir *Edward Hales.*
Thomas Tildeſly Eſq;
Rowland Tempeſt Eſq;
Col. *Robert Lundy.*
Mr. *William Molineux.*
Sir *Edward Herbert.*
Sir *Francis Wythens.*
Sir *Edward Lutwyche.*
Sir *Thomas Jenner.*
Sir *Richard Holloway.*
Sir *Richard Heath.*
Col. *Townly.*
Sir *Nicholas Butler.*
Edward Morgan Eſq;
Robert Brent Eſq;
Mr. *Richard Graham.*
Mr. *Philip Burton.*
Dr. *Obadiah Walker.*
Edward Petre, Jeſuit.
Matthew Crane.
And the Infamous
Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* and *George* Lord *Jefferies.*

It was thought if *Jefferies* had not died in Priſon, he wou'd have come off as well as the other Criminals; *L'Eſtrange* was ſaid to have deſerv'd *hanging*, in the Houſe of Lords, ten Years before; *Butler* who had been an Anabaptiſt Preacher, a A.D.1690 Quack, a Plot-maker, a Suborner of Evidence, a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, and at laſt a Privy-Counſellor, made no Scruple of taking Bribes publickly, nor of committing any Crime, which deſerv'd Exception out of Pardon. *Brent* the Lawyer, took Bribes of the poor Sufferers in the *Weſt*, after the Defeat of the Duke of *Monmouth*, in which Work he employ'd one *Crane* of *Bridgwater* as his Agent. *Brent* did not ſpare the young Girls of *Taunton*, who had given the Duke Colours, and were forc'd to pay for their Pardons more Money perhaps, than all the Criminals above-mentioned paid for theirs. *Wythens*, *Lutwyche*, *Jenner*, *Holloway*, *Heath*, were corrupt Judges, and no doubt had nothing ſo much as *Treſilian* in their Heads, till they found that this *Exception* was *Vox & præterea Nihil*. Beſides the *Indemnity* Bill, his Majeſty at the cloſe of this ſhort Seſſion, gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act, *For the Queen's Exerciſe of the Government in the King's* Abſence. *To an Act for reverſing the* Quo Warranto *againſt the City of* London: and to other Acts moſt of them *Private*; for which I refer to the *Compleat Hiſtory*. His Majeſty's Speech at the Prorogation of the Parliament, *May* 23. was very ſhort, chiefly recommending, *The Diſcharge of their Duties in their reſpective Counties, that the Peace of the Nation might be ſecur'd by their Vigilance and Care in their ſeveral Stations.*

Before he ſet out for *Ireland*, he was pleas'd to conſtitute *Richard Pyne* Eſq; Sir *Richard Reeves* and *Robert Rochford* Eſq; Commiſſioners of the Great Seal in *Ireland*; and Sir *John Trevor*, Sir *William Rawlinſon* and Sir *George Hutchins*, Commiſſioners of the Great Seal of *England*. He had lately made the Lord Viſcount *Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*; the Lord *Delamere* Earl of *Warrington*; Lord *Grey*, Viſcount *Longueville*; Earl of *Torrington*, Admiral of the Fleet; Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Vice-Admiral; *George Rook* Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red* Squadron; *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *John Aſhby*, Vice-Admiral; and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Rear-Admiral. A Proclamation was iſſu'd for apprehending ſeveral diſaffected Perſons; and the Deputy-Lieutenants were impower'd to raiſe the *Militia*, upon any Exigence in the King's Abſence. *Honours and Preferments.*

On the 4th of *June*, his Majeſty proceeded on his Expedition to *Ireland*; he din'd at *Tring* in *Hertfordſhire*, the Seat of *Henry Guy* Eſq; and lay that Night at *Northampton*; the next at *Litchfield*; the third at *Whitchurch*; and the fourth at Col. *Whitley*'s between *Cheſter* and *Highlake*. The next Day being *Sunday*, the King went to the Cathedral Church at *Cheſter*, the Mayor of the City carrying the Sword before him; Dr. *Stratford* the Biſhop preach'd, and after Divine Service the King went to *Gayton*, the Houſe of Mr. *Gleg*; where he was met by Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and the Sea-Commanders. On *Wedneſday*, *June* the 11th, his Majeſty embark'd at *Highlake*, and ſet Sail about Noon with a fair Wind; his Convoy were ſix Men of War, commanded by Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, who had with him above 300 Tranſports, beſides ſix Yachts for his Majeſty and his Retinue. Early on *Saturday* Morning, the King arriv'd in the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, where he landed, and went in Duke *Schomberg*'s Coach eight Miles to *Belfaſt*; where he was met by the Duke of *Schomberg*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Major-General *Kirk*, and other General Officers: being attended from *England* by Prince *George* of *Denmark*; the Duke of *Ormond*; the Earl of *Oxford*; the Earl of *Scarborough*; the Earl of *Mancheſter*; Mr. *Boyle*, and many other Perſons of Note. *King lands in Ireland.*

Let us now take a ſhort View of Affairs in *Ireland*, before his Majeſty's Arrival in that Kingdom; and after the encamping at *Dundalk*, which was *Affairs in that Kingdom.*

A.D.1690 not the only Place that prov'd fatal to the *Engliſh*, for they died in great Numbers both Officers and Soldiers, after they got into Quarters. Among the former, Col. *Langſton* departed this Life at *Lisburn*; the Earl of *Roſcommon*, and the Lord *Hewet*, were tranſported to *Cheſter*, ſick as they were, and there died. The Mortality was ſo great, that about the beginning of the New Year, ſeveral Regiments were broke into others, and the Officers continued at Half-Pay till they were otherwiſe provided for. The difficulties Duke *Schomberg* labour'd under, hinder'd not the Diſaffected, who were probably the Occaſion of them, from caſting Reflections on that great Captain, whoſe Conduct and Courage were known to and admir'd by all *Europe*; as if he might have given King *James* Battle, and have put an end to the War in *Ireland*. The Duke hearing what was ſo unjuſtly and raſhly ſaid of him, acquainted the King with his Reaſons for not ſtirring from *Dundalk* on the approach of the *Iriſh* Army. That his own Army had never exceeded 12000 effective Men, moſt of them new-rais'd, and little better than thoſe of the late King, who had double that Number; that he had waited for Artillery, Horſes and Carriages above a Month; that the Army had all along wanted Bread, and both the Men and Horſes Shoes, and the Surgeons and Apothecaries proper Medicines for the Sick. Information had been given in Time of theſe Miſcarriages; and it was confirm'd by Col. *Lumley* and Count *Solms*, which though it ſuppreſs'd all Suggeſtions of Neglect with reſpect to Duke *Schomberg*, yet it encreas'd the Suſpicion of Treachery in thoſe, that had the Management of thoſe Affairs committed to them.

The Army Ill-provided before the King's coming.

About the beginning of *February*, the Forces in *Ireland* began to recover and to be fit for Action. And the Duke having Notice that the Enemy was drawing together towards *Dundalk*, and had laid up great ſtore of Corn, Hay, and other Proviſions, with a deſign to moleſt his Frontier Garriſons; he march'd with a good Body of Troops towards *Drummore*, to obſerve them. But their Deſign at that time lay another way, their Intention being to fall upon *Belturbet*, in order to which they advanc'd as far as *Cavan* with a ſtrong Party, of which Col. *Woolſley* having Intelligence, he march'd diligently with 700 Foot and 300 Horſe from *Belturbet*, intending to ſurprize them next Morning; but indeed was ſurpriz'd himſelf, finding there 9000 *Iriſh*, in a Poſture to receive him. It not being eaſy for him to retreat, he made a ſhort encouraging Speech to his Men, fell upon the Enemy, and defeated them with conſiderable Loſs; purſuing them as far as *Cavan*, where they had a little Fort, he ſet the Town on fire, and in his return to *Belturbet*, took the Caſtle of *Balliſhandry* with a good Booty of Cattle. In the mean time Sir *John Lanier* with 1000 Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, made an Attempt upon *Dundalk*, took *Bedloe* Caſtle and about 1500 head of black Cattle. The Enſign who commanded there, was carry'd to *Lisburn*, and being brought to the General, he ask'd him ſeveral Queſtions. Among other Things he ſaid, *You have a Commiſſion, and for that Reaſon, if not otherwiſe, you are a Gentleman; this obliges you to ſpeak Truth, which if you do not, I can know it by examining other Perſons, and then I ſhall have no good Opinion of you.* The *Iriſhman*, it ſeems, did not much matter that, for the Duke cou'd get nothing material out of him.

On *Good Friday*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* took the only Frigate the late King had, in his very ſight in the Bay of *Dublin*, maugre all the Oppoſition Sir *Cloudeſly* met with from the Shore, as well as by Sea. But what more ſenſibly touch'd King *James*, was the loſs of *Charlemont* Caſtle; the Garriſon of which Place had for ſome time been block'd up by the *French* Regiments of *La Calimote* and *Cambon*, and being ſtreighten'd for want of Proviſions, the late King ſent a ſtrong Detachment under *Mac-Mallon* to relieve it. Duke *Schomberg* being inform'd of it, order'd the Blockade to let them paſs after a ſlight Reſiſtance, but to keep in all that wou'd return out of the Caſtle. The Garriſon by the Addition of theſe new Gueſts, who brought but ſlender Relief with them, were ſoon reduc'd to greater Extremities than before, and on the 12th of *May* were forc'd to capitulate. The next Day they march'd out, to the Number of 800 Men. The Duke, who was come to review them, ſeeing ſo many Women and Children among them, ask'd the Reaſon of it, conſidering they could not but deſtroy their Proviſions; he was anſwer'd, the *Iriſh* were Hoſpitable, and they all far'd alike; but the truth of it was, the Soldiers would not be without their Women. Upon which the Duke ſaid, *There is more Love than Policy in it.* The ſame Day that *Charlemont* ſurrender'd, Col. *Woolſley*, who had been reinforc'd with a Party of *Danes*, made himſelf Maſter of the ſtrong Caſtle of *Balingargy*, near *Cavan*, which made the *Iriſh* quit and burn ſeveral Caſtles on that Side, and prepare to abandon *Dundalk*, *Ardee*, *Blaney-Caſtle*, and *Chichmach-Croſs*, probably to reinforce their Army, on News of King *William*'s being landed. The next day after which, being *Sunday*, Dr. *Royſe*, afterwards Doctor and Head of *Oriel* College *Oxon*, preach'd before his Majeſty on that Text, *Through* Faith *they have ſubdu'd Kingdoms*; upon which Occaſion his Majeſty ſaid, *My Chaplain has begun the Campaign.* It was not long after the King's Arrival in *Ireland*, that obſerving a Young Officer wear a Patch upon his Face, his Majeſty ask'd a Field-Officer who he was, and the occaſion of his having that Patch: being told his Name was *Jones*, and that he was wounded in the Face in the Battle of *Gillicranky* againſt *Dundee*, and the Patch was to cover the Scar, his Majeſty ſaid, *'Tis more honourable in a Soldier to wear a Scar than a Patch.* This *Jones* was the Brother of Mr. *Jones* near the Lands-end in *Cornwall*. He afterwards was Colonel in *Spain*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf under the Earl of *Peterborough*. Two or three Days after, the King went to *Liſburn*, where was the General's Head-Quarters, and from thence to *Hilsborough*, where having ſome cautious Meaſures propos'd by the General Officers, he ſaid, *I do not come here to let Graſs grow under my Feet, but will purſue the War with the utmoſt Vigour.* He therefore order'd the Army to march into the Field, and encamp at *Loughbritland*, where he arriv'd *June* the 22d, and taking a particular View of the Forces, he found them to conſiſt of 36000 Men in Heart and Condition. From thence they march'd to *Newry*, and from thence *June* 27th to *Dundalk*. The King was ſo well pleas'd with the Proſpect of the Country as he rode along, that he ſaid to thoſe about him, *It is worth fighting for.* From *Dundalk* the King immediately directed his March to *Ardee*, where we muſt leave him for a little while, and ſay ſomething of the *Abdicated Monarch*, who kept up the Appearance of a Court at *Dublin*, but behav'd with ſo little Regard to Decency, as well as Policy; that one cou'd impute the Willingneſs of his Party in *England*, to ſee him there again, to nothing but Madneſs and Stupidity.

A.D.1690

He was ſo much govern'd by the Count *d'Avaux*, the *French* Miniſter, that ſome of his beſt Friends *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* took it ill, but there was no Help for it. His Maſter had ſent King *James* 6000 of his beſt Veteran Troops, under the Command of the Count *de Lauzun* and the Marquſs *de la Hoguette*; which, with thoſe that were in *Ireland* before, made up a Body of 8 or 10000 Men, and theſe in conjunction with the *Iriſh*, form'd an Army almoſt

King James's Tyranny in Ireland.

A.D. 1690 almoſt equal in Number to King *William*'s. An Order was publiſh'd by *Lutterel*, Governor of *Dublin*, to forbid the Proteſtants meeting together, above five at one Time and Place, on Pain of Death; and Application being made to him, to know whether Churches were meant, *Ay*, ſays the brutal *Iriſhman*, *Churches as well as other Places*. Thus were the Proteſtants at once depriv'd of all Opportunities of Publick Worſhip, and no Redreſs could be obtain'd of this King of the *Nonjurors*, who in *England* had the Impudence to call themſelves *Church-of-England-Men*. In his *Declaration*, ſoon after his coming to *Ireland*, he ſuffer'd his Penman to tell this notorious Untruth, *That ſince his Arrival in that Kingdom, the Defence of his Proteſtant Subjects, their Religion, Rights, and Properties, had been his eſpecial Care*. The contrary of which, was known to, and felt by every Man, Woman, and Child of that Religion; to ſay no more of his bloody *Proſcription*, he caus'd their Eſtates to be ſeiz'd, to the Value of four Millions, and fill'd every Place, Civil and Military, with the moſt cruel and implacable of their Enemies.

Prepares for Flight. As ſoon as he was inform'd of King *William*'s Landing, he agreed to the neceſſity of meeting him in the Field; and therefore the next Day ſet out from *Dublin*, leaving that Ruffian *Lutterel* Governor, with a Body of *Militia* inſtead of the regular Troops, which he took with him; and foreboding ſome new Diſgrace preparing for him, he thought it his wiſeſt way to ſecure a Retreat betimes, and ſent Sir *Patrick Trant*, a Commiſſioner of his *Iriſh* Revenue, to prepare him Ships at *Waterford*, that after Flight, he might get back again to *France*. Coming up to the reſt of his Forces, which now amounted to almoſt an equal number with thoſe of King *William*, beſides 15000, which remain'd in Garriſons; he held a Council of War, wherein it was thought fit to repaſs the River *Boyne*, and to weary out the *Engliſh* by Marches and Counter-marches along that River, which they thought impoſſible for them to paſs, while they could defend the oppoſite Banks at ſuch great advantage.

King *William* being inform'd, that the Enemy had repaſs'd the *Boyne*, *June* 30, order'd his whole Army to march by Break of Day, in three Lines, towards the River, then about three Miles diſtant from them. Upon this, the advanc'd Guard of Horſe, commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, mov'd in very good Order, and by nine of the Clock got within two Miles of *Drogheda*. The King, who march'd in the Front, rode nearer to view the Enemy's Camp, which he found to be all along the River in two Lines. Upon this Proſpect, his Majeſty held a Council, at which aſſiſted the Prince of *Denmark*, Duke *Schomberg*, Duke of *Ormond*, Count *Solms*, Major-General *Scravenmore*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the Lord *Sidney*, and other great Officers. Among the reſt, *Scravenmore* ſeem'd to deſpiſe the Enemy, ſaying they were, *Un petit Armée*, for they could not reckon above forty-ſix Regiments; but the King anſwer'd wiſely, *They might have a great many Men in the Town, and that there was alſo a Hill to the* South-weſt, *beyond which, Part of their Army might lie:* "But however, *ſays his Majeſty*, "we ſhall ſoon be better acquainted with their "Numbers." The King rode on to the Paſs of the *Old-Bridge*, and ſtood on the ſide of the Bank within Muſquet-ſhot of the *Ford*, there to take a nearer View of the Enemy's Poſture; and ſome time after, rid about 200 Paces up the River, in full View of the *Iriſh* Army, with an intrepid Bravery, and a fix'd Reſolution to engage them. While his Army was marching on, he alighted from his Horſe, and ſat down upon a riſing Ground, where he refreſh'd himſelf for about an Hour, during which time, an *Iriſh* Party of forty Horſe advancing very ſlowly, made a ſtop upon a plow'd Field over againſt the King, and brought two Field-Pieces with them,

King William's *Intrepidity.*

which they drop'd by a Hedge. His Majeſty was no ſooner mounted again, but the *Iriſh* fir'd at him, and with the firſt Shot kill'd a Man and two Horſes within an hundred Paces of him; this Bullet was preſently ſucceeded by another, which having firſt graz'd on the Bank of the River, did, on its riſing, ſlant upon the King's right Shoulder, took out a Piece of his Coat, and tore the Skin and Fleſh, and afterwards broke the Head of a Gentleman's Piſtol. My Lord *Coningsby* no ſooner ſaw his Majeſty wounded, but he rid up, and clap'd his Handkerchief on the ſore Place; while the King himſelf mounted again, and kept on his Pace, only ſaying, *There was no neceſſity the Bullet ſhould have come nearer*. The Enemy ſeeing ſome Diſorder among thoſe that attended King *William*, concluded preſently he was kill'd, and immediately ſet up a Shout all over their Camp, and drew down ſeveral Squadrons of their Horſe upon a Plain towards the River, as if they meant to paſs and purſue the *Engliſh* Army. Nay, the Report of King *William*'s Death flew preſently to *Dublin*, and from thence ſpread as far as *Paris*, where the Populace were encourag'd to expreſs their impious Joy by Bonfires and Illuminations, of which the more *civiliz'd French* were aſham'd, tho' the Court ſhew'd no manner of diſlike to it.

A.D. 1690

He is wounded.

Count *Buſſy de Rabutin*, a Lieutenant-General in the *French* King's Armies, and one of the politeſt Writers of that Nation, being oblig'd to live out of the Kingdom, for ſome ſatirical Pieces on the Gallantries of that Court, wrote to the Abbot *de Choiſy* from the *Hague*, *Auguſt* 17, 1690, concerning King *William*, and the Report of his being kill'd at the Battle of the *Boyne*; *The Gazettes aſſure us, that the Prince of* Orange *is not dead, and in ſuch caſe, that Prince is at the Height of Glory, in having gain'd a Battle, in having been wounded, and having known, by the extraordinary Joy at the Report of his Death, how much his Enemies were afraid of him.* The Abbot *de Choiſy* in anſwer to it ſent him theſe four Verſes upon the Prince of *Orange*.

Count Buſſy de Rabutin's *Saying on the falſe Report of the King's Death.*

Qu'il ſoit mort, ou qu'il ſoit en vie,
Il eſt toujours digne d'Envie:
S'il eſt mort, il eſt glorieux;
S'il eſt vivant, il eſt heureuſe.

Let him be dead, let him be living,
He's worthy to be envy'd ſtill:
If dead, he's glorious;
If living, he's happy.

The Abbot de Choiſy's *Verſes upon it.*

Such were the juſt Sentiments even of King *William*'s Enemies, *Frenchmen* and *Papiſts*; while a baſe Faction in *England* expreſs'd their deteſtable Joy at the Report of his being kill'd, in Words and Looks, and their inveterate Malice in Slander and Reproach, when that Report was contradicted.

King *William* continu'd on horſeback without the leaſt Concern, till four in the Afternoon, when he din'd in the Field; and in the Evening was on horſeback again, tho' he had been up from One in the Morning. About nine at Night, he call'd a *Council of War*, and declar'd his Reſolution to paſs the River the next day, which Duke *Schomberg* at firſt oppos'd, but finding the King poſitive, he adviſ'd, that Part of the Army, Horſe and Foot, ſhould be ſent that Night towards *Slane-Bridge*, in order to paſs the *Boyne* thereabouts, and ſo get between the Enemy and the Paſs at *Dulech*. This Advice ſeem'd at firſt to be well reliſh'd; and 'twas thought, if it had been follow'd, it would have ended the War in one Campaign: but tho' K. *William* was not betray'd in his Camp, ſo much as in his Cabinet, yet Duke *Schomberg* was not hearken'd to, and it was ſaid, the *Dutch* Generals, who probably might not be free from Envy or Jealouſy, were the occaſion of it. The Duke retir'd to his Tent, where, not long after, the *Order*

Duke of Schomberg's *good Advice not follow'd.*

of

A.D.1690 *Is diſcontented.*

of *Battle* was brought him, which he receiv'd with Diſcontent and Coldneſs, ſaying, *it is the firſt that ever was ſent me.* Lieutenant-General *Douglaſs*, with ſeveral Battalions, ſupported by the right Wing of Horſe, commanded by Count *Meinard de Schomberg*, was order'd to march towards *Slane-Bridge*, and other *Fords* up the River, to flank the Enemy, or get between their Camp and *Drogheda*, while in the mean time, a Body of Foot was to force their way by the *Paſs* at *Old-Bridge*. The Cannonading continu'd on both ſides till it was dark Night, when King *William* gave Orders that every Soldier ſhould be provided with a good Stock of Ammunition, and be ready to march at Break of Day, with every Man a green Bough or Sprig in his Hat, to diſtinguiſh him from the Enemy, who wore Pieces of white Paper in their Hats. The Word that Night was *Weſtminſter*, and about twelve a-clock his Majeſty rode in Perſon by Torch-light through the whole Army, and then retir'd to his Tent, impatient of the approaching Day, *July* the firſt; which being come,

The Battle of the Boyne.

Lieutenant-General *Douglaſs* march'd about ſix in the Morning towards the Right with ſome Foot, as did Count *Schomberg* with the Horſe; which being obſerv'd by the *Enemy*, they drew out their Horſe and Foot towards the left, to oppoſe them: and before we go farther, it would be cruel not to let King *James* have what little Share he had in the Buſineſs of the Field, at the Battle of the *Boyne*. He aſſiſted in Perſon at a Council of War, where Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* adviſ'd him to ſend a Party of Dragoons to the *Ford* below the Town of *Drogheda*, which the *Engliſh* either knew not, or did not regard, and all the reſt, being eight Regiments, towards the Bridge of *Slane*; but the abdicated Monarch ſaid, he would ſend fifty Dragoons up the River, at which *Hamilton* was in amaze, conſidering the Importance of the Place to be defended. The right Wing of the *Engliſh* were all order'd to paſs at *Slane*, but on better Information from Guides, ſeveral Regiments were commanded to go over at other *Fords* between the Camp and that Place; and when our Horſe approach'd the River, a Regiment of the *Enemy*'s Dragoons fir'd upon them, and made a Show of oppoſing their Paſſage; but being ſoon forc'd to retire with Loſs, the *Engliſh* got over, and advanc'd towards the *Enemy*'s main Body, which they found drawn up in two Lines. Upon this, *Douglaſs* drew up his Detachment in the ſame figure; but having ſix Battalions only of Foot to twenty-four Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, he ſent for more Foot to join him; and in the mean time he took my Lord *Portland*'s Advice, of intermixing the Horſe and Foot for their Security. More Foot being come up, this Figure was immediately alter'd, and all the Horſe were drawn to the Right, while the Foot mov'd towards a Bog on the Left; which Motion ſo frighted the *Iriſh*, that they retreated in great haſte towards *Duleck*, but were vigorouſly purſu'd by Count *Schomberg* with the Horſe, who falling in among them, did conſiderable Execution.

The King not knowing what had paſt, ſuppos'd the right Wing might by this time be got over the River, and order'd three Attacks to be made to open the ſeveral Paſſes. The *Dutch* blue Guards of Foot, the ſame who were ſo ill treated afterwards by a prevailing Party in *England*, were the firſt that took the River at *Old-Bridge*, beating a March all the while, till they got upon the ſide of the Bank; and then the Drums ceaſing, in they went eight or ten a-breaſt, wading to the middle, and having gain'd the oppoſite Bank, they drew up amidſt the *Enemy*'s Fire in two *Files*, and then fir'd upon the *Iriſh* behind the Hedges; who were ſo diſcourag'd, that they ran away, and ſcatter'd themſelves in the next Field. But before the *Dutch* could get themſelves into better Order, they were charg'd by a Squadron of *Iriſh* Horſe, whom they beat off, and maintain'd their Ground with great Bravery. The Regiments of Sir *John Hanmer*, Count *Naſſau*, and *le Melionere*, were paſſing at another part of the River, where a Squadron of Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*'s Horſe rode briskly to the very Brink to ſtop their Paſſage; but being not able to oppoſe their Landing, they wheel'd away, and in their Retreat, fell upon the *French* Foot ſo furiouſly, that Part of them broke thro' Monſ. *le Calimote*'s and Monſ. *Cambon*'s Regiments, which wanted Pikes to keep them off. Then it was that Monſ. *le Calimote* receiv'd his mortal Wound; and as he was carried off by four Soldiers to the *Engliſh* Camp, he encourag'd thoſe that croſs'd the River by theſe Words, *A la Gloire, mes Enfans, à la Gloire*; *To Glory, my Lads, to Glory*: For by what we have ſeen yet of the Battle, the boaſted Bravery of the *Iriſh* has not kept them from flying every where before the *Engliſh*, as faſt as they came up to them. Monſ. *Calimote*'s Words had their Effect, and were a ſort of Prediction; for the *Iriſh* Horſe being oblig'd to wheel to the left, and paſs thro' a Village to recover their own Men, they were intercepted by the *Dutch* and *Inniskillin* Foot, and moſt of them cut to-pieces. By this time the *Dutch* Guards being advanc'd as far as the Hedges, into the open Field, the *Iriſh* Horſe came down upon them again with greater Numbers and redoubled Fury; but were ſo warmly receiv'd, that they were forc'd to retire, tho' a freſh Squadron of Horſe advanc'd to ſupport them, but were vigorouſly repuls'd by the *French* Proteſtants and *Inniskillin* Men.

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Monſ. Calimote's *brave and laſt Words.*

Valour of the Dutch *blue Guards.*

The *Danes*, in the mean time, came up to the left, but were ſo warmly attack'd in the Front by *Hamilton*'s Horſe, that they were forc'd to give ground, and ſome of them ran croſs the River again. Duke *Schomberg* perceiving this Diſorder, and that the *French* Proteſtants were left expos'd without a Commander, immediately paſs'd the River in order to head them; and did it with ſo much hurry, that he would not be perſuaded by Monſ. *Foubert*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp* to put on his Armour. He was no ſooner got on the other ſide, but he call'd to the *French* Proteſtants in theſe brave Words, *Allons, Meſſieurs, voila voſtre Perſecuteurs*; *Come on, Gentlemen, ſee there your Perſecutors*; pointing to the *French* Papiſts in the *Enemy*'s Camp. He had ſcarce ſaid it, when 15 or 16 of King *James*'s Guards came up with him in their Retreat towards their main Body, the *French* Refugees having ſuffer'd them to paſs, as thinking they were King *William*'s Men. They fell furiouſly on the Duke, and gave him two Wounds over the Head, which however were not mortal, and *Cambon*'s Regiment firing upon the Enemy at the inſtant, the Duke, as it was believ'd, was ſhot thro' the Neck by them thro' a fatal Miſtake, of which he preſently dy'd. Dr. *Walker*, about the ſame time, and in the ſame Battle, receiv'd his Death's Wound in his Belly, but did not die on the Spot. He was carry'd thence to *Drogheda*, and there expir'd.

Duke Schomberg *kill'd.*

And Dr. Walker.

His Majeſty ſeems to have been himſelf in the moſt difficult and doubtful part of the Engagement. He paſs'd the River with the left Wing, accompany'd by the Prince of *Denmark*, but did it not without imminent Danger, for his Horſe was bogg'd on the other ſide, and himſelf forc'd to alight, till one of his Attendants help'd him to get his Horſe out and mount again. As ſoon as his Troops were over, and put in ſome order, his Majeſty drew his Sword, tho' the Wound he receiv'd the Day before, had made his Arm ſtiff and uneaſy, and march'd at the Head of them againſt the *Enemy*, who were again coming on in good Order towards the *Engliſh* Foot, who had now got over the Paſs, and were advancing bravely towards the *Iriſh*, tho' they were double their Number. When theſe two Bodies were got almoſt within Muſquet-ſhot of one another, the Enemy diſcover'd the left Wing of the *Engliſh* Houſe moving towards them; at which they made a ſudden Halt, fac'd

The King in the moſt doubtful Part of the Fight.

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fac'd about, and retreated up the Hill to a Village call'd *Dunmore*, about half a Mile from the *Paſs*; the *Engliſh* marching in good order, came up with them in this Village, when the *Iriſh* facing about, charg'd them ſo briskly, that they made the *Engliſh* Horſe give ground, tho' they had the King at the Head of them; who was ſo aſham'd of their Shrinking, that he rid off to the *Inniskillinners*, and ask'd them, *what they would do for him?* Their chief Officers told them, it was King *William*, who was doing them the Honour to head them. Upon this they boldly came forward, and, the King leading them, receiv'd the *Enemy*'s Fire; but then his Majeſty wheeling to the left, to fetch up his own Men again, the *Inniskillinners*, thro' a Miſtake, retir'd after him above 100 Yards, which made the King move to the left, to put himſelf at the Head of ſome *Dutch* Troops that were advancing; while, in the mean time, the *Inniskillinners* growing ſenſible of their Error, went on and renew'd their Charge with good Succeſs. Thus, in this Part of the Action, his Majeſty was firſt bogg'd in paſſing the Ford; then left by the *Engliſh* Horſe, and then by the *Inniskillinners*, thro' a Miſtake, which threw him into more Perils than any one elſe had met with in the whole Courſe of the Fight. When he put himſelf at the Head of the *Dutch* Troops laſt mention'd, Duke *Schomberg*'s Regiment of Horſe, made up of *French Refugees*, behav'd with undaunted Reſolution. At the ſame time, another Party, commanded by Lieut. Gen *Ginkle*, charg'd in a Lane to the left, but was ſoon overpower'd by the *Iriſh*, and forc'd to give ground; which being obſerv'd by a Party of Sir *Albert Cunningham*'s Dragoons, and another of Colonel *Leviſon*'s; the Officers order'd their Men to alight and line a Hedge, and alſo an old Houſe that flank'd the Lane, from whence they pour'd in their Shot upon the *Enemy*, and did great Service by protecting General *Ginkle*, who continu'd in the Rear of his Men, and labour'd ſtrenuouſly to make them ſtand their ground and give the *Dutch* Horſe an opportunity to rally; by which means, after half an Hour's ſharp Diſpute, the *Iriſh* were beaten back again with conſiderable loſs on their ſide.

Heads the Inniskillin *Men.*

Hamilton the Traitor behav'd that Day with a Gallantry that was much ſuperior to his Character, and finding his Foot did not anſwer his Expectation, he put himſelf at the Head of the *Iriſh* Horſe, which were alſo routed, and himſelf taken Priſoner: when he was brought to the King, his Majeſty ask'd him, *Whether the* Iriſh *would fight any more? Yes, Sir*, reply'd *Hamilton, upon my Honour I believe they will.* When he pronounc'd the Word *Honour*, the King look'd wiſtly upon him, and then turn'd about, repeating once or twice *Your Honour*; intimating that what he aſſur'd him upon his *Honour*, was not to be depended on, ſince he had forfeited that before by ſiding with *Tyrconnel*. In the mean time, Count *Schomberg* being inform'd of his Father's Death, purſu'd the Enemy with all the Fury that a noble and juſt Reſentment could inſpire, and drove the *Iriſh* ſeveral Miles beyond the Village of *Duleck*, with great Slaughter; nor did he deſiſt from ſacrificing Enemies to his Father's Ghoſt, till the Earl of *Portland*, by the King's expreſs Command, oblig'd him to return to the Place, where the *Foot* made a Halt, and lay upon their Arms all Night.

The Traytor Hamilton *taken.*

The King's Saying to him.

Count Schomberg *revenges his Father's Death.*

As ſoon as Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* was taken, the Fight ceas'd on the ſide of the *Iriſh*, and Count *Lauzun* making up to King *James*, who ſaw the whole Action from *Dunmore-hill*, ſoon perſuaded him to retreat with *Sarsfield*'s Regiment towards *Dublin*, while *Lauzun*, *Sheldon*, and other Officers diſpos'd all things for the Retreat of their Army; which they made in the better Order, for that their Forces were not much diminiſh'd in the Battle. They had but 1500 Men kill'd, among whom were the Earl of *Carlingford*, the Lord *Dungan*, Sir *Neal O-Neal*, and the Chevalier *d'Hocquincourt*. Of the *Engliſh*, about 500 were ſlain; but the Death of Duke *Schomberg* was ſtill a much greater Loſs, and very much abated the Joy of the *Engliſh* for the glorious Victory their King and their Deliverer had obtain'd over his and their Enemies. His Majeſty receiv'd no manner of Hurt in the Battle, tho' he was in the hotteſt of it; only a Cannon-ball carry'd away a piece of his Boot. He did all the greateſt of Generals could do on this occaſion. He choſe the Field, he diſpos'd the Attacks, drew up his Army, charg'd the Enemy ſeveral times, ſupported his Forces when they began to ſhrink, and demean'd himſelf throughout with that Conduct, Courage, and Preſence of Mind, and was ſuch a Poize for inclining the Victory to his own ſide, that the *Iriſh* themſelves confeſt, *If the* Engliſh *chang'd Kings with them, they would fight the Battle over again.*

A.D. 1690

King William's *gallant and wiſe Conduct in the Battle.*

Father *Orleans*, in his Deſcription of this Fight, is ſo ſhamefully falſe and partial, that he is not to be read with Patience: he ſays, King *William* had 45000 Men, which is 9000 more than he had; and King *James* but 20000, which is 15000 leſs than he had; that King *William* had 60 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and King *James* but 12, a like Falſity in proportion; and that *Lauzun* and *Sheldon* made an orderly and honourable Retreat by the Confuſion the *Engliſh* were in upon their Victory. There's more Appearance of Truth in what he adds of the Blame laid to both King *William* and King *James*.

F. Orleans's *Hiſtory falſe.*

" Both Parties blame one another for not making " an Advantage, the one of their Victory, the other " of their Retreat.

" Thoſe who write for the Prince of *Orange*, " condemn the King for leaving *Ireland* too ſoon; " and thoſe that ſtaid behind, for having ill brought " together the Remains of a Rout, wherein they " had loſt but few Men."

What he ſays of Blame laid to King William *and King* James.

This Blame does not ſeem to be ſo well grounded as what follows; for the Duke of *Berwick* and the *French* Generals retreated to what Places they pleas'd, without farther Loſs, and by the next *Campaign* had as good an Army in the Field as King *William*'s was.

" Thoſe on King *James*'s ſide, *continues the Je-* " *ſuit*, charge the Prince with not purſuing his Vic- " tory; with coming late to *Dublin*, an open Place " without any Defence; and with giving the King's " Forces time to rally at *Limerick*, *Galway*, and " other ſtrong Towns, which they held out againſt " him, and protracted the War."

But to this may be ſaid, that beſides King *William*'s certain Information of an Attempt intended from the *French* Fleet, which probably was diſappointed by an Aſſaſſin's miſſing his Blow on his Perſon; for what elſe can *Orleans* mean, where he ſays King *James* thought of a Diverſion which would have ſet the Prince of *Orange* hard, had not *one only Circumſtance, whereon it depended, diſappointed it?* King *William* had at heart the War in *Flanders*, and wanted to be in *England* to have it nearer at hand, his Majeſty not doubting but the Buſineſs of *Ireland*, after King *James*'s Rout at the *Boyne*, might be as well done by his Generals as by himſelf in Perſon.

K. James *ſees the Fight at a diſtance.*

King *James*, after his Rout, poſted to *Dublin*, where he aſſembled the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, to whom he made a Speech, in which he complain'd, that his *Engliſh* Army were Traytors, and his *Iriſh* Army Cowards; that he would never venture himſelf among them any more, and tho' ſome were for firing the City, he could not conſent to it, and would have them neither burn nor plunder it.

K. James *abuſes his* Iriſh *Army.*

One would think ſuch Advice was not neceſſary for the Perſons he ſpoke to, the Citizens of *Dublin*, but he knew beſt what ſort of Creatures they were. He lay there one Night, and the next Morning, attended by the Duke of *Berwick*, *Tyrconnel*, Mr. *Fitz-James*, a *French* Marquiſs, and the Marquiſs of *Powis*, continu'd his Flight to *Waterford*, taking care to have the *Bridges* every where broken down

*A.D.*1690 *He flies to the Sea-Coaſt, and gets to* France.

behind him, for fear of being purſu'd. At *Waterford* he went aboard a *French* Ship, call'd the *Count de Lauzun*, which was ready to receive him. But the Sieur *Foran*, who commanded a Squadron, meeting him at Sea, deſir'd him to go on board one of his Frigates for a quicker and ſafer Paſſage, which he comply'd with, and got ſafely into *France*, where he fix'd his Reſidence once more at *St. Germains*.

As ſoon as King *James* was gone, all the conſiderable *Papiſts* fled from *Dublin*, and the Proteſtants being releas'd, poſſeſs'd themſelves of the *Militia* Arms, and with the Aſſiſtance of the Biſhops of *Meath* and *Limerick*, form'd a Committee to take care of Things, and ſent Letters to King *William*, to give him an Account of what had paſs'd, and humbly to pray his Majeſty to honour that City with his Preſence. The Duke of *Ormond*, and Monſ. *Overkirk*, that Duke's Uncle, were detach'd with nine Troops of Horſe to ſecure the City, three Days after the Battle. *Drogheda* ſurrender'd at Summons, on as good Conditions as the Garriſon could expect, leaving all their Arms and Stores behind them. On the 4th of *July*, his Majeſty, with the whole Army, encamp'd at *Finglaſs*, where he was inform'd that King *James* had got off by Shipping at *Waterford*, and that there were ſeveral *French* Ships arriv'd at *Kinſale*, to take as many of the Runaways aboard as could get to them; that *Wexford* had declar'd for him, 300 of the *Swiſs* in the *French* Service deſerted; and that the Remains of the *Iriſh* Army were gathering together about *Athlone*.

On the 6th of *July*, being *Sunday*, his Majeſty made his publick Entry into *Dublin*, and going directly to St. *Patrick*'s Church, heard an excellent Sermon preach'd by Dr. *King*, late Archbiſhop of that See. The next Day he iſſued a Proclamation to aſſure all ſuch *Iriſh*, as ſubmitted, of his Protection, and threatening condign Puniſhment to all ſuch as ſtood out in their deſperate Rebellion.

The King decamp'd from *Finglaſs*, *July* 9, and divided his Army into two Bodies. Himſelf march'd with the greater to *Grumlin*, three Miles from *Dublin*; and the other, conſiſting of four Regiments of Horſe, two of Dragoons, and ten of Foot, was ſent towards *Athlone*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Douglaſs*, who ſummon'd that Place the 17th of *July*; but Colonel *Grace*, the Governor, one of the *Wild-Iriſh*, as they call them, fir'd a Piſtol at the Drummer, and ſaid, *Theſe are the only Terms I am for*. Upon this rude Anſwer, *Douglaſs* reſolv'd to make a general Aſſault, and had made ſome Progreſs towards it; when, having Information that *Sarsfield* was advancing with 15000 Men, to relieve the Place, and his Horſe wanting Forage, he broke up the Siege.

The King having left Brigadier *Trelawney* to command in *Dublin*, march'd with his Army towards *Kilkenny*, where he was ſplendidly entertain'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, then untainted in his Principles and Character. The Count *de Lauzun* had taken his Quarters in the Duke's Caſtle, and had ſpar'd both that and all things in it, which he intended to make uſe of himſelf. On the 21ſt of *July*, the Army march'd to *Carrick*, from whence Major-General *Kirk*, with his own Regiment, and Col. *Brewer*'s, as alſo a Party of Horſe, was ſent towards *Waterford*, where were two Regiments in Garriſon, who ſurrender'd on honourable Terms. The Fort of *Duncannon*, which commanded *Waterford* River, ſurrender'd alſo. His Majeſty went to view the Town, *July* 25, and granted a particular Protection to the Lord *Dover*, who had before apply'd himſelf by Major-General *Kirk*, when the King was at *Hilsborough*, to deſire a Paſs for himſelf and Family to *Flanders*. The Lord *George Howard* did here alſo accept of his Majeſty's Mercy.

When the King was in thoſe Parts, and paſſing by the *Neſs*, he found a Soldier robbing a poor Woman; at which he was ſo enrag'd, that he beat him firſt with his Cane, and then commanded that both he and ſome others, who had been guilty of the like Crime, ſhould be hang'd the *Monday* following; the good Effect of which Severity ſhew'd the Baſeneſs and Ignorance of thoſe that cenſur'd it, for the Soldiers committed no farther Violence in that March. *A.D.*1690

The News of the Defeat of our Fleet in the Channel by the *French*, and ſome Apprehenſion of the ill Conſequences of it in *England*, were very probably the true Cauſe of the King's leaving the Camp the 27th of *July*, in order to embark for *England*; but on freſh Advices from thence, he ſoon return'd to form the Siege of *Limerick*. He came to the Army at *Golden Bridge* the 4th of *Auguſt*. From thence he march'd to *Carrigallis* within five Miles of *Limerick*, and was there join'd by Lieutenant-General *Douglaſs*. The next Morning, *Auguſt* 8, the Earl of *Portland* and Brigadier *Stewart* were detach'd with 900 Horſe and 1200 Foot towards the Town, and advanced within Cannon-ſhot with little Oppoſition. In the Evening, the King himſelf, attended by Prince *George*, Monſieur *Auverquerque*, Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*, and ſeveral other General Officers, with about 200 Horſe, went to view the Poſture of the Enemy. On the 9th, the whole Army decamp'd, and made their Approaches in excellent Order, driving the *Enemy* before them till they came to a narrow Paſs between two Boggs, within half a Mile of the Town, where the *Iriſh* Horſe made a Stand, and the Hedges were lin'd with Musketeers; but Colonel *Erle* led on his Foot with incredible Bravery, and continu'd this Hedge-Fight for two Hours, till he had driven the *Iriſh* under the very Walls of the Town, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of two advantageous Poſts, call'd *Cromwel*'s *Fort* and the *Old Chappel*: which Action promis'd better Succeſs to the Siege than it met with, and was the moſt glorious one in the Progreſs of it. The Army being well poſted, the King ſent a Trumpeter with a Meſſage to the Town. A great many of the Garriſon were for capitulating; but Monſieur *Boiſſeleau*, the *French* Governor, the Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Sarsfield*, warmly oppos'd it, ſaying, *There is by this time an actual Inſurrection in* England, *the* Dauphin *is landed there with a great Army, and the Prince of* Orange *will be quickly oblig'd to withdraw his Forces.* Upon which, *Boiſſeleau* ſent the Trumpeter back with a Letter, directed to Sir *Robert Southwell* Secretary of State, to avoid owning the Title of King, importing, *That he was ſurpriz'd at the Summons, but he thought the beſt way of gaining the Prince of* Orange*'s good Opinion, was, in a vigorous Defence of the Town, which his Maſter had committed to his Truſt.* *Col.* Erle's *Bravery.*

About eight in the Evening, the King went to his Camp a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horſeback from Five in the Morning, giving the neceſſary Orders, and expoſing himſelf amidſt the greateſt Dangers. Nor was he ſafe in his Tent, for ſeveral Deſerters having given the *Enemy* an Account of the Situation of it, they play'd ſo briskly that way, that his Majeſty was at laſt prevail'd with to remove. One of thoſe Deſerters was a Gunner, who inform'd the *Iriſh*, that the *Engliſh* Train, with ſtore of Powder, was on the Road from *Kilkenney* under a ſmall Guard.

On the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, *Manus O-Brian*, an honeſt Country Gentleman, came to the Camp, and gave notice that *Sarsfield*, with a Party of 5 or 600 Horſe and Dragoons, had in the Night paſs'd the *Shannon* nine Miles above *Limerick*, and deſign'd ſomething extraordinary; but there was little Heed given to what the Gentleman ſaid, tho' highly probable; and a certain great Officer, inſtead of inquiring more nicely into the Circumſtances of the Matter, interrogated *O-Brian* about a Booty of Cattle in the Neighbourhood, of which *Manus* afterwards

A.D.1690 wards complain'd and ſaid, *He was ſorry to ſee General Officers mind Cattle more than the King's Honour.* O-*Brian* being at length introduc'd to the King, his Majeſty order'd Sir *John Lanier* with 500 Horſe to march and meet the Train. Whatever was the occaſion of it, it was about two in the Morning before the Party ſet out, and even then advanc'd ſlowly, till ſeeing a Light in the Air, and hearing a great rumbling Noiſe, they juſtly conjectur'd the Train was blown up. For the Artillery having the Day before march'd beyond *Cullen* to the old ruinous Caſtle of *Baltenedy* about ſeven Miles from the Camp, *Sarsfield* lurk'd all that Day in the Mountains, and being inform'd how Things lay, he had Guides that directed him to the very Spot; where falling upon the Guard before they were aware, he cut ſeveral of them in pieces, with many of the Waggoners, and ſome Country People who were carrying Proviſions to the Camp. The *Engliſh* commanding Officer ſeeing how it was, made a fruitleſs Reſiſtance, moſt of the Men that endeavour'd to fetch their Horſes from grazing were ſlaughter'd, and the reſt ſhifted for themſelves as well as they could. The Convoy being totally routed, the *Iriſh* gather'd the Carriages and Waggons, with the Bread and Ammunition, and as many of the Guns as the ſhortneſs of the Time would allow, into one Heap, and having fill'd the Guns with Powder, and put their Mouths in the Ground that they might ſplit, they ſet fire to the Heap, which preſently blew up. An *Engliſh* Lieutenant of *Erle*'s, being taken and ſtrip'd, was brought to *Sarsfield*, who us'd him civilly, and told him, *If he had not ſucceeded in that Enterprize, he would have gone for* France. And indeed nothing but this Ill-Accident cou'd in human probability have hinder'd the taking of *Limerick*, and conſequently the reducing of *Ireland* that Campaign. Sir *John Lanier*'s Party came up in ſight of *Sarsfield*'s Rear after the Buſineſs was done; but wheeling to the left, to intercept them in their Retreat over the *Shannon*, the *Iriſh* paſt another way, and got ſafe into *Limerick*.

Sarsfield ſurprizes and routs the Convoy, and deſtroys the Artillery and Stores.

The News of this Adventure was very unwelcome in the Camp, and occaſion'd Murmurings which were too well-grounded. For it is very plain, due Care was not taken of ſecuring the Train, notwithſtanding the Information given by O-*Brian*; and too much depended upon it, to risk any thing, if it could have been prevented. This was not more inglorious to the *Engliſh*, than it was glorious to *Sarsfield*, who got more Honour, and did his Maſter more Service by that Enterprize, than all the other *Iriſh* or *French* Generals did him in the courſe of that War. Duke *Schomberg* the Son, had ſome hot Words with the Earl of *Portland* and Count *Solms*, as if they had been negligent in not ſending a Detachment time enough to ſecure the Train.

Siege of Limerick. In the mean time the Siege went on, and the *Trenches* being open'd on the 17th, when ſome great Guns were brought from *Waterford*; a Battery was rais'd below the Fort to the right of the Trenches, which diſmounted ſome of the *Enemies* Cannon. The ſame Day the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Major-Generals *Kirk* and *Tetteau*, and Brigadier *Stewart*, with ſeven Battallions enter'd the Trenches, advanc'd 300 Paces, and maſter'd two Redoubts.

On the 18th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, Count *Naſſau* and Brigadier *Stewart*, and the King himſelf riding in the thickeſt of the Enemy's Fire to *Cromwell*'s Fort, as his Horſe was juſt entring into the Gap, he was ſtop'd by a Gentleman who came to ſpeak with him; when at the Inſtant a Cannon-Ball fell in that very Place, and did no other Harm than beating the Duſt all about the King; who took little Notice of it, but alighting, went and laid himſelf down on the Fort. On the 20th the Beſiegers attack'd a Redoubt of the Enemy's, and took it after an obſtinate Fight, putting 40 of them to the Sword. About half an Hour after, the *Iriſh* made a Sally with 2000 Horſe and Foot, but were vigorouſly repuls'd. All the Batteries being now finiſh'd, the Trenches advanc'd within 30 Paces of the Ditch, a Breach made in the Wall near *St. John*'s Gate, and part of the Palliſadoes on the Counterſcarp beaten down; the King, on the 27th, commanded the Cover'd Way or Counterſcarp, which here was almoſt the ſame with the Ditch, and two Towers or Forts that were on each ſide of the Breach, and contiguous to the Wall, to be attack'd; and that the Men ſhould advance no farther, but make a Lodgment there. About half an Hour after three the Signal was given, and the Granadiers in the farthermoſt Angle of the Trenches, leap'd over and ran towards the Counterſcarp, firing their Pieces and throwing their Granadoes; which alarm'd the *Iriſh*, who now fir'd both great and ſmall Shot as faſt as they could. However Capt. *Carliſle* of the Earl of *Drogheda*'s Regiment, ran on with his Granadiers to the Counterſcarp, and though he was twice wounded between that and the Trenches, he went bravely on, and was there ſlain. This Gentleman had been an Actor, and had alſo written for the Stage, but was not more fam'd for any of his Poetry, than for a Ballad he made and ſet to Muſick, beginning thus, *King* James *with his rakehelly Rabble of Rogues*, &c. which was ſung by almoſt every Officer and Soldier in the Army. His Lieutenant continuing to encourage the Men, boldly mounted the Counterſcarp, and all the reſt of the Granadiers doing the like, the *Iriſh* threw down their Arms and ran as faſt as they cou'd into the Town; which the *Engliſh* perceiving, they enter'd the Place pell-mell with them, and had certainly carry'd it, had not the Regiments who were to ſecond the Granadiers upon the Counterſcarp, ſtopp'd there, as indeed they were order'd to do. And this ſhews us that in Actions of War, the wiſeſt General cannot foreſee Things ſo well, but the regular keeping to the Letter of his Orders, will often be of fatal Conſequence. The *Iriſh* were all running from the Walls quite over into the *Engliſh* Town; but ſeeing ſo few of the *Engliſh* were enter'd, they rally'd again, fac'd the Aſſailants, and ply'd them ſo warmly, that ſeveral of them were kill'd, and many mortally wounded. The Enemy fluſh'd with this Succeſs, ventur'd on the Breach again; and ſo great was the Reſoluteneſs even of their Women, that they continually pelted the *Engliſh* with Stones, broken Bottles, and all the deſtructive Inſtruments that came next to their Hands. The Men on their part could not for ſhame be leſs Valiant, inſomuch that after three Hours unequal Fighting, the *Engliſh* were forc'd to retire to their Trenches. But this was not the only Misfortune, for during the heat of this Action, a *Brandenburgh* Regiment, having with much Bravery got upon the Enemies black Battery, when the Powder happen'd to take fire, it blew up a great many of them. Beſides, tho' Col. *Cutts*, who was commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to march towards the Spur at the *South-Gate*, beat in the *Iriſh*; yet he loſt ſeveral of his Men, and was himſelf wounded, for he boldly advanc'd within half Musket-ſhot of the Gate; all his Men being expos'd to the Enemy's fire, who lay ſafe within the Spur and the Walls. The *French Refugees*, *Dutch* and *Danes*, behav'd bravely during the whole Action, which laſted from three till ſeven, was very briſk in all Places, and coſt the Beſiegers 600 Men kill'd on the Spot, and about as many mortally wounded. A.D.1690

The King in great Danger.

The King, who ſtood nigh *Cromwel*'s Fort, when the Buſineſs was over, return'd to the Camp very much concern'd at the Diſappointment, as indeed the whole Army was, where an Intermixture of Anger and Sorrow might be diſcern'd in ev'ry body's Countenance; which promiſing but ill if the

Siege

A. D. 1690 *Siege rais'd.*

Siege continu'd, it was thought fit to raiſe it the 30th of *Auguſt*. And his Majeſty having appointed the Lord *Sidney* and the Lord *Conningsby*, Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*; and entruſted the Command of the Army with Count *Solms*, who ſoon after reſign'd it to Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*; himſelf with the Prince of *Denmark*, and other Perſons of Quality, embark'd at *Duncannon* Fort on the 4th of *September*, and the next Day arriv'd in *King's-Road* near *Briſtol*. His Majeſty coming a-ſhoar, lay that Night at *King's-Weſton*, Sir *Robert Southwell's* Houſe; on *Sunday* he went to *Bath*, and lay at the Duke of *Beaufort's* at *Badmiſter*; the next Night at the Duke of *Somerſet's* at *Marlborough*; the next Night at *Windſor*, and the next Day about four in the Afternoon came to *Kenſington*; where he order'd a Commiſſion to be prepar'd for proroguing the Parliament to the 2d of *October*, and a Proclamation to give Notice, that on that Day he expected a full Attendance of the Lords and Commons.

Queen Mary's prudent and reſolute Conduct.

The Queen, who had the Adminiſtration in *England*, had more upon her hands than the King expected ſhe wou'd have had: for tho' he wanted not Information of the Deſigns of his Enemies in *England*, in concert with thoſe of *France*; yet he reaſonably hop'd that there wou'd be a ſufficient ſtrength at Sea to prevent the Execution of them. Four Days before he ſet out for *Ireland*, he publiſh'd a *Proclamation* for the apprehending ſeveral diſaffected Perſons, who by Information given upon Oath, *had conſpir'd together to raiſe* Rebellion, *and for that Purpoſe had made Proviſion of Arms, and had liſted themſelves in ſeveral Regiments, Troops and Companies, under pretence of Commiſſions from the late King* James. The Flag-Officers and other Officers of the Fleet, upon a Rumour that ſome of them had been practis'd upon by the *Jacobites*, ſent up a very Loyal Addreſs, acknowledging their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, to be undoubted Rightful King and Queen, and promiſing with their Lives to defend and aſſiſt them againſt the late King *James*, his Adherents, and all their Enemies; which was very ſeaſonable and acceptable. As ſoon as her Majeſty heard the King was landed in *Ireland*, ſhe began to exerciſe the Power veſted in her by Parliament, and iſſu'd two Proclamations; the one commanding all *Papiſts and reputed Papiſts, forthwith to depart the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter: The other for *confining them within five Miles of their reſpective Dwellings*. For the *Jacobites*, ſo King *William's* Enemies began now to be denominated, had promis'd that while Part of the *French* Fleet bore up the *Thames*, they would make an Inſurrection, and ſeize the Queen and her Chief Miniſters. Upon which ſome of their Leaders were to aſſume the Government till the Return of the late King, who was to make what haſte he could to *England*. The other Part of the *French* Fleet having join'd their Gallies, was to have landed 8000 Men at *Torbay*, with Arms for a greater Number, with a View of being join'd by the diſaffected in the *Weſt*, whoſe Numbers had been lately increas'd by the Infuſions of their Clergy, who repreſented to them that the *Proteſtant Church of England* would be deſtroy'd, unleſs they call'd in *French* and *Iriſh* Papiſts to their Aſſiſtance. This being done, the Gallies and Men of War were to ſail into the *Iriſh* Sea, to hinder the Return of King *William* and his Forces; and the diſcontented *Scots* were to have revolted at the ſame time in ſeveral Parts of that Kingdom. But all theſe Dreams had a main Dependance on *Jones* the Aſſaſſin's Negotiations before ſpoken of.

The Plots againſt King William *and Queen* Mary *in the Year* 1690.

The *French* Fleet having, as before concerted, enter'd the Channel, hover'd ſome time about the Coaſt of *England*, expecting the Effect of the Conſpiracy, which was to have broke out the 18th of *June*.

This Conſpiracy was carried on by the ſame Party that took the Name of the *Church*, immediately upon the talk of performing the Biſhops and Clergy's Promiſes in favour of Proteſtant Diſſenters. 'Tis a miſerable Thing to write Hiſtory to a Nation that are not honeſt or wiſe enough to be pleas'd with Truth, if it is not in the Livery that pleaſes them: And what I am going to ſay will be another of thoſe Parts of mine, which theſe good *Engliſhmen* and good Criticks will call Partial, as well as it is circumſtantiated and prov'd.

A. D. 1690 *Carry'd on by* High Church.

A little before King *William* went for *Ireland*, the *Nonjurors* and *Jacobites* had a general Meeting, I will not ſay at *Lambeth*, as ſome Authors do, becauſe I don't think Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, then under Suſpenſion, wou'd buſy himſelf ſo far in ſuch Counſels; but in or near *London*, where ſeveral of their Clergy aſſiſted, and drew up a Form of Prayer to ſanctify their treaſonable Purpoſes. A large Account was given in a Treatiſe, publiſh'd at that very Time, entitul'd, *A Modeſt Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Preſent Diſaſters in* England; *and who they are that brought the* French *Fleet into the* Engliſh *Channel, deſcrib'd.* I ſhall content myſelf with an Abridgment of it.

They have a Treaſonable Meeting.

State-Tracts. Vol. II. *p.* 95.

The laſt Head of this Treatiſe, is the Behaviour of the *French* Faction, uſurping the Name of the *True Church*, towards King *William* and Queen *Mary*, their Plots againſt their Perſons and Government, in which will be ſeen how much theſe Men value the Safety of our *Church*, and the Peace of the Kingdom; how Conſcience was concern'd in their refuſing to take the Oaths to a Prince whom they wou'd baſely have murder'd: What a ſhare the Love of their Country had in their Conſpiracies, which tended all to betray it to *France*, where thoſe Conſpiracies were always either contriv'd or directed, that Court being ſo baſe as to engage in the moſt bloody of them, as will be ſhewn in the Sequel of this Hiſtory. As ſoon as the Throne was declar'd *Vacant*, and fill'd with King *William*, ſome of the greateſt Sticklers for the *Revolution* fell off from thoſe Principles, and eſpous'd thoſe that had occaſion'd it. When I mention the Clergy, tho' it be in general, I deſire to be underſtood to mean only the Nonjurors and their Abettors, ſuch as *Sacheverel*, *Higgons*, *T—p*, Hereditary-Right *Bedford*, *Cook*, *Snat*, and *Collier*, the Frantick *Betty*, and the Infamous *Earbury*. Theſe Men, or moſt of them, began their Oppoſition to the Government, by raiſing a fooliſh Diſtinction of *De Facto* and *De Jure*, by mocking God in their Pulpits, and praying for King *James* and his Queen *Mary*, uſing general Terms, the *King* and *Queen*; when the Law enjoin'd them, and moſt of them had ſworn to pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by making an accurſed Schiſm in the Church, and forming a *New Liturgy*, in which among other ſuch Holy *Collects* is this: *Reſtore us again the Publick Worſhip of thy Name, the Reverend Adminiſtration of thy Sacraments, raiſe up the former Government both in Church and State, that we may be no longer without King, without Prieſt, and without God in the World.* I refer myſelf here to all thoſe that call me *Partial*, and demand of them to anſwer me ſeriouſly, whether they themſelves do not believe that Dr. *Jane*, Dr. *Aldrich*, and all thoſe Convocation-Men that fruſtrated King *William*, the Biſhops, and the more wiſe and pious Part of the Clergy's Deſigns for a *Union* among all *Engliſh* Proteſtants, would not have ſaid *Amen* to this *Collect*, notwithſtanding the Oaths they had taken.

Their Traitorous and Impious Practices.

Their Liturgy.

Their Prayer for King *James*, is of the ſame Spirit and Sanctity, and mingles theſe horrid Execrations with the Worſhip of the Church:

Their Blaſphemous Prayers.

Send forth thy Light and Truth, and let them preſerve us, protect and defend our Sovereign Lord the King. O prepare thy loving Mercy and Faithfulneſs,

A.D.1690 *fulneſs, that they may preſerve him. Strengthen his Hands and the Hands of all that are put in Authority under him, with Judgment and Juſtice to cut off all ſuch Workers of Iniquity, as turn* Religion *into* Rebellion, *and* Faith *into* Faction; the Jingle of the Tory Addreſſes to the two *Popiſh* Brothers, King *Charles* and King *James* II. *That they may never prevail againſt us, or triumph in the Ruin of thy* Church; *to this end defend the King, bind up his Soul in the bundle of Life, and let no Weapon form'd againſt him proſper. Be unto him a Helmet of Salvation, and a ſtrong Tower of Defence againſt the Face of his Enemies. Let his Reign be proſperous and his Days many; and make him glad according to the Days wherein thou haſt afflicted him, and for the Years wherein thou haſt made him ſuffer Adverſity. Give him the Necks of his Enemies, and alſo every Day more and more the Hearts of his Subjects. As for thoſe that are implacable, cloath them with Shame, but upon himſelf and his Poſterity let the Crown flouriſh*; wou'd not here too have been another *Amen* from the ſame *Chorus*? About 10000 of this New *Liturgy* were printed and diſpers'd by the *Faction*; it was us'd daily in their Fanatical *Conventicles*, and a great part of their Old Service, ſometimes all, laid aſide. By theſe and the like deteſtable Means, were unthinking Wretches ſet againſt the *Government*, which, as their Prieſts taught, was *Uſurpation*, and the *Conſtitution* a Rebellion. The hot Men amongſt them, were animated in carrying on Deſigns to deſtroy it, and a fair Opportunity was thought to have offer'd in the Year 1690. when the Conſpirators, *Clergy* and *Laity*, ſent a *Memorial* to the *French* King, to invite him to ſend a Fleet and Army to their Aſſiſtance. I ſhall only hint ſome remarkable Paſſages of it, and refer to the *State-Tracts* for the whole.

They invite the French *to invade* England.

They themſelves acknowledge the League between the *French* King and King *James*, where they tell King *Lewis*, *It is in your Royal Arms and Bounty we propoſe our Hope and Confidence, and expect to ſee our lawful King, your ancient Friend and Ally, reſtor'd to the Rightful Throne of his Anceſtors, out of which* wicked Men *have* thruſt *him. They go on with their Inſtances, by telling him how happily ſuch an Enterprize would be then tim'd*, and what he ſhou'd do to effect it. *The Prince of* Orange, ſay theſe *Churchmen*, as they call'd themſelves, *is juſt now on his Journey to* Ireland, *and being once arriv'd in that Kingdom, if your Majeſty's Fleet were able to block up* St. George's *Channel, the* Uſurper's *Army would certainly be ſtarv'd. His Regiments in* England, *ſerve more out of Neceſſity and Fear than any Love to him; and thoſe Forces ſo few, they are ſcarce able to keep the uſual Guards. The* Engliſh *Fleet is ſo divided, that they cannot this Year make any conſiderable Figure.* Killigrew *is in the Straits*; Shovel, *in* St. George's *Channel*; *the* Dutch *Squadron not ready*; *the* Engliſh *Ships ill-mann'd, the Seamen diſcontented for want of Pay*, &c. The Faction pretended this *Memorial* was not genuine. It is not worth enquiring whether the Memorial was the very ſame, Word for Word, which was deliver'd to the *French* King; but moſt certain it is, that at that Time, theſe ſtaunch Churchmen did invite the greateſt and moſt cruel Perſecutor of the true Chriſtian Religion, to invade this Proteſtant Kingdom. The Sum of this *Memorial* was, Panegyricks, on the *French* King's Victories by Sea and Land; there was ſcarce one of his Panegyriſts, but told him, *His glorious and invincible Arms*, (Where were ye then O *Blenheim!* O *Ramelies!* O *Turin!* O *Oudenard!* and other Fields, the Witneſſes of his future Routs and Diſgraces?) *were the only* Sanctuary *of the oppreſs'd* Engliſh; *that his Royal Ear had been open to the Groans and Cries of that Nation, and he had now rais'd himſelf up to give them an Anſwer to their Prayers.* Monſieur *de Meſme*, a Counſellor of State, and Nephew to the Count *d'Avaux*, ſays plainly, in an Oration pronounc'd before the *French Academy*, *Even the* Engliſh *Hugonots themſelves, tho' they know the Averſion our Royal Monarch has to their Religion, have addreſs'd their Prayers to him, as the only Sanctuary of the oppreſs'd.* And the Cardinal *de Bouillon, in a Memorial* he deliver'd to the Court of *Rome*, concerning his Maſter the *French King's* Proceedings with the Duke of *Savoy*, very frankly told the Pope, *That* Lewis *the Great was neceſſitated to demand Securities from the Duke of* Savoy, *that he might not leave a Gap open to his Enemies on that Side, at a time when he was to ſend ſo great a Part of his Forces towards* Britain; *to which he was oblig'd, not only from the Alliance between him and his* Britannick *Majeſty, but likewiſe from the re-iterated Prayers of that King's Subjects of both Religions.*

A.D.1690 *Prov'd againſt them by the* French *themſelves.*

King *William*'s Enemies had ſome other Reaſon, for inviting the *French* over at that Juncture, they are ſpecify'd by a Modern Hiſtorian.

" The *Jacobite* Clergy knew how buſy they had been to buz into the Ears of all People they had any Intereſt with, Jealouſies of the Government, and the Reaſonableneſs of calling back a Prince, that was by an *unalterable Divine Right* their King; they knew how buſy they had been in every Corner, to whiſper the great and heavy Taxes the Kingdom lay under in this Reign, and how greatly Trade was decay'd; *The very Cant of the* Murmurers, *now after above* 40 *Years vain uſe of it.* They knew the *Diſſenters* had of late been diſoblig'd by continuing the *Sacramental Teſt*, and the 500*l.* Penalty, with ſome other Things that ſeem'd very hard, conſidering their hearty Affection to King *William*'s Government. They knew that the *Moderate* Part of the Church of *England*, call'd *Whiggs*, had met with ſome Mortifications of late, in the Elections for Parliament, but more eſpecially in the Choice of the *Lieutenancy of* London; of which more preſently." And that conſequently the Zeal of thoſe Men in the Defence of a Government, by which they thought themſelves ill-us'd, muſt be much cool'd, and the Buſineſs of its Enemies made the more eaſy. S. H. E. p. 276.

Whigs *had ſome Cauſe for Diſguſt.*

Purſuant to the Invitation of theſe Traitors, the *French Fleet* being enter'd the Channel, made ſtreight for the *Iſle of Wight*, where the *Engliſh* Fleet were to rendezvous; and if it had arriv'd but ſome few Days before, there wou'd not have been 20 *Engliſh* Ships together at that Place. So near had the King and Kingdom's Enemies in *England* brought us to Ruin, that when our Fleet was become pretty ſtrong, yet if Heaven had not turn'd the Wind in a Moment, the Ships we had there, wou'd probably have been all burnt at Anchor. The *French* Fleet paſſing in ſight of *Weymouth*, the Mayor of that Town did very wiſely diſpatch two Expreſſes, one for the Queen, another for the Earl of *Torrington* the Admiral: But the Wind blowing a fair freſh Gale, the *French* Fleet of 84 Sail of ſtout Men of War, had certainly been admidſt the *Engliſh*, about half that Number, before the *Weymouth* Expreſs could poſſibly reach *Portſmouth*, if the Wind had continu'd fair a few Hours longer, as it was when they appear'd off *Portland*. The *Engliſh* Fleet's being in this imminent and almoſt inevitable Hazard, and the *French* within a few Leagues of them, the Wind in an Inſtant turn'd about, and put a ſtop to their deſign'd eaſy Victory, by obliging them to lie by.

The French *Fleet on the Coaſts of* England.

Her Majeſty having receiv'd Advice of the *French* Fleet's being in the *Channel*, ſent immediate Orders to Admiral *Torrington*, to fight them whereever he met them, that the Conſpirators might not be under Temptation to ſtir, by the ſight of the Enemy's hovering ſtill upon our Coaſt. Accordingly, on the 24th of *June*, the Admiral ſail'd from *St. Hellens*, the Wind at North-Eaſt, and ſtood

*A.D.*1690 towards the *French* Fleet, which was ſeen the Evening before off *Freſh-Water-Gate* in the *Iſle of Wight*; but the Wind taking him ſhort, he came to an Anchor near *Dungeneſs*, within five Leagues of the Enemy; who at eight next Morning were at *Compton-Bay*. In the Afternoon, ſeveral *Dutch* Men of War join'd the *Engliſh* Fleet, as did ſome other *Engliſh* Men of War, which had been cruiſing abroad. On the 30th of *June*, the Day before the Battle of the *Boyne*, the two Fleets appear'd off *Beachy*; which, by the way, obviates that Common Miſtake, that the King would not have hazarded a Battle, had he not had Advice in his Pocket of the beating of the Fleet, which he kept ſecret; the ſame falſe Story was told of him with reſpect to the Battle of *Mons*; that he had Advice in his Pocket of the *Peace* being concluded at *Nimeguen*, when he fought. The two Fleets prepar'd for Combat, notwithſtanding the Superiority of the *French* in Numbers. The *Dutch* having the Vanguard, about nine in the Morning began the Engagement, as did alſo ſome of the *Engliſh*; but being not ſeconded by the reſt of the *Engliſh* Fleet, which unexpectedly ſtood off, ſeveral of the *Dutch* Ships, after they had fought moſt gallantly, were either burnt, ſunk or diſabled, and the *Engliſh* far'd not much better; for ſuch as engag'd were very much ſhatter'd, particularly the *Anne*, Capt. *Tyrrel*, who behav'd with ſingular Bravery: and had all the *Engliſh* Captains done their Duty as well as *Tyrrel*, a good Account had been then given of the *French* Fleet. The Fight continu'd from Morning till Evening, the *Dutch* maintaining their Stations with wonderful Reſolution againſt the Enemy's whole Fleet, and had much ado to eſcape being all deſtroy'd.

Beachy Fight.

Among other Officers they loſt, in this unequal Fight, were Rear-Admiral *Jan-Dick*, Rear-Admiral *Brackel*, and Capt. *Nordel*. On the *Engliſh* ſide were kill'd Capt. *Botham*, Capt. *Pomeroy*, and two Captains of Marines. The Behaviour of ſo many other *Engliſh* Officers, and even of the Admiral himſelf, occaſion'd great Jealouſies and Murmurings. One cannot but clear the Admiral of being any way influenc'd by the Machinations of the Conſpirators, but the Conduct of thoſe Captains of the *Engliſh* Men of War, who ſtood away at the beginning of the Battle, ſmelt very much like it. 'Twas ſaid in their Excuſe, that a Calm took them, and hinder'd their keeping up with the *Dutch*, who engag'd with too much Precipitancy: the Fact of the Calm was much queſtion'd, and the Precipitancy of the *Dutch*, founded only on the Slowneſs or Negligence of the *Engliſh*. However it be, the Earl of *Torrington* to quiet the Minds of the People, was brought to a Trial, and pleading the ſuperior Strength of the *French*, and the Diſadvantage of the Wind, was acquitted by a Council of War. Indeed, when one conſiders that the Lord *Torrington*, under a Diſgrace, which he thought ſo injurious to his Character and Merit, liv'd above 20 Years after in a ſteady Attachment to *Revolution* Principles and Government; and that even in the very worſt of Times, the Miniſtry of Mr. *Robert Harley*, and his Aſſociates, after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition; he made the Noble Earl of *Lincoln* his Heir, in Conſideration of his firm Adherence to the true *Engliſh* Intereſt, in Oppoſition to that prevailing Faction; one cannot think a Man of my Lord *Torrington*'s Honour, and good Affection to King *William*, and the Cauſe which brought him hither, wou'd ſo baſely have betray'd both, in putting the only Victory, the *French* cou'd ever boaſt of over the *Engliſh* at Sea, into our Enemy's Hands. However he was remov'd, and Sir *Richard Haddock*, *Henry Killigrew* Eſq; and Sir *John Aſhby*, were appointed Joint-Admirals to command the Fleet. The News of which reaching *London*, caus'd a terrible and general Conſternation, every one expecting a Deſcent.

The Behaviour of ſome Engliſh *Captains cenſur'd.*

Earl of Torrington *wrongfully accus'd.*

Her Majeſty was not ignorant of the Danger, but did all that was poſſible to conceal her own Apprehenſions, and inſpire her Subjects with Valour and Reſolution. The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* were not wanting at this Critical Juncture, in expreſſing their Zeal and Affections for the Government. For attending her Majeſty in Council, they declar'd the Unanimous Reſolution of the City, to defend and preſerve their Majeſties and their Government, with the hazard of their Lives, and to the utmoſt of their Power; repreſenting to the Queen and Council, that the ſeveral Regiments of the City *Militia*, conſiſting of 9000 Men, were compleat in their Number, well-arm'd and appointed, and ready to proceed in their Majeſties Service. That the *Lieutenancy* alſo had reſolv'd, that ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, making 6000 Men effective, ſhould be rais'd for the Service; and the *Lord-Mayor*, *Aldermen and Common-Council*, would alſo raiſe 1000 Dragoons, and maintain them for a Month or longer, if it was requiſite, praying her Majeſty that ſhe would be pleas'd to nominate Officers to command them: all which, her Majeſty moſt graciouſly accepted, and was pleas'd *to thank them for their Readineſs, Loyalty, and Zeal on this Occaſion.* And to the laſt Part ſhe added, *I will conſider of it, and appoint Officers to command, according to your Deſire.* *A.D.*1690

The Loyalty and Zeal of the Londoners.

This dutiful and generous Conduct of the City of *London*, put an end to all Apprehenſions from the *French*, or the Conſpirators. Thoſe who had the Story of the Battle of *Newbury* in their Mind, where the *London* New-rais'd Regiments beat the Old Cavalier Soldiers out of the Field, doubted not but 15000 *London* Foot, and 1000 Dragoons, would drive their Enemies, *French* and *Jacobites*, into the Sea, where they ſo lately boaſted a Triumph.

About the ſame time to ſuppreſs the Fears of a Revolt in the *Weſt*, an Addreſs was preſented to the Queen by *Shadrach Vincent* Eſq; from 10000 *Tinners* of the County of *Cornwall*; *giving all Aſſurances of* Fidelity *and* Obedience, *and faithfully promiſing, notwithſtanding the* Artifices *and* Ill Deſigns *of diſaffected Men to withdraw* them *from their Loyalty, an* unalterable Allegiance *to their Majeſties*; *owning and acknowledging their Majeſties alone, to be their lawful and rightful King and Queen, and diſclaiming all* Allegiance *to the late King* James, *and to the* pretended *Prince of* Wales *after him.* The Deputy-Lieutenants and *Militia* Officers of *Middleſex* and *Weſtminſter*, made a Solemn *Addreſs* and *Declaration, That they perceiv'd there were many* [*miſchievous* and *dangerous Practices, Conſultations and Contrivances of* Papiſts, *and many others, diſaffected to their Majeſties, and their Government*; *and that it was moſt notorious that the* French *King, by Confederacy with the late King and his Adherents, had made a bold Invaſion of their Majeſties Dominion of the* Narrow Seas, *deſigning to deſtroy their* Royal Fleet, *and in Conſequence, to bring the* Proteſtants *of this Kingdom under his* Tyranny *and cruel Yoke of* Bondage; *and therefore they hold themſelves bound in Duty, to declare upon this Occaſion, their deep Senſe, Hatred and Abhorrence of the* vile Ingratitude *of thoſe* Papiſts *and* profeſs'd Proteſtants, *who, notwithſtanding their Majeſties pardoning and protecting them, had by Conſpiracies with the late King's Adherents, or by their Murmurings againſt their Majeſties and the preſent Government, or by their refuſal of the* Oaths of *Fidelity and Obedience to their Majeſties encourag'd, aſſiſted, or abetted the* late King, *in his Claims and Pretences of any Right and Title to the Government of theſe Realms*, &c. Thus it is apparent, that the whole Nation were ſenſible of the Truth of what I have ſuggeſted, that the *Faction* made up of *Non-ſwearing* and *Falſe-ſwearing* Prieſts, and their deluded Followers, had invited the *French* to

And the Tinners of Cornwall.

High-Church *Cauſe* and *of the intended* French *Invaſion.*

A.D.1690 to invade theſe Kingdoms, and deſtroy the Proteſtants with Sword and Fire, the ſure Effects of *French* Invaſions.

In the mean time, her Majeſty forgot nothing that the moſt active Prudence could ſuggeſt, as fit to be done without hurry, or a too viſible Concern: She publiſh'd a *Proclamation*, requiring all Seamen and Mariners *to render themſelves to their Majeſties Service*, with ſuitable Rewards for coming in, and Penalties for abſenting. She gave out *Commiſſions* to put the *Standing Forces* in a condition to oppoſe the Enemy, and order'd the *Militia* of the *Weſtern* and *Southern* Counties to be in a Readineſs to defend the Coaſts and aſſiſt the Army. And now it was, that every one ſaw the miſchievous Conſequence of employing thoſe Perſons, who in the late Reigns had been *Addreſſers*, *Abhorrers*, *Perſecutors* of *Diſſenters*, *Quo-Warranto-Men*, and the like: It will be cry'd out againſt as partial, if I call them *Tories* or *High-Church*. Let the Reader give them what Name he pleaſes, theſe are the Men I mean; and it was one of theſe, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of *Suſſex*, who was ſuſpected of having been aboard the *French* Fleet, when he ſhould have been raiſing his *Militia* to oppoſe the threaten'd Deſcent.

Proof of the Danger of truſting them.

True it is, the People in the *Weſt* ſhew'd their Readineſs to oppoſe theſe pretended Invaders, which ſoon quaſh'd all the Hopes of the Government's Enemies, and ſtruck them with Terror and Confuſion; there was nothing ſeen in *Hampſhire*, *Dorſet*, and *Devon*, but Troops of Volunteer Horſe marching to the Coaſts, to give the *French*, if they came, ſuch a *Reception*, as ſhould have made them pay dearly for their much-bragg'd-of Victory off *Beachy*. They ſaw nothing on the South, and other Downs, but the Movements of Horſe and Foot, who were on the watch for them; and they ſail'd along the Coaſts, as if they had rather come to view them than to inſult them. They ſent two or three ſmall Craft a-ſhoar, not far from *Lime*; but the Coaſts thereabouts being well lin'd, they ſheer'd off again, without doing any Miſchief. What they did, was at *Tinmouth*, a poor Village of Fiſhermen, eaſtward of *Torbay*, where they ſent ſome Boats aſhoar, and burn'd twenty or thirty thatch'd Houſes, as alſo the Church Bible, and what elſe they thought worthy of their Valour and their Fury; but upon News that the *Militia* was coming, they ran away to their Boats, made off to their Fleet, as their Fleet made off to Sea, and was no more ſeen but to their Deſtruction two Years after. A Brief being granted to the Fiſhers of *Tinmouth*, the People throughout *England* contributed ſo largely to their Loſſes, that if they had not been cheated by the *Brief-men*, 'tis thought they would have made ten times more of their Brief than their Town was worth; and, as it was, they were far from being Loſers by it. I was a Witneſs of moſt of what is here related of this Appearance of the *French* off our Coaſts, and am therefore the larger in my Relation.

To check the Inſolence of the Conſpirators, her Majeſty publiſh'd a *Proclamation* for apprehending *Edward Henry* Earl of *Litchfield*, *Thomas* Earl of *Aylesbury*, *Richard* Viſcount *Preſton*, Sir *Robert Thorold*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorp*, Colonel *Edward Sackville*, ſtaunch Men all in the new Church Senſe; *William* Lord *Montgomery*, *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*, *Henry* Lord *Bellaſis*, Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *William Richardſon*, Major *Thomas Soaper*, Captain *David Lloyd*, *William Penn*, Eſq; *Edmund Elliot*, Eſq; *Marmaduke Langdale*, Eſq; and *Edward Rutter*, Eſq; a horrid Mixture of Papiſts and high-flown Proteſtants, all, as the Proclamation ſays, in a Conſpiracy for an Invaſion from *France*.

The Queen having put Things into a very good Poſture at home, ſent Mr. *Harbord* into *Holland*, to declare to the *States* how much ſhe was concern'd at the Misfortune, which had befallen their Squadron in the late Engagement, and at their not having been ſeconded as they ought to have been, which Matter her Majeſty had directed to be examin'd into, in order to recompenſe thoſe who had done their Duty, and to puniſh ſuch as ſhould been found to have deſerted it; that ſhe had given Orders for refitting the *Dutch* Ships, that were diſabled, at her own Charge; and commanded that all poſſible Care ſhould be taken of the *Sick* and *Wounded* Seamen; and that Rewards ſhould be given to the Widows of thoſe, that were kill'd, behaving themſelves bravely in the Fight. Such were not only her Majeſty's pious Sentiments, but the Sentiments of all good Proteſtants in the Nation but the Faction; It is partial, it ſeems, to ſay Tories or Jacobites, who, however, are the Men I mean, and were ſo ſtupid, ſo ungrateful and inſolent, as to take pleaſure in the Report of the Loſſes the *Dutch* ſuffer'd at Sea in *Beachy* Fight; and one of them, a Lawyer too, whoſe Clients ſure, could not be much the better for either his Underſtanding or Honeſty, had the Impudence to ſay of them on the *Royal Exchange*, *They were well paid off for the Preſent they had ſent us ſome twenty Months ago*. Mr. *Harbord* was order'd to acquaint the *States* farther, that her Majeſty had given Orders for fitting out forthwith twelve great Ships; and ſhe hop'd the *States*, on their part, would likewiſe do their utmoſt to reinforce their Fleet in that Conjuncture. And laſtly, ſhe acquainted them with the happy Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in *Ireland*. The *States* were exceedingly pleas'd with the Meſſage, and unanimouſly reſolv'd to fit out thirteen capital Ships, and ſix Frigats, without Delay; nor was it long before the united Fleets of *England* and *Holland*, refitted and reinforc'd, were ready to appear in the Channel, and ſcour thoſe Seas, of which, the *French* were no longer Maſters than the Time it took to ſail through them in their Return to their Ports, where they thought themſelves ſafe, and therefore ſtaid in them the reſt of the Year, excepting the Cruizers which they ſent out for Plunder.

A.D.1690

State Tr. vol. II. p. 103.

At the latter end of *Auguſt*, the *Engliſh* Fleet being about to ſet ſail, and having ſome Troops aboard, the *French*, who had been ſo lately Gaſconading it on the Coaſts of *England*, were now afraid of their own, and ſo continu'd to be to the end of the War; a long Period of Pain at home, for about three Month's Pleaſure in the Channel; and that too more in Show than Subſtance. The Troops juſt mention'd, were commanded by the Earl of *Marborough*, and conſiſted of about 4000 Men, with which the Earl landed in *Cork* Harbour in *Ireland* the 21ſt of *September*. The next day 5 or 600 Seamen, and near as many Marines, were employ'd to draw the Cannon along, and to mount them before the Town, which they did with great Chearfulneſs and Bravery, having the Duke of *Grafton* at their head; tho' two Troops of Dragoons, and a Body of Foot, appear'd without the Town, who, upon the *Engliſh* firing ſome Field-Pieces, preſently retir'd. My Lord *Marborough*, immediately after his Landing, ſent Expreſſes, with Advice of it, to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Major-General *Scravenmore*, who were order'd to act with the Forces under their Command in concert with his Lordſhip. There being a Battery of eight Guns rais'd, to oppoſe his Entry into the Harbour, the Earl ſent three Boats aſhoar, mann'd with ſome ſtout Fellows, who by their quick Firing, oblig'd the *Iriſh* to quit their Guns.

Earl of Marlborough's Expedition to Cork.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Major-General *Scravenmore* having join'd the Forces from *England* with 4000 Foot, there happen'd a warm Diſpute between the Duke and the Earl, about the chief Command; the Duke of *Wirtemberg* laying Claim to it, becauſe he was a Prince; the Earl of *Marlborough*, with more Temper, inſiſted upon his Right, both as eldeſt Officer, and what ſeems to be unanſwerable

His Diſpute with the Duke of Wirtemberg.

A.D.1690 ſwerable, becauſe he led the Troops of his own Nation; whereas the Duke of *Wirtemberg* only commanded Auxiliaries, and thoſe not of his own, but another Nation, being *Danes*. The prudent Monſieur *le Melioniere* interpoſing, the Earl of *Marlborough* was contented to ſhare the Command with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, leſt his inſiſting on his full Right, ſhould have retarded his Majeſty's Service. Accordingly, the Earl commanded the firſt Day, and gave the Word *Wirtemberg*; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg* commanded the next, and gave the Word *Marlborough*.

In the beginning of the Enterprize againſt *Cork*, Major-General *Tetteau*, with 1000 Men, having drawn down ſome Cannon to *Fair-hill*, reſolv'd to attack one or both of the new Forts, and *New Shannon* Caſtle; but the *Iriſh* no ſooner obſerv'd his Men poſted in order to that Deſign, than they ſet fire to the Suburbs between him and them, and ſo deſerting both the Forts and the Caſtle, retir'd in great haſte into the Town. *Tetteau*'s Men immediately poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Shannon* Caſtle, and having planted ſome Guns upon it, play'd briskly on the Town. Major-General *Scravenmore*'s Quarters were at *Kell-Abbey*; the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s, on the *North* ſide of the Town, with the *Danes* and *Dutch* under his Command. The *Iriſh* deſerted their Works at *Cat-Fort*, without ſtriking one Blow; and the *Engliſh* having planted a Battery upon it, threw Bombs into the City, and plac'd their Guns on the Fort from *Friers-Garden*. Another Battery rais'd by *Red-Abbey*, plaid againſt the City-Wall; and having made a Breach therein, brought the Beſieg'd to deſire a Parley. But not liking the Conditions, the Cannon plaid furiouſly the next Day, and made a conſiderable Breach.

The ſame Day, the *Danes* from the *North*, and four Regiments of *Engliſh* from the *South*, under Brigadier *Churchil*, paſs'd the River up to the Armpit in the *Eaſt-Marſh*, in order to ſtorm that Breach.

The Granading under my Lord *Colcheſter*, afterwards Earl *Rivers*, led the Van, and march'd reſolutely on, tho' all the while expos'd to the Enemy's Fire. With them alſo march'd the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord *O-Brian*, Colonel *Granville*, and other gallant Lords and Gentlemen Volunteers in that Action. The Van quickly poſted themſelves under the Bank of the *Marſh*, which ſerv'd for a Counterſcarp to the City-Wall. In this Approach, the Duke of *Grafton* receiv'd a mortal Wound with a Shot, which broke two of his Ribbs, of which he died nine or ten Days after, to the great Loſs and Grief of all good *Britons*. The *Salamander*, and another Ship came up with the Tide, and lay at the end of the *Marſh*, directly before the City-Wall; from whence they plaid with their Cannon on the Breach, and threw Bombs into the City: Upon which, the *Beſieg'd* again beat a Parley, and ſent out the Earl of *Tyrone* and Colonel *Rycaut* to treat, who agreed that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 Men, ſhould be Priſoners of War; that all the Arms, as well of the Soldiers as the Inhabitants, ſhould be ſecur'd; and an exact Account taken of the Stores. The City and Forts being deliver'd up, and all the Articles executed, the Earl of *Marlborough* ſent a Detachment of Horſe and Foot, under Brigadier *Villiers*, to ſummon the Town and Fort of *Kingſale*; upon whoſe Approach, the *Iriſh* being ready to ſet the Town on fire, were happily prevented, and driven by the *Engliſh* into their old and new Forts. My Lord *Marlborough* came to *Five-Mile-Bridge* the firſt of *October*, and the next Day before *Kingſale*, where he gave Directions to make Approaches towards the new Fort; while General *Tetteau* was order'd to attack the old. That Officer having paſs'd the River in Boats, early the next Morning made a Feint of ſtorming the Fort in the weakeſt Place, where moſt of the Beſieg'd were ready to receive him. But in the mean time, another Detachment made a vigorous Aſſault in another Place, where the *Iriſh* did not expect them, and ſoon became Maſters of a Baſtion. Several Barrels of Powder happening to take fire, near forty of the *Iriſh* were blown up, and the reſt retir'd into the old Caſtle, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War, having loſt 200 Men out of 550. This done, the General ſummon'd the new Fort to ſurrender; to which, Sir *Edward Scot*, the Governor, return'd Anſwer, *It would be time enough to capitulate a Month hence*: Upon which, the Trenches were open'd, and by the 9th of *October*, were advanc'd to the Counterſcarp; and ſix Days after, the Garriſon ſurrender'd, and march'd out, to the number of 1100 Men. A.D.1690

Duke of Grafton *kill'd.*

By ſubduing *Cork* and *Kingſale*, an effectual Stop was put to all Supplies from *France*, at leaſt on the *Southern* Coaſts; and the *Iriſh* were almoſt confin'd to the Province of *Ulſter*, where it was harder to ſubſiſt than in any other Parts of *Ireland*.

Tyrconnel *leaves* Ireland.

On the firſt News of the *Engliſh* Fleet's ſailing towards that Kingdom, Count *Lauzun*, afraid of being block'd up at *Galloway*, went off from thence, and took *Tyrconnel* with him, who began to conſider what would be the end of him, if he ſhould fall into the Hands of the Proteſtants, to whom he had been ſuch a Tyrant and Villain. He return'd next Year to *Ireland*, and got into *Limerick*. *Lauzun* took alſo with him Monſ. *Boiſſeleau*, and the miſerable Remains of his *French* Troops, leaving the Command of the *Iriſh* Forces to the Duke of *Berwick*, which was afterwards given to Monſ. *St. Ruth*.

The Earl of *Marlborough* having perform'd this glorious Expedition in thirty-ſeven Days, as little Time as, conſidering the Seaſon of the Year, the Voyage itſelf requir'd, embark'd again, and arriv'd at *Kenſington* the 28th of *October*, where he was very favourably receiv'd by his Majeſty, who had juſtly a high Eſteem of his Courage and Conduct, and was heard to ſay, *I know no Man ſo fit for a* General, *who had ſeen ſo few Campaigns*.

King William's *Saying of the Earl of* Marlborough.

Aboard the Ships, which came back with him, were brought Priſoners, the Earl of *Clencarty*, the Earl of *Tyrone*, the Lord *Carne*, Colonel *Mc Ellicut*, and other Officers of Note.

Tho' the Jeſuit *Orleans* is ſo ridiculouſly vain, as to ſay of *Limerick*, the keeping it *might have been a means of the retrieving King* James's *Affairs*; yet we in *England* had no other Pain about it, than as it would coſt the Lives of Men and Money to reduce it. We had always a Contempt for that King's Party every where, unleſs when their horrid Aſſaſſination-Plots made us tremble for the Life of our Glorious Sovereign; and then too, we alike fear'd and deteſted them. The King's Victory at the the *Boyne*, the Towns taken after it, and the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Conqueſts in the *Southern* Parts of *Ireland*, had ſo far reduc'd that Kingdom, that it became his Majeſty's great Wiſdom to provide for its Civil and Military Government. Accordingly he nam'd his Privy-Council there, conſiſting of the great Officers and Miniſters of State, to whom he was pleas'd to add *James* Duke of *Ormond*, *Edward* Earl of *Meath*, *Henry* Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis* Earl of *Longford*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, *Arthur* Earl of *Granard*, *Adam* Viſcount *Lisburn*, the Biſhop of *Meath* for the Time being, *Robert Fitzgerald*, Eſq; Sir *Henry Fane*, and *William Hill*, Eſq; He at the ſame time appointed theſe Judges.

Government of Ireland *ſettled.*

Of the King's-Bench.
Sir *Richard Reynel*, Chief-Juſtice.
Mr. Juſtice *Lindon*. Sir *Richard Stephens*.
Of the Common Pleas.
Mr. Juſtice *Cox*. Mr. Juſtice *Jefferſon*.
Of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Baron *Hely*.
Mr. Baron *Echlin*. Sir *Standiſh Hartſtrong*.

Dr. *Marſh*, Biſhop of *Ferns*, was made Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*.

Dr.

*A.D.*1690 Dr. *Tenniſon*, Biſhop of *Clogger*, was made Biſhop of *Killalah*.

Biſhops made there.

Dr. *Digby*, Biſhop of *Limerick*, Biſhop of *Elfin*.
Dr. *William King*, Biſhop of *Londonderry*.
Dr. *Vigors*, Biſhop of *Ferns*.
Dr. *Wilſon*, Biſhop of *Limerick*.
Dr. *Fitzgerald*, Biſhop of *Clonfert*.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of *Killalah*.

And the Lord *Sidney* being appointed Secretary of State in *England*, Sir *Charles Porter*, Lord-Chancellor of *Ireland*, was made one of the Lords Juſtices; *Thomas Coningsby*, Eſq; afterwards Lord *Coningsby*, being the other. We have mention'd his Majeſty's happy Return to *Kenſington*, where he was welcom'd by the dutiful and hearty Addreſſes from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; the Biſhop of *London*, and his Clergy; the *Lieutenancies* of *London* and *Middleſex*; and from ſeveral Companies and Corporations; *congratulating the happy Succeſs of his Arms in* Ireland, *the wonderful Preſervation of his Royal Perſon, and his ſafe Return into this Kingdom.*

Addreſſes to the King at his Return.

On the ſecond of *October*, the Parliament met, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to ſpeak to them to this Effect.

His Speech to the Parliament.

That he had us'd his beſt Endeavours to reauce Ireland *into ſuch a Condition, that it might be no longer a Charge to* England; *and God had bleſs'd his Endeavours with ſuch Succeſs, that he doubted not he ſhould have been fully poſſeſs'd of that Kingdom by this time, had he been enabled to have gone into the Field, as ſoon as he ſhould have done, and as it was more eſpecially neceſſary in* Ireland, *where the Rains are ſo great, and begin ſo early. He then extoll'd the Bravery of the Army; and having ſaid, he had ask'd no Revenue for himſelf, but what he had readily ſubjected to be charg'd to the Uſes of the War, he would command all the Publick Accounts to be laid before the Houſe of Commons; by which they would ſee, that the real Want of what was neceſſary beyond the Funds given, and the not getting, in due time, that for which Funds were aſſign'd, had been the principal Cauſe why the Army had been in ſo much Arrear of their Pay, and the Stores, both for the Navy and the* Ordnance, *not ſupply'd as they ought to be.*

That it was too plain, by what the French *had let them ſee lately, that if the preſent War was not proſecuted with Vigour, no Nation in the World was expos'd to greater Danger: That he would lay before the Commons the State of what would be neceſſary for the Support of the Fleet and Armies. He recommended to* their Care, the Clearing *of his Revenue, ſo as to enable him to ſubſiſt, and to maintain the Charge of the* Civil Liſt; *that the whole Support of the Confederacy abroad, would abſolutely depend upon the Speed and Vigour of their Proceedings. Then, having taken notice of the Fidelity and Affection of his People, he could not conclude, without taking notice alſo, how much the Honour of the Nation had been expos'd by the ill Conduct of the Fleet. He hop'd they would agree with him in this Concluſion,* That whoever goes about to divert, or obſtruct their Application to theſe Matters, preferably to all others, can neither be his Friend, nor the Kingdom's.

The Lords firſt, and then the Commons, preſented their Majeſties Addreſſes of Thanks, full of Expreſſions of Duty and Affection, and particularly with *Regard* to the *Queen's prudent Adminiſtration* in the King's Abſence.

The Queen's Adminiſtration applauded.

The ſame Day, theſe Addreſſes were preſented, the *Commons* voted the Supply; and the next Day, *October* the 10th, granted 1791695 *l.* for the Navy and building of Ships. They granted alſo 2294560 *l.* for maintaining an Army of 69636 Men. The Funds given for raiſing this Money, falling ſhort of the Sums granted, a Motion was made for an Addreſs to the King, that an Account of the *Forfeited Eſtates* in *Ireland* ſhould be tranſmitted to the Houſe of Commons, to make thoſe Forfeitures an additional Fund for Deficiencies. This Addreſs was drawn up and reported, *October* the 22d, by Sir *Thomas Clargis*; but upon the Queſtion, it paſs'd in the Negative. Sir *Thomas* was one of thoſe that were for addreſſing King *William* to take care of the *Church*, juſt after he had, at all Hazards, taken more care of Iriſh *for*her, than all the Kings and Queens that ever reign'd *feited E*in *England*, ſince ſhe was by *Law Eſtabliſh'd*. *ſtates re*And let the Enemies to the Revolution ſay I am par-*jected.* tial, or what elſe they pleaſe of me, I will obſerve, that this Sir *Thomas Clargis* did, by that Addreſs, liſt himſelf in the number of thoſe who *went about to* divert, *or obſtruct the* Parliament's *Application to the Matters his Majeſty recommended to them*; and conſequently, as he was pleas'd to ſay himſelf, *could be neither his Friend, nor the Kingdom's.* The *Affirmatives* in this Queſtion, were the ſame Men as thoſe in that of the Church; and I wiſh the Reader would from thence, ſo fix an Idea of them in his Head, that I might have no Reaſon to defile Hiſtory with factious Denominations, ſuch as *High-Church*, *Tories* and *Jacobites*.

*A.D.*1690 *A Motion about the*

Upon the dropping of this Addreſs, a Bill was brought into the Houſe, *to* attaint *thoſe Perſons that had been in Rebellion in* England *or* Ireland, *to confiſcate their Eſtates, and apply the Produce to the Charge of the War.* It paſs'd the Commons, and was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence; but their Lordſhips notwithſtanding ſeveral Meſſages from the Lower Houſe, to quicken its Paſſage, laid it by; not only for the Reaſon Biſhop *Kennet* gives, *that the* Court *did under-hand oppoſe it*, becauſe the King deſign'd to recompenſe the *Services of ſeveral Perſons with part of the* Forfeitures; but becauſe *False Cal-culation of* the *Fund* was by no means likely to raiſe a Million, *the For-*as was propos'd by it. And therefore this was cer-*feitures.* tainly another ſtep to *divert* and *obſtruct*: but the wiſer Counſels prevail'd, and the Parliament was ſo forward in promoting the neceſſary Supplies, that, by the 25th of *November*, moſt of the Money-Bills were ready for the Royal Aſſent, which his Majeſty having given, made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Take this Occaſion with great Willingneſs to aſſure you, that I am extremely ſenſible of the Zeal and Chearfulneſs of your Proceedings in this Seſſion of Parliament, and of the Readineſs *which you*, Gentlemen *of the Houſe of* Commons, have ſhewn, *in granting ſuch large Supplies towards the preſſing Occaſions of the* Army *and* Navy.

And I do farther aſſure you, that I ſhall not be wanting on my part, to ſee them carefully apply'd to thoſe Uſes for which you intend them.

At the ſame time, I muſt obſerve to you, that the Poſture of Affairs abroad does neceſſarily require my Preſence at the Hague, *before the end of the Year; and by conſequence, I muſt deſire you to loſe no time, in the diſpatching and perfecting ſuch farther* Supplies, *as are ſtill neceſſary for the* Navy *and* Army. *And not for them alone; but it is high time alſo to put you in mind of making ſome Proviſion for the Expence of the* Civil Government, *which has no Funds for its Support, ſince the* Exciſe, *which was deſign'd for that Service; and alſo the other Branches of the Revenue, have been apply'd to other publick Uſes: and therefore I earneſtly recommend it to your ſpeedy Conſideration.*

About this time, an Incident happen'd, which made a great Noiſe: Capt. *James Campbel*, Brother to the Earl of *Argyle*, aſſiſted by *Archibald Montgomery* and Sir *John Johnſon*, forcibly ſeiz'd on Mrs. *Mary Wharton*, Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *George Wharton*, a Fortune of 50000 *l.* as the Report was. Capt. *Campbel* taking her, then about 13 Years old, from her Rela ions in *Great Queen-ſtreet*, marry'd her againſt her Will, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*; but he does not add what the Fact was, that ſhe bedded too againſt her Will one long night, and again ano-

Captain Campbel *carries off Miſs* Wharton.

A.D. 1690 ther long Night, againſt her Will; and that Capt. *Campbel* ceas'd to trouble her, as ſhe was pleas'd to call it in Court, upon hearing that a Proclamation was iſſued for apprehending him. Sir *John Johnſon*'s Crime was, aſſiſting his Friend and Countryman in carrying off the young Lady, an Act of Gallantry, which a brave young Fellow could not think to be a Hanging-Matter; but ſo it prov'd to him, for he was executed at *Tyburn*, notwithſtanding the great Application that was made to the King, and to the Relations of the forc'd Bride, to prevent his Execution: which was the more reflected upon, becauſe it appear'd at his Trial, that Miſs *Wharton* had given evident Proofs, that the Violence Capt. *Campbel* us'd towards her, was not ſo much againſt her Will, as her Lawyers made it. The Marriage between her and Capt. *Campbel* being made void by Act of Parliament, ſhe marry'd Colonel *Bierly*, who had a Regiment of Horſe in King *William*'s Service.

In the Beginning of *November*, a new *Commiſſion* of Treaſury paſs'd the Great Seal, conſtituting *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *John Lowther*, of *Lowther*, *Richard Hampden* Eſq; Sir *Stephen Fox*, and *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; Commiſſioners; Colonel *Cutts* was made Lord *Cutts*, of *Gowran* in *Ireland*. The noble Order of the Garter was ſent to his Highneſs the Duke of *Zell*. Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and one *Godfry Croſs*, an Inn-keeper of *Lydd* in the County of *Kent*, who went on board the *French* Fleet, while it lay on that Coaſt, as did other *Jacobites*, to give Intelligence, and bring back Inſtructions, was try'd at the *King's-Bench* Bar, and found guilty of *High-Treaſon*, for which he was hang'd in *Southwark*. King *James* ſo highly reſented the Death of this Traytor, his good Friend, that he excepted the Judges, the Jury, the Sheriffs, nay, Hangman that turn'd *Croſs* off the Ladder, out of his moſt beneficent Pardon. All that had any hand in the Death of this *Kentiſh* Inn-keeper, were to go the ſame way as *Croſs* did, if ever he was ſo lucky as to recover his three Kingdoms: But he was not one of the lucky ones; ſo he was forc'd to do as well as he could without them.

Croſs hang'd for Treaſon.

On *Saturday* the 20th of *December*, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and paſs'd another Money-Bill, *for a Duty upon all* Eaſt-India *Goods, and all wrought Silks* imported. His Majeſty, at the ſame time, acquainted *both Houſes*, how ſenſible he was of their *good Affections towards him, and of their ſincere Endeavours to promote the true* Intereſt *of their Country, in continuing to provide further Supplies towards defraying the Charge of the War, which he would take care to ſee diligently and ſtrictly apply'd to the Uſes for which they gave them.* He added, *he had lately acquainted them, that the Poſture of Affairs abroad, would not admit of deferring his Journey to the* Hague, *much beyond that Time; and that he put them in mind of it now, in hopes that Conſideration would prevail with them to uſe all poſſible Diſpatch of what* ſtill remain'd *to be done, for the more vigorous Proſecution of the War.* And concluded with telling the *Commons, That if ſome annual Proviſion could be made for augmenting the Navy, and building ſome new* MEN-OF-WAR, *it would be a very neceſſary Care at that Time.*

Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts.

Four Days after, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, that 570000 *l.* be given to their Majeſties for building ſeventeen *Third-Rate* Men-of-War of 60 Guns each; which Sum was rais'd by an additional Exciſe. A Bill, appointing Commiſſioners for publick Accounts, being paſs'd, the Commons choſe *Nine* of their own Members for that Commiſſion, who were Sir *Robert Rich*, Sir *Thomas Clargis*, *Paul Foley* Eſq; *Robert Auſtin* Eſq; Sir *Matthew Andrews*, Sir *Benjamin Newland*, Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*, Sir *Peter Colliton*, and *Robert Harley*, Eſq; The latter had not yet loſt all his original Brightneſs, as *Milton* ſays of the Fallen Angel. He had not yet quite apoſtatiz'd from his Presbyterian Education, and the Good Old Cauſe, ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted by Sir *Robert Harley* and Sir *Edward Harley*, his Father and Grandfather. He was yet ſo orthodox in Politicks, that this Year he gave his Vote in Parliament for turning out of the Magiſtracy and Offices, all thoſe that had been Betrayers of Corporations, by ſurrendring of their Charters. But this *Accompting Place* being not equal to his Ambition, as well as to his Craft, it was far from ſetting Bounds to his Proſpects.

A.D. 1691 *Mr.* Robert Harley *not yet fallen off from the Truth.*

1691. The King being impatient to be at the *Congreſs* in *Holland*, came to the Houſe of Lords, *January* the 5th, and having paſs'd all the *Bills*, publick and private, that were ready, *He thank'd them for the Largeneſs and Diſpatch of the Supplies; he aſſur'd them he ſhould not make any Grant of the* Forfeited Eſtates *in* England *and* Ireland, *till there was another Opportunity of ſettling that Matter in Parliament, in ſuch manner as ſhould be thought moſt expedient.* Then expreſſing his Satisfaction, with the Proofs they had given him of their good Affection, he told them, *Every Day produc'd freſh Inſtances of the Reſtleſſneſs of their Enemies, both at home and abroad, in deſigning againſt the Proſperity of this Nation, and the Government eſtabliſh'd: But he doubted not but the Union and good Correſpondence between him and his Parliament, and his earneſt and conſtant Endeavours for their Preſervation, on the one hand, join'd with the Continuance of their Zeal and Affection to ſupport him on the Throne, would, by the Bleſſing of God, at all times be too ſtrong for the utmoſt Malice and Contrivance of their common Enemies.* Then the Lord Chief-Baron *Atkyns*, by the King's Command, declar'd to *both Houſes, It was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould* adjourn *themſelves until the* 31*ſt of* March; and they ſhould have timely Notice, if there was to be a *Seſſion* then. We muſt not part with this Seſſion, without remembring that ſeveral Acts were left unfiniſh'd, as, *An Act to regulate* Trials *in Caſes of* High-Treaſon, which was much talk'd of in the Houſe of Commons, as a great Defence of their *Liberties* and *Lives*; yet it was put off from time to time.

An Act relating to the *African* Trade, in which Mr. *Robert Harley* buſied himſelf very much, being ſometimes for the *Free Trade*, and ſometimes for the *Excluſive*. *An Act to charge the Eſtate of the late Lord* Jefferies *in* Leiceſterſhire, *with the* 14760 *l.* and Intereſt, to *Edmund Prideaux* Eſq; of *Ford-Abbey*, on the Edge of *Devonſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*; which Sum that Monſter of Cruelty and Injuſtice, had taken from Mr. *Prideaux*, to prevent his being proceeded againſt for High-Treaſon, when he was in his *Weſtern* Butchery. The Daughter of this Mr. *Prideaux*, marry'd *Francis Gwin* Eſq; who was a Member of the *Penſion* Parliament, diſſolv'd in 1678, or he is wrong'd, his Name being Printed in the Liſt of thoſe *Penſioners*. We ſhall not ſtay long upon Affairs abroad, our Concern in them at this Time, being not ſo much, nor ſo grateful as it was in the next Reign, as long at leaſt as the Adminiſtration was in good Hands.

The *French* Army in *Flanders*, was commanded by the Mareſchal *Luxemburgh*, and was ſo early in the Field, that they came up with the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Troops under Prince *Waldeck*, before the *Brandenburghers* and *Hanoverians* had join'd them, and attack'd them in the Plains of *Flerus*, the ſame Day that the King paſt the *Boyne*. The *French* being almoſt double the Number of the Confederates, obtain'd a Victory by their Superiority, and the haſty Retreat of the *Dutch* Horſe; but the *Dutch* Infantry behav'd ſo gallantly, that *Luxemburgh* himſelf cou'd not help ſpeaking in Praiſe of them, ſaying, *Prince* Waldeck *ought ever to remember the* French *Horſe, and* myſelf *never to forget the* Dutch *Foot.* Prince

War in Flanders.

Battle of Flerus.

Luxemburgh's *ſaying of the* Dutch *Foot.*

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To theſe Articles let us add others, which concern'd *England* and the other Confederates, and are ſo genuine that they were Printed at *Paris* with the King's *Privilege*; and 'tis worth obſerving, that theſe Offers were made by *France*, a Year or two after *Lewis* XIV. had been ſo ſtout as to declare, *He wou'd never ſheath his Sword till he had plac'd King* James *upon the Throne again.* Yet he did now, in the Year 1690, *offer to abandon King* James's *Intereſt, and leave King* William *in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the three Kingdoms of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *and all the Countries and Iſlands in* America, *thereto belonging. And King* William *ſhall be acknowledged to be lawful King thereof, by the Crown of* France, *and the Allies of the* French *King.*

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People that never ſaw any Thing Hiſtorical but *Gazettes* and *Mercuries*, and will not beſtow their Faith upon any Thing of State-Matters which is not ſign'd by a Secretary, may be ſcrupulous in giving Credit to theſe Offers, and queſtion their being genuine. I am willing to grant them, that theſe Offers were never formally made by a *Plenipotentiary*, and that they were thrown into the World, to feel the Pulſe of the Confederates, by a Private Gentleman, employ'd by the Court of *France*. Monſieur *Jurieu*, the famous *French* Miniſter in *Holland*, charg'd Monſieur *Bayle*, Author of the great Dictionary, as the Author of them, which Monſieur *Bayle* deny'd, and the Controverſy about it between them was brought before the Magiſtrates of *Rotterdam*; but 'tis allow'd by all, that this *Project of Peace* was given by a Gentleman at *Geneva*, to the Reſident of *France* in that City, who ſent it to *Madam de Maintenon*, and ſhe return'd it to the Reſident corrected. The Reſident ſent it to *Holland* to be printed; as alſo to *Lauſanne* in *Switzerland*, and Copies of it were immediately handed up and down in thoſe Countries. All which, and the *Royal Licence* for Printing theſe Offers at *Paris*, are ſufficient Proofs that they were approv'd by the Court of *France*, and that the King himſelf was then in thoſe Sentiments.

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By theſe Offers we ſee the Duke of *Savoy* was come into the Confederacy, and had loſt *Suza*, immediately after the loſs of the Battle of *Saluzzes* in the Year 1690; and finding there was little Dependance to be made upon the Emperor or King of *Spain*, he reſolv'd to apply himſelf to the King of *England*, and the *States-General*, which he did by the Count *de la Tour*, Preſident of his Finances in *Savoy*, Intendant of his Houſhold, *&c.* who coming to *England*, made the following Speech to his Majeſty at his firſt *Publick Audience*.

The Savoy Ambaſſador's Speech to King William.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs my Maſter, does by me, congratulate your Sacred Majeſty's glorious Acceſſion to the Crown. *It is due to your* Birth, *and deſerv'd by your* Virtue, *and is maintain'd by your* Valour; *Providence had deſign'd it for your* Sacred Head,

A.D. 1690 ther long Night, againſt her Will; and that Capt. *Campbel* ceas'd to trouble her, as ſhe was pleas'd to call it in Court, upon hearing that a Proclamation was iſſued for apprehending him. Sir *John Johnſon*'s Crime was, aſſiſting his Friend and Countryman in carrying off the young Lady, an Act of Gallantry, which a brave young Fellow could not think to be a Hanging-Matter; but ſo it prov'd to him, for he was executed at *Tyburn*, notwithſtanding the great Application that was made to the King, and to the Relations of the forc'd Bride, to prevent his Execution: which was the more reflected upon, becauſe it appear'd at his Trial, that Miſs *Wharton* had given evident Proofs, that the Violence Capt. *Campbel* us'd towards her, was not ſo much againſt her Will, as her Lawyers made it. The Marriage between her and Capt. *Campbel* being made void by Act of Parliament, ſhe marry'd Colonel *Bierly*, who had a Regiment of Horſe in King *William*'s Service.

In the Beginning of *November*, a new *Commiſſion* of Treaſury paſs'd the Great Seal, conſtituting *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *John Lowther*, of *Lowther*, *Richard Hampden* Eſq; Sir *Stephen Fox*, and *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; Commiſſioners; Colonel *Cutts* was made Lord *Cutts*, of *Gowran* in *Ireland*. The noble Order of the Garter was ſent to his Highneſs the Duke of *Zell*. Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and one *Godfry Croſs*, an Inn-keeper of *Lydd* in the County of *Kent*, who went on board the *French* Fleet, while it lay on that Coaſt, as did other *Jacobites*, to give Intelligence, and bring back Inſtructions, was try'd at the *King's-Bench* Bar, and found guilty of *High-Treaſon*, for which he was hang'd in *Southwark*. King *James* ſo highly reſented the Death of this Traytor, his good Friend, that he excepted the Judges, the Jury, the Sheriffs, nay, Hangman that turn'd *Croſs* off the Ladder, out of his moſt beneficent Pardon. All that had any hand in the Death of this *Kentiſh* Inn-keeper, were to go the ſame way as *Croſs* did, if ever he was ſo lucky as to recover his three Kingdoms: But he was not one of the lucky ones; ſo he was forc'd to do as well as he could without them.

Croſs hang'd for Treaſon.

On *Saturday* the 20th of *December*, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and paſs'd another Money-Bill, *for a Duty upon all* Eaſt-India *Goods, and all wrought Silks* imported. His Majeſty, at the ſame time, acquainted *both Houſes*, how ſenſible he was of their *good Affections towards him, and of their ſincere Endeavours to promote the true* Intereſt *of their Country, in continuing to provide further Supplies towards defraying the Charge of the War, which he would take care to ſee diligently and ſtrictly apply'd to the Uſes for which they gave them.* He added, *he had lately acquainted them, that the Poſture of Affairs abroad, would not admit of deferring his Journey to the* Hague, *much beyond that Time; and that he put them in mind of it now, in hopes that Conſideration would prevail with them to uſe all poſſible Diſpatch of what* ſtill remain'd *to be done, for the more vigorous Proſecution of the War.* And concluded with telling the *Commons, That if ſome annual Proviſion could be made for augmenting the Navy, and building ſome new* MEN-OF-WAR, *it would be a very neceſſary Care at that Time.*

Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts.

Four Days after, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, that 570000 *l.* be given to their Majeſties for building ſeventeen *Third-Rate* Men-of-War of 60 Guns each; which Sum was rais'd by an additional Exciſe. A Bill, appointing Commiſſioners for publick Accounts, being paſs'd, the Commons choſe *Nine* of their own Members for that Commiſſion, who were Sir *Robert Rich*, Sir *Thomas Clargis*, *Paul Foley* Eſq; *Robert Auſtin* Eſq; Sir *Matthew Andrews*, Sir *Benjamin Newland*, Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*, Sir *Peter Colliton*, and *Robert Harley*, Eſq; The latter had not yet loſt all his original Brightneſs, as *Milton* ſays of the Fallen Angel. He had not yet quite apoſtatiz'd from his Presbyterian Education, and the Good Old Cauſe, ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted by Sir *Robert Harley* and Sir *Edward Harley*, his Father and Grandfather. He was yet ſo orthodox in Politicks, that this Year he gave his Vote in Parliament for turning out of the Magiſtracy and Offices, all thoſe that had been Betrayers of Corporations, by ſurrendring of their Charters. But this *Accompting Place* being not equal to his Ambition, as well as to his Craft, it was far from ſetting Bounds to his Proſpects.

A.D. 1691 *Mr.* Robert Harley *not yet fallen off from the Truth.*

1691. The King being impatient to be at the *Congreſs* in *Holland*, came to the Houſe of Lords, *January* the 5th, and having paſs'd all the *Bills*, publick and private, that were ready, *He thank'd them for the Largeneſs and Diſpatch of the Supplies; he aſſur'd them he ſhould not make any Grant of the* Forfeited Eſtates *in* England *and* Ireland, *till there was another Opportunity of ſettling that Matter in Parliament, in ſuch manner as ſhould be thought moſt expedient.* Then expreſſing his Satisfaction, with the Proofs they had given him of their good Affection, he told them, *Every Day produc'd freſh Inſtances of the Reſtleſſneſs of their Enemies, both at home and abroad, in deſigning againſt the Proſperity of this Nation, and the Government eſtabliſh'd: But he doubted not but the Union and good Correſpondence between him and his Parliament, and his earneſt and conſtant Endeavours for their Preſervation, on the one hand, join'd with the Continuance of their Zeal and Affection to ſupport him on the Throne, would, by the Bleſſing of God, at all times be too ſtrong for the utmoſt Malice and Contrivance of their common Enemies.* Then the Lord Chief-Baron *Atkyns*, by the King's Command, declar'd to *both Houſes, It was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould* adjourn *themſelves until the* 31*ſt of* March; and they ſhould have timely Notice, if there was to be a *Seſſion* then. We muſt not part with this Seſſion, without remembring that ſeveral Acts were left unfiniſh'd, as, *An Act to regulate* Trials *in Caſes of* High-Treaſon, which was much talk'd of in the Houſe of Commons, as a great Defence of their *Liberties* and *Lives*; yet it was put off from time to time.

An Act relating to the *African* Trade, in which Mr. *Robert Harley* buſied himſelf very much, being ſometimes for the *Free Trade*, and ſometimes for the *Excluſive*. *An Act to charge the Eſtate of the late Lord* Jefferies *in* Leiceſterſhire, *with the* 14760 *l.* and Intereſt, to *Edmund Prideaux* Eſq; of *Ford-Abbey*, on the Edge of *Devonſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*; which Sum that Monſter of Cruelty and Injuſtice, had taken from Mr. *Prideaux*, to prevent his being proceeded againſt for High-Treaſon, when he was in his *Weſtern* Butchery. The Daughter of this Mr. *Prideaux*, marry'd *Francis Gwin* Eſq; who was a Member of the *Penſion* Parliament, diſſolv'd in 1678, or he is wrong'd, his Name being Printed in the Liſt of thoſe *Penſioners*. We ſhall not ſtay long upon Affairs abroad, our Concern in them at this Time, being not ſo much, nor ſo grateful as it was in the next Reign, as long at leaſt as the Adminiſtration was in good Hands.

The *French* Army in *Flanders*, was commanded by the Mareſchal *Luxemburgh*, and was ſo early in the Field, that they came up with the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Troops under Prince *Waldeck*, before the *Brandenburghers* and *Hanoverians* had join'd them, and attack'd them in the Plains of *Flerus*, the ſame Day that the King paſt the *Boyne*. The *French* being almoſt double the Number of the Confederates, obtain'd a Victory by their Superiority, and the haſty Retreat of the *Dutch* Horſe; but the *Dutch* Infantry behav'd ſo gallantly, that *Luxemburgh* himſelf cou'd not help ſpeaking in Praiſe of them, ſaying, *Prince* Waldeck *ought ever to remember the* French *Horſe, and* myſelf *never to forget the* Dutch *Foot.* Prince

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HIS Royal Highneſs my Maſter, does by me, congratulate your Sacred Majeſty's glorious Acceſſion to the Crown. *It is due to your* Birth, *and deſerv'd by your* Virtue, *and is maintain'd by your* Valour; *Providence had deſign'd it for your* Sacred Head,

A.D. 1691 Head, *for the Accompliſhment of its* Eternal Decrees, *which after long Patience, do always tend to raiſe up Choſen Souls, to repreſs* Violence *and promote* Juſtice. *The wonderful* Beginnings *of your Reign, are moſt certain Preſages of the* Bleſſings, *which Heaven prepares for the Righteouſneſs of your* Intentions; *which have no other Scope than to reſtore this flouriſhing Kingdom to its firſt* Greatneſs, *and break the Chains which* Europe *groans under. This Magnaminous Deſign, worthy the* Hero *of our Age, fill'd his* Royal Highneſs *with unexpected Joy: But he was conſtrain'd to conceal it in the ſecret of his Heart, and if at laſt he has been free to own it, he is oblig'd to the very Name of your Majeſty, that alone has made him conceive ſome hopes of* Liberty, *after ſo many Years of* Servitude.

My Words *and the* Treaty, *which I have ſign'd at the* Hague *with your Majeſty's Miniſters, do but faintly* expreſs the Paſſion which my Maſter *has to unite himſelf by the moſt indiſſolvable Ties to your Service. The Honour,* SIR, *which he has to be related to you, has ty'd the firſt Knot of this* Union; *the Infinite Reſpect which he has for your* Sacred Perſon, *has as it were knit them faſter; and the generous* Protection *which you are pleas'd to grant him, will without doubt make them indiſſoluble. Theſe are the ſincere Sentiments of his* Royal Highneſs, *to which I dare not add any Thing of mine. For how ardent ſoever my* Zeal *may be, and how profound the Veneration which I bear to your glorious* Atchievements, *I think I cannot better expreſs either, than by a Silence full of* Admiration.

This Miniſter, the Count *de la Tour*, was one of thoſe that attended at the *Hague*, to aſſiſt at the Congreſs there, in the Name of their Maſters.

The King embark'd at *Graveſend* the 16th of *January*, and ſail'd for *Holland*, under Convoy of Rear-Admiral *Rook*, with 12 Men of War; when with ſome Trouble they came on the Coaſt of *Holland*, the Froſt had been ſo ſevere, and the Ice near the Shoar ſo great, that it appear'd to be extremely dangerous to attempt landing: But the King, with whom the Sea did not agree, and whoſe Buſineſs requir'd haſte, went into a Shallop and order'd the Seamen to put off. The Seamen themſelves were afraid, and all the Perſons of Quality about the King, would have diſſuaded him from it, by repreſenting the prodigious Peril to which his Royal Perſon would be expos'd. But the King being reſolv'd, they put away from the *Fleet*, and quickly loſt ſight of them; Night came on and his Majeſty remain'd 18 Hours together expos'd to the Injuries of the Air and Cold, to the Mercy of the Sea, and the Chace of the Privateers, having nothing but his Cloak to cover him; and the Sea ran ſo high, that he and all the Company were daſh'd and waſh'd with Waves. At laſt by break of Day the Shallop came near the *Iſle of Goree*, where the King went aſhoar, and got a little Refreſhment in a Fiſherman's Cottage. In how many hundred Panegyricks is *Julius Cæſar* flatter'd with his venturing out to Sea againſt the Opinion of the Pilot, when the Weather was rude, and his Enemies Fleet Maſters there? To all *Cæſar*'s Dangers and Fatigues, in which King *William* equals him, muſt be added, That of the moſt bitter Froſt and intolerable Cold, and a Conſtitution abhorrent of the Sea, for which, and Storms of all kinds, was *Cæſar*'s form'd by Nature.

The King in danger on the Coaſt of Holland.

Greater than Cæſar.

His Majeſty having ſtaid a few Moments in the Fiſherman's Cottage, went into his Boat again, and happily landed at *Orange-Polder*, from whence he went to *Hounſlerdyke*; where he was met by the Deputies of the States, accompany'd by Count *Berka*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Emperor; Count *Colonna* the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador; the Prince of *Naſſau*, Stadtholder of *Frieſland*; the Prince of *Naſſau-Sarburg*, and Count *Hara*; who conducted him to the *Hague* by ſix that Evening. This being the firſt time he came to *Holland* ſince his Acceſſion to the Crown; the States and their Subjects receiv'd him with all the Tokens of Reſpect, Duty and Love. They erected a great many rich Triumphal Arches for him; and at the deſire of the People, he was pleas'd on the 14th of *February* to make a Publick Entry into the *Hague*; where nothing was heard but one continual Shout and Cry, *Long live the King!* The Town was at Night illuminated from one End to the other, in a Manner never before ſeen. A.D. 1691

His Entry into the Hague.

But what excels all Painting of Imagination and Words, was the glorious Concourſe of Princes and Illuſtrious Lords, who came thither to have Conference with his Majeſty. An Appearance which the *French* King cou'd never boaſt of at *Verſailles*, where in Pictures, Poems and Speeches, he had led ſo many Captive Kings in Triumph.

The Congreſs there.

There aſſiſted at this Congreſs.

The Elector of *Brandenburgh*.
The Elector of *Bavaria*.
The Duke of *Lunenburgh*.
The Duke of *Zell*.
The Duke of *Wolfembuttel*.
The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*.
The Duke of *Courland*.
The Duke Adminiſtrator of *Wirtemberg*.
The Duke of *Saxe-Eyſenach*.
The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*.
The Duke of *Zulsbach*.
The Prince of *Anhalt-Zeerhorſt*.
The Landgrave of *Homburgh*.
The Duke of *Holſtein*.
The Prince of *Birkenfelt*.
The Prince *Waldeck*.
The Prince of *Wirtemberg-Nieuſtadt*.
Two Princes of *Ansbach*.
Two Princes of *Wirtemberg*.
Prince *Chriſtian-Lewis* of *Brandenburgh*.
The Prince of *Naſſau-Frieſland*.
The Prince of *Naſſau-Dillemburgh*.
The Prince of *Naſſau-Sarburgh*.
The Prince of *Naſſau-Idſtein*.
Three Princes of *Holſtein-Bec*.
Prince *Philip* of *Palatine*.
Prince *Ferdinand* of *Courland*.
The Prince of *Commerci*.

To theſe let us add,

The Princeſs of *Naſſau-Frieſland*.
The Princeſs of *Radzeville*.
The Princeſs of *Saxe-Eyſenach*.
The Counteſs of *Soiſſons*.

The Foreign Miniſters and other Illuſtrious Perſons.

Count *Horn*.
Count *Erbach*.
Count *Tirimont*.
Count *de Brouay*.
Count *de Gryal*.
Count *d'Arco*.
Count *de Carelſon*.
Count *de Rivera*.
Count *de Sanfra*.
Count *de Lippe*.
Count *d'Eſpenſe*.
Count *de Fugger*.
Count *de Denhoff*.
Count *Palfi*.
The Baron of *Pallant*.
The Baron of *Spaem*.
The *Rhinegrave* and his Brother.
General *Chauvert*.
General *Elwycht*.
General *Barfus*.
General *d'Antel*.

The Marquiſs *de Caſtanaga*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.
The Marquiſs *de Caſhlemonlayo*.
Count *Wendigratz*, } Ambaſſadors from the Emperor.
Count *Berka*, }
The Chevalier *de Campecht*, }
Don *Emanuel de Colonna*, Ambaſſador from *Spain*.
The Count *de Rebeuklan*, } from the King of *Denmark*.
Monſieur *Centhe*, }
Count *Oxenſtiern*, from the King of *Sweden*.

Monſieur

A.D.1691

Monſieur *Moreau*, from the King of *Poland*.
The Baron of *Boomgarden*, } from the Elector of
Monſieur *Prielmeyere*, } *Bavaria*.
Baron *Smettau*, } from the Elector of
Mr. *Van-Dieſt*, } *Brandenburgh*.
Mr. *Haxhauſem*, from the Elector of *Saxony*.
The Baron *de Leyon*, } from the Elector of
Monſieur *Champagne*, } *Treves*.
Mr. *Talberg*, } from the Elector of
Mr. *Mayers*, } *Mentz*.
General *Beruſaw*, } from the Elector of
Mr. *Soelmaker*, } *Cologne*.
Monſieur *Hertermans*, from the Elector *Palatine*.
Count *Pielat*, } from the Duke of
Count *de la Tour*, } *Savoy*.
Mr. *Zieger*, from the Duke of *Zell*.
Monſieur *de Nort*, from the Biſhop of *Munſter*.
Baron *Gortz*, } from the Landgrave
Mr. *Keppelaar*, } of *Heſſe*.
Baron *Groſek*, from the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*.
Monſieur *Klekk*, from the Duke of *Hanover*.
Mr. *Tourken*, from the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*.
Chancellor *Mean*, from the Prince of *Liege*.

Nor muſt we omit his Majeſty's own Subjects of like Eminence, as

The Duke of *Norfolk*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Earl of *Devonſhire*.
Earl of *Dorſet*.
Earl of *Eſſex*.
Earl of *Nottingham*.
Earl of *Scarborough*.
Earl of *Selkirk*.
Earl of *Portland*.
Earl of *Monmouth*.
Duke *Schomberg*.
Count *Meinhard Schomberg*.
Biſhop of *London*.
Lord *Durſley*.
Lord *Drumlanrig*.
Mr. Comptroller *Wharton*.
Mr. Baron *Bradbury*.

King William's *Speech to them.*

His Majeſty at this Famous Congreſs repreſented to them, "That the imminent Dangers in "which they found themſelves, ſufficiently diſcovered the Errors that had been committed, ſo "that he had no need to uſe many Arguments, "to ſhew them the Neceſſity of taking juſter "and better Meaſures; that in the Circumſtances "they were in, it was not time to deliberate, but "to act. That the Enemy was Maſter of all the "Chief Fortreſſes, which were the Barrier of the "Common Liberty; and that he would quickly "poſſeſs himſelf of all the reſt, if a Spirit of Diviſion, Slowneſs and particular Intereſt continu'd "amongſt them. That every one ought to remain "perſuaded, that their reſpective particular Intereſts were compriz'd in the general one. That "the Enemy's Forces were very ſtrong, and would "carry things like a Torrent before them; "that it was in vain to oppoſe fruitleſs Clamours "and Complaints, or unprofitable Proteſtations a-"gainſt Injuſtice; that it was neither the Reſolution of a barren Diet, nor the Hopes of ſome "Men of Fortune, ariſing from frivolous Foun-"dations; but Soldiers, ſtrong Armies, and a "prompt and ſincere Union between all the Forces "of the Allies, that muſt do the Work: And "that theſe muſt be brought to oppoſe the Enemy "without delay, if they would put a ſtop to his "Conqueſts, and ſnatch out of his Hands the Li-"berty of *Europe*, which he held already under a "heavy Yoke. Then drawing to a Cloſure, he "proteſted as to himſelf, he would neither ſpare "his Credit, Forces nor Perſon, to concur with "them in ſo juſt and neceſſary a Deſign, and that "he wou'd come in the Spring at the Head of his "Troops, faithfully to make good his *Royal Word*, "which he had ſolemnly engag'd to them."

The Princes and all who aſſiſted at the Congreſs, were very much affected by this Speech; but ſtill their particular Intereſts were ſo much in moſt of their Heads and Hearts, that their Counſels wanted to be quicken'd; and a Gentleman who was preſent, a Companion of Mr. *Wharton's*, aſſur'd me, that the moſt vigorous Reſolution was taken after an Entertainment his Majeſty made for all of them, where Mirth and Pleaſantry mix'd with the Converſation as well as Politicks; and where it happen'd that Mr. Baron *Bradbury*'s Health was drunk by an *Engliſhman*, miſtaking it for the Elector of *Brandenburgh*'s, at which there was a Laugh; and the Elector obſerving it, inquir'd why it was ſo when his Health was drunk, and being inform'd that a Gentleman had miſtaken Baron *Bradbury*'s Name for his Electoral Highneſs's; the Elector laugh'd in his turn, call'd for a Glaſs of Wine, and drank to Mr. Baron's Health, which went round among all the Princes and Miniſters. A.D.1691

The Reſolution I ſpoke of, was to employ 220000 Men againſt *France*, of which King *William* was to furniſh 20000; but he found afterwards that Number wou'd not do, and the Princes of *Germany* were both backward and deficient in furniſhing the *Quota*'s then ſtipulated.

Articles ſaid to be agreed on by them.

The following Reſolutions were generally ſaid, to have been agreed upon at that time, but ſome of the Articles are juſtly ſuſpected. They oblig'd themſelves to make no Peace with *Lewis* XIV.

1. "Till he has made Reparation to the Pope "for what he has acted againſt him, and made "void all thoſe *Infamous* Proceedings againſt *Inno-"cent* XI.

2. "Till he has reſtor'd to each Party concern'd, "what he has taken ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, "and till he has demoliſh'd *Briſac*, and deliver'd "up the County of *Cray* to the Canton of *Berne*.

3. "Till he has reſtor'd to the Proteſtants all "their Poſſeſſions and Goods, and till there be an "entire Liberty of Conſcience throughout the "whole Extent of the *French* Dominions.

4. "Till the Eſtates of the Kingdom be re-eſta-"bliſh'd in their ancient Liberties, ſo that the Clergy, "the Nobility, and the third Eſtate, may enjoy "their ancient and lawful Privileges. And till the "Kings for the future ſhall be oblig'd to call to-"gether the ſaid Eſtates when they ſhall deſire "any Supply; without the conſent of whom they "ſhall not raiſe any Money, after any Manner, for "any Pretence whatſoever.

5. "Till the Tax upon *Salt*, that upon the Third "Eſtate, and an Infinite Number of other un-"reaſonable Taxes and Impoſitions be aboliſh'd for "ever.

6. "Till he has reſtor'd to the Parliament, their "ancient and rightful Authority, that ſo they might "be enabled to diſtribute to every one Juſtice free-"ly and without Reſtraint, according to their "Conſcience.

7. "Till all the Towns of the Kingdom be re-"eſtabliſh'd in their ancient Privileges, and till their "Revenues be reſtor'd, which had been taken from "them with ſuch Violence and Injuſtice."

One would think by theſe Articles, that the *Allies* were making War for the *French*, and not for themſelves, but this Policy anſwer'd not their End. The People of *France* had been ſo long us'd to Slavery, that like other Habits it was become natural to them, and the Glory of their Monarch ſtun'd and dazzl'd them ſo much, that they cou'd neither ſee nor feel the Miſery they liv'd in.

While the Confederates were buſy in *Counſel*, the *French* King was ſo in *Action*, and having got two Armies in the Field, with one of them he took *Nice* from the Duke of *Savoy*; with the other he beſieg'd *Mons*, and it was a ſure Sign that it wou'd be a Conqueſt, by his coming before it in Perſon, accompanied by the *Dauphin*, the Duke of *Orleans*, and the Duke of *Chartres* his Son, as alſo with ſeveral Lords and Ladies of the Court. It was always obſerv'd, that whenever this Invincible Hero went to the War in Perſon, the Buſineſs was done before-hand, by good Intelligence with thoſe he was to make War with. Accordingly when the

*A.D.*1691 Prince of *Bergue*, Governor of *Mons*, ſhew'd a Diſpoſition to defend the Town, till the Confederate Army, with which King *William* was advancing to relieve it, got up. The *Burghers*, ſet on by the Prieſts, forc'd him to capitulate, by ſending a Drum of their own to deſire a Parley, and threatning to open the Gates to the Enemy. Upon which the Prince accepted of the Honourable Terms the *French* King offer'd him; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty return'd with his Royal and Gallant Retinue to *Verſailles*, to ſurfeit his Ears with the moſt fulſome Flattery, that even the moſt abject Minds pen'd to fortunate Power.

The Burghers of Mons *deliver it up to the* French *King.*

King *William* having in vain attempted the Relief of *Mons*, and there being as yet no farther Operation in the Field, return'd to *England* and arriv'd at *Whitehall* the 13th of *April*. In the mean time the *Jacobites* and the *French* King were deluding one another; the *Jacobites* deluded him with falſe Repreſentations of their Numbers and Strength. The *French* King deluded them with Promiſes of Aſſiſtance which they never had; however it encourag'd them to keep Plots on foot ſtill, in which the Nonjuring Clergy and their Flocks, were the Tools and Bubbles of the *Tories*; who never miſt any Opportunity of ſhewing their Averſion to the King's Perſon and Government, when they cou'd do it to purpoſe, tho' they had ſworn Fidelity and Allegiance to him, and had many of them crept into his Service. While he was in *Holland*, the Conſpirators, who had their Nocturnal and Treaſonable Meetings in *Covent-Garden*, and were call'd the *Royal-Club*, agreed to ſend three of the Plotters, the Lord *Preſton*, Major *Aſhton*, and Col. *Elliot* to *France*, to haſten the Invaſion from thence. Theſe three hir'd a Veſſel of Mrs. *Jane Prat* of *Barking* in *Eſſex*, at the latter end of laſt Year, and went on board her near *Battle-Bridge*; but the whole Plot being diſcover'd, the Government order'd Capt. *Billop* to attend their Motion, who accordingly ſuffer'd them to ſail by *Graveſend*, and then boarded and took them. In Mr. *Aſhton*'s Boſom was found a Packet of Papers and Letters, by which it abundantly appear'd they were going to *France*, to procure Aſſiſtance for the Deſtruction of the Government; and this being prov'd upon *Preſton* and *Aſhton* at their Trials, they were condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd; but the Evidence not being plain againſt *Elliot*, he got off. *Aſhton* was executed the 28th of *January*, and at *Tyburn* deliver'd a Paper to Sir *Francis Child*, then Sheriff of *London*, which he pretended was his own Writing, tho' it had viſible Marks of a more able Hand, and contain'd Things which we ought to hope, he had ſtill time enough to repent of, as being without Truth and Charity. It was anſwer'd by an Anonymous Author, who however was ſaid to be Dr. *Fowler* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*. This *Aſhton* had been Treaſurer to King *James*'s Queen *Mary*; *Aſhton*'s Paper was, a few Days after he was hang'd, ſcatter'd about the Streets of *London* in the Night; a Fortnight after came out Biſhop *Fowler*'s Anſwer to it, which was follow'd by another Libel in praiſe of *Aſhton*'s Treaſon, call'd, *The* Loyal Martyr, *eſteem'd very Scandalous by the Men then in Power*, ſays the *Oxonian* in *Athen. Oxon.* The Lord *Preſton* confeſs'd all he knew, and was thought to have deſerv'd Pardon by ſo doing, which he accordingly obtain'd. We had Occaſion to mention an Addreſs from the *Jacobites*, *Tories*, &c. to the *French* King to land Troops in *England* about the time of *Beachy* Fight at Sea, and here is another Invitation ſix Months after. The former had rais'd the Indignation of the People ſo much againſt the *Nonjuring* Biſhops and their Adherents, that theſe Reverends thought fit to diſown the former Invitation, by a ſolemn Declaration under the Hands of Dr. *William Sancroft*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Dr. *John Lake*, late Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, late Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Thomas White*, late Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Dr. *Francis Turner*, late Biſhop of *Ely*; laſt mention'd, becauſe his *Double Dealing* is notorious. For no-body doubts of his being acquainted with the Traitorous Scheme for an Invaſion and Rebellion found about *Aſhton*, tho' he had the Face at his Execution to declare he dy'd Innocent, as too many wicked Wretches do, who die the ſame Death. The five late Biſhops juſt mention'd, renounc'd all *Invitations* in order to an Invaſion; but they cou'd not help making uſe of a Term which ſeem'd to have Poiſon in it. For ſpeaking of the Pamphlet, treating of the Cauſes of the Diſaſters in *England*, which I have ſpoken of before, they ſay, *'Twas written to raiſe ſuch a Fury againſt them, as might end in* DEWITTING. 'Twas well known what was inſinuated by that, and it ill became Men of their Profeſſion, to favour any ſuch Inſinuation grounded on Falſhood in fact, as if the Prince of *Orange* then their Sovereign, had ſet the *Dutch* Mob on to tear the *De Wits* in pieces. *Turner* of *Ely* was the Penman of this Declaration, and he had Malice enough to cheriſh ſuch an Aſperſion, and not Honeſty enough to forbear ſpreading it. Two Letters of his were now intercepted, addreſs'd to King *James* and his Queen *Mary*, wherein the former Correſpondence with the Courts of *Verſailles* and *St. Germain's* is plainly own'd, and that it was with the Conſent of all of them: *I ſpeak in the Plural*, ſays the quondam Biſhop, *becauſe I write my Elder Brother's Sentiments, as well as my own, and the reſt of the Family*. To which Correſpondence, *The Interruption that has been given*, adds the Biſhop, *has had very Ill Effects*. The *French* were ſo far from keeping theſe Memorials and Invitations ſecret, that they publiſh'd it every where without any Reſerve. The late Biſhop of *Ely*, aſſur'd the late King and Queen, that his Elder Brother and all the reſt of the Family, *ſent their Aſſurance of full Duty in Words, and would ſhew it by their Actions*. Is it Partial to interpret this, That by Elder Brother he means the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and by the reſt of the Family, *The Nonſwearing Biſhops and Clergy*, and their Abettors *High-Church* and *Tories*? who as yet condeſcended to call themſelves Proteſtants, as by theſe Paſſages in the *Scheme* for King *James*'s *Reſtoration*, found about *Aſhton*.

*A.D.*1691

The Preſton's *Plot.*

Turner Biſhop of Ely's *Treaſonable Letters.*

The King *muſt think of nothing ſhort of a* Proteſtant Adminiſtration, *the Proteſtants having the Heads, Hands, and Wealth on their Side, with Advantage of at leaſt* 200 *to one in Number of the* Papiſts; *and that all the latter muſt hope for, was a legal Liberty of Conſcience.* They ſay this at the ſame time that they are very preſſing for a *Popiſh French* Army, and what ſuch *Auxiliaries* wou'd have done for the Security of our *Church*, is eaſily imagin'd, by what King *James* himſelf had done, after his Promiſes to his Council and Parliament on that Subject.

Scheme for King James's *Reſtoration.*

The Lord *Preſton* makes a Remark in the Paper, which was taken written with his own Hand, which ſets a certain Party in a light they are not very well pleas'd with, when they are got into Places by their own Cunning and the Weakneſs of Others. The *Clergy* have been more than once charg'd with *Prevarication* in this Matter, and moſt of all the Inferior Rural Clergy: The more Learned and Wiſe, eſpecially thoſe of *London*, have been true to the Intereſt of *England*; as Sir *Richard Graham*, call'd Lord *Preſton* confeſſes, diſtinguiſhing them thus; *The* London *Clergy are the worſt*; as for the other, he ſpeaks plainly, *we have their* Wiſhes, *and they their* Oaths. There are more ſuch treaſonable Hints of his in the ſame Paper. Ormond *diſoblig'd about the Guards.* ---- *Three of Five againſt the* Vacancy *of the Throne,*

The Country Clergy the moſt diſloyal.

A.D.1691 *Throne*, Beaufort, Newcaſtle, Thanet. Then he puts down ſome Lawyers, as *Sawyer*, *Lutwych*, *Pemberton*, *Levinz*, and two New Converts of the Old Puritan Stamp, *Winnington*, *Shower*; after theſe comes *Carter*, *and others at* Portſmouth, *the likelier Man to come to him ---- Get to it before the Conjunction ---- Fight in the Chops of the Channel ---- Land behind* South-Sea *Caſtle*, Portſmouth *not mann'd ---- nothing but Paliſadoes about* Goſport. Jennings, Strickland *and* Trevanion *from* St. Malo's *in the Night, diſmiſs his Foreigners*, &c. Theſe were Heads to help his Memory when he came to *France*. If one knew what he meant *by the Woman that was with the King in* Ireland, *and ſent with a Commiſſion ----- to* Stafford *failing not to be ſent again*, one might probably find out another *Aſſaſſination* Plot; there having been ſeldom an Invaſion Plot without one. There is no great Myſtery in his *Fr. K.* his *Highlanders* and the like, nor in what was to be done to theſe Lords, *Dorſet*, *Cornwallis*, *Stamford*, *Macclesfield*, *Montagu*, *Devonſhire*, *Monmouth*, *Shrewsbury*. For the laſt, as well as all the reſt of theſe Illuſtrious Peers and Patriots, was then intirely in the Intereſts of King *William*, and an Aſſertor of *Revolution* Principles; and it was then little thought that a Lord of ſuch Excellent Senſe and Honour, wou'd ever have join'd with ſuch Men as got into the Miniſtry after *Sacheverel's* Sedition. Theſe Lords were doubtleſs remember'd in *Preſton's* Memorandum, as Exception to a Pardon, their Heads and their Eſtates being to pay for the ſhare they had in the *Revolution*; but there is not a Word of *Seymour*, *Osborne* and other good Churchmen, who declar'd early for the Prince of *Orange*, and were at Bottom ſtill the ſame Men as when the *Oxford* Decree was made.

Further Grounds to believe the Impoſture of the Pretender.

There happen'd an Affair with relation to *Aſhton*, which gives further Grounds of Jealouſy, that the *Pretender* is an *Impoſtor*, and a Jealouſy bordering very near upon Conviction. In a Paper he left behind him, to be publiſh'd by his Friends, he ſays, *He was carrying over to King* James, *certain Papers, containing a* Scheme *of the whole Matter, and Proofs to be produc'd to prove the Legitimacy of his* Royal Highneſs, as he calls him, *and this he was doing for King* James's *View*. A hopeful Buſineſs! a *Scheme* of the Prince of *Wales*'s Birth, for the Satisfaction of his Father. Did not King *James* know more of that Matter than Mr. *Aſhton*? Was there any need of a *Scheme* to ſatisfy the pretended Mother and her Train at *St. Germain's*? Muſt not this Intrigue be better known to both that King and Queen and their Confidents, than to any one elſe? If the Birth was true, why was there any other *Scheme* drawn up for it, than what was given the World in the Depoſitions of the Court Lords and Ladies, which tho' they wanted Evidence, wanted *not for Obſcenity*, as a late Hiſtorian obſerves? I think this is as ſufficient Proof of the Impoſture as one could wiſh; would it not be a pleaſant Thing for a Man to preſent a real Mother, with a *New* Scheme *of her Delivery*?

I ſhall conclude my Reflexions on this Subject, with thoſe of a very famous Author, who queſtioned whether or not this Paper was *Genuine*, tho' publiſh'd by *Aſhton's* Friends after his Execution. *The Men that have ſuppoſitated this Paper*, ſays he, *have by this one Story of drawing up a* Scheme *of the Prince of* Wales's *Birth to ſend to King* James, *unhappily ſtumbled upon one of the ſtrongeſt Preſumptions in the World, that they were alſo capable of a Scheme to ſuppoſitate an Heir to a Crown, when it made for their Intereſt ſo to do; and the rather, that thereby they make King* James *merely Paſſive in the Thing that would ſeem moſt to concern him of any body Living, and do pretend to give him the Model of an Affair, that, if it had been really true, he muſt of Neceſſity have known much better than themſelves, or all the World beſides.*

There remains nothing more concerning *Aſhton*, A.D.1691 but what is in the Story of his Widow, which ſhew'd our Wiſe-heads of that Faction, what they were to expect from a ſecond Reſtoration, if it had been in their Power to have brought it about, and they had not all turn'd *Papiſts*. Mrs. *Aſhton* expecting to be highly preferr'd at the Court of *St. Germain's*, after her Husband had been hang'd for them; went thither, and as ſoon as ſhe came, Prieſts were ſent to her to tell her, *that nothing but being a* Roman Catholick, *cou'd recommend a Woman to the* Queen's *Service*: which the diſconſolate Widow declining to do, they took no Notice of her; and ſhe dying of Grief, was refus'd Burial, till her Father Mr. *Rigby* of *Covent-Garden*, as an Act of Special Grace, and at great Charge, obtain'd leave to have her Corpſe brought over to *England*.

Theſe Particulars are too inſtructing and entertaining, to be cenſur'd as Digreſſion.

The Parliament which had been adjourn'd to the 31ſt of *March*, met then, but were adjourn'd again from time to time till the 22d of *October*, when they went upon Buſineſs.

The Queen, in his Majeſty's Abſence, publiſh'd a Proclamation againſt Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons; and the King and Queen the ſame Month of *April*, publiſh'd another, appointing a *General Faſt* on the *Third Wedneſday* in every Month, which was continu'd ſeveral Years, and was a great Novelty in Country Places, where Sermons had never been heard but at Funerals on *Week-Days*. *Monthly Faſts.*

As ſoon as his Majeſty return'd to *England*, his firſt Care was for the ſpeedy equipping and ſetting forth of the Fleet, and then he gave the neceſſary Directions for the Tranſportation of ſuch Troops as he intended ſhou'd ſerve the next Campaign in *Flanders*, where he reſolv'd to command the Confederate Army in Perſon. He ſtaid in *England* not much above a Fortnight, and re-imbark'd for *Holland*, *May* 1ſt, aboard the *Mary Yatch*, and landed near *Maeſeland-Sluice* the next Day; ſo that his Majeſty was at *Kenſington* on *Friday*, and at the *Hague* a *Sunday*, notwithſtanding he was detain'd one Night at *Harwich*. On the 8th of *May* the King went to *Loo*, and from thence ſent away the Earl of *Marlborough* and Count *Solms* to *Flanders*, to put all Things in readineſs againſt his Arrival. On the 31ſt of *May*, his Majeſty parting from *Loo* paſt thro' *Breda* to the Confederate Army, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, ſtill foremoſt in the Service of his King and Country; the Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*, and the Earl of *Eſſex*: and it is no great Honour to the *Engliſh* Name, that there were no more Noblemen, who, reviving the ancient Cuſtom of the *Engliſh* Nobility, *choſe rather*, as Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, *to ſhare with their Prince in the Honourable Hazards of War, than to lead an Inactive and Inglorious Life at Home*, either in Theatres in *London*, or in Walks and Gaming-Houſes at the ſeveral Wells, or with Dogs and Horſes at their Seats and Manors, to ſay nothing of Houſes of Pleaſure. The Biſhop adds, *It was no Credit to our Nation, that the Example of theſe* Noble Lords *and* Engliſhmen, *were not follow'd by more of their Quality*. His Majeſty having diſappointed *Boufflers* in his Attempt upon *Liege*, and taken all the Meaſures a wiſe General cou'd think of, to draw *Luxemburgh* to an Engagement, which he on his Part took all the like Meaſures to avoid; his Majeſty demoliſh'd *Beaumont*, a Town the *French* General had made himſelf maſter of, and leaving the Command of the Army with Prince *Waldeck*, he went to *Loo* the 17th of *September*. The ſame Day the Confederate Army march'd to *Leuze*, and on the 19th advanc'd towards *Cambron*; which the Duke of *Luxemburgh* hearing, and that the King had left the Army, he was encourag'd to make an Attempt upon their Rear, and wou'd

The King's ſhort ſtay in England.

A.D. 1691 wou'd probably have gone farther, had it not been for the brave Reſiſtance of the *Dutch* Cavalry, under the Lord *Auverquerque*, who to recover the Honour they loſt at *Flerus*, rally'd them after they had been put into Diſorder, renew'd the Fight with greater Fury, and gave time to the *Dutch* Infantry to come up; which the *French* not liking to have to do with ſince the ſame Fight, *Luxemburgh* drew off, contenting himſelf with having kill'd about 1000 of the Confederate Army, with the loſs of 500 of his own. It is obvious that ſuch Campaigns as theſe, were not worthy the Preſence of King *William*, the Guardian of the Liberty of *Europe*; but the backwardneſs of the Allies in furniſhing their *Quota's*, purſuant to their Stipulations, made the *French* ſo far Superior in Strength to their Army, that it was glorious to the King to hinder ſo much as he did the Progreſs of *Lewis* XIV's Conqueſts; who threaten'd to add the whole *Netherlands* to them, as often as his Armies took the Field, or at leaſt his Flatterers ſo threaten'd in their Panegyricks, *Medals* and *Motto's*, which he paid liberally for, and are now the moſt ſhining Monuments of his Triumphs.

After a Month's ſtay at *Loo* and the *Hague*, his Majeſty embark'd *October* 18. on board the *Mary* Yatch, and ſetting ſail from the *Maeſe*, under Convoy of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, arriv'd the next Day in *England*, and came that Night to *Kenſington*; having eſcap'd the bloody Deſigns of his Enemies, to have him maſſacred at *Loo*, which if the *French* King did not know of, his Miniſters did, as did alſo the *Jacobites* in *England*, by means of *Parker* one of the Chief Aſſaſſins, who was in that bloody Conſpiracy, as will be ſeen the next Year. In the mean time I will purſue the Affairs of *Ireland*, to the total Reduction of that Kingdom by the Arms of King *William*, the Deliverer of the Proteſtants there, as he had been of thoſe in *Great-Britain*.

A Deſign to aſſaſſinate the King at Loo.

Affairs of Ireland.

There was little Action in that Country on either ſide during the Winter, only the *Iriſh Rapparees*, Thieves and Murderers, were very troubleſome to the *Engliſh*; till their Army took the Field, which was about the beginning of *June*; and then they ſoon diſpers'd, and return'd from murdering and robbing to the *Iriſh* Army, of which they were not the moſt ſcandalous Members. General *Ginkle*, who commanded the *Engliſh* Forces, ſoon became Maſter of *Ballymore*, which on the 8th of *June* ſurrender'd to him at Diſcretion. The Governor *Ulicke Bourk*, formidable only in his *Iriſh* Name, being frighted at this Meſſage, *That if he did not ſurrender in two Hours, he and his Garriſon were to expect no Mercy*. At this Place 259 *Rapparees* laid down their Arms. From thence the Army march'd towards *Athlone*; and on the 19th, the Van-guard beat the Enemy from ſeveral Out-Works of the *Engliſh* Town of *Athlone*, on this ſide the *Shannon*, and lodg'd themſelves there. The next Day, a Battery of ten Eighteen-Pounders having ruin'd a Baſtion near the Water-ſide, the General order'd an Aſſault to be made, which was bravely perform'd by the *Engliſh*, who forc'd their way by continual Fire, till they came to the Breach, which a *French* Captain of Granadiers firſt mounted, throwing his Granado and firing his Piece; his Men following his Example, it ſo encourag'd his Party, that tho' he fell in the Action, they ſoon drove the *Iriſh* out of the Place, ſome flying over the Bridge on *Connaught* ſide, and the reſt leaping into the *Shannon*, where many were drown'd. After this Succeſs, Batteries were planted againſt the *Iriſh* Town of *Athlone*; and by the 22d of *June*, the Cannons and Mortars began to play briskly on the *North-Eaſt* ſide of the Caſtle. The 25th was ſpent in raiſing more Batteries, one below, and another above the Bridge, while another was erected oppoſite to a Baſtion the *Iriſh* had made on the other ſide of the River. At the ſame time the General was concerting Methods to march part of the Army over the *Shannon*, at a Ford towards *Lanesborough*; but that Deſign being fruſtrated, he reſolv'd to force his way through the *Engliſh* Town; and to that end, labour'd hard to gain the Bridge, wherein he found no ſmall difficulty. However, on the 27th, the *Engliſh* burn'd the wooden Breaſt-Work the Enemy had rais'd on the other ſide of the broken Arch, and the next Morning had laid their Beams over, and partly plank'd them; which a Party of the Beſieg'd endeavouring to ruin, they were all kill'd in the Attempt: This did not diſcourage another Party of theirs, to ſet about the ſame Work; and they deſperately effected it, throwing the Planks and Beams into the River amidſt the Fire of the *Engliſh*: an Action that ought to teach all Nations Modeſty in their Judgment of the Bravery of all other People but themſelves, for the *Iriſh* here acted as brave a Part as the braveſt of them could ever boaſt of. The General then reſolv'd to carry on the Work by a cloſe Gallery on the Bridge; but this too was burn'd by the *Iriſh*; and there ſeem'd no way left to paſs the *Shannon*: But on the 30th of *June*, a Council of War was held, where it was warmly debated, whether to attempt the River itſelf, or march off. There were not wanting great Reaſons for the latter, which were oppos'd by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Major-General *Mackay*, lately come from reducing the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*, Major-General *Talmaſh*, Major-Generals *Ruvigny* and *Tetteau*, and Colonel *Cambon*, who urg'd, *That no brave Action could be perform'd without Hazard; that the Attempt of taking the River, and paſſing it ſafely, was like to be attended with Succeſs, and proffer'd themſelves to be Leaders of the reſt*. Their Opinion prevail'd, the Detachment drawn out the day before was order'd ſtill to be in a Readineſs, and the General commanded they ſhould be brought down by Six in the Evening, the uſual Hour of relieving the Guards, that the Enemy might not ſuſpect the Deſign. Now every thing being in order, and the Signal given, Captain *Sandys* and two Lieutenants led the firſt Party of 60 Granadiers, all in Armour, and 20 abreaſt, ſeconded by another ſtrong Detachment of Granadiers commanded by Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton*, which were to be ſupported by ſix Battalions of Foot, who, with unparallel'd Bravery, took the River, a little to the left of the Bridge, againſt one of the Enemies Baſtions, the Stream being very rapid, and the Paſſage exceeding difficult, by reaſon of ſome great Stones that were in the River. At laſt, with amazing Intrepidity, they ſurmounted all Difficulties, forc'd their way thro' the Water, Fire, and Sword, and gain'd the oppoſite Bank, while other Soldiers laid Planks over the broken Part of the Bridge, and others were preparing the Pontoons, by which the *Engliſh* paſs'd over ſo faſt, that in leſs than half an Hour, they became Maſters of the Town, the Garriſon flying away in diſtraction to the *Iriſh* Camp, and the *Engliſh* poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the Works that were on that ſide of it towards the Enemy. This Enterprize, as it was the moſt hazardous, ſo was it the moſt glorious in the whole Courſe of the War, and in Courage and Danger, as much exceeded the boaſted Paſſage of the *Rhine* by the *French* King, as the fording the *Thames* at the *Tower* while the Guns were firing, would exceed the croſſing it in a Ferry at *Lambeth*; tho' ſuch Waſte of Rhime, Fuſtian, and Flattery, was beſtow'd on that Conqueror for his marvellous Intrepidity in the Paſſage.

Athlone taken.

Siege of Athlone.

The *Engliſh* were no ſooner enter'd the River, but an Expreſs was ſent from the Town to Monſieur *St. Ruth*, late Dragooner of the Proteſtants in *France*, and now General of that Army, for which Prayers were prepar'd in the *Jacobite* Liturgy, to deſire Succours; his Anſwer was, *It is impoſſible for the* Engliſh *to pretend to take a Town, while I am ſo near with an Army to defend it; I would give a thouſand Piſtoles*

A.D.1691 *Piſtoles they durſt attempt it. Sarsfield*, who wanted neither Courage nor Underſtanding, reply'd, *I know it is a difficult Enterprize, but not too difficult for* Engliſh *Valour to attempt it*: and therefore he preſs'd *St. Ruth* to ſend away ſome Forces to relieve the Town; which the *French* General refuſing to do, and ſtill turning the Enterprize into a Jeſt, ſome hot Words paſs'd between him and *Sarsfield*, which were thought to have their fatal Conſequences not long after. This is the General, on whoſe Life F. *Orleans* makes the Fate of *Ireland*, and conſequently the Fate of King *James* to depend. *St. Ruth* being ſoon convinc'd, that the *Engliſh* had driven the *Iriſh* out of the Town, and were in actual poſſeſſion of it, order'd ſeveral Detachments to beat them out again; but this wonderful General found he had been guilty of another Overſight, in not levelling thoſe Fortifications of *Athlone*, that were againſt his Camp: for now the *Engliſh* us'd the Enemies Works againſt themſelves, and ſtruck ſuch Terror upon the whole Army of *Iriſh* and *French*, that they decamp'd that very Night.

The *Engliſh* being enter'd the Town, found more Obſtruction from the Rubbiſh beat down by their Cannon than from the Enemy; which made the Soldiers curſe and ſwear bitterly, and gave occaſion to that excellent Perſon Major-General *Mackay* to tell them, *They had more Reaſon to fall down upon their Knees, and thank God for the Victory; and that they were brave Men, and the beſt of Men, if they would ſwear leſs.*

General Mackay *rebukes the Soldiers for ſwearing.*

It was a common *Report* in *London*, that there were very great Wagers laid on the taking of *Athlone* by ſuch a Day, and that ſome of the General Officers had a Correſpondence with Mr. *Henry Furneſe*, Citizen of *London*, who dealt in Inſurances of all kinds, upon this and other the like Articles. That the Time limited for the taking of *Athlone* wearing apace, the Generals concern'd, expedited it by this daring and fortunate Enterprize, and 'twas ſaid, gave every one of the Grenadiers that firſt took the River a Guinea a-piece. Be that as it will, it is certain Mr. *Furneſe* was deep in theſe Wagers, and had ſo good Intelligence, that the State ſometimes made uſe of it.

Biſhop *Kennet* in the *Compleat Hiſtory* concludes the Affair of *Athlone* thus: After this manner was the *Iriſh* Town of *Athlone*, when proudly thought inacceſſible, reſolutely taken in an Hour's time. It is a hard Matter to match in Hiſtory ſo brave an Enterprize, a fortified Town attack'd croſs a deep and wide River, only by 3000 Men in the Face of a great Army; to which may be added, and of a General, who, according to the Jeſuit *Orleans*, was the moſt invincible Hero in the Service of his invincible Monarch; who were Maſters of all the Fords by the Retrenchments they had caſt before them; and therefore it was but Juſtice, *continues the Biſhop*, that General *Ginkle* ſhould entail on his Family the Honour of this Atchievement, by the Title which was afterwards beſtow'd on him of Earl of *Athlone*. And if ſo, what could be more unjuſt, than the dwelling ſo invidiouſly on a ſmall Grant to him of ſome Lands in *Ireland*, to help ſupport that Dignity, as was done by Mr. *Trenchard* and others, but not all the Commiſſioners for the *Iriſh* Forfeitures? General *Ginkle* having put *Athlone* into a Poſture of Defence, march'd with his Army, *July* the 10th, and having reach'd *Ballinaſloe*, encamp'd along the River *Sack* upon *Roſcommon* ſide, a very good Paſs; which, if *St. Ruth* had ſecur'd, he would have given the *Engliſh* a great deal of trouble. But in truth, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of a more advantageous Poſt; for the *Iriſh* lay on the other ſide of *Aghrim* Caſtle, three Miles off, and were extended from the Church of *Kilcommodon*, on the Right, to a Place call'd *Courtnapori*, about two Miles in length. On their Left ran a Rivulet, with ſteep Hills and little Bogs on each ſide; next to which was a large *Red* Bog, almoſt a Mile over; and at the end of it ſtood the A.D.1691 Caſtle of *Aghrim*, commanding the way that led to their Camp, paſſable for Horſe no where but juſt at the Caſtle, by reaſon of a ſmall River, which running thro' a moiſt Ground, made the whole a Moraſs. This Moraſs extended itſelf along to the Right, where there was another Paſs at *Vrachres*, having a riſing Ground on each ſide, and the *Iriſh* Camp lay along the Ridge of a Hill, on the ſide of which ſtood two *Daniſh* Forts, about half a Mile's diſtance from the Bog below; and this cut into ſmall Encloſures, which were lin'd very thick with Muſqueteers, and kept a Communication between them.

Thus we find the valourous *St. Ruth* hemm'd in with Bogs, Forts, Hills, and Hedges, wherein the Knowledge *Sarsfield* and the *Iriſh* Officers had of the Ground, very much help'd him. Gen. *Ginkle* having view'd his Camp, found it of very difficult Acceſs; but conſidering he had advanc'd ſo far, and muſt either fight his way through, or retreat with Loſs and Shame, he brought up his Army to front the Enemy, and provoke them to Battle. *St. Ruth* ſuppoſing by the Countenance of the *Engliſh*, that they were reſolv'd to attack him, did all he could to encourage his Men, ordering Prayers and Maſſes to be ſaid in every Quarter. The Speech he is ſaid to have made, not being thought to be genuine, I omit it; the Purport of it was to animate them to behave manfully, *Since now was the only Time for them to recover their loſt Honours, Privil ges, and Eſtates, and to extirpate Hereſy.*

The Battle of Aghrim.

On *Sunday*, *July* 12, the *Engliſh* Army march'd early in the Morning towards the *Iriſh*; but the Weather proving foggy, they halted till about Noon, when they advanc'd in as good order, as the Nature of the Ground would permit. General *Ginkle* having view'd the Poſture of the Enemy, and ſeeing the Neceſſity of making himſelf Maſter of the Paſs of *Vrachres*, he ſent a *Daniſh* Captain to force it; but he failing in the Attempt, he order'd 200 of *Cuningham*'s Dragoons to march to certain Ditches nigh the Ford, to keep the *Iriſh* from coming over, while the Army in the mean time continu'd their March. The General finding it neceſſary to gain the *Ford*, and the other ways which led to the Right of the *Iriſh* Camp, as the moſt proper means to attack them, commanded *Cunningham*'s Dragoons at the Ditch, to advance about two a-clock towards a Party of the Enemy, that were poſted on the other ſide; who, upon this, with another Party that ſuſtain'd them, retir'd behind a Hill nearer their Camp, where a great Body was poſted; and all theſe, being ſtill reinforc'd by others, the *Engliſh* Dragoons were oblig'd to retreat; upon which, the General order'd *Eppinger*'s Dragoons to get between thoſe Bodies and the *Iriſh* Camp, who preſently diſcovering this Motion, would, by the Advantage of quick Reinforcements, have been too hard for the *Engliſh*, had not the Dragoons been ſeconded by the Earl of *Portland*'s Horſe, who behav'd here with wonderful Bravery. By this means, what was at firſt only a Skirmiſh, engag'd a conſiderable Part of both Armies; but the Enemy retiring in ſome time brought the Generals together to conſult, Whether it was not better to defer the Battle till next Morning? which was ſo far agreed on, that the Tents were order'd to be ſent for. But when, by what had already happen'd, they perceiv'd the Enemy to be in ſome Diſorder, the Battle was fully reſolv'd on; wherefore it was agreed, by the Advice of Major-General *Mackay*, to begin it on the Enemy's Right; by which it was propos'd to draw part of their Strength from *Aghrim* Caſtle, near to which their main Body was poſted, that ſo the Right Wing of the *Engliſh* might have an eaſier Paſſage over to attack their Left; and then the whole *Engliſh* Army might have an opportunity to engage, which otherwiſe could not poſſibly be; and this Advice had its deſir'd Effect.

*A.D.*1691 About half an Hour after Four in the Afternoon the *Engliſh* Left Wing mov'd towards the *Iriſh*, and the Battle began afreſh by Five. The Ditches were ſtrongly lin'd by *Iriſh* Muſqueteers, and their Horſe advantageouſly poſted to ſupport them; and here the *Iriſh* behav'd ſo well, that it ſhew'd King *James* had put an Affront on their whole Nation, by charging them with Cowardice in the laſt Speech he made at *Dublin*, which they would have reſented, and abandon'd him, had they had any other Spirit in them but what was infus'd by a blind Zeal for *Papiſtry*. They defended their Poſts with unparallel'd Obſtinacy; nor would they ſtir from one ſide of a Ditch, till the *Engliſh* put their Pieces over on the other; and then having Lines of Communication from one Ditch to another, they would preſently poſt themſelves and flank the *Engliſh*; which occaſion'd great Firings on both ſides, and continu'd on the Left almoſt an Hour and half, before the Center and the Right Wing of the Army began to engage. In the mean time, the main Army advanc'd, and Major-General *Mackay*, and the other Officers, obſerving ſeveral Bodies of the Enemies Horſe and Foot draw off from the Left, and moved towards the Right, where they were hard put to it by the *Engliſh*; General *Ginkle* laid hold of that opportunity, and order'd the Foot to march over the Bog, which fronted the Enemies main Body. The Regiments of *Erle*, *Herbert*, *Creighton*, and *Brewer*, paſſing over the narroweſt Place, where the Hedges on the Enemies ſide ran fartheſt, had Orders to march to the loweſt of the Ditches adjoining to the ſide of the Bog, and there to poſt themſelves till the Horſe could come about by *Aghrim* Caſtle, and ſuſtain them; and till the other Foot had march'd over the other Bog, where it was broader, ſupported by Colonel *Foulks* and Brigadier *Stewart*'s Regiments. *Erle*'s, and the other three Regiments, purſuant to their Orders, advanc'd over the Bog, moſt of them paſſing up to the middle in Mud and Water, and upon their near Approach to the Ditches, receiv'd the Enemies Fire, which yet did not hinder them from marching to the loweſt Hedge, and beating the *Iriſh* from thence, and ſo on from Hedge to Hedge till they were got very near their main Body. But the *Iriſh* had ſo well order'd the Matter, that they had an eaſy Paſſage for their Horſe among thoſe Ditches and Hedges, which being obſerv'd by the valiant Colonel *Erle*, the ſame who was in Diſgrace during the *Harleian* Adminiſtration, of which he ſaid ſomething, as will be hereafter remember'd; he encourag'd his Men by telling them, *There was no way to come off but to be brave*; which, in truth, they were to a wonder. But being both flank'd and fronted, and expos'd to all the Fire from the neighbouring Hedges, they were forc'd from their Ground, and retreated again to the Bog with conſiderable Loſs. Among others, the gallant Col. *Erle* and Col. *Herbert*, the latter Brother to the Earl of *Torrington*, were taken Priſoners. Col. *Erle*, after being twice taken and re-taken, at laſt got clear, by ſliding himſelf off an *Iriſh* Dragoon's Horſe, as he was *en Crouppe*, on the Crupper, and unobſerv'd in the Heat of the Action. Col. *Herbert* was barbarouſly murder'd by the *Iriſh*, when they ſaw they could not keep him; his being Brother alſo to Sir *Edward Herbert*, King *James*'s Lord Chancellor at *St. Germains*, procuring him no more Favour with thoſe mercileſs Maſſacrers.

Col. Erle *taken and retaken.*

In the mean time, Col. *St. John*'s, Col. *Tiffin*'s, Lord *George Hamilton*'s, the *French* Refugee-Regiments, and ſeveral other Regiments, were marching over the Bog, the *Iriſh* lying ſo cloſe in the Ditches, that many of the *Engliſh* were doubtful whether they were there or no. But as ſoon as the *French* Proteſtants, and the other Troops got within 20 Yards of them, the *Iriſh* made a furious Fire upon them; which the other ſuſtain'd with incredible Bravery, preſſing forward, tho' they could ſcarce ſee one another for Smoak. At this time the Battle ſeem'd ſo doubtful, that a Spectator would have had no Reaſon to think Victory inclin'd to the *Engliſh*, for the *Iriſh* had driven their Foot in the Center ſo far back, that they were almoſt got even with the great Guns, planted near the Bog; of which the *Engliſh* had no Benefit in that Conjuncture, becauſe of the Mixture of the *Iriſh* with their own Men. *A.D.*1691 *The Battle doubtful.*

We hear little all this while of the Horſe; but during this Engagement, between the Foot and the Enemy, Major-General *Ruvigny*'s Regiment of *French* Horſe, and Sir *John Lanier*'s, being both poſted on the Right, the latter was afterwards drawn to the Left, where they did great Service; and the Right Wing of the *Engliſh* Horſe, were in the mean time making the beſt of their way to ſuccour their Foot, being ſenſible of the extream Danger they were in, and that all was at ſtake. The Cavalry, beſides the Showers of Bullets pour'd on them from a Body of the Enemies Dragoons and Foot, that were conveniently poſted under a covert Place, was alſo oblig'd to preſs and tumble over a very dangerous Paſs; but having with undaunted Reſolution ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, they lodg'd themſelves at laſt in a dry Ditch, in the hotteſt of the Enemies Fire from *Aghrim* Caſtle, and ſome old Walls and adjoining Hedges. It was reported, that *St. Ruth* himſelf obſerving it, could not help ſaying, *They are brave Fellows, 'tis Pity they ſhould be expos'd.* And we cannot help obſerving that the *Engliſh*, in both the Battles they won in this *Iriſh* War, had Rivers, Bogs, Mountains, Forts, and Caſtles, to combat with, as well as the Enemy, who were ſo vain, as to impute the Difficulties the *Engliſh* met with, to their own Valour only, and not to the Advantage of Ground, which they knew beſt how to chuſe in their native Country. St. Ruth's *ſaying of the Bravery of the* Engliſh.

The *Engliſh* Foot continu'd ſtill to be engag'd with Diſadvantage in the Center, which being obſerv'd by the brave *Talmaſh*, he haſted with ſome freſh Men to their Relief, and order'd the broken Regiments to halt and face about, which they immediately obey'd, and boldly charg'd the *Iriſh*, who had advanc'd upon them to the very Center of the Bog, kill'd above 300 of them before they could retreat out of it; and then march'd up to their old Ground, from whence they had been beaten. At the ſame time, *Mackay* fell upon the Enemy with a good Body of Horſe on their Left, and among the reſt, a *French* Refugee-Regiment of Horſe forc'd a Regiment of *Iriſh* Dragoons from an advantageous Poſt, and put *Tyrconnel*'s Horſe to flight: Upon which, *Ruvigny*, the ſame whom the notable Adminiſtation before mention'd ſo cruelly and ungratefully dealt with, after he had led the Confederate Army to *Madrid*, at the Head of the *Oxford* Horſe, ſupported by his own Regiment, went along the ſide of the Bog, and bore all down before him. And now the Horſe and Foot of the *Engliſh* Right and the *Iriſh* Left Wing, being mix'd, there was nothing but a continual Fire, and a very ſharp Diſpute all along the Lines; the *Iriſh* with great Reſoluteneſs endeavouring to maintain their Ditches, and the *Engliſh* to beat them from thence. And if we pauſe a little here, we ſhall find that *Ruvigny*, afterwards Earl of *Galway*, by putting *Tyrconnel*'s Horſe to flight, and bearing down all before him; and the *Engliſh* Foot, by driving the *Iriſh* out of the Bog, and recovering the Ground they had loſt; would have given a Spectator ſuch a View of the Battle, as would have made him promiſe Victory to the *Engliſh*. And 'tis a general Error in the *French* and *Jacobite* Writers to aſcribe the Loſs of the Battle to the Death of *St. Ruth*, for the Turn appear'd plainly before he was kill'd, tho' he had brag'd, when he ſaw the *Engliſh* driven back to the Bog, *He would beat them to the very Gates of* Dublin. He ſaw now, with great Concern, *Oxford*, *Ruvigny*, *Langſton*, and *Bierly*'s Horſe, with *Leviſon*'s Dragoons, preſſing towards the Caſtle; to oppoſe which, he order'd a Brigade of his own Horſe

A.D.1690 Horſe to advance, and riding to one of his Batteries to give the Gunners Orders where to fire; he afterwards led on ſome Horſe towards the Place, where he ſaw the *Engliſh* were getting over: but as he rode down the Hill of *Killcommodon*, where lay the main ſtreſs of the Battle, being juſt under the *Iriſh* Camp, he was kill'd with a Cannon-Ball, when he had not about him one token of a ſudden Victory, but many of a Rout, tho' it was not then really ſo in effect. As ſoon as he fell, his Body was remov'd behind the Hill, and his Guard going off at the ſame time, many of the *Iriſh* Horſe did the like; and their Army was ſoon driven to the top of *Killcommodon* Hill, where their Camp was, which being levell'd and expos'd to the *Engliſh* Shot, the Enemy made but a faint Reſiſtance, Horſe and Foot taking to their Heels; the Foot ran towards a large Bog behind them to the left, and the Horſe to *Loughbreah*, a very advantageous Paſs.

St. Ruth *kill'd.*

While all this was doing in the Right Wing and Center, the *Engliſh* to the Left, that were firſt engag'd, kept their Ground, and tho' the *Iriſh*, once or twice, made themſelves Maſters of the *Chevaux de Friſe*, that cover'd the *French* Foot of Refugees, yet the latter bravely recover'd them. However, little happen'd on that ſide for near two Hours together; neither did the Horſe and Foot, that were to the Left of all, diſturb the Enemy as yet, but kept in awe ſeveral Bodies of Horſe and Foot, which fac'd them on the other ſide of the Rivulet. But then perceiving *Mackay*'s Battallions in the Center, to drive the Enemies before them; leſt thoſe Bodies that fac'd them ſhould fall back to the Relief of the Flying-Party; they engag'd them very briskly, and were at firſt receiv'd with great Reſolution; but at laſt the *Iriſh* fled all out of the Field, their Foot being miſerably ſlaughter'd by the *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons; and their Horſe purſu'd near three Miles, till Night coming on with a thick miſty Rain, prevented the *Engliſh* from getting between them and *Loughbreah*, which gave many of them an Opportunity to eſcape. However, it was computed, that no leſs than 4000 of *Iriſh* were ſlain on the Spot, and of the *Engliſh* 700.

Iriſh *routed.*

F. Orleans's *Hiſtory trifling and falſe.*

The Jeſuit *Orleans*'s Book is a Trifle not worth Notice, and if any is taken of it here, 'tis becauſe he boaſted King *James* aſſiſted him in the Writing of it, which is not the more unlikely, becauſe the Facts are not true. He ſays of this laſt Battle, that of *Aghrim*,

King *William* had never reduc'd *Ireland*, *had not* St. Ruth, *in the Battle he fought near* Athlone, *been kill'd by a Cannon-Ball, after he had broke all the Enemies Foot*; who, by the way, had recover'd the Ground they had loſt before *St. Ruth* was kill'd, *as he was actually giving Orders for purſuing this beginning of Victory*; as Monſieur *Ruvigny*, with the *Oxford* Horſe, was actually purſuing *Tyrconnel*, and other *Iriſh* Horſe and Dragoons, that were actually flying before him. As for the Honour of this great Day, the renowned General *Ginkle* had ever the Modeſty to confeſs, that it was principally owing to the Conduct and Bravery of the Marquiſs *de Ruvigny*; let us remember this, when we come to the Uſage he met with from Mr. *Robert Harley* and his Brethren, and of the *Oxford* and *French* Regiments of Horſe. The Victory was the more glorious, for that beſides the prodigious Advantages the *Iriſh* had in their Ground, they had the ſame in their Numbers, their Army conſiſting of 20000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe and Dragoons; and the *Engliſh* of not above 18000 effective Men. General *Ginkle* having allow'd his Soldiers ſome Days of Refreſhment, and in the mean time receiv'd Information of the State of *Galway*, the moſt conſiderable Place next to *Limerick*, which the *Iriſh* had in their Poſſeſſion, he directed his March thither, inveſted the Town and ſummon'd the Garriſon to ſurrender. The Lord *Dillon*, the Gover- A.D.1691
nor, made Anſwer, *That Monſieur* d' Uſſon, *who commanded in Chief, as well as himſelf and the reſt of the Officers, were reſolv'd to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity*. But they continu'd not long in this Gallantry, for the *Engliſh* having taken the Fort, the *Iriſh* were building on the other ſide of the River, the latter beat a Parley and exchang'd Hoſtages; but the *Iriſh* demurring upon the manner of Surrender, the General grew impatient, and ſent once or twice to them to come to a Concluſion. At laſt Lieutenant-Colonel *Burk*, one of the *Iriſh* Hoſtages, was allow'd to go in, to whom Major-General *Talmaſh*, who ſeem'd rather inclin'd to lay the Treaty aſide, and take the Town by Storm, ſaid, *when you are ready to begin again, give us a Sign by firing a Gun into the Air*. But *Burk* reply'd, *we will not fire a Gun from within, till we are provok'd from without*. Accordingly the Garriſon Galway capitulated, and ſurrender'd on reaſonable Terms; the *ſurren-* Conſequence of which, was the Submiſſion of *Bal-* *der'd.*
derick O-Donnel with a conſiderable Number of Men under his Command, and the March of the *Engliſh* Army towards *Limerick*; where *Tyrconnel* Tyrconnel
ended his wicked and hated Life, *Auguſt* 14th; and *dies.*
the *Engliſh* Army came before the Place the 25th of *Auguſt*. The ſame Day they made themſelves Maſters of *Cromwel* and *Ireton*'s Forts, which were now order'd to be call'd *Mackay*'s and *Naſſau*'s, becauſe gain'd by thoſe Commanders. I ſhall not enter into the Particulars of this Siege, there being none extraordinary in it. The *Engliſh* Generals had thoughts of turning it into a *Blockade*, and ſending a ſtrong Detachment of the Army into the Counties of *Kerry* and *Clare*, to diſperſe what Forces the *Iriſh* had in a Body, and then reduce *Limerick* by *ſtarving* it; which might eaſily have been done, the *Engliſh* being Maſters both of the Field and the Sea. For the *French* Fleet, after all the great Bounce of their Victory off *Beachy* laſt Year, durſt not this Year look the *Engliſh* in the Face. Thoſe that wiſh'd well to the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, were not ſo well pleas'd with the reducing of *Limerick*, which had no Succour to expect, as they were ill-pleas'd *Second Siege of* Limerick.
with the Unaccountable Treaty that was made with the Garriſon; by which not only a great Number of the moſt flagitious Rebels were protected from Puniſhment, but were reſtor'd to their Liberty and Eſtates; and even a Pretence given to thouſands of the Rebellious *Iriſh* to plead the Articles *The Articles of* Limerick *diſlik'd.*
of *Limerick*, againſt their Forfeitures by Attainder. It is very obvious, the Rebels in *Limerick* cou'd have done little more harm, and muſt before the Winter was over, have accepted of ſuch Terms as Conquerors think fit to deal to the Conquer'd. The *Engliſh* Forces in *Ireland* were now inur'd to the Country, and cou'd have weather'd the Blockade better than the *Iriſh* cou'd have born the approaching Winter-Seaſon, in a Town ſo ſtreighten'd on all Sides. But it was generally thought, that the late King had too many Friends in and about *Whitehall*, to have ſo good Counſel purſu'd, as was that of cruſhing his Party for ever, by an unconditional Surrender of *Limerick*, the laſt Hole they had left to hide in. Nothing can be more vain and ridiculous than what *Orleans* the Jeſuit ſays, after King F. Orleans
James's Information; *The ſecond Siege of* Lime- *falſe.*
rick *was ſuſtain'd with ſuch Reputation, that it might have been a Means to reſtore that King*. Whereas in truth, the Beſiegers, under what Influence I know not, unleſs it was their deſire to ſave the effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, were far from behaving before *Limerick*, as they had done before *Athlone*. 'Tis true, all *Ireland*, but that Town and its Dependencies, had ſubmitted; and there was not that Neceſſity of expoſing the Men to Slaughter, as when a ſtronger Army than their own, and a third Part of the Kingdom ſtood out againſt them.

The Victory owing to the Earl of Galway.

This

A.D.1691 This was the Diſcourſe at that time, and conſiderate Perſons will doubtleſs be ſtill in the ſame Sentiments.

The moſt conſiderable Action during this Siege, was on the 22d of *September*, when all the *Engliſh* Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by four Regiments of Foot, were commanded to attack the Works, which cover'd *Thomond* Bridge, wherein the Enemy had poſted 200 Men; the Diſpute was hot and obſtinate for a while, and the Attack extremely hazardous, the Beſieg'd plying the Aſſailants with their Cannon from the King's Caſtle, and two or three more Batteries, as alſo with their ſmall Shot from the Walls. However, the *Engliſh* Granadiers forc'd their way, maugre all Oppoſition; and the *Iriſh* abandon'd their Poſts; upon which, a ſtrong Detachment was ſent from the Town to ſupport them: but the *Engliſh* advanc'd with ſo much Reſolution, that they beat the ſtrong Detachment alſo, and purſu'd them over the Bridge into the Town, where a *French* Major, who commanded at *Thomond-Gate*, fearing the *Engliſh* would enter the City pell-mell with the *Runaways*, order'd the Drawbridge to be drawn up, and left the whole Party expos'd to the Fury of the Purſuers, who ſhew'd them little Mercy, killing 600 of them, beſides a great Number that was drown'd, and 150 taken Priſoners.

This is the boaſted Defence of *Limerick*, which the Jeſuit ſaid, was ſo likely to have been a Means for King *James*'s *Reſtoration*. The *Engliſh* lodg'd themſelves within ten Yards of the Bridge, in ſpite of a High-Tower that ſtood near the end of it; and the *Iriſh* finding now all Communication cut off between them and their Horſe, and beginning to deſpair of *French* Succours, entertain'd ſome Thoughts of Surrender. The ſame Reaſons that inſpir'd the *Iriſh* with ſuch Thoughts, ſhou'd have had the contrary Effect on the *Engliſh*, and have kept them from treating with the Rebels on the Terms that were unhappily agreed upon. Soon after the laſt Action, Col. *Wachup* looking out of a Tower, call'd to Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*, and deſir'd leave to come and ſpeak with him; which being readily granted, he deſir'd the ſame Liberty for *Sarsfield*, to ſpeak with Major-General *Ruvigny*; which being alſo agreed to, *Sarsfield* and *Wachup* propos'd Conditions for the Surrender of the Place, and after a ſhort Conference return'd into the Town. The next Day they both came out again, and deſir'd a Ceſſation of Arms for three Days, till they could ſend to Lieutenant-General *Sheldon*, who lay at *Six-Mile* Bridge with about 1500 Horſe, in order to have them included in the General Capitulation; which had it been at Diſcretion, had been reaſonable; but to take them out of Rebellion into Protection, when there were 4 or 5000 *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons ſo near them, is a ſtep that no good Policy can account for; this being alſo granted, the Priſoners in the Town were releas'd. It is proper to remark, that whatever Inſinuatioh there may be here of too great Compliance with the *Iriſh*, in the Treaty of Surrender, nothing is intended to reflect in the leaſt on the Honour of General *Ginkle*, or the other Generals, who were without doubt influenc'd in their Counſels, by the Knowledge they had of the Biaſs of thoſe of *England*, where there were ſtill too many Tares among the Wheat.

Ill Counſels.

On the 26th of *September*, *Sarsfield* and *Wachup* din'd with the General, and it was then agreed to exchange Hoſtages, while the Treaty was on foot; for the *Engliſh*, were the Lord *Cutts*, Sir *David Collyer*, afterwards Earl of *Portmore*, Col. *Tiffin* and Col. *Piper*, who were ſent into *Limerick*; for the *Iriſh*, were the Earl of *Weſtmeath*, the Lords *Evagh*, *Louth* and *Trimelſtown*, who remain'd in the *Engliſh* Camp. The *Iriſh* ſent out their Propoſals the next Day, but ſuch extravagant ones, that the General made Anſwer, *Tho' I am a Stranger to the Laws of* England, *yet I underſtand, that what they inſiſt on, is ſo far contradictory to them, that I cannot grant any ſuch Thing.* And immediately he order'd a New Battery to be rais'd; but upon the Requeſt of the *Iriſh*, he ſent them in twelve *Articles*, which prov'd to be the Baſis of the Capitulation. A.D.1691

On the 1ſt of *October*, the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland* arriv'd in the *Engliſh* Camp; and after ſome further Conferences with the *Iriſh* Commiſſioners, the Treaty for the Surrender of the City of *Limerick*, the Caſtles of *Roſs* and *Clare*, with all the other Places and Caſtles, held ſtill by the *Iriſh* in that Kingdom, was ſign'd the 3d of *October*. I wou'd deſire any ſober Underſtanding to ſolve this Queſtion, Whether the Surrender of theſe terrible Caſtles, with the Town of *Limerick*, was ſuch an Advantage to the *Engliſh*, as to diſcharge thoſe that were in them, of the Guilt and Penalties of Rebellion. They wou'd have been beaten about the Ears of the Rebels, as faſt as the *Engliſh* cou'd have come at them. The Articles of *Limerick* have been ſo often pleaded in Law and Argument on the ſide of King *James*'s Rebellious Party in *Ireland*; and are beſides ſo diſhonourable and diſadvantageous to the Proteſtant Name and Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms, that I ſhall only mention the Heads of three or four of them.

Limerick *Articles.*

Papiſts *to enjoy the Exerciſe of their Religion in* Ireland, *as they did in the Reign of King* Charles II. *a Papiſt; and King* William *and Queen* Mary, *to procure them farther Parliamentary Security in that Particular.*

All the Inhabitants or Reſidents of Limerick, *or any other Garriſon now in Poſſeſſion of the* Iriſh; *and all Officers and Soldiers now in Arms, under any Commiſſion of King* James, *in the Counties of* Limerick, Clare *and* Kerry; *and all the Commiſſioned Officers in their Majeſties Quarters, that belong to the* Iriſh *Regiments now in being, that are treated with, and who are not Priſoners of War, or have taken Protection, and who ſhall return and ſubmit to their Majeſties Obedience, them and every of their Heirs, ſhall hold, poſſeſs and enjoy, all and every their Eſtates of Freehold and Inheritance; and all the Right, Title and Intereſt, Privileges and Immunities, which they, and every, or any of them had enjoy'd,* &c. *in the Reign of King* Charles II. This long Article drawn up ſo Lawyer-like, made a hole for inconceiveable Numbers of the Attainted *Iriſh* and their Heirs to creep out at.

By the 11th Article, Col. *Simon Lutterel*, who behav'd ſo villainouſly towards the Proteſtants, as Governor of *Dublin*; Capt. *Rowland White*, *Maurice Euſtace* of *Gormonſtown*, and *Chevers* of *Mayortown*, were included, and all of them to have a General Pardon by the fifth Article; which I ſuppoſe the Reader will have no more Curioſity to ſee, than I have to inſert, conſidering what Reaſon that and other Articles gave the Jeſuit *Orleans* to boaſt, *The* Iriſh *made the fineſt Capitulation that ever was ſeen.*

'Twas ſign'd by Sir *Charles Porter*, and *Thomas Coningsby* Eſq; afterwards Lord *Coningsby*, for the *Engliſh*, and by Baron *de Ginkle*; for the *Iriſh*, by *Sarsfield*, owning his Title of Lord *Lucan*, given him by the Abdicated King; the Lord *Gallmoy*, *N. Purſel*, *N. Cuſach*, *Theob. Butler*, *John Brown*, Gen. *Dillon*; Preſent *Scravenmore*, *H. Mackay*, *T. Talmaſh*. The News of this Surrender was brought to the King in *Holland*, by Mr. *Henry Furneſe* before ſpoken of; on whom his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood.

By other Articles, all the *Iriſh*, that were willing to go to *France*, had Liberty to do it; but General *Ginkle* two Days after, receiv'd a Letter from a Lieutentant-Colonel in the *Iriſh* Army, wherein he complain'd he was confin'd for refuſing to go to *France*; which he reſented ſo much, that he immediately order'd four Guns to be planted upon *Boll*'s Bridge, and ſaid in ſome Paſſion, he would teach

General Ginkle threatens the Iriſh for playing Tricks.

A.D.1691 teach the *Iriſh to play Tricks with him.* Upon this *Sarsfield* came into the *Engliſh* Camp, where ſome ſharp Words paſt between him and the General; *Sarsfield* ſaying, *I am now in your Power. Not ſo,* reply'd the General, *You ſhall go in again, and do the worſt you can.* At laſt all things were calm'd, and the Priſoner enlarg'd. As many of the *Iriſh* as were willing to go, were ſhipp'd off for *France*; where, upon their Arrival, they were welcom'd with a comforting Letter from King *James*; if there could be any Comfort in the Promiſes of a Prince in his ordinary Circumſtances, to reward and promote them.

Ireland *reduc'd.*

The *Iriſh* War ended with the Surrender of *Limerick*, *Sligo* having ſome time before been given up to the Earl of *Granard*; and it wou'd be ungrateful to deny the General, Baron *de Ginkle*, the Glory due to his Conduct and Courage in accompliſhing that great Work, ſo much for his Maſter King *William's*, and the *Engliſh* Nation's Honour and Intereſt, of which the Parliament of *England* was ſo ſenſible, that when the General came to *London*, the Houſe of Commons order'd the Lord *Caſtleton*, Sir *Henry Goodrick*, and five more of their Members to attend him with their Thanks to him and his Officers, for the great Services they had done towards the Reduction of *Ireland*. To which the Baron reply'd, *I acknowledge this diſtinguiſhing Honour done me by the Houſe of Commons, and value it above a Triumph. The Succeſs of their Majeſties Arms in* Ireland, *was owing chiefly to the Valour of the* Engliſh; *and I will take care to communicate the Vote of the Houſe to the Officers that ſerv'd in* Ireland, *and always endeavour the Proſperity of their Majeſties and their Government.*

The Parliament thanks General Ginkle.

A.D.1691

We have mention'd his being made Earl of *Athlone*, and the Grant of Lands in *Ireland*, 26480 Acres, which was confirm'd to him by an Act of Parliament in *Ireland*; but that did not hinder its being put into the Report of the *Commiſſioners* for *Iriſh* Forfeitures, not to do him Honour moſt certainly, but to confound him with other Grantees, whoſe Services they found to be in no proportion to their Rewards. The City of *London*, to expreſs their grateful Senſe of the Services of General *Ginkle* and the other Generals in *Ireland*, invited the Baron, now Earl of *Athlone*; the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*; Lieutenant-General *Lanier*; Lieutenant General *Talmaſh*; Major-General *Ruvigny*; who was never forgiven by the Faction for his Bravery and Atchievements in that War; with moſt of the Field-Officers in Town; to dine with Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Principal Citizens, at *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall*, where they were entertain'd with equal Reſpect and Magnificence.

Two Days after the Articles for the Surrender of *Limerick* were ſign'd, a Squadron of *French* Ships, Convoy to ſome Tranſports for the Relief of *Limerick*, arriv'd in *Dingle* Bay, and one of them running into the River of *Limerick*, was ſtranded and ſunk, having on board moſt of the Money that was then ſent; which ſeveral *Engliſh* Divers attempted to fiſh up afterwards, but their Intelligence or their Art fail'd them.

CHAP. II.

From the Reduction *of* Ireland, *to the Death of Queen* MARY.

Containing the Space of Three *Years*, Two *Months*, Twenty-five *Days.*

INSTEAD of meeting the *Engliſh* at Sea; the *French* Fleet did nothing but look out for our *Turky* Ships which were homewards bound, richly laden, under the Convoy of 14 Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Aylmer*, who carried them ſafely into *Kingſale*; while Admiral *Ruſſel* for want of Intelligence kept another Courſe, by which he miſt them: but hearing they were got into that Port, he gave Directions for ſecuring their Voyage to *London*; and ſail'd himſelf in queſt of the Enemy, whoſe Fleet lay at *Bell-Iſle*, ſo well defended againſt any Attack, that the Admiral did not find it practicable. So he return'd to *Plymouth*, meeting a terrible Storm in his way, which drove the *Coronation*, a Second Rate, Capt. *Skelton* Commander, aſhoar near *Ramhead*, where ſhe periſh'd, with all or the greateſt Part of her Crew. The next Day, *Sept.* 4th, the *Harwich*, Capt. *Henry Robinſon*, a Third Rate, was caſt away near *Plymouth*. And it was with great Difficulty the Admiral brought the reſt of the Fleet ſafe into that Port.

The Parliament met *October* 22d, and his Majeſty told them in his Speech to both Houſes,

King William's *Speech to the Parliament.*

" That he hop'd the good Succeſs with which " it had pleas'd God to bleſs his Arms in *Ireland*, " would not only be a great Encouragement to " them to proceed the more chearfully in their " Work, but would be look'd upon as an Earneſt " of future Succeſſes, which their timely Aſſiſtance " might, by God's Bleſſing, procure them all. He " did not doubt but they would take care to pay " the Arrears of that Army, which had been ſo " deſerving, and ſo proſperous in the reducement " of *Ireland*, to a peaceable Condition. And he " aſſur'd them, there ſhou'd no Care be wanting on " his Part to keep that Kingdom, as far as poſſible, " from being burdenſome to *England* for the fu- " ture. That it would be neceſſary to have a " ſtrong Fleet next Year, and early at Sea. That " the great Power of *France* would as neceſſarily " require, that they ſhould maintain a very conſi- " derable Army ready upon all Occaſions, and he " did not ſee how it was poſſible to do this with " leſs than 65000 Men."

He concluded thus;

I ſhall only add, That by the Vigour and Diſpatch of your Counſels and Aſſiſtance to me in this Seſſion of Parliament; you have now an Opportunity in your Hands, which if neglected, you can never reaſonably hope to ſee again, not only to eſtabliſh the future Quiet and Proſperity of theſe Kingdoms, but the Peace and Security of all Europe.

Their Loyal Addreſs.

Both Houſes congratulated his Majeſty upon his ſafe and happy Return after ſo many Hazards to which he had expos'd his Perſon, and upon the Succeſs of his Arms in the *Reduction* of *Ireland*; and at the ſame time they aſſur'd him, they would aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of their Power, in carrying on a vigorous War againſt *France*, in order to procure an honourable and laſting Peace to his own Dominions, and to ſecure his Neighbours from the Injuries and Invaſions of the *Common Oppreſſor*: they mean the *French* King, with whom the *Sacheverel* Miniſtry made the Inglorious and Precarious Peace of *Utrecht*, after the Confederate Arms had reduc'd him to a Neceſſity of confining his Oppreſſions to his own Subjects.

A.D.1691 They also addreſs'd the Queen, and acknowledg'd her Prudent Adminiſtration of the Government, during his Majeſty's Abſence.

The ſame Day the Parliament met, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for a general Thankſgiving.

On the 28th of *October*, a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons, for abrogating the former *Oaths* of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* in *Ireland*; and appointing the *Oaths* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*: which after two or three Conferences between the Lords and Commons about the Lords Amendments, which they dropt, paſt both Houſes and had the Royal Aſſent.

By the end of the Year, the Commons finiſh'd the Supplies for the next Year's Service, for the Fleet and Army, amounting in all to *Three Millions, Four Hundred and Eleven Thouſand, Six Hundred, Seventy-Seven Pounds*. But the diſpatch of the Supplies had always in this Reign ſome Impediment or other thrown in its way, to hinder their Efficacy as much as cou'd be, with ſaving Appearances, and concealing the true Deſigns of the Party. The Affair of the *Eaſt-India* Company took up a great deal of time. The Parliament ſettled the Conditions on which the Charter of the Company ſhould be confirm'd, among which were theſe.

Conditions of the Eaſt-India *Company's Charter.*

That their Fund ſhould be not leſs than 1500000 l. *and not more than* 2000000 l.

That they ſhould every Year export in Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of England, *to the value of* 200000 l.

That all their Goods imported ſhould be ſold at Publick Sales, except Salt-Petre *for the Uſe of the Crown.*

That they ſhall yearly ſell to the King 500 *Tuns of* Salt-Petre *refin'd, at* 30 l. *a Tun.*

That no Lot at any Sale *ſhall exceed* 500 l.

That no Perſon ſhall be Governor, or Deputy-Governor, who has leſs ſhare in the Stock than 2000 l. *or Committee-Man, that has leſs than* 1000 l.

That no Dividends be made without leaving a ſufficient Stock to pay all Debts and carry on the Trade.

That all By-Laws ſhall be approv'd by the General-Court.

The Houſe of Commons alſo reſolv'd, *That the Committee of the* Eaſt-India *Company, be oblig'd to give* Security, *ſuch as the Houſe ſhou'd approve.*

That the Stock and Eſtates they now have, ſhall be made good 749000 l. *all Debts paid.*

Accordingly Sir *Thomas Cook*, Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Sir *William Langhorn*, and other Committee-Men, deliver'd in Propoſals concerning Security to be given; which being diſapprov'd, the Committee was order'd to produce the Perſons they propos'd to be Security, and an Account of the Sums for which each Perſon ſhould be Security; which they did to the Satisfaction of the Houſe: upon which they order'd a Bill to be brought in, to eſtabliſh the *Eaſt-India* Company according to the Regulations and Reſolutions they had agreed on; but it came to nothing. On the contrary, ſeveral Petitions being preſented againſt that Bill, to which the *Eaſt-India* Company did not give ſatisfactory Anſwers; the Commons addreſs'd the King to diſſolve it, and grant a Charter to a New Company. His Majeſty's Anſwer was, *It is a Motion of very great Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom, I will conſider of it, and in a ſhort Time give the Commons a poſitive Anſwer.* However he was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Sir *John Goldsborough*, who was going to *India* in quality of the Company's Commiſſary-General.

For the better Intelligence of Tranſactions in theſe Times, we muſt remember that the two Parties in Parliament, *Court-Party* and *Country-Party*; the latter a *Miſnomer*, aſſum'd by the *Tories*, and thoſe that voted with them, were ſo near A.D.1691 to an equality, that like Shoars they got and loſt ground, as lucky or unlucky Incidents fell in the way. Neither of them miſt any Opportunity to leſſen the other in Favour and Credit; and as the *Tories* thought fit, at this Juncture, to abate a little of their Oppoſition to the Government, and Diſregard to the Perſon and Honour of the King; hoping by Cajolry to get themſelves into Employments, and then to behave in them as ſeem'd meet in their own Eyes; the *Court-Party* or *Whigs* ſaw well enough what they were driving at. But there were too many of their Opponents about the King, for them to hinder his giving Ear to ſome of their Counſels, and mingling ſome of their Leaders with his faithful Servants, who were thereby diſabled from doing him that Service, which otherwiſe wou'd have eſtabliſh'd the Peace and Proſperity of the Kingdom on a ſolid Baſis. Some Attempts were made to expoſe the Negligence, if not the Treachery of the *Tories*, that had work'd themſelves into the Miniſtry, but they were raſh and not well enough grounded to ſucceed; and in all ſuch Caſes where a Party do not gain, they are ſure to loſe ground. On the 12th of *Nov.* the Commons were acquainted that Mr. *Bridges* a Member of their Houſe, cou'd give an Account of an Information given him by a Captain in their Majeſties Fleet; That Sir *Ralph Delaval*, one of the Admirals, had lately taken a *French* Boat going for *Ireland*, with Papers of dangerous Conſequence to the Government. The Houſe order'd Mr. *Bridges* to name the Perſon, and he nam'd the Lord *Danby*, Son to the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*. A Conference was then deſir'd with the Lords upon Matters relating to the Safety of the Kingdom, but the Buſineſs did not turn out as was expected. There was no Copy of a Letter from the Earl of *Nottingham* to Sir *Ralph Delaval*, in the intercepted Packet, only a Letter from the Earl to Sir *Ralph*, deſiring him to ſend up that Packet; ſo that Storm blew over. The Commons regulated the Payment of the Forces by effective Muſters; and inquired into the Miſcarriages of the Fleet, the Admiralty Papers being laid before them, by two of the Commiſſioners, Admiral *Ruſſel* and the Lord *Falkland*; but theſe Regulations and Inquiries rais'd more than anſwer'd the Expectations of the People, and were afterwards thought to be intended rather to delay Matters than amend them. In the mean while a fatal Accident had like to have befallen their Majeſties Palace at *Kenſington*, which took fire on the 10th of *November*, and burnt down the *Stone-Gallery*, but ſtopp'd before it reach'd the Royal Apartment. 'Twas ſaid, when the King firſt heard *Fire* cry'd, he immediately ſaid, *Where's my Sword?* in a Suppoſition there might be ſome Treachery.

Fire at Kenſington *Houſe.*

About the ſame time Dr. *Welwood* a *Phyſician*, noted afterwards for his *Memoirs*, which he borrow'd from Converſations with Biſhop *Burnet*, publiſh'd a Weekly Paper, entitled, *Mercurius Reformatus*, in which he detected and expos'd the ſiniſter Deſigns of the *Tories*; but his Zeal having carry'd him farther, than was agreeable to their Friends in the Houſe, on whoſe Proceedings he ſeem'd to reflect; he was order'd into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and reprimanded by the Speaker when he was diſcharg'd. But Dr. *Welwood* was not without Comfort in his Afflictions, being ſoon after made one of the Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Dr. Welwood *queſtion'd in Parliament. Made Phyſician to the King.*

Not long after this, the *Daniſh* Miniſter complain'd of a Book, entitled, *An Account of* Denmark, writ by Mr. *Moleſworth*, afterwards Lord Viſcount *Moleſworth*, who had reſided there as Envoy from *England*. The *Dane* told the King, *If he had been a Subject of* Denmark, *his Maſter would have ſtruck off his Head for it.* To which his Majeſty

Mr. Moleſworth's *Account of* Denmark.

*A.D.*1691 *Complain'd of.*

jesty reply'd, *The Government of* England *is regulated by the Laws, which are the Rule both for King and People to go by; but as for Mr.* Molesworth, *if you will give your self the Trouble, to go and tell him what you have said, I do not doubt but he will put your Words into the next Edition of his Book.* This slight Event was industriously made use of by the Tory-Party, as a Bone of Contention between the two Courts, their Majesties, and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, to whom they represented that *Molesworth* would not have written so injuriously of the *Danish* Nation, had he not been encourag'd in it by Courtiers. The *Oxonians* cou'd not be silent on such an Occasion; *William King* Student of *Christ-Church*, who must needs have been well instructed in the Affairs of the *Baltick*, while he was sojourning on the Banks of *Isis*, wrote an Answer to it, which he call'd, *Animadversions on a pretended Account of* Denmark, of which little more than the Title was ever read. However, it procur'd Favour at the Court of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Denmark*, who made Mr. *King* her Secretary.

King William's *Answer to the* Danish *Envoy.*

Endeavours to create a Misunderstanding between the King and the Princess Anne. *Not discourag'd by her.*

A Bill was brought into the House of Commons, *for regulating Abuses in* Elections *and* Returns to Parliament, which was rejected at the third Reading. Several Money-Bills being ready for the Royal Assent, Part of the Supplies for the next Year, his Majesty having given it, was pleas'd to speak as follows, the 24th of *December*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Must not lose this Occasion of returning you my Hearty Thanks, for the great Proofs you continue to give me of your Zeal, and Resolution to support and assist me, in the vigorous Prosecution of the War against France *next Year; and I assure you it shall be my greatest Care, that the Assistance you give me may be so apply'd, as to render them more effectual for the Aids you design'd them: but I must take Notice to you at the same time, with some Trouble, that the New Year is already come; while our Preparations for it are not only more backward, but those of our Enemies, as we have reason to think, in greater forwardness than they were the last Year. I find myself therefore necessitated from this Consideration,* most *earnestly to recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the hastening such farther Supplies, as you design for the Prosecution of the War.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Season being so far advanc'd, this present Sessions cannot admit of a much longer Continuance, and therefore I must recommend to you the Dispatch of all such other Bills, that you shall judge necessary for the Publick Good.

1692. On New-Year's Day his Majesty was pleas'd to issue out his *Proclamation* against vicious, debauch'd and profane Persons. It being necessary for Governors, to put the People sometimes in Mind of their Duty, tho' the Governed seldom take so much Notice of it as to read, or hear such Proclamations.

In the present Sessions of Parliament, a Bill had been brought into the House of Commons, *For regulating Trials in Cases of High-Treason*, which past that House, and was sent to the Lords, who added a Clause, by which in all such Cases, every Peer of *England* should have Summons to attend, at least 20 Days before such Trials: whereas till then, it had been the Custom for the Lord-Steward for the time being, to summon by his Serjeant at Arms, a competent Number only of Peers, to be Triers of Peers; and the Lord-Steward being appointed by the King's-Commission, the Commons thought that Clause an Alteration in the Constitution, and as such disagreed to it, which occasion'd several Conferences between the Managers for both Houses. *Charles Montagu* Esq; afterwards Earl of *Hallifax*, distinguish'd himself at the first Conference as a Manager for the Commons. For the Lords were the Duke of *Bolton*, the Marquiss of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Mulgrave*, the Earl of *Rochester*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Monmouth*, the Earl of *Stamford*. But after all the Conferences and Debates concerning this Clause, the Lords insisted upon it, and the Commons adher'd to their Disagreement. The Commons also disagreed to the Amendments the Lords made to the Bill for *Commissioners of Accounts*; and the *Orphan's* Bill took up much time with as little Effect. The Commons were also amus'd with *William Fuller's* pretended Discoveries of a Plot against the Government; but failing to produce the Persons he nam'd for Witness as Col. *Thomas Delaval*, and Mr. *James Hayes*, they voted him to be a notorious Impostor, a Cheat and false Accuser, and address'd the King to order the Attorney-General to prosecute him, which was done, and the Villain sentenc'd to the *Pillory*. The Faction made the most of this Fellow's Imposture; they compar'd all the Discoveries of Plots against the Government, to this false Discovery of *Fuller*; and whenever any Conspiracy was detected, *another* Fuller's *Business* was their Cant. But their Mouths were soon stopp'd, by the repeated Attempts of Ruffians and Regicides, to put an end to the most valuable Life in the World; for which some of them paid their Debt to Justice on the Gallows.

*A.D.*1692 *Debates about the Bill concerning Trials for High-Treason.*

Fuller's *Sham-Plot.*

Ill use made of it by the Tories.

On the 24th of *February*, the King came to the House of Peers, and pass'd the *Poll-Bill*, the *Militia-Bill*, that against *corresponding* with their Majesties Enemies, against *Deer-stealing*, that for the *Settlement of the Poor*, those about *Benefit of Clergy*, *Feeding Cattle*, &c. I refer the Reader for the Titles of these, and other Acts publick and private, to Bishop *Kennet's* compleat History, thinking my own will be more compleat without them, unless they have something in them more worthy the Curiosity of the Publick. The King clos'd this Session with the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Return my hearty Thanks to you all, for the great Demonstrations you have given me of your Affections in this Sessions, and of your Zeal for the Support of the Government.

And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, for the great Supplies you have granted for the Prosecution of the War. I assure you, I shall take care so to dispose of the Money you have given me for the publick Occasions, *as that the whole Nation may be entirely satisfied with the Application of it.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think it proper to acquaint you with my Intentions of going beyond Sea very speedily, which, I am afraid, have been retarded more than is convenient for the present Posture of Affairs; and upon that account, I think it necessary to put an end to this present Meeting; the Season of the Year being now so very far advanc'd, that it may prove of the last ill Consequence to continue it any longer.

Bishop *Kennet*, in his History, has an Article which he calls the *State of Religion*, which indeed is every one's grand Concern; but as his *State* of it consists chiefly of making and translating Bishops and other Dignitaries of the Church, in which they themselves are only concern'd, I do not take it to be an indispensable Duty of an Historian to enlarge upon it in a general History; so I shall content myself with just naming those spiritual Promotions within the Compass of the two last Years, it being impossible to be exact in Chronology in Historical Relation, consisting of so many various Parts, Kingdoms, Countries, Actions, and Counsels, all in Motion at the same time.

The

A.D. 1692 *Nonjuring Bishops succeeded by others.*

The Sees of the Nonjuring Bishops were thus fill'd.

Bishops Depriv'd.	Bishops put in their Places.
Dr. *Will. Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.	Dr. *John Tillotson*.
Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.	Dr. *Richard Kidder*.
Dr. *Frampton*, Bishop of *Glouceſter*.	Dr. *Edward Fowler*.
Dr. *Thomas White*, Bishop of *Peterborough*.	Dr. *Richard Cumberland*.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Bishop of *Norwich*.	Dr. *John Moor*.
Dr. *Francis Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*.	Dr. *Simon Patrick*.

Dr. Beveridge's *Scruples.*

Dr. *Beveridge*, Rector of *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, was nominated to the See of *Bath and Wells*, but he declin'd accepting it; of which much was made by the *Tories*, as an Act of a moſt tender ſcrupulous Conſcience, tacitly charging his Reverend Brethren, who accepted the nonſwearing Biſhops vacant Sees, with Uſurpation and Injuſtice. But truly we muſt needs ſay, there ſeems to be more Weakneſs than Conſcience in this Conduct of his. That it was lawful for thoſe Biſhops to take the *Oaths*, he prov'd by his own Example, for he took them himſelf, and accepted of the Office of *Chaplain* to their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and the Behaviour of theſe conſcientious Prelates, as they were then, and are ſtill call'd to reflect on the Biſhops, who fill'd their Sees, as Men of no Conſcience, is ſo very inconſiſtent, that 'tis impoſſible not to impute it to Weakneſs alſo, after ever ſo little ſerious Conſideration. Take it in the Words of an ingenious Author, Contemporary with their *Deprivation*; *How came it to paſs, That theſe pretended* Martyrs, *for a falſe Loyalty, refus'd to give the late King* James *any Aſſurance that they would adhere to him? And that upon the Prince of* Orange's *advancing towards* London, *they invited him to the Adminiſtration before the late King left* England? To go no farther, that very Act of theirs was as much Treaſon, according to their own *Paſſive-Obedience* Doctrines, as ever *Hugh Peters* was guilty of. Again, *Did they make no Scruple to turn King* James *out of the Government, and yet after others are ſettled, are they troubled with Qualms of Conſcience about the former's Right; is it tolerable for them to ſay*, they would not have had *his preſent Majeſty King, when they had aſſiſted ſo truly to* UNKING *the other, and no real Medium was left, but King* William *or a Commonwealth?* How ſtupid were theſe Men to imagine, that the *Legiſlature* was to regulate their Proceedings by the Qualms of their ſickly Conſciences? Was it not like good Phyſicians dieting People of ſound Conſtitutions like thoſe of diſtemper'd and crazy ones? I know this is one of the Places in my Hiſtory, which the Party will call Partial, and therefore I require of them to anſwer theſe Objections before they paſs their Judgment.

Weakneſs in him and others.

St. Tr. vol. II. p. 423.

The Nonjuring Biſhops Pretences to Loyalty confuted.

Now alſo were Dr. *Robert Grove* made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; Dr. *John Sharp*, Archbiſhop of *York*; Dr. *John Hall*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*; Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; and Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Talbot* was made Dean of *Worceſter*, in the room of Dr. *George Hickes*, who refus'd the Oaths to their Majeſties. The ſame Man, five or ſix Years before, refus'd to ſpeak a Word to King *James*, to ſave the Life of his Brother, a pious Nonconformiſt Miniſter, whom *Jefferies* caus'd to be hang'd at *Glaſtonbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, for joining with the Duke of *Monmouth*. Dr. *Woodward* was made Dean of *Salisbury*, and Dr. *Comber* Dean of *Durham*, in the room of Dr. *Granville*. I muſt not part with this Gentleman without taking into Conſideration an Expreſſion of a noble Author, the Doctor's Kinſman, in a Letter to another Kinſman Mr. *Beville Granville*, upon his going on the Divinity Line at *Oxford*, becauſe it reflects ſeverely on the whole Body of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, who had taken the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; becauſe indeed it reflects on our preſent happy Conſtitution in an extraordinary manner, where it is ſaid of this Dr. *Granville*, *He was in every thing* Apoſtolical, *for he abandon'd* All *to follow his Lord and Maſter:* A very bold Figure indeed, to compare the late King, who had loſt his Kingdoms for breaking the Laws and oppreſſing his Subjects, to *Chriſt Jeſus*; and a Proteſtant Clergyman, a Fugitive in a Popiſh Country, to St. *Peter* and St. *John*, who left all to follow the Lord and Maſter of all Beings in Heaven and upon Earth. And let us ſee how well this ſame Maſter of Dr. *Granville* deſerv'd this Hyperbole in his Panegyric, by the Doctor's Entertainment at *St. Germains*.

A.D. 1692

A Reflection on the Revolution by the Lord L---n *conſider'd.*

I beg leave to make uſe of an Hiſtorian, whoſe Authority cannot well be diſputed by the Party, it having been made uſe of by their Champion the *Craftſman*.

S. H. E. vol. II. p. 328.

"The firſt Trial they, *the Church-of*-England "*Men in* France, made of their Intereſt in King "*James*, and King *James*'s in the *French* King, "was to deſire a Chappel for the Exerciſe of their "Worſhip, according to the *Church of* England, "propoſing Dr. *Granville*, the Earl of *Bath*'s "Brother, to be their Chaplain, he having left his "Deanery of *Durham* out of a miſtaken Principle of "Loyalty." This Affair happen'd much about the time of the diſperſing a Book call'd the *Project*, *which I have ſpoken of in the preceding Pages.*

K. James *uſes the* Engliſh *Proteſtants at* St. Germains *ill.*

The Negotiation for it promis'd pretty fair at firſt, notwithſtanding King *James* and his Queen were more againſt it than King *Lewis*, till the latter found there was no Good to be done in *England* by ſuch Double-dealing with the *Engliſh* Fugitives in *France*; ſo, as the Hiſtory tells us, "Dr. *Gran-* "*ville* was oblig'd not only to retire from the "Court, but alſo from the Town of *St. Germains*, "to avoid the daily Inſults of the Jeſuits and Friars, "and the dreadful Efforts of the Jealouſies with "which they poſſeſs'd King *James*'s Courtiers a- "gainſt him." However, it is ſaid very gravely in *A. Wood*'s *Athen. Oxon.* King *James* II. conferr'd the Archbiſhoprick of *York* upon him on the Death of Dr. *Lamplugh*; and the ſame Author obſerves in his *Faſti*, *He had been no Sufferer for King* Charles *the Firſt's Cauſe, nor ejected his* College, *becauſe entered therein after the Parliament's Viſitors had turn'd out the Royaliſts:* at which time Dr. *Conant* was Rector of that College, *Exeter*, out of which, and all his Church-Preferments, he was turn'd, *by the Act of Conformity*, being then a *Preſbyterian.* One ſhould conceal no part of Hiſtory, if one would acquire the Character of *Impartial.* Other Clergymen, who refus'd to take the *Oaths* requir'd by Law, were,

As Dr. Granville.

Nonjuring Clergymen.

Mr. *Henry Wharton*, Chaplain to the late Archbiſhop *Sancroft*.

Mr. *John Martin*, Prebendary of *Salisbury*; of whom Biſhop *Burnet* wrote, *He was continu'd by me in his Living to his Death, which happen'd two Years ago, and I ſtill paid him the Income of his Prebend out of my Purſe; he would not indeed take the* Oaths, *but he would never join in the Schiſm*, made by the Nonjuring Prieſts, *with the reſt of the* Nonjurors, *whoſe Principles and Practices he ſaid to me he deteſted.* He means ſuch Traytors as *Leſley* in the late Reigns, and the miſerable *Earbery* in this.

A. Wood, vol. II. p. 907.

Biſhop Burnet's *Generoſity to Mr.* Martin.

Mr. *Samuel Thomas*, made a Prebendary of *Wells* by Biſhop *Mew*.

Mr. *John Kettlewell*, Miniſter of *Coleſhill* in *Warwickſhire*, who dying in *London* three Years after, was buried in *Barkin* Church near the *Tower* of *London*; Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, late Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*

A.D.1692 *Wells*, performing the Funeral Service in his Lawn-Sleeves, which he had no more Right to than Mr. *Kettlewell*, by the Laws of the Land; and conſequently his doing it was in defiance of the Government which the Law of Nations directs every one to think it his Duty to obey.

Biſhop Kenn inſults the Government.

Mr. *Edmund Elys*, Rector of *Eaſt Allington* in *Devonſhire*, who wrote an Anſwer to Biſhop *Burnet*'s Letter out of the *Country*, about the ſuſpended Biſhops.

Mr. *Theophilus Downs*, Fellow of *Baliol* College *Oxon*, who wrote an Anſwer to Dr. *Sherlock*'s Arguments in his Caſe of Allegiance.

Dr. *Thomas Lane*, Fellow of *Merton* College; he was on the Civil-Law Line, and attending K. *James* in *Ireland*, was wounded at the Battle of the *Boyne*. He afterwards practis'd in *Doctors Commons*.

Dr. *John Fitzwilliams*, Prebend of *Windſor*, of Note chiefly for a Sermon preach'd by him near *Cambridge*, being a Thankſgiving for King *Charles* the Second's having eſcap'd the Aſſaſſination-Plot by the *Presbyterians*.

Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Fellow of *Magdalen* College, *Oxon*; who, two or three Years before, had been turn'd out for Diſobedience to King *James*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Busbie*, Rector of *Long Melford* in *Suffolk*. A Meaſure of this Man's Underſtanding and Honeſty may be taken by the *Titles* of ſome of his Works, as *Proſecution no Perſecution*, *the Miſchiefs of Anarchy*, *the Miſchiefs and Treaſons of Conventicles*, &c. All Sermons, moſt of them preach'd at Aſſizes; and it was not improper to give theſe Proofs of the Moderation and Abilities of this Man, that the Reader may have the better Conception of the Merits of theſe Nonjuring Doctors.

Mr. *Francis Lee*, of *St. John's* College, *Oxon*, Chaplain to *John* Lord *Stawell* in *Somerſetſhire*, at the Time when that Lord began the building of an Houſe there, which his whole Eſtate would not have finiſh'd according to the Model, and have left him wherewithal to have kept in Repair afterwards.

Mr. Henry Dodwell *proclaim'd Rebel by* K. James.

Mr. *Henry Dodwell*, *Cambden-Profeſſor* at *Oxford*; he had been graduated in the Univerſity of *Dublin*, and proclaim'd Rebel by King *James* in *Ireland*, according to the *Faſti Oxon*, where he would have been impriſon'd, if he had not been hang'd, for the ſaid Rebellion. It is an *Oxonian* that furniſhes me with theſe *Memoirs*. But being then in *England*, P. 233. he ſuffer'd there, continues my Author, for adhering to the Oaths he had taken to King *James*. There is ſomething ſo whimſical in the Conduct of theſe Nonjurors, that really one hardly knows how to be angry with them, and ſhould have pity'd their Folly, if it had not ſo often degenerated into Treaſon and Aſſaſſination. This Mr. *Dodwell* was look'd upon as a Prodigy of Learning and Parts by the *Faction*, and is ſo talk'd of ſtill by them; but his true Character, which was well known to all but them, was a Compoſition of Rigour and Obſtinacy. King *William* was wont to ſay of him to Dr. *Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Mr.* Dodwell *wants to be in Priſon, but I ſhall diſappoint him.*

King William's *Saying of his Obſtinacy.*

I have remember'd thoſe of the Nonjurors only that were their Authors, and moſt admir'd by the Party; and having not the ſame Conveniency for the *Cambridge* Men, as for the *Oxford*, muſt be contented with the latter.

Before we enter upon the Affairs of this Year, ſome notice muſt be taken of the Honours and Preferments in the laſt, when *John George*, Elector of *Saxony*, and *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, were made Knights of the Garter; Sir *Edward Nevill*, one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*; Sir *John Powel*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, *Anthony* Lord Viſcount *Falkland*, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*, and what was very ſurprizing, *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, and Sir *Edward Seymour*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; the three laſt being of the number of thoſe that voted againſt making their Majeſties *King* and *Queen*. And it was this motley Council that produc'd thoſe motley Counſels, which made King *William* and his true Friends uneaſy, to the very laſt Year of his Reign. Sir *Edward Seymour* was alſo made one of the Lords of the *Treaſury*, the Buſineſs of which, he underſtood not much better than he did *Divinity*. *Abſtrupus Danly*, of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Richard Levet*, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*; and *Godfrey Kneller*, Eſq; their Majeſties principal Painter, were knighted; *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, was made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; *Charles Montague*, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal; *Willam* Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Middleſex*; *Vere* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, joint Lord-Lieutenant of *Kent*; *Charles* Lord *Lanſdown*, joint Lord-Lieutenant of *Devon* and *Cornwal*; Sir *William Phipps*, Governor of *New-England*; *Benjamin Fletcher*, Eſq; Governor of *New-York*; *Samuel Allen*, Eſq; Governor of *New-Hampſhire* Province in *New-England*; *William Harbord*, Eſq; Ambaſſador to the *Grand Signior*; from whom his Majeſty had receiv'd a Letter of Congratulation, and to deſire his Mediation for a Peace with the Emperor of *Germany*. The beginning of this Year *James Johnſton*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary from their Majeſties to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, to whom he carry'd the moſt noble Order of the Garter, was made joint Secretary of State with the Lord Secretary *Stair*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. Having before me Mr. Secretary *Johnſton*'s Speech to the Elector, when he inveſted him with the Garter, I ſhall inſert a Paragraph or two, the Sentiments and the Expreſſions being as noble as the Subject.

A.D.1692

Motley Counſels miſchievous.

Secretary Johnſton's Speech to the Elector of Brandenburgh.

May it pleaſe your Electoral Highneſs,

" NOTHING excites in Men the Deſire of " Glory, ſo much as ſignal and laſting " Marks of Honour. For to noble and generous " Minds, Honour is certainly the greateſt Reward, " and ſuch Marks are the moſt acceptable Parts of " it, to wit, a publick Acknowledgement that Men " deſerve it.

" Of theſe Marks, the moſt eminent have been " appropriated to Chivalry. Religion hath its Treaſure above. Juſtice, and the other peaceable " Virtues, without Arms, would be of little or no " uſe. Therefore Military Glory, as moſt neceſſary, hath been prefer'd to all others; beſides, it " is acquir'd with greater Danger, and is founded " on nobler Paſſions.

" Amongſt all Incitements to it, nothing has " prov'd ſo effectual, as the Inſtitution of the Orders of Knights Companions and Brethren.

" Such Orders do engage Princes, by the ſtricteſt " Ties of Honour, to give, in their own Perſons, " an Example of Military Virtue; and prove alſo " the higheſt Encouragement imaginable to follow " it. For by theſe Fraternities, they deſcend from " their Greatneſs, and conſent that brave and gallant Men ſhould be brought into a ſort of Equality with themſelves.

" Amongſt military Orders, there are none that " can diſpute either Antiquity or Dignity with that " of the *Garter*, which may indeed be call'd the " *Mother-Order*, for the other great Orders have " ſprung out of this Root, being form'd upon the " Model of it, *&c.*" The whole being in the *State-Tracts*, I refer the Reader to the Speech at large. Vol. III. p. 674.

On the 26th of *March*, her Majeſty the Queen having then the Adminiſtration of Affairs, publiſh'd a Proclamation for the *Wedneſday* Monthly Faſt during the War; and four Days after, the Queen Dowager, who in all Junctures had govern'd her Family very prudently, left *London*, proceeded to *Dover*, and embark'd there for *Calais*, from whence

Queen Dowager leaves England.

A.D.1692 whence she continu'd her Journey by Land to *Portugal*.

Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, Treasurer of their Majesties Chamber, was remov'd from his Place *April* 7, for Words spoken against the Lord *Sidney*; the Substance of which, he could not prove, when requir'd to do it by the Council.

His Majesty was now at *Loo*; and before he could begin the Campaign, the *Jacobites* in *England* were elevated with the Hopes of their Master's *Restoration*, founded on a Conspiracy they and their Confederates in *France* had form'd to murder the King, and invade the Kingdom. This Plot had been a-foot ever since the Year 1689, but had been often interrupted by Discovery, or fear of Discovery.

The Lancashire *Plot.*

Bromfield the Quaker began it first in *Lancashire*. He lay some time after King *James* was gone, at the then Earl of *Salisbury*'s House at *Hatfield*; from whence he travel'd Northwards, and poison'd the Minds of the People with an Aversion to the *Revolution*. He was very instrumental in *Dundee*'s Rebellion in *Scotland*; and in *Ireland* he confirm'd *Tyrconnel* in his Resolution to defend that Kingdom against King *William*: From *Ireland* he went to *Lancashire*, where he took up his head Quarters at Mr. *Fitzherbert*'s at *Wapra*, and Mr. *Wilson*'s at *Redland*; from whence he went frequently to the Lord *Molineux*'s at *Croxteth*, where, and at other *Popish* Houses, he had his Conferences with the Conspirators, which being suspected by the well-affected Gentry of that County, they got so good Information, that the Ship he bought, to carry him to and from *Ireland*, was seiz'd by Mr. *Marston*. However, by the Assistance of another Mr. *Marston*, Mr. *Wynn* of *Gop*, Mr. *Lloyd* of *Greith*, Mr. *Robert Brierson* of *Chester*, Mr. *George Pennant* and Mr. *Pue* of *Pendal*, he got over to *Ireland* again, and was made one of the Commissioners of King *James*'s *Irish* Mint; all which was sworn before Secretary *Trenchard* by Mr. *Wilson* of *Redland*, where he lurk'd some time. I am the more particular about this Villain *Bromfield*, because I saw him, when Mess. *Harley* and *St. John* were Ministers of State, make his publick Appearance about the Court, as did *Skelton* from *St. Germains*, and *Lawless* an *Irish* Outlaw from *Spain*. *Lunt*, the chief Manager of the *Lancashire* Plot, swore, *Bromfield*, in the Name of the Plotters, desir'd Commissions from King *James* to raise Horse and Foot, which was granted; and himself and one *Thrilfal* brought over these Commissions, and King *James*'s Declaration from *Ireland*. Mr. *Wilson* also swore that he saw *Lunt* deliver,

Bromfield *the Quaker's Treason.*

To Mr. *Sherburn* of *Stonyhurst*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Mr. *Townley* of *Townley*, a Name too well known in the last Popish Rebellion in *Lancashire*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Mr. *Girlington* of *Girlington*, a Commission for a Regiment of Foot.

To Mr. *Westby* of *Mobrick*, a Commission for a Regiment of Dragoons.

To Mr. ——, a Commission for a Regiment of Foot.

To Sir *Thomas Stanley* of *Alderly*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Mr. *Chumley* of *Vale Royal*, the same whom the House of Commons had imprison'd for refusing the Oaths as a Member of their House, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Sir *Rowland Stanley*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Sir *Henry Titchbourn*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Sir *Gifford* of *Chillington*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To Sir *James Symmonds* of *Ashton* in *Staffordshire*, a Commission for a Regiment of Horse.

To the Lord *Molyneux*, a Commission to be Governor of *Liverpool*. A.D.1692

Sir *Charles Neal* had a Commission to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Fowler, Esq; of *St. Thomas* near *Stafford*, had a Captain's Commission.

Mr. *Augustine Gifford*, Captain *Goure*, *Basil Brooks*, Esq; } were to be Captains of Horse.

Thomas Tildesley, Esq; a Name too well known in the last *Lancashire* Rebellion, was to have a Regiment of Horse.

---- *Dalton* of *Thurnham*, Esq; a Regiment of Dragoons.

The Lord *Brudenel*, a Regiment of Horse.

It is not to be suppos'd, that King *James* flatter'd himself that so many Regiments of Horse could be rais'd for his Service; but these *Lancashire* Gentry would needs be all Horse-Officers, and such Commissions were sent to them to humour them, as Children are humour'd with gilt Hobby-Horses and Gingerbread. Their Vanity is below the Gravity of History.

We find among these, not only *Papists*, but several who call'd themselves *Staunch Churchmen*, as Mr. *Girlington*, Mr. *Chumley*, Sir *Thomas Stanley*, Sir *Rowland Stanley*, &c. These and several other Commissions being delivered by *Lunt* and *Wilson*, *Lunt* was sent to *London*, to buy Arms and list Men; which he did, as appears not only by his own Evidence, but the Evidence of *Robert Bradley*, of *Chippin* in *Lancashire*, before Judge *Rokesby*; and the Evidence of *John Wilson*, of the same *Chippin*, before Judge *Eyre*. *Lunt*, when he went to *Ireland* for these Commissions, had a private Audience of the Earl of *Melfort*; at which no body assisted, but the Lord *George Howard*, Lord *Thomas Howard*, and the Quaker *Bromfield*, which shews that the Invasion Plots, and Assassinations, were indeed but one Plot continu'd from the beginning of the *Revolution*, and was first laid by *Bromfield*, who had so much the Countenance of the *Sacheverel* Ministry.

Several of these Commissions were seiz'd aboard the Bark that brought *Lunt* and *Thrilfal* from *Ireland*; and *Henry Knowles* and *Richard Whiteside*, two of the Bark's Crew, swore *Thrilfal* and *Lunt* left them there in the hurry they were in, to make their Escape The Loyal Gentlemen of *Lancashire*, hearing *Lunt* and *Thrilfal* were in the Country again, caus'd strict Search to be made for them. *Thrilfal* was found, hid in a Stack of Turf near his own House, by a Corporal of the Militia, who, upon his making Resistance, ran him thro' the Body; of which Wound he dy'd upon the Spot. Can any thing be a plainer Proof of the Traitor's Guilt, than his venturing his Life rather than stand a Tryal? And can any one doubt there was a Plot in *Lancashire*, when one of the Plotters fell a Sacrifice for it in this manner? Yet did the Faction, and some weak Brethren impos'd upon by them, pretend to turn this Conspiracy into a Jest; and the execrable *Ferguson*, the *Cameronian* Apostate, call'd it, in his Letter to the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, *A sham Contrivance of some little Ministers, to ruin those that were accus'd without Cause.*

One of the Plotters kill'd.

That the *Jacobites* were as wicked in ridiculing the Plot, and charging the Government with it, as in the Plot itself, is prov'd by shewing the Government did not concern itself in the Matter, till the Gentlemen of the best Figure in *Lancashire* apply'd to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, then Secretary of State, with an Information of the seizing of several suspected Persons and Arms in that County, and desir'd to know what should be done with them, in a Letter sign'd by the Lord *Willoughby*, Sir *Ralph Ashton*, *James Holte* Esq; *Thomas Lever* Esq; *Joseph Yates* Esq; *Nich. Starkee* Esq; *Henry Farringdon* Esq; *Joseph Horton* Esq; The flying away of Mr. *Walmesley*,

A.D. 1692 *Walmeſley*, and other Popiſh Gentlemen, to *France*, was a great Corroboration of the Truth of the Conſpiracy, which wanted not ſufficient Evidence till ſeveral of the King's Witneſſes were murder'd, as will be ſhewn hereafter. *Lunt*, and *Abbot* the Lord *Molyneux*'s Steward, were ſeiz'd at *Coventry*; and *Cawſon*, Maſter of the Bark in which *Lunt* and *Thrilfal* came from *Ireland*, in *Lancaſhire*. *Cawſon* being ſent for up to Town by a *Meſſenger*, was told, when he came to *Coventry*, that *Lunt* was in Goal there; and when he went to him in Priſon, he own'd 'twas the ſame Man he brought from *Ireland*, and to whom the treaſonable Papers taken aboard his Veſſel belong'd. Tho' *Lunt* himſelf afterwards made a full Confeſſion of the Matter, yet the Proof of it depended not on his ſingle Evidence, for *John Kelly* an *Iriſh* Soldier, harbour'd by the Lord *Molyneux*, an active and liberal Accomplice in moſt of theſe Deſigns againſt King *William*, made Oath before Mr. *Thomas Yarnold* Mayor of *Worceſter*, *Richard* Earl of *Bellomont*, Sir *James Ruſhout*, Bart. *William Bromley* Eſq; *Edmund Lechmere* Eſq; *Richard Dowdeſwell* Eſq; that he had ſeen the Commiſſions ſent from *Ireland* to the Lord *Molyneux*, to Mr. *Townley* of *Townley*, Mr. *Standiſh* of *Standiſh*, Sir *James Pool* of *Pool-Hall* near *Cheſter*, and others. His Information was ſo full and particular, that ſeveral *Lancaſhire* Papiſts were taken up, and others fled; yet the Plot was all this while, nay, and is ſtill the Subject of the inſolent Raillery of the *Jacobites*, and the inſipid Mirth of the *Tories*. *Kelly*'s Evidence being ſo ſtrong, he was ſoon remov'd out of the way, and no more heard of. Mr. *Robert Dodſworth*, a good Catholick of *Weſtmoreland*, giving Information of the ſame Conſpiracy to his Kinſman *Roger Kirby*, Eſq; Governor of *Cheſter*, and the Earl of *Macclesfield*, he was ſent for to *London*, and made Oath of it before my Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*; he nam'd Mr. *William Molyneux*, Mr. *Townley*, Mr. *Standiſh*, and others, to have had Commiſſions; he gave an account of Arms provided, and Men liſted; but there is a Paragraph in his Information, which has particular Relation to the *Staunch Churchmen* of the Order of the condemn'd Dr. *S*——; I ſhall therefore repeat it, to ſhew what good Friends the *High-Church*, the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional-Bill* Men were to Popery and Slavery, otherwiſe to King *James*: *This Informant farther depoſeth*, That Mr. *Marſden*, a *Proteſtant*, *was one of their Companions*; *and he having a great Eſtate*, *always protected* Roman *Catholicks*, *when there was occaſion:* That Mr. *Husband*, a Proteſtant of *Kirby-Lonſdale*, bought Warlike Furniture *for the uſe of the* Roman *Catholicks:* One *Carter*, another ſuch rare Proteſtant, accepted of a Captain's Commiſſion in the ſame Regiment: Another of 'em, *Alexander Butler*, was to be a Captain in Colonel *Tildeſley*'s Regiment: Two other ſuch *Staunch Men*, *Kimple* and *Cole*, had Cornet's Commiſſions in the ſame Regiment. This he ſwore the 16th of *May* 1690, the Time when *Orleans* the Jeſuit ſays, *The Prince of* Orange *was to have been hard put to it*; and had not *Kelly* been made away with, the *Lancaſhire* Plotters had been try'd then, and for fear of it, the chief of them, as Colonel *Molyneux*, Mr. *Standiſh*, Mr. *Townley*, Mr. *Blundel* of *Ince*, &c. ran away; and tho' they were ſearch'd for twelve Months together by the *Militia*, yet they could not be found, as appears by a Letter from three Juſtices of the Peace of that County Palatine, Sir *Ralph Aſhton*, *Joſeph Horton*, Eſq; *Joſeph Yates*, Eſq;

The Plot ridicul'd by Jacobites.

High-Church *in the Plot.*

This Diſcovery ſo frighted the *Popiſh* Conſpirators, and their Abettors in *Lancaſhire*, that they lay quiet for ſome time, and left the Management of King *James*'s Affairs to the Lord *Preſton*, Mr. *Aſhton*, Mr. *Elliot*, *Crosby*, and others. *Crosby* was a daring deſperate Fellow, poor, proud, raſh, and fit for any wicked Attempt to patch up his tatter'd Fortune. *Dodſworth* at length prevail'd with *Lunt* to confeſs, which the Papiſts having Intimation of, and fearing it would go hard with their Friends in the *Lancaſhire* Goals, if there were two Witneſſes againſt them, as there would be upon *Lunt*'s turning Evidence, they remov'd *Dodſworth* alſo out of the way, he being murder'd by one *Deane* and his Brother, profeſs'd *Jacobites*. *Redman*, another of the Conſpirators, was alſo murder'd two Days after he had communicated his Deſign of diſcovering what he knew to a Friend, who betray'd him. He had given the Houſe of Commons ſuch Satisfaction by his Information, that they recommended him to his Majeſty for a Reward.

A.D. 1692

Evidence murder'd.

About this Time Mr. *Edward Robinſon*, made Oath before *Richard Wright* Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace in the ſame County, that he had ſeen a Commiſſion from King *James*, at Mr. *Fazakerly*'s of *Spello-Hall* in *Lancaſhire*; that the Lord *Molyneux*'s Servant had brought a Meſſage from King *James* to the Conſpirators; and that *John Herrington* of *Egbeth*, Eſq; told him he had a Captain of Horſe's Commiſſion. Upon *Dodſworth*'s Death, *Lunt* went from his Confeſſion, that Conſpirator knowing he cou'd not merit much by his Evidence, becauſe it was ſingle, and the *Faction* tampering with him to keep him *tight*; ſo he was ſent down to *Lancaſhire* to be try'd himſelf. But *Cawſon* the main Witneſs againſt him, falling ſick and dying before he cou'd be try'd, and his Crew, who cou'd have ſworn to the Treaſonable Papers, and to his coming from *Ireland*, being all at Sea, the Proſecution dropt; the Cuſtom-houſe Officers who ſeiz'd the Papers, had omitted to mark them, and therefore cou'd not ſwear to them. Thus he got off, and being diſcharg'd, was employ'd again by the Plotters in *Lancaſhire*, particularly the Lord *Molyneux*, Col. *Molyneux*, Sir *William Garrard*, Col. *Garrard*, Mr. *Dickenſon* of *Heightonhay*, Col. *Townly*, Col. *Tildeſley*, Col. *Dalton*; who ſent him to the Court of *St. Germains*, after a Conſult at *Standiſh-Hall*. And not long after *Walmeſley* beforemention'd, and *Parker*, came from thence to *England*, and there was a great Meeting of the Conſpirators at *Dungan-Hall*, Mr. *Walmeſley*'s Houſe, where Commiſſions from King *James* were diſtributed, preparatory to an Inſurrection, to favour an Invaſion from *France*, where King *James* had got an Army ready at *La Hogue*. *Crosby* went into *Lancaſhire* to meet Col. *Parker*, and it was there that the Aſſaſſination was reſolv'd. Biſhop *Kennet* writes, *Parker* aſſur'd them, that tho' they cou'd not accompliſh their Deſign to kill King *William* before he went to *Holland*, yet it wou'd be re-aſſum'd in *Flanders*, by the ſame Perſons who had undertaken it laſt Campaign. If *Crosby* juſt mention'd, is the ſame who was afterwards made a Collector of the Exciſe in *South-Wales*, and was employ'd by a Perſon of great Dignity and Office in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and alſo in the late King's, it wou'd occaſion Speculations, which I ſhou'd not venture in this Place to communicate to the Publick. It appears by the above Relation, that from *Bromfield* the Quaker's ſetting out from *Hatfield*, to *Crosby*'s coming to *Lancaſhire*, juſt before the intended *French* Invaſion from *La Hogue*, the Plot for a ſecond Reſtoration has been working; and that it has branch'd out into *Aſſaſſination* Plots, will be prov'd in the Sequel.

Crosby *in the ſame Treaſon.*

Lunt brought Advice in *December*, that King *James* would be in *England* the next Spring, and that *Parker* would be with them ſoon after himſelf, with further Inſtructions. The Conſpirators approv'd *Lunt*'s Conduct ſo well, that they entruſted him with levying Men in and about *London*, to be ready againſt the time, and to buy Arms, which he ſent down to *Lancaſhire*; and had Subſiſtence Money from the Lord *Molyneux*. *Parker* brought over with him one *Harriſon* alias *Johnſon*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt, a horrid blood-thirſty Villain, much in Favour

A.D.1692 vour with the Earl of *Melfort*, King *James*'s Favourite, at *St. Germain's*; who was concern'd alſo in *Charnock*'s *Aſſaſſination* Plot, which ſprung from this Root.

On the 2d of *April*, it ſhould have been the firſt, the late King *James* wrote a Letter, to be addreſs'd to ſeveral Perſons of Quality in *England*, requiring them to give their Attendance at the Delivery of his Queen; who, old as ſhe was, might doubtleſs have been with Child, if proper Means were made uſe of. This Letter was not only addreſs'd to ſeveral Lords, who had been of his Privy-Council; but to ſeveral Ladies, as the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, the Marchioneſs of *Halifax*, the Counteſſes of *Derby*, *Mulgrave*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Danby*, the Lady *Lumley*, Lady *Brooke*, Lady *Fitzharding*, Lady *Fretchville*; and to the Wives of theſe Commoners, Sir *John Trevor* Speaker, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Sir *Thomas Pope-Blount*, Sir *John Guiſe*, *Thomas Foley* Eſq; Sir *Thomas Stamp* Lord-Mayor of *London*, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *Richard Levet*, the two Sheriffs, and Dr. *Hugh Chamberlayne* the famous Man-Midwife. But all theſe noble Perſons, and the Doctor too, thought fit to let the *French* Midwives do and ſay what they wou'd on that Occaſion, without their giving themſelves any trouble about it. 'Twas ſaid ſhe was deliver'd of a Daughter, and this was to be a new Proof, that ſhe had had a Son.

Parker *the Traytor in* England.

Parker, upon his Arrival in *England*, call'd ſome General Officers and other Confederates together, in or near *London*, and told them, *Their old Maſter had now obtain'd of the moſt* Chriſtian King 30000 *effective Men, and when the Spring was a little more forward, King* James, *who was already marching into* Normandy, *would be wafted over with them into* England *s with Aſſurance that if that Number was not great enough to reduce his Rebellious Subjects*, France *would ſpare him* 30000 *more.* Then addreſſing to Capt. *Blaire*, who made Oath of it before the Privy-Council, he added, *I am going to command in* Lancaſhire, *but intend to move* Southward *at his Majeſty's Landing, and therefore deſire you to join me, in regard my own Men are raw, and yours for the moſt Part are old Officers and Soldiers.* Biſhop *Kennet* adds, "When *Parker* went into *Lancaſhire*, he took with him ſeveral good Officers, ſome of which ſtaid with him in that County, and others he diſpos'd of in *Yorkſhire* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham:* His Head-Quarters were at Mr. *Walmeſley*'s at *Dungan-Hall*." Whom one may be aſſur'd, *Parker* had Confidence enough in, to truſt him with all his Plots; and he was concern'd in none, but what had Murder and Maſſacre at the Bottom. *Parker* left behind him at *London*, Mr. *James Fountaine*, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Lord *Montgomery*, who ſeems to have been alike in all Plots and all Pardons, and Col. *Holman*, who were compleating each a Regiment of Horſe, to join King *James* at his Landing. He had left *Paris* and was come to *La Hogue*, with an Army of above 20000 *Iriſh*, *French*, *Scots* and *Engliſh* Papiſts and Tories.

Walmeſley *a Conſpirator.*

King James's *Declaration.*

To prepare the way for him, he publiſh'd a *Declaration* ſo miſerably worded, that notwithſtanding the Impotent Menances with which it is ſtuff'd, one cou'd ſcarce help pitying him, for having no better a Penman among all his Counſellors. What little there was in it worth anſwering, was fully confuted by Dr. *Lloyd* then Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, in a Treatiſe, entitled, *The Pretences of the* French *Invaſion* examin'd, and alſo in a Tract written on Purpoſe, intitled, *Reflections, &c.* Both which Pieces being intire in the *State-Tracts*, I ſhall not enlarge upon this Matter here, which indeed deſerv'd not the Pen of ſo learned an Author, as Biſhop *Lloyd*; ſo much as that of Sir *Fleetwood Shepherd*, who made himſelf and the World very merry, in his Excellent Ballad, beginning thus,

Anſwer'd by Biſhop Lloyd, Vol. II. *p.* 265. *&c. Seq.*

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Sir Fleetwood Shepherd's *Ballad on King* James's *Declaration.*

The true and genuine Explanation,
Of one King James's *Declaration*;
To which let us add 8 or 10 Verſes more.
Then having tortur'd our Invention,
To frame a Draught of our Intention;
By the Advice of Huntington,
Wiſe Ely, Fenwick *and* Tom Done,
And of all Ranks ſome Fifty-One;
Who have adjuſted for our Coming
All Gimcracks fit for ſuch a Mumming;
And 'tis their Buſineſs to perſuade you,
We come to ſuccour, not invade you.

I cannot help owning, that excepting my Fears for the King's ſacred Perſon, I never had any for what the *Jacobites* and their *French* Auxilaries cou'd do to us. Young as I was, I knew there was then, as there is ſtill, a Body of *Engliſh* Proteſtants, who, if ſome of them were not diſabled by *Teſts*, were, and will be always ready to drive the *French*, and all other Enemies to the *Revolution*, faſter out of the Kingdom than they came into it.

The moſt remarkable Paragraph in this Declaration of King *James*, is that wherein he excepts out of his moſt gracious Pardon

Perſons excepted out of King James's *Pardon.*

The Duke of *Ormond.*
The Marquiſs of *Winchester.*
The Earl of *Sunderland.*
The Earl of *Bath.*
The Earl of *Danby.*
The Earl of *Nottingham.*
The Lord *Newport.*
The Lord *Delamere.*
The Lord *Wiltſhire.*
The Lord *Colcheſter.*
The Lord *Cornbury.*
The Lord *Dunblane.*
The Lord *Churchill.*
Lord Biſhop of *London.*
Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph.*
Francis Ruſſel Eſq;
John Trenchard Eſq;
Richard Leviſon Eſq;
Dr. *John Tillotſon.*
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet.*
Sir *Robert Howard.*
Sir *John Worden.*
Sir *Stephen Fox.*
Sir *Baſil Dixwel.*
Sir *Samuel Grimſton.*
Sir *George Treby.*
Sir *James Oxendon.*
Charles Duncomb, Citizen of *London.*
Edwards, *Napleton*, *Hunt*, } Fiſhermen.

And all others who offer'd Perſonal Indignities to us at Feverſham. Theſe poor Fellows not knowing who he was, laid hold of him, as we have ſaid elſewhere, and ſearch'd his Pockets; and he had ſo good a Memory as to keep it hoarded up there almoſt four Years; and to let all the World know what a Treaſure there was in it, which they ſhook their Heads at, as equally weak and mean.

Her Majeſty being inform'd of the deſign'd Invaſion, gave Orders with a Maſculine Courage and Aſſiduous Care, for haſt'ning out the Fleet, and putting the *Militia* in Readineſs. She ſent over for three Regiments of Foot; Col. *Selwyn*'s, Col. *Beveridge*'s, and Col. *Lloyd*'s from *Holland*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh*; which, together with other Troops then remaining in the Kingdom, did afterwards form a Camp near *Portſmouth*. She publiſh'd a Proclamation, requiring the Attendance of the Parliament *May* the 24th, and another to apprehend

Suſpected Perſons to be apprehended.

Robert Earl of *Scarſdale.*
Edward-Henry Earl of *Litchfield.*
Charles Earl of *Newburgh.*
Charles Earl of *Middleton.*
Charles Earl of *Dunmore.*
Edward Lord *Griffin.*
The Lord *Forbes.*
Sir *John Fenwicke.*
Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe.*
Sir *Andrew Forreſter.*
James Griffin Eſq;
James Grahame Eſq;
Orby Eſq;
Col. *Edward Sackvile.*
George Porter Eſq;
Oliver St. George Eſq;
Col. *Henry Slingsby.*
Major *Thomas Soaper.*
David Lloyd Eſq;
Charles Adderley Eſq;
Edward Stafford Eſq;

The

A.D.1692 *The* London *and* Westminster *Militia muster'd.*

The *Militia* of *Westminster*, consisting of 3000 Men, and a Troop of Horse, under the Earl of *Bedford*; and the *Militia* of *London*, consisting of about 10000 Men, under the Lord-Mayor and the City-Colonels, were drawn out in *Hyde-Park*; and there appear'd in their Countenances a chearfulness and desire to be in Service on that Occasion; which cou'd not be very grateful to those of the *Faction*, who had heard how the *London* Militia behav'd in the Civil War.

The Fleet under the Command of Admiral *Russel*, past thro' the *Downs* the 8th of *May*, where they were join'd by Admiral *Allemonde*, with the *Dutch* Squadron under his Command; and soon after Sir *Ralph Delaval* join'd Admiral *Russel* with the *English* Men of War from *St. Hellens*. *Tourville* the *French* Admiral, was in hopes of meeting with the *English* Fleet before these two Junctions, or at least before both of them, and that embolden'd him to pursue his Master the *French* King's Orders, to look out the *English* Fleet and fight them. The *Jacobites* had also sent *David Lloyd* above-mention'd, Express to the Lord *Melfort*, to acquaint him, *They had corrupted several of the* English *Sea-Commanders, particularly Rear-Admiral* Carter; who indeed had been apply'd to by them, and having giving the Government Intimation of it, he was order'd to humour the Thing; which he did so effectually, that those credulous Wretches gave into it, to the Destruction of their Plot, and their Confederate's Fleet. For *Melfort*, upon this and other false Intelligence of the backwardness of the *Dutch* Squadron, and the Number of the *English* Fleet, got an Order from the *French* King to *Tourville* to engage without waiting for the *Thoulon* Squadron. There being a *Rumour* of Disaffection in the Officers of the Navy, and that several of them were discharg'd on that account; her Majesty judging rightly, that it was spread by the Enemies to the Government, to confirm them in their Duty, order'd the Earl of *Nottingham* to write to Admiral *Russel*, and let him know she had an intire Confidence in the Fidelity and Zeal of all the Officers in the Fleet, and was resolv'd not to displace any one of them; in return to which they sent up a very Loyal Address, sign'd by Sir *John Ashby*, Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Mr. *Rook*, Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*, Mr. *Carter*, the Flag-Officers and other Commanders. It was deliver'd by the Lords of the Admiralty, *May* 16th; and her Majesty's most gracious Answer was, *I always had this Opinion of the Commanders, but am very glad this is come to satisfy Others*, which dutiful and affectionate Address, and the readiness that apdear'd every where for the Defence of the Kingdom, rid her Majesty so far of her Concern, that she prorogu'd the Parliament, from the 24th of *May*, when they were to have sat, to the 16th of *June*: Giving this reason for it in the Proclamation; *Our Navy being now at Sea, and join'd with our Allies, and in a readiness, by the Blessing of God, to resist and repel the Designs and Attempts of our Enemies*. While the *Jacobites* were pleasing themselves with the Hopes of approaching Success, their Pleasure was interrupted with News of the Junction of the *Dutch* Fleet and ours, which happening not to be true at first, and for fear the Report should be believ'd in *France*; they sent Sir *Adam Blaire* to *France* to give Assurance, that the *Dutch* were not yet come up: In which however, they understood soon after they were deceiv'd, and dispatch'd *Clerk* to let the *French* know it. But *Clerk* was so far from gaining Credit, *Blaire* having just brought the contrary News, that he was imprison'd for spreading a false Report, till several other Expresses confirm'd it, and then the *French* King sent Messenger after Messenger to *Tourville*, to countermand his fighting Orders, but his Messengers came all too late. For on the 19th of *May*, the Mareschal *de Tourville* bore down and engag'd the Confederate Fleet off Cape *Barfleur*, about Eleven in the Forenoon, and continu'd the Engagement till about half an Hour past Four in Afternoon, when the *French* steer'd away with all their Boats; the great Firing on both sides having soon occasion'd a Calm. But a fresh Gale springing up about Six, the *Blue* Squadron continu'd the Fight, and maintain'd it till Ten at Night; when the *French* being worsted, and having had four Ships blown up, steer'd away for *Conquest-Road*. All that Night was very Calm, and Foggy the next Morning; but about Eleven it beginning to clear up a little, the *English* saw the *French* Fleet about two Leagues from them, very much lessen'd in their Number, not seeming to be above 38 Men of War, after which they made all the Sail they could; and about Ten it grew Calm again. At Three in the Afternoon the two Fleets came to an Anchor, but weigh'd about Eleven at Night, and anchor'd next Morning. On the 21st, the *English* sail'd again after the Enemy, Admiral *Russel* steering towards *Barfleur*, and the *Dutch* and *Blue* Squadron towards the Road of *Alderney*, thro' which Part of the *French* Fleet got safe to *St. Malo's*, the *English* not thinking it safe to pursue them that way; for which Sir *John Ashby* was question'd in Parliament, and truly the Question seem'd very natural, *Why cou'd not you pursue, as well as they fly?* Sir *Ralph Delaval* had better Success, for off of *Cherburgh* he burnt the *Royal-Sun*, a Ship of 104 Guns, commanded by Admiral *Tourville*; the *Admirable*, a Ship of 102 Guns; the *Conquerant* of 80 Guns, and three more of lesser Rate. Admiral *Russel* was no less successful in pursuit of 13 *French* Men of War, who haul'd in for *La Hogue*; in which Bay he anchor'd the 21st, the next Day he stood in, and sent Vice-Admiral *Rook* with several Men of War, Frigates and arm'd Boats to endeavour to destroy that Part of the Enemies Fleet. But the *French* had got their Ships so very near the Shoar, that not any of the Men of War, except the small Frigates, cou'd do any Service. However that Night six of the Enemies Men of War were burnt, and the next Day: the other seven, besides several Transports, King *James* being all the while encamp'd so near the Coast at *La Hogue*, that from his Platforms some small Damage was done to the *English* who destroy'd the *French* Ships. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the *Pearl*, the third Ship in the *French* Line next *Tourville*, writes that 14 of their best Men of War were burnt at *La Hogue*, and that all their whole Fleet might have been destroy'd, had not the *English* been so slow in the Pursuit; for which neither he nor we knew the Reasons. The *Royal-Sun* was burnt by Capt. *Heath*; the *Conquerant* by Capt. *Greenway*; the *Admirable* by Boats-Crews; Capt. *Fowlis's* Fireship was herself set on fire by the Enemies Shot. There perish'd in the whole, of the *French* Navy-Royal, Twenty-one First, Second and Third-Rate Men of War, two Frigates and about sixty Transport Ships, on their Coasts and off *St. Hellens*. Of the *English* not one Man War was lost, and besides Rear-Admiral *Carter*, and Col. *Hastings*, not one Commission Officer was kill'd. Col. *Hastings* was Commander of the *Sandwich* a Second-Rate Man of War, which had two or three of the biggest Ships in *Tourville's* Fleet upon her at once; she made a gallant Defence as long as Col. *Hastings* cou'd command, but after he was mortally wounded, and had left the Charge of his Ship to his first Lieutenant *Bernard Darby*, with very earnest Admonitions to behave as he had done, that poor Wretch, who had been Master of a small Craft, employ'd by the Libeller *Danel Foe*, when he was a *Trader*, flung himself on his Belly upon the Quarter-Deck, and did not shew himself in his Office, till Mr. *Hastings* the Colonel's Brother, and the rest of the Officers threaten'd to throw him over-board. The

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The French *Fleet beaten by Admiral* Russel.

French *Men of War burnt at* La Hogue *in Sight of King* James.

Darby *of the* Sandwich's *Cowardice.*

The Jacobites *amus'd by Admiral* Carter.

Are the Occasion of the Destruction of the French *Fleet.*

A Loyal Address from the Fleet to the Queen.

A D. 1692 Ship very much ſhatter'd drove thro' the Enemies Ships, making the beſt Defence ſhe cou'd, and got into *Portſmouth*, but ſo diſabled that ſhe was not ſerviceable; and *Darby* being try'd for Cowardice, was turn'd out of the Service with Ignominy. The Number of the ſlain on each ſide cou'd not well be determin'd, the *French* by running away in good time, and getting near the Shoar, ſav'd moſt of their Crews by their Flight and their Boats.

On the 26th of *May*, Admiral *Ruſſel*, ſent Sir *John Ashby*, who was return'd from a fruitleſs purſuit of the *French*; with a Squadron of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, to burn the Enemies Tranſports at *Havre de Grace*, but it was not practicable. The Harbour is ſo ſhoal Water, that the Ships cou'd not get in, and indeed the *French* themſelves, are forc'd to take their Guns out of their great Ships, when they go in or out of it.

Admiral *Ruſſel's* firſt Letter, dated the 20th of *May*, brought an Account of a Victory in general only. It was directed to the Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of State, who receiv'd it ſo early next Morning, that the Queen was not ſtirring when he brought it to *Kenſington*, in a *Diſhabillee*, for haſte, which was then much talk'd of. It is impoſſible to expreſs the Joy of all ſorts of People, except the worſt ſort, *Jacobites*, on News of this glorious Victory; more Particulars of which were known a Day or two after, by Letters from Sir *Ralph Delaval* and others on board the victorious Fleet. Admiral *Ruſſel* gave Orders that Publick Prayers and Thankſgiving, ſhould be made to Almighty God, on the 27th of *May* throughout their Majeſties Fleet, for this great and ſignal Victory; and indeed the Admiral look'd on the whole Event, as Providential from the Beginning to the End, as he was pleas'd to tell a Gentleman, from whom I take it, in theſe Words: *Above twenty different Accidents, all of them above the Power of Man, or the Sphere of his Deſigns, concur'd to the obtaining of this Victory, of which the want of any one of them had unavoidably loſt us the Opportunity. Every Change of Wind and Tide, from the Mouth of the River to the Place of Battle, ſeem'd as deſign'd by Heaven to concert the meeting of the two Fleets at that very Critical Moment they happen'd to meet; and which was yet the more remarkable, if they had not fought that very Day, they had not fought at all; the Orders for Monſieur* Tourville's *returning to* Breſt, *coming to him within a few Hours after he was engag'd.*

Admiral Ruſſel *aſcribes the Victory to Providence.*

One may eaſily imagine that King *James* made but a ſorry Figure, in his Camp near *La Hogue*, while his dear Friend's Capital Ships of War were in a *Blaze*, before him, and his *Iriſh* and *French* Army; and thus all the Expence the *French* King had been at for his Expedition to *England* was uſeleſs. His and his Friend's Diſgrace and Loſs, were a Mortification which ſunk his Spirits ſo low, that he wrote this abject Letter to his Protector *Lewis* XIV.

Monſieur my *Brother*,

King James's abject Letter to the French King.

" I Have hitherto, with ſomething of Conſtancy " and Reſolution, ſupported the Weight of all " the Misfortunes, which it has pleas'd Heaven to " lay upon me, ſo long as myſelf was the only Suf- " ferer; but I muſt acknowledge this laſt Diſaſter " utterly overwhelms me; and I am altogether " Comfortleſs in Reference to what concerns your " Majeſty, through the great Loſs that has befal- " len your Fleet. I know too well that my un- " lucky Star it is, that has drawn down this Miſ- " fortune on your Arms always Victorious, but " when they fought for my Intereſts: And this is " that which plainly tells me, that I no longer me- " rit the Support of ſo great a Monarch; and who " always is ſure to vanquiſh when he fights for him- " ſelf. For which reaſon it is, that I requeſt your " Majeſty, no longer to concern yourſelf for a " Prince ſo unfortunate as myſelf; but permit me A D. 1692 " to retire with my Family to ſome Corner of the " World, where I may ceaſe to obſtruct the uſual " courſe of your Proſperity and Conqueſts, which " only my Misfortune could interrupt. It is not " juſt that the Potenteſt Monarch in the World, " and the moſt flouriſhing above all Others ſhould " ſhare in my Diſgrace, becauſe you are too gene- " rous. 'Tis better much, that I ſhall only retire, " till it pleaſe Omnipotent Providence to be more " propitious to my Affairs: For howſoever it pleaſes " Heaven to diſpoſe of me and mine, or into what- " ſoever Receſs I may be thrown, I can aſſure " your Majeſty, that I ſhall always preſerve to the " laſt gaſp of my expiring Breath, that due Ac- " knowledgment which I ſtill retain of your Favours " and conſtant Friendſhip. Nor can any thing " more contribute to my Conſolation, than to " hear, as I hope to do, when I have quitted whol- " ly your Dominions, of the quick return of your " wonted Triumphs, both by Sea and Land, over " your Enemies and mine, when my Intereſt ſhall " be no longer intermixt with yours."

I am,

Monſieur *my Brother*,

Yours, &c.

James Rex.

Her Majeſty, whoſe Intrepid and Prudent Conduct at this Critical Juncture, was the Subject of all Men's Admiration and Applauſe, ſent 30000 *l.* to *Portſmouth* to be diſtributed among the Seamen; order'd Medals to be ſtruck for Tokens of Honour to the Officers, and caus'd the Bodies of Admiral *Carter* and Col. *Haſtings* to be honourably interr'd. The Troops that were encamp'd near *Portſmouth*, were ſhipp'd off there under the Command of the Duke of *Leinſter*, Duke *Schomberg's* Son; and the *French* were alarm'd with Apprehenſions of a Deſcent on their Coaſts, which was alſo expected in *England*. But conſidering there were not above 5 or 6000 Men taken aboard the Fleet, there was not much Ground for ſuch Expectations; and the Deſign appear'd at laſt to be the Tranſportation of thoſe Troops to *Flanders*, where they arriv'd the 20th of *Auguſt*, and landed at *Oſtend*. They poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde*, which they began to fortify, and by which the King ſeem'd to have ſome great Deſign that way. But whatever it was, all miſcarried, both thoſe Places being not long after abandon'd to *Boufflers* by Count *Horn*; which his Majeſty much reſented in him, who till then had always a great ſhare in his Eſteem. Perhaps the ſame touch'd the Count very near, for he did not long ſurvive it.

In the Courſe of this Hiſtory, I ſhall avoid entering into the Particulars of Campaigns, of Encampments, Battles and Sieges, not only on account of Duke *Schomberg's* juſt Reflection, upon ſuch Narrations, which are generally confus'd and imperfect, or at leaſt deficient in Military Circumſtances and Terms; but becauſe the *Engliſh* Reader does not concern himſelf ſo much in Foreign as in Home-Tranſactions. Beſides the Fortune of the War abroad, does by no means invite one to dwell upon it, either in Writing or Reading. However, where the *Engliſh* Forces are in Action, I ſhall think it my Duty to remember it. Had the *French* King's Deſigns this Year, had as much Honour as Contrivance in them, his Flatterers wou'd have had ſomething to have ſaid for them. But we ſhall ſee preſently, that the Execution of them was founded in Treachery and Murder.

Prince of Conde's mean Opinion of Lewis XIV's Heroiſm.

The great Prince of *Conde*, who knew Men in general, and this wonderful Man in particular, as well as any body, had a very mean Opinion of his Heroiſm, and was wont to ſay, he had little of the General

A.D.1692 General in him, either for Counſel or Action; certain it is, that whenever he enter'd upon any, he had ſecur'd the Succeſs of it before-hand by Corruption or Surprize. And there is no Military Enterprize of his recorded in Hiſtory, without ſome ſuch Blemiſh.

The Elector of *Bavaria* had, by the Influence of King *William*, been made Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and it was hotly reported, that his Majeſty for ſome Reaſons not made publick, had deſir'd the Elector to withdraw the Prince of *Barbaſon* from the Government of *Namur*. Accordingly the Elector deſir'd that Prince to make the Campaign with him, and he came to *Bruſſels* under pretence of ſo doing. He had not been long there, before News came, that the *French* King was coming in Perſon to beſiege that City; and the Prince of *Barbaſon* deſir'd the Elector to permit him to return to his Government, which he could not refuſe him, without taking it from him, and that was not then thought proper; however, his Fidelity was ſo much ſuſpected, that the Elector order'd the Count *de Thian* to accompany him in the Siege, and gave him private Inſtructions to have an Eye on the Behaviour of *Barbaſon*. In theſe Circumſtances was the Government of *Namur*, when *Lewis* XIV. inveſted it, *May* the 25th, and ten Days after had the Town ſurrender'd to him; the Garriſon retiring into the Caſtle.

King *William* receiv'd Advice of this Siege in his Camp at *Anderlech*, from whence *May* 28th he march'd towards *Louvain*, and encamp'd near *Bethlem-Abbey*; where he gave the Enemy notice of his Victory at Sea, by a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, which he had caus'd to be drawn to the Top of a Hill that look'd towards *Namur*, and the whole Army being drawn out, expreſs'd their Joy by ſeveral Vollies; the Noiſe of which reaching the *French* King's Ears, he made ſlight of the Occaſion, and as it was reported ſaid, ***Here's a mighty pother indeed, about burning two or three Ships***. One can ſcarce believe he cou'd ſay a Thing ſo vain and ſo ſilly; for beſides that he loſt almoſt ten times that Number of his beſt Men at War, the Defeat at *La Hogue* was ſuch a ſhock to his Naval Power, that he was never after able to put out a Fleet to meet the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleet in the Channel. He had been thirty Years making up a Navy, at as much Expence as would have maintain'd all his Garriſons; it has been computed at Twenty Millions Sterling. He had form'd to himſelf the Project of making himſelf Maſter in both Seas, and then of giving Laws to all *Chriſtendom*. He cou'd not do this without a Fleet ſuperior in Strength to both *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, his own was ſo in *Beachy* Fight two Years ago, and now wou'd have been ſo again, had it come up before the Junctions already mention'd. But this Blow put an end to his Dream of being the *Neptune* as well as the *Mars* of *Europe*; and whatever Airs he gave himſelf, while he waspuft up with his Conqueſt of *Namur* Town; no doubt his Diſgrace and irreparable Loſs at *La Hogue* ſtung him more than he was tickled with all the Praiſes of his Poets and Orators on the taking of that Town and Caſtle, the latter being deliver'd up to him five Days after, he immediately return'd with Madam *Maintenon* and the Court Ladies to *Verſailles*, where he receiv'd the Congratulations of thoſe whom he well enough paid for what they did or ſaid for him, as Mr. *Prior* obſerves in his *Traveſtie* of *Boileau*'s Ode, on his taking of *Namur*.

The French King ſpeaks contemptibly of the Victory over his Fleet.

His Power deſtroy'd by it.

He takes Namur.

In the mean time, King *William* advancing to relieve the Place, poſſeſs'd himſelf of all the Poſts on his Side of the *Mehaigne*, as *Luxemburgh*, who cover'd his Maſter's Siege, did of two Villages ſurrounded with ſtrong Hedges and Thickets on the oppoſite Side. His Majeſty's Army had ſuch an entire Command of the River by their Batteries, that the *French* Soldiers cou'd not come at a drop of Water from thence. The ſame Evening the King order'd A.D.1692 Pontoons to be laid over it, in order to attack the Enemy next Day, for which all Things were ſo well-diſpos'd, that the whole Army might paſs in Front at the ſame time; but that Night and ſome following Days, the Rains fell ſo violently that there was no ſtanding the Weather, or as far as Human Foreſight cou'd reach, the *French* King and his Army at Land, wou'd have come off no better than his Fleet had done at Sea. For King *William* was animated by the News of Admiral *Ruſſel*'s Victory; the Confederate Army was very near equal to the *French* in Number, and in Goodneſs of Troops by no means inferior. Thus we ſee, it was a ſudden unforeſeen Accident, which put a ſtop to King *William*'s glorious Enterprize, and gave the *French* King the Conqueſt of *Namur*. It was the Rains that broke the Bridges and ſcatter'd the Pontoons, which are mention'd even by *Boileau* in his *fulſome* Ode above-mention'd.

Mais qui fait enfler la Sambre?
Sous les jumeaux effraiez,
Des Froids terrens de Decembre,
Les Champs par tout ſont noies.

But what makes the Sambre *ſwell?*
The Cold Torrents of December;
Under the frighted Twins,
Drown every where the Fields.

King *William* being after that diſappointed in a Deſign he had form'd to ſurprize *Mons*, march'd from his Camp at *Melle* to *Genap* and *Hall*. On the 1ſt of *Auguſt* he paſt the *Seine*, and was join'd by 3000 *Hanoverians*. The *French* Army under *Luxemburgh* were advantageouſly encamp'd between *Enghien* and *Steinkirk*; and on *Auguſt* the 3d the King advanc'd towards them with Intention to attack them, for which they were well-prepar'd, having had timely Advice of the Approach of the Confederates from Monſieur *Tracey*, who commanded a Detachment of Horſe between the two Armies.

The Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who led the Van, conſiſting of Lieutenant-General *Douglas*'s Regiment, Col. *Fitzpatrick*'s, Col. *O-Farrel*'s, a Battalion of Guards, and of *Churchil*'s Brigade, and two Battalions of *Danes*; drove the *French* from Hedge to Hedge, and erected two Batteries againſt them, which did great Execution while the Army was marching up to the Head of ſome Defiles, where they were order'd to halt, except the *Engliſh* Life-Guards, Lieutenant-General *Mackay*'s, Sir *Charles Graham*'s, the Lord *Cutts*'s, the Earl of *Angus*'s, and Col. *Hodges*'s Regiments, which being interlin'd with the Horſe, were order'd to advance, as were alſo the Prince of *Heſſe*'s, Col. *Lowther*'s and the Earl of *Leven*'s Regiments; which ſupported the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who after two Hours cannonading began the Attack with the *Danes*. Never was more terrible and more regular Firing heard, and the Confederate Troops drove the *French* beyond one of their Batteries; which the *Danes* and the *Engliſh* Guards poſſeſs'd themſelves of, and wou'd have ſent away the Guns, had not the Enemy cut off the Traces, and carry'd away the Horſes. General *Douglas*, with his Battallions, beat the *French* from three ſeveral Hedges, and made himſelf Maſter of the fourth, when going thro' a Gap to get on the other ſide, he was unfortunately kill'd. All the other Regiments behav'd with equal Bravery, firing Muzzle to Muzzle thro' the Hedges, they on the one ſide, and the Enemy on the other.

Battle of Steinkirk.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* ſent Meſſenger after Meſſenger to Count *Solms*, who commanded the main Body to ſend him Aſſiſtance; and the King himſelf being ſenſible of the Difficulties the Duke, with the Vanguard, had to encounter with, diſpatch'd Count *Paulin*, one of his *Aid du Camps*, to Count *Solms*, with poſitive Orders to ſend more Foot to the

Count Solms's *Ill-Conduct.*

A.D. 1692 the Duke; inſtead of which, he order'd the Horſe, which were of no uſe among thoſe Defiles, to march, and the Foot to halt; and this was the loſs of the Battle: for the Ground where the Vanguard was engag'd, was ſo ſtreight, and the Enemy had ſuch Hedges, Copſes, and Ditches, to cover them, that there was nothing to do for the Horſe, and the main Body was almoſt a Mile in the Rear. However, the King made all poſſible Diligence to get up the Foot; and the Eagerneſs of the Soldiers to obey his Commands, was ſuch, that they put themſelves into ſome Diſorder; and the Vanguard being overpower'd by thirty Battalions of the Enemy, which charg'd them continually, one after another, and by a freſh Body of Dragoons, brought up by *Boufflers*, they were forc'd to retire in confuſion. The *Engliſh* Life-Guards ow'd their Preſervation to the *Daniſh* Foot-Guards; and Baron *Pibrach*'s Regiment of *Lunenburghers* being in Diſorder, and the Baron himſelf dangerouſly wounded, the brave Sir *Bevil Granville*, who commanded the Earl of *Bath*'s Regiment, march'd up to his Relief, receiving the Enemy's Fire before he ſuffer'd any Man of his Battalion to diſcharge once; by this means he lodg'd himſelf in a hollow way, order'd his Serjeants to carry off the Baron, and maintain'd his Poſt till he was commanded to leave it by the Prince of *Naſſau*.

The Loſs of the Battle.

Sir Bevil Granville's *Bravery.*

If the Suſpicion of Count *Solms*'s halting out of envy to the Prince of *Wirtemberg* was true, he deſerv'd a greater Puniſhment than being forbidden his Majeſty's Preſence for ſome Months after; and truly the King himſelf did not forbear expreſſing a Jealouſy of his Behaviour, in ſaying as he did frequently, *Ah, my poor* Engliſh, *how are they abandon'd!* The Vanguard having been forc'd to retreat, and the *French* Army reinforc'd by *Boufflers*; the King, as Night drew on, commanded all the Forces to retreat, which they did with admirable Order, without any Diſturbance from the Enemy.

In this Battle were kill'd the brave Lieutenant-General *Mackay*, Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, Lieutenant-General *Lanier*, Colonel *Hodges*, the Earl of *Angus*, and other gallant Officers, and above 2000 Men. The Wounded and Priſoners were about 3000; and the Loſs of the *French* was not much leſs, tho' they conceal'd it as much as they could, to make their Victory the more important. However, they confeſs'd there were kill'd on their ſide the Prince *de Turenne*, the Marquis *de Bellefonds*, the Marquis *de Tilladet*, the Marquis *de Firmaçon*, Brigadier-General *Stoupa*, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction. As bravely as the *Engliſh* Officers and Soldiers behav'd in this Battle, the Diſaffected in *England* rejoic'd publickly at the Succeſs of their Enemies, particularly at *Bath* and at *Windſor*: as to *Bath*, no better could be expected from that Rendezvous of Sharpers and Prodigals; but *Windſor* was taken more notice of, becauſe ſome of the Offenders were ſaid to be the Princeſs's Servants.

People at Bath *rejoice.*

It was ſuppos'd, that the good Intelligence which the *French* Miniſters and Generals had of the Deſigns and Motions of the Confederates, procur'd them whatever Advantages they boaſted of in this Campaign; at the end of which, the Chevalier *de Milleveux*, one of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Domeſticks, was hang'd on a Tree in the right Wing of his Majeſty's Army, for correſponding with *Luxemburgh*, and betraying the Counſels of the Confederates, as far as he could get Knowledge of them.

About the ſame time, another notorious Traytor, the Chevalier *de Grandval*, was diſcover'd and brought to condign Puniſhment; and there are ſo many great Names concern'd in his Treaſon, that it deſerves a little Enlargement.

Monſieur *Louvois*, chief Miniſter to *Lewis* XIV. had a Project communicated to him for aſſaſſinating King *William*, which was found ſeal'd up in his Cabinet after his Death; and his Son and Succeſſor in the Miniſtry, the Marquis *de Barbeſieux*, carry'd it on. The Perſons who were the chief Contrivers of this damnable Deſign were the Chevalier *Grandval*, Colonel *Parker*, and one *Dumont*, who was promis'd 20000 Livres a-year in Eſtate, and the Order of *St. Lazar*; *Grandval* being to be made a Duke, and to have Lands for the Support of his Dignity. There was a grand Meeting of all the Conſpirators at *Paris* the Year before, at which aſſiſted the Marquis de *Barbeſieux*, Madam *Maintenon*, the female Miniſter and Favourite, Monſieur *Paperel*, Paymaſter-General of the *French* Army, the Chevalier *Grandval*, Colonel *Parker*, and Monſieur *Dumont*: where it was concerted to execute the Deſign thus; *Dumont*, after having enter'd himſelf in the Confederate Army, was to take his Opportunity, when his Majeſty viſited the grand Guard or the Lines, to ſhoot him behind his Back. *Grandval* and *Parker* were upon a previous Intimation to have a Body of Horſe in readineſs to reſcue him and bring him off. Accordingly, *Dumont* went to the Confederate Army, and *Parker* and *Grandval* to the *French*, where they waited with Impatience at the Grand Guard, Night and Day, to hear from *Dumont*; whoſe Heart failing him, he retir'd to the Court of *Hanover*. *Grandval* and *Parker* return'd to *Paris*, and are again ſet to work by *Barbeſieux*, and the reſt of the Conſpirators; among whom Monſieur *Chaulais*, Quarter-Maſter-General to the *French* Army, then firſt appear'd; as alſo a new Aſſaſſin in the place of *Dumont*, one *Leefdale*, of a good Family near *Bois le Duc*, who had formerly been a Horſe-Officer in the States Service, and was drawn into this helliſh Plot by *Grandval*. However, *Dumont* took courage again at *Hanover*, and renew'd his Correſpondence with *Grandval*, and new Inſtructions being given them, *Grandval*, *Leefdale*, and *Parker* went to *St. Germains* on the 16th of *April* 1692, *to ſpeak with the late King* James *about the ſaid Deſign*, to uſe the Words of *Grandval*'s Sentence ſign'd by the Earl of *Athlone*, *who had Knowledge of it, and to take leave of him before they began their Journey*. Grandval *had Audience of King* James, *the late Queen being preſent, the King telling him*, Parker *has given me an Account of the Buſineſs. If you and the other Officers do me this Service, you ſhall never want:* and *Parker*, *Grandval*, and *Leefdale* enter'd into Diſcourſe about doing it. A Rendezvous was appointed at *Uden* in the County of *Raveſteyn*, where the Buſineſs was to be finally adjuſted; but a Diſcovery of the Conſpiracy being made by *Leefdale*, *Grandval* was ſeiz'd at *Eyndhoven* beyond *Antwerp*, and *Dumont* confeſs'd it all to the Duke of *Zell*; which ended in *Grandval*'s full Confeſſion to the Court-Martial, conſiſting of

A.D. 169[illegible]

The Chevalier de Grandval's *Plot to murder King* William.

K. James *knows it.*

The Earl of *Athlone*, Preſident.
Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*.
Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh*.
The Marquis *de la Foreſt*, Monſieur *de Weede*, Count *Noyelles*, } Majors-General.
Monſieur *Zobel*, Colonel *Churchill*, Colonel *Ramſay*, } Brigadiers-General.
Cornelius Van Won, *Richard Elthwayt*, } Judge Advocates.

Who condemn'd him to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd. It is remarkable, that this Aſſaſſination, as well as the reſt, was to be follow'd by a *French* Invaſion; and that ſuch was the King, and ſuch the Cauſe, for which the *Jacobites* compos'd their impious Prayers in their new Liturgy. The Guilt of both is therefore to be ſhar'd by the whole *Faction*, who were apprehenſive, as *Grandval* told *Leefdale*, *That the King of* Great-Britain *was the only Obſtacle to the* French *King's Deſigns*. Let us therefore conſider

The Jacobites *pray for the Succeſs of it.*

A.D.1692 consider well what sort of Men that Faction must be compos'd of; and whenever we hear them making Pretences of Zeal for the *Church*, let us put them in mind of this diabolical Conspiracy, to bath their Hands in the Blood of the Lord's Anointed, their King, and their Deliverer. Besides the Conspirators before mention'd, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, Monsieur *Bedal*, the *French* Envoy at *Hanover*; Monsieur *Mureau*, Envoy from the King of *Poland* to the States-General, a *French* Man; and probably their Master himself were in the Secret of this intended Murder: For it is not likely such a villainous Contrivance should be form'd by his Favourites and Ministers, without his Knowledge and Consent; or if it was, that they would all have continu'd in their wonted Favour and Ministry. Let those *Partial* ones, who will be ready to accuse me every where of *Partiality*, prove this to be false or improbable, before they presume to pass censure. *'Tis with Horror*, says *Bishop* Kennet, *that History is oblig'd to say, that if we may give credit to this Criminal's dying Words, and the Depositions upon Record; not only Ministers of State and Ambassadors, but even an Archbishop, nay, a* Crown'd Head, *were at least privy to that detestabe Project.*

An Archbishop concern'd in it.

The Duke of *Schomberg*, Brother to the Duke of *Leinster*, commanded a Body of Troops, sent by King *William* to the Assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, who this Year enter'd *Dauphiny*, at the Head of 20000 Men, and took the City of *Ambrun*; where Duke *Schomberg* publish'd a Declaration in the Name of his *Britannick* Majesty, inviting People to join him, and assuring them, *The King of* England *had no other end in causing his Forces to enter* France, *but* only *to* restore the Nobility *and Gentry to their ancient Splendor, the Parliaments to their pristine Authority, the People to their just Privileges, and even to grant his Protection to the Clergy; and in short to cause the Edict of* Nantes *to be reviv'd, of which the Kings of* England *had been made Guarantees.* Several new Converts took hold of this Opportunity to recant their Conversion before Monsieur *Dubourdieu*, Duke *Schomberg*'s Chaplain. The Duke of *Savoy* possess'd himself also of *Gap*, a City on the Frontiers of *Provence*, and put large Tract of Country under Contribution; but falling sick of the Small-Pox, a Spirit of Division crept among the Generals, and hinder'd farther Operations on that side. Monsr. *Dubourdieu* brought away with him above 200 *French* Protestants, who had return'd to their first Religion; and their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* improv'd their Alliance with the Duke of *Savoy* toward the Restoration of the *Vaudois*, who thro' the Violence of their late Persecution, were unable to keep up the Form of any Discipline, or even any Publick Worship. Monsr. *Dubourdieu* acquainted the Bishop of *St. Asaph* with their miserable Condition; that worthy Prelate interceded for them with the Queen, who was graciously pleas'd to cause a Fund to be settled upon them out of the Privy Purse, for the Maintenance of ten Preachers, and as many Schoolmasters, in the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

The Duke of Savoy *enters* France.

King William's *Declaration to the* French.

Queen Mary's *Charity to the* Vaudois.

Tho' I should not be willing to fill my History with Prodigies and Portents, and Revolutions in the Frame of Nature, yet I cannot help remembring, that on the 8th of *September*, there happen'd an Earthquake at *London*, and Parts adjacent, particularly in *Essex*, where at *Chingford* I was Witness of great Fractures made by it in Bottles and Glasses. It was not felt in *England* only, but also on the Continent. The King was then in his Camp at Dinner, in an old decay'd House, which shaking very much, and every one apprehending it was ready to fall, his Majesty was prevailed on to rise from Table, and with Difficulty, because of the Croud, got out at the narrow Door; but the Surprize was soon over, and he return'd to his Dinner.

An Earthquake.

About the beginning of *November*, was discover'd a famous *Sham Plot*, invented by one *Robert Young* in *Newgate*, and his Accomplices *Henry Pierson* and *Stephen Blackhead*, who counterfeited the Names of the Earl of *Marlborough*; the Earl of *Salisbury*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, the Lord *Cornbury*, and Sir *Basil Firebrass*, which they put to an *Association*. *Blackhead* went three times to the Bishop of *Rochester*'s House, at *Bromley* in *Kent*, upon a sham Errand from a suppos'd Doctor of Divinity; but with no other Intent, than to drop the *Association* there, that it might be found by the King's Messengers. *Young* gave Information against Dr. *Sprat* Bishop of *Rochester*; and upon that, his House was search'd, and the Paper found. His Person was also secur'd, and he was some Days under Confinement; but the Matter being examin'd before the Council, and *Young* and *Blackhead* confronted, the Forgery appear'd, and the Bishop was discharg'd. Yet it was said to be a kind of Judgment upon him, *for the Sham Presbyterian* Plot, *which* he himself had drawn up seven or eight Years before, and for which so many innocent Persons suffer'd Death, tho' he only suffer'd a short Confinement.

A.D.1692 Young's *Plot against the Bishop of* Rochester.

On the 13th of *September*, her Majesty, in the King's Absence, publish'd two Proclamations, the one against *Jacobite* Libellers, the other against Highwaymen and Thieves; and some People thought they might very well have been put into the same Proclamation. Now it was, that the *Glenco* Business in *Scotland* was industriously nois'd about Town and Country, and represented, by *Jacobites* and *Tories*, as bad as the Massacres at *Paris* and in *Ireland*; and as the King's Act and Deed, who knew nothing of the Matter, farther than that military Execution was determin'd against all those Highlanders that still stood out in Rebellion against the Government, which was the Case of *Glenco* and his Men, as it lay before his Majesty. The notorious Libeller and Incendiary *Lesley* publish'd a pretended Relation of the Fact in a Letter, which was greedily swallow'd by the *Faction* of both Denominations, *Tories* and *Jacobites*; and which was as false as it was villainous, as will appear by the Votes of the *Scots* Parliament in *July* 1695, when they took this Affair into Consideration.

Glenco *Business.*

The King knows nothing of it particularly.

In the mean while, the King left the Camp at *Grammon* the 27th of *September*, and having diverted himself with Hunting a few Days at *Loo*, he embark'd aboard the *Mary* Yacht, attended by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* and several Men-of-War, and landed at *Yarmouth*, *October* the 18th. He lay the next Night at Sir *John Duke*'s at *Sexmondham*; met the Queen at *Newhall*, the 20th; and in the Evening their Majesties pass'd to *Kensington*, thro' the City of *London*, amidst the continu'd Acclamations of the People, who express'd an unusual Joy on that occasion. Two Days after, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* attended their Majesties with a congratulatory Address. The King knighted *Salathiel Lovel*, Esq; the Recorder, and accepted of their Invitation to dine at *Guildhall* on the Lord-Mayor's Day, who was then Sir *John Fleet*. Their Majesties saw the Show in a Balcony in *Cheapside*, were afterwards conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*, and entertain'd with equal Plenty and Magnificence. After Dinner the King knighted *John Wildman*, Esq; *James Houblon*, Esq; Aldermen; *Leonard Robinson*, Esq; Chamberlain; *Rowland Aynsworth*, Esq; *William Scawen*, Esq; *Josiah Child*, Esq; and *John Foach*, Esq; Citizens.

King and Queen pass thro' London.

Knights made.

The monthly Fast was discontinu'd till farther Order; and a Proclamation issu'd for a Thanksgiving Day, *October* the 27th; in which Proclamation particular mention was made of the Deliverance from the *Barbarous and Horrid* Assassination-Plot.

On the 4th of *November*, his Majesty's Birth-Day, the Parliament met, and the King in his Speech told them,

A.D.1692

King's Speech to the Parliament.

" He was glad to meet them again, and thank'd " them for the great Supplies they had given him. " He hop'd by their Advice and Aſſiſtance, to " ſupport their common Intereſt againſt the exceſſive " Power of *France*.

" That they had great Reaſon to rejoice in the " happy Victory at Sea; and he wiſh'd the Succeſs " at Land had been anſwerable to it.

" That the Bravery and Courage of the *Engliſh* " there, muſt ever be remembred with Honour.

" That the *French* were repairing themſelves at " Sea, and deſign'd to augment their Land-Forces; " which made it neceſſary for us to have at leaſt " as great a Force, by Sea and Land, this Year as " the laſt.

" That he was ſenſible of, and afflicted for, this " heavy Charge on his People, not to be avoided " without inevitable Ruin and Deſtruction.

" That the Inconvenience of ſending out of the " Kingdom great Sums of Money, for the Payment " of the Troops abroad, was indeed very conſide- " rable, and he ſhould receive, with all the Satis- " faction imaginable, any Methods they could ſug- " geſt to leſſen it."

He then ſpoke of a Deſcent into *France*, which he intended to attempt, and deſir'd their Aſſiſtance to enable him for it; adding,

" Upon this Occaſion, I cannot omit taking no- " tice of that ſignal Deliverance, which, by the " good Providence of God, we receiv'd the laſt " Spring, to the Diſappointment and Confuſion of " our Enemies Deſigns and Expectations. This " has ſufficiently ſhewn us how much we are ex- " poſ'd to Attempts from *France*, while that King " is in a Condition to make them. Let us therefore " improve the Advantage we have at this time, of " being join'd with moſt of the Princes and States " in *Europe*, againſt ſo dangerous an Enemy. In " this ſurely all Men will agree, who have any Love " for their Country, or any Zeal for our Religion. " I cannot therefore doubt, but you will continue " to ſupport me in this Work againſt the declar'd " Enemy of this Nation; and that you will give as " ſpeedy Diſpatch to the Affairs before you, as the " Nature and Importance of them will admit, that " our Preparations may be timely and effectual for " all that is dear and valuable to us. I am ſure, I " have no Intereſt but what is yours. We have the " ſame Religion to defend; and you cannot be " more concern'd for the Preſervation of your Li- " berties and Properties, than I am, that you ſhould " always remain in the full Poſſeſſion and Enjoy- " ment of them; for I have no Aim, but to make " you a happy People.

King William *zealous for* Engliſh *Liberties.*

" Hitherto I have never ſpared to expoſe my own " Perſon for the Good and Welfare of this Na- " tion; and I am ſo ſenſible of your good Affections " to me, that I ſhall continue to do ſo with great " Chearfulneſs upon all Occaſions, wherein I may " contribute to the Advantage of *England*."

The Parliament's Addreſs to the King, and to the Queen.

This excellent Speech produced hearty Addreſſes from both Lords and Commons, and in particular to the Queen, for her wiſe and happy Adminiſtration in the King's Abſence.

On the 11th of *November*, the Bill for regulating *Trials in Caſes of High-Treaſon* was reviv'd, and a Clauſe being preſented, to be added to it, a Debate enſu'd; the Reſult of which was, that the Bill was order'd to lie on the Table; and no farther mention was made of it during this Seſſion.

The Parliament thank Admiral Ruſſel.

The Commons took into Conſideration the Naval Affairs, and began with giving Admiral *Ruſſel* their Thanks for his great Courage and Conduct in the late Victory obtain'd at Sea. However, there wanted not Perſons in the Houſe, who, out of Envy to the Admiral, or Diſlike to the Victory, ſuggeſted that the Advantage gain'd upon the Enemy, might have been better improv'd. Upon which, the Houſe enter'd upon the examining the ſeveral Inſtructions, Orders, and Reſults of Councils of War, touching the laſt Summer's Expedition in relation to the Proceedings of the Fleet, and the Deſcent intended to be made upon *France*, after the Victory at Sea. Sir *John Aſhby*, who was more in the good Graces of the Perſons laſt mention'd, was examin'd the 19th of *November*, particularly in relation to the *French* Men-of-War, that made their Eſcape into *St. Malo*, which the Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded one of thoſe Men-of-War, confeſſes, might have been deſtroy'd with good Management by the *Engliſh*. However, the Houſe was very well ſatisfied with Sir *John Aſhby*'s own Account of that Matter; which could not agree with that of the Count *de Fourbin*, who was in the Battle: he ſays, " In the " Evening there appear'd a Fleet of 40 Sail, which " were Merchant-Ships going to *Havre de Grace*, " under Convoy of one of the King's Ships; the " *Engliſh*, who ſpy'd them as well as we, thought " it was the Fleet which the Count *d'Eſtrees* was " bringing from *Provence*, to join ours, which " was the reaſon that they put themſelves again in " order of Battle, expecting another Attack; but " when Day broke, we ſaw they were above ſeven " Leagues off. If we had in our turn taken ad- " vantage of this Opportunity, which offer'd, as it " were, of itſelf, this falſe Step of the Enemy would " have given the King's Fleet all the Time neceſ- " ſary to get away, but they did not improve it." The Speaker, by Direction of the Houſe, told Sir *John Aſhby*, *the Houſe took notice of his ingenuous Behaviour at the Bar*, and that *he had given them Sattisfaction*, and was diſmiſs'd from farther Attendance. The next thing the Commons took into Conſideration, was, why a Deſcent had not been made into *France*? Admiral *Ruſſel* was queſtion'd about it; but he excus'd himſelf by ſaying, *That twenty Days had paſs'd between his firſt Letter to the Earl of* Nottingham, *after the Fight, and his Lordſhip's Anſwer*. Here's plainly three Weeks Time loſt, wanting one Day. The Secretary of State does not certainly make the original Orders, but he is to move and forward them, and if any Impediment offers, to get it remov'd, and the Counſels of State diſpatch'd and executed with all neceſſary Speed; therefore I do not ſee why Admiral *Ruſſel* deſerv'd Blame for mentioning that Delay of twenty Days, becauſe the Earl of *Nottingham* ſaid, *He had acted according to Orders, which was all he could do, as Secretary of State*; which, as I have obſerv'd, ſeems not to be all his Lordſhip could have done as a Privy-Counſellor and Miniſter, tho' it was all he could do as Secretary. In the mean time, the Lords, at a Conference, communicated to the Commons ſome Papers, which their Lordſhips had receiv'd from the King, relating to thoſe Affairs, which being read afterwards in the Lower Houſe, it was reſolv'd, *That Admiral* Ruſſel, *in his Command of the Fleet, during the laſt Summer's Expedition, had behav'd himſelf with Fidelity, Courage, and Conduct*. 'Tis obvious, that the Party within Doors and without, could not forgive Admiral *Ruſſel*'s preventing King *James*'s bringing over an *Iriſh* and *French* Popiſh Army, to reſtore himſelf to the Throne, and his Friends to Places; which both could not bear to ſee fill'd with others, who better deſerv'd them; and theſe Men did not ceaſe whiſpering Things to the Admiral's diſadvantage, in the King's Ear, which they could at this time come at, 'till that Admiral was laid aſide the very next Year after he had ruin'd the Naval Power of *France*, and had had the Acknowledgment of his Services made twice by the Houſe of Commons in one Seſſions.

On the 14th of *November*, Sir *Edward Seymour* deliver'd to the Commons a Meſſage to his Majeſty, in anſwer to their Addreſs about the *Eaſt-India* Company the laſt Seſſions. Upon which, a Bill was brought in for *Regulating and Eſtabliſhing the* Eaſt-India *Trade*; but it met with great Oppoſition, and

A.D.1692 and the Debate ended in an Addreſs to his Majeſty, like the former, to *diſſolve* the Company; to which the King was pleas'd to return this Anſwer, *I will always do all the Good I can for this Kingdom, and I will conſider of your Addreſs.* We ſhall find, e'er it be long, that this *Eaſt-India* Bill had *Negatives* and *Affirmatives* of all Parties, and that the Managers for the Company, made the Oppoſition it met with, a Pretence to draw an immenſe Sum out of their Treaſury, as if it was likely, that it might be advantageouſly diſtributed among Members of Parliament. In leſs than a Month's Time, the Commons went thro' the Supply and voted,

For the Fleet 1926516 *l.* for the Army 2090563 *l.* for Deficiency of the Poll-Bill 750000 *l.* in all 4767079 *l.* The ways and means for raiſing theſe prodigious Sums, were chiefly four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, 70000 *l. per Ann.* out of the Hereditary Exciſe for four Years; an Additional Exciſe on Liquors, to raiſe a Million by Annuities.

An unconſcionable Premium for Money by Annuities.

The latter was an unconſcionable Advantage to the Subſcribers, who had 14 *per Cent.* for Life, and many of them are receiving it to this very Day.

That part of the King's Speech which refer'd to the Commons the Conſideration of Methods to prevent the Inconveniencies of ſending Money abroad, took up a great deal of time. Whoever drew up his Majeſty's Speech, whether Lord *Somers*, as was generally thought, or any other Miniſter, it was very artfully put in. The Cry of the diſaffected had been made the louder againſt Taxes by this Article of ſending Money abroad, and this will ever be the Cry in the time of Foreign War. For if we have Troops in Service on the Continent, how they ſhall be paid without Money, and how we ſhall have Money there, without a great Ballance of Trade on our ſide, which can never be depended upon, no more than a Certainty of *Exchange*, is inconceivable to Perſons of Knowledge and Experience in Buſineſs. 'Tis no matter for that; the Vulgar, I mean the great as well as ſmall, do conceive there are no Riches in the World but Gold and Silver; not even Diamonds, Pearl and Precious Stones are Wealth with them, in any manner of Compariſon with Silver and Gold; which can be carry'd to Fairs and Markets, and purchaſe every where, whatever they have a mind for: ſo that the carrying out of Money is the utter Impoveriſhment of the Nation, according to their wiſe way of calculating. Whereas nothing is plainer, than that if you ſend out 100 *l.* in Silver to the *Eaſt-Indies*, for Example, and bring back 500 *l.* for it in Goods, of which you export 150 *l.* only, and make 200 *l.* of it; you have that 200 *l.* back for the 100 *l.* in Silver you ſent out, either in Silver alſo, or in Diſcharge of Demands abroad, for which you muſt have ſent Silver if you had nothing elſe that wou'd be taken in Payment. However, this will always be a Clamour by inexperienc'd and prejudic'd Perſons; and the carrying out of Silver, tho' to bring back Gold, will be an eternal Grievance, till the Advantage of it is underſtood. This Digreſſion is the more *a-propos*, becauſe the ſending Money to *Flanders*, was ever in the mouths of all the diſaffected, who meant nothing by it but the ſending Soldiers to *Flanders*; for if they were ſent, as I have ſaid, they muſt be paid, and if you had no Trade to pay them in, they muſt be paid in Money: An unavoidable Inconvenience of the War, which ever was, and ever will be attended with worſe Things than Inconveniencies. Let us ſee how the Parliament provided againſt it, why by *appointing a Committee to conſider how the Army abroad might be ſupply'd with Bread, Cloaths and other Proviſions of the growth of this Kingdom.* Which had it been feaſible, the Miniſtry knew how to have it done every whit as well as the Committee, as it prov'd upon the Experiment. In the Conſideration of the Navy, a Motion was made, *That his* Majeſty be humbly adviſ'd, to *conſtitute a Commiſſion of the Admiralty of ſuch Perſons as were of known Experience in Maritime Affairs*, which upon the queſtion paſt in the *Negative*. This Motion was occaſion'd by a conſtant Clamour in the City of *London*, againſt the Management of the Admiralty, with reſpect to Convoys and Cruizers; which not being well-ſtation'd or equip'd ſeaſonably, gave the *French* Privateers opportunities to make great Spoil of our Merchant-Men. One of the Lords of the Admiralty being apply'd to by ſome *Barbadoes Merchants* for Convoy, and preſſing him to provide it for them; he anſwer'd, they needed not to have given themſelves that Trouble; for the *Virginia* Convoy would be order'd to take Care of their Ships. Such being the Caſe, there was certainly reaſon for that Addreſs, and the Court thought ſo, tho' their Party in the Houſe did not think fit to have his Majeſty directed therein. For not long after, Sir *John Houblon* an Alderman, was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and another Merchant, too nearly related to the Author to be nam'd, was propos'd and expected to have had a Seat at that Board, for which he was as well qualify'd as any Man in *London*, and loſt it by loſing his Election; as a Miniſter of State told him; and he loſt that Election by the Dexterity and Induſtry of Sir *Edward Seymour*, who wrote to his Friends in the Country, *That Fellow can ſpeak, and therefore you muſt chuſe the other:* Both of the Candidates being Diſſenters, and the Weight of the *Tories* turn'd the Scale for the Perſon who cou'd not ſpeak, by one Vote only in the Borough, and by ſix in the Houſe of Commons; where the Election was determin'd, about the ſame time that the Addreſs was mov'd for. Another Addreſs was carry'd *Jan.* 11. *That for the future all Orders for the Management of the Fleet, ſhould paſs through the Hands of the Lords Commiſſioners for the executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral*; which Vote was thought to be occaſion'd by the Difference between the Earl of *Nottingham* and Admiral *Ruſſel.* A.D.1692

Ignorance of one of the Admiralty-Board.

A wrong Judgment of exporting Silver.

A Bill for ſatisfying the Debts due to the Orphans *of* London, was brought into the Houſe of Commons; but not paſſing this Seſſions, there were means us'd to quicken it at the next Trial, which will be then ſpoken of.

A Bill was brought in by the unanimous Conſent of the Houſe, *for the better Preſervation of their Majeſties Perſons*; which was however thrown out at the ſecond Reading. The ſame Fate attended the Bill *for the aſcertaining the Fees of Officers.* A Care worthy the regard of that Houſe, conſidering the abominable Extortions too much countenanc'd, as well as practis'd in Courts of Juſtice, as well as other Places.

About the beginning of *December*, Sir *Edward Huſſey*, Member of Parliament for the City of *Lincoln*, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, *A Bill touching Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, which paſt the Commons and was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence. This was a Bill which the *Whigs* wou'd have been very zealous for in the Reign of the two laſt *Stuarts*; and the Reaſon was very plain, *becauſe ſeveral Perſons then in Employment both Military and Civil, were incapacitated by it to be Members of Parliament.* And thoſe Kings employ'd few, but ſuch as were ready to ſacrifice our Religion and Liberties to their Will and Pleaſure. Whereas King *William*'s Servants, in Imitation of their Maſter, who declar'd as much in his laſt Speech, *were as much concern'd for the Preſervation of the People's Liberties and Properties, as they cou'd be themſelves.* Notwithſtanding all this, and that every Soul in both Houſes were ſatisfy'd, the King wou'd not employ any one that wou'd adviſe him to alter the Conſtitution which he had preſerv'd, and did continue to preſerve at the hazard of his Perſon, and a Life on which the Liberty

A.D. 1692 Liberty of all *Europe* depended. Yet the ſame Arguments that wou'd have been juſt againſt King *Charles* and King *James*'s evil Counſellors, were made uſe of to turn King *William*'s faithful Servants out of Parliament; and that not only by *Jacobites* and *Tories*, but by diſcontented murmuring *Whigs*; ſuch as the *Foleys*, the *Harleys*, the *Winningtons*, ſuch as *How*, *Manly*, Sir *John Guiſe*, &c. who ſet the *Grumblers* in our Times an Example to ſpeak of the Court and of themſelves, as the Whigs did in thoſe Reigns, the worſt of Times. Can it be imagin'd that the Earl of *Mulgrave*, who ſign'd the Warrant for the Impriſonment of the ſeven Biſhops, and was one of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, who depriv'd the Fellows of *Magdalen* College of their Habitations and Freeholds; had really at heart the Liberties and Properties of the People of *England*, ſo much as to be in fear for them, in the Reign of King *William*? Well, let that go as it will, this Earl made a notable Speech for the Bill; which was highly extoll'd by the diſaffected, as a Maſter-Piece of Eloquence and Wit. That Lord wanted neither, but his Argument ſeems to be too Sophiſtical and Sarcaſtical for the Gravity of ſo auguſt an Aſſembly; I ſhall only repeat a ſhort Paragraph of it.

Grumblers join with Tories againſt the Court.

To this, I have heard but of one Objection by a Noble Lord, That if this Act ſhould paſs, the King is not allow'd to make a Captain, or a Colonel, without diſabling him to ſit in Parliament. Truly, if a Captain has only deſerv'd to be advanc'd, by expoſing himſelf in Parliament, I think the Nation wou'd have no great Loſs in the King's letting alone ſuch a Preferment. But if ſuch Officers as Col. *Erle*, Col. *Selwyn*, Col. *Beaumont*, Col. *Bierly*, Col. *Brewer*, Col. *Cuts*, Col. *Herbert*, Gen. *Churchil*, Gen. *Talmaſh*, Sir *Bevil Greenville*, Col. *Lumley*, Col. *Windham*, Col. *Trelawny*, Col. *Seymour*, Col. *Mordaunt*, Col. *Colt*, Col. *Leviſon*, Col. *Webb*, Col. *How*, Col. *Hanmer*, Col. *Stanley*, Col. *Bellaſis*, Col. *Bridges*, Col. *Harvey*, Col. *Fairfax*, Col. *Holt*, Col. *G. Hamilton*, Col. *Ingoldsby*, &c. I ſay, if ſuch Officers, who were cover'd with the Honourable Scars of the Wounds, they had receiv'd in expoſing themſelves to Dangers in Battles, had been render'd unſerviceable to their Country in Parliament by his Lordſhip's Arguments; I think the Nation wou'd have had no great Reaſon to applaud them, as was done by the Faction, tho' the Oration was all of a Piece, with what I have quoted out of it.

Officers in the Army.

This Bill not paſſing in the Houſe of Lords, Occaſion was taken from an Objection made by the *Negatives*, *that this Act might by its Conſequences prolong the Parliament*, to bring in and paſs another *Bill* for *frequent Parliaments*, which paſt the Houſe of Commons alſo, but was refus'd by the King; and the Reaſon Biſhop *Kennet* gives for it, is, *He had no mind to part with this Parliament as long as the War laſted.* And a very good one it was, if the vigorous proſecution of that War againſt the Common Enemy was neceſſary; which the Commons had ſufficiently ſhewn by the Prodigious Sums they had given the King towards it. All which wou'd have been thrown away, together with our Religion and Liberty, if *France* had made her Advantage of the Diviſions which generally are the Effect of hot and haſty Elections.

The King refuſes to paſs the Bill for frequent Parliaments.

1693. In the beginning of the next Year, Complaint was made to the Houſe of Commons, of a printed Pamphlet, entitled, *King* William *and Queen* Mary *Conquerors*. A Notion that never enter'd in the Heads of knowing Men, otherwiſe than among all their Majeſties rightful and lawful Titles to the Crown, they wou'd add one, which tho' they did not approve themſelves, might be approv'd by thoſe, who lik'd any Title better than a Parliamentary One. This doubtleſs was Biſhop *Burnet*'s Intention, by giving it a Place in his *Paſtoral* Letter. The Author of the above-mention'd Pamphlet, was one Mr. *Edmund Bohun*, who tho' *Tory* enough, had got into the *Licenſer*'s Place, by the Intereſt of ſome Perſons of the ſame Denomination, who had got into much better Places. This Man was but a poor Writer, and cou'd ſay nothing worth the Parliament's taking notice of, for its Smartneſs. However, the Title gave Offence, and ſo the Pamphlet and the Paſtoral Letter were both order'd to be burnt; it being believ'd, that after *Bohun*'s Book had been condemn'd, when the Biſhop's Letter was queſtion'd, the Word was *Burn it*, *Burn it*, and prevail'd more for the Pun's ſake, than any Thing elſe.

A.D. 1693.

A Pamphlet call'd King William *and Queen* Mary *Conquerors.*

Order'd to be burnt, as alſo Bi-ſhop Bur-*net's* Paſtoral Letter.

Sir *Edward Seymour*, being order'd to repreſent to his Majeſty, that under pretence of preſſing Men for Sea-Service, Land-men had been taken up, and ſhip'd off for *Flanders*, as particularly a Servant to a Member of the Houſe of Commons; his Majeſty return'd Anſwer by the ſame Sir *Edward*, that he had order'd the Officers of the Army not to receive any ſuch Preſt Men, and the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to examine the Preſs-maſters, and puniſh thoſe that had preſs'd Landmen for Sea-Service.

Ireland.

We have had little to ſay of the Affairs of *Ireland* ſince its Reduction. The Lord *Sidney* being made Lord-Lieutenant of that Kingdom, Sir *John Trenchard* ſucceeded him as Secretary of State. While the Lord *Sidney* was in that Office, he had for his Under-Secretary *William Pulteney*, Eſq; whom he carry'd with him to *Ireland* as one of his Secretaries the laſt Year, his other Secretary being Sir *Cyril Wyche*. I know not what the *Oxonian* means, when he ſays in the *Athen. Oxon.* that Sir *William Pulteney*, the Father, was formerly one of *James Harrington*'s Rotten-Club; a Society of Republicans, who however were very hearty Friends to King *William*, and had been Commonwealth's Men in the Reigns of the two laſt *Stuarts*, when it was a hard Matter for any honeſt ſenſible Man to keep his Monarchical Principles.

p. 1062.

The next Year the Lord *Sidney* return'd to *England*, and his Secretary Sir *Cyril Wyche* was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom; the other two being *Henry* Lord *Capel*, Brother to the Earl of *Eſſex*, who was found murder'd in his Cloſet in the Tower ten Years before, and *William Duncomb* Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Bedford*; who wou'd have ſcorn'd to have been a Tool in the *Harleyan* Miniſtry, as was one of the ſame Name and Family. The Lord *Capel* carry'd over to *Ireland* with him, as his Chaplain, *Thomas Lindeſay* Maſter of Arts, made Miniſter of *Woolwich* in *Kent* by Biſhop *Sprat*. He had not been in *Ireland* above half a Year before he was made Dean of *St. Patrick's*; and how he roſe and behav'd in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, we ſhall ſee when we come to it.

The Affairs of *Ireland* were ſo manag'd in the Lord *Coningsby*'s time, that the People there ſent Complaints over to *England*, which the Malecontents and Murmurers were well enough pleas'd with, as giving them a handle to make ill Impreſſions of the Government; and there were alſo Perſons who with ſiniſter Views were ready to fall in with any thing that look'd like redreſſing of Grievances. This mix'd Party were very forward in receiving Informations from *Ireland*, and improv'd them ſo well for their Purpoſes, that the following Addreſs was preſented to the King.

A long Addreſs to the King about Ireland.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal
" Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſ-
" ſembled, having taken into our ſerious Conſide-
" ration, the State of your Majeſty's Kingdom of
" *Ireland*, find ourſelves oblig'd by our Duty to
" your Majeſty, with all Faithfulneſs and Zeal to
" your

A.D.1693 " your Service, to lay before your Majeſty, the " great Abuſes and Miſmanagements of the Affairs " of that Kingdom.

" By expoſing your Proteſtant Subjects to the " Miſery of free Quarter, and the Licentiouſneſs of " the Soldiers, to the great Oppreſſion of the " People; which we conceive hath been occaſion'd " chiefly by the want of that Pay, which we did " hope we had fully provided for them.

" By recruiting your Majeſty's Troops with *Iriſh* " Papiſts, and ſuch Perſons, who were in open Re- " bellion againſt you, to the great endangering and " diſcouraging of your Majeſty's good and loyal " Proteſtant Subjects in that Kingdom.

" By granting Protection to the *Iriſh* Papiſts, " whereby Proteſtants are hinder'd from their legal " Remedies, and the Courſe of Law ſtop'd.

" By reverſing *Outlawries* for High-Treaſon a- " gainſt ſeveral Rebels in that Kingdom, not with- *Againſt the* " in the Articles of *Limerick*, to the great Diſcon- Limerick " tent of your Proteſtant Subjects there; by let- *Articles.* " ting the *Forfeited Eſtates* at Under-Rates, to the " Prejudice of your Majeſty's Revenue.

" By the great Embezzlement of your Majeſty's " Stores in the Towns and Garriſons in that King- " dom, left by the late King *James*. And by the " great Embezzlements that have been made in " the *Forfeited Eſtates* and Goods, which might " have been employ'd for the Safety and better " Preſervation of your Majeſty's Kingdom. We " crave leave alſo to repreſent to your Majeſty, that " the Addition to the Articles of *Limerick*, after " the ſame were finally agreed and ſign'd, and the " Town thereupon ſurrender'd, hath been a very " great Encouragement to the *Iriſh* Papiſts, and a " Weakening to the *Engliſh* Intereſt there.

" Having thus, moſt gracious Sovereign, out of " our Affectionate Zeal to your Majeſty, with all " humble Submiſſion to your great Wiſdom, laid " before you theſe Abuſes and Miſmanagements in " your Majeſty's Kingdom of *Ireland*; we moſt " humbly beſeech your Majeſty, for Redreſs there- " of,

" That the Soldiers may be paid their Arrears, " and the Country what is due to them for Quar- " ters, and that no *Iriſh* Papiſt may ſerve in your " Army there.

" And foraſmuch as the reducing of *Ireland*, " hath been of great Expence to this Kingdom; " we do alſo humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that " according to the Aſſurance your Majeſty has been " pleas'd to give us, no Grant be made of the *For-* " *feited Eſtates* in *Ireland*, till there be an Oppor- " tunity of ſettling that Matter in Parliament, in " ſuch Manner as ſhall be thought moſt conve- " nient.

" That a true Account of the *Eſcheats* and *For-* " *feited Eſtates*, both Real and Perſonal, and Stores " left by the late King *James*, may be laid before " the Commons in Parliament, to the end that the " ſaid *Eſcheats*, *Forfeitures* and *Stores*, and the " Embezzlements thereof may be enquir'd into.

" That no *Outlawries* of any Rebels in *Ireland* " may be revers'd, or Pardon granted to them, but " by the Advice of your Parliament, and that no " Protection may be granted to any *Iriſh Papiſt* to " ſtop the Courſe of Juſtice.

" And as to the Additional Article, which opens " ſo wide a Paſſage to the *Iriſh* Papiſts, to come " and repoſſeſs themſelves of the Eſtates, which " they had *forfeited* by their Rebellion; we moſt " humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that the Articles " of *Limerick*, with the ſaid Addition, may be laid " before your Commons in Parliament; that the " manner of obtaining the ſame may be enquir'd " into, to the end it may appear by what means the " ſaid Articles were ſo engag'd, and to what Value " the Eſtates thereby obtain'd do amount to.

" Thus, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, we your " moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects do lay theſe A.D.1693 " Matters in all Humility before you; and as your " Majeſty has been pleas'd to give us ſuch Aſſu- " rances of your Readineſs to comply with us, in " any Thing that may tend to the Peace and Secu- " rity of this Kingdom; we doubt not of your Ma- " jeſty's like Grace and Favour to that of *Ireland*, " in the Safety and Preſervation whereof, this your " Majeſty's Kingdom is ſo much concern'd."

Several Articles of this Addreſs ſeem to be ſuch as are the unavoidable Effects of War and Confu- *Reflections upon it.* ſion, Soldiers will be licentious, *Iriſh* Papiſts might eaſily creep into the Army, as *French* Papiſts did into the Refugee Regiments; Stores, if King *James* left any worth ſpeaking of, did doubtleſs not encreaſe, by being ſhifted out of one hand into another; nor wou'd People be very forward to raiſe the Rents of Eſtates, a Year or two after they had been ravag'd and waſted by Troops of all Nations. Theſe things lie uppermoſt in the Conſideration of ſuch Matters; but as to the granting Protection to the *Iriſh* Rebels, the reverſing of *Outlawries*, and whatever might be done by rapacious and corrupt Lawyers; as to the Additional Article of *Limerick*, it were to be wiſh'd, that more ſtreſs had been laid upon thoſe Grievances, and leſs upon the others.

His Majeſty return'd this prudent Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, *Gentlemen, I ſhall always have* *The King's Anſwer.* *great Conſideration of what comes from the Houſe of Commons, and I ſhall take care that what is amiſs ſhall be remedied.*

We muſt now take a ſhort view of Affairs in Scotland. *Scotland*, which we left in a very declining Condition with reſpect to the late King *James*, and they never mended afterwards. Fifteen Hundred *Highlanders* march'd as far as *Strathſhay* in the County of *Murray*, where they expected to be join'd by other Rebels. But Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, whom King *William* made Lord *Tiviot*, falling upon them unexpectedly, with 800 Foot and ſix Troops of Dragoons, not only routed them, but kill'd 500 on the ſpot, and took many Priſoners as well Officers as Soldiers. After which he made himſelf Maſter of *Lethindey* Caſtle; and Major *Ferguſon* was very ſucceſsful againſt the Rebels in the Iſle of *Mull*; while his Brother, that vile Apoſtate from all Principles of Morality, Religion and Liberty, was in the Depths of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion-Plots in *England*. Things being come to this Paſs, moſt of the Chiefs of the Rebels ſubmitted, and others *Scots go to* of them paſt over to *France*, as the Earl of *Perth*, *St. Germains.* the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Earl of *Dumferling*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, *Dundee*'s Son, Col. *Graham*, Col. *Wachup*, Col. *Buchan*, Biſhop *Gordon*, Mr. *James Macquean*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Sir *James Montgomery*, Major *Scot*, Col. *Maxwell*, the Lord *Dunkel*, and others, as well pretended Proteſtants as Papiſts. But the *Churchmen* of *Great-Britain* were oblig'd to be *Churchmen* of *France* too, or were abandon'd to ſtarve by the Court of *St. Germains*. The Earl of *Dumferling*, and Col. *Canon*, who retir'd from *Ireland* to that Court, were both Inſtances *Church of* of King *James*'s unalterable Inveteracy againſt the England Church of *England*, even againſt *High-Church* the *Men ill* Adorers of his Divine Right and abſolute Power. *uſed there.* The Earl of *Dumferling*, a Member of that Church, happening to have a quarrel there with one Capt. *Browne* a Papiſt about a Trifle, the Captain was countenanc'd and encourag'd in it, and made Commander of a Company of *Scots* reform'd Officers in *Catalonia*; while the Earl liv'd in Contempt, purely on account of his Religion, which ill Treatment broke his Heart, and he ſunk under the Weight of *As the Earl of* his hard Fate at *St. Germains*. He was deny'd Dumferling. Chriſtian Burial after he was dead, and his Friends were forc'd to hide his Corpſe in a Chamber, till an Opportunity was found of digging a Hole in the

*A.D.*1693 Fields in the Night, in which they were glad to depoſite it for fear of worſe Uſage.

Col. Canon. Col. *Canon*'s Sufferings were equal to the Earl's. He was General of King *James*'s Army in *Scotland*, and ſerv'd him ſo faithfully, every body expected he wou'd be rewarded with ſome great Command upon his Arrival at *St. Germains*; but he poſitively refuſing to abandon the little Religion he had, was reduc'd to the ſcandalous Allowance of half a Crown a Day; while Papiſts who had ſerv'd under him were prefer'd to good Poſts. This unhappy Gentleman finding himſelf thus neglected, took it ſo much to Heart, that he dy'd of Grief and Want; having taken the Sacrament from the Hands of Dr. *Granville* two Days before his Death: but a Prieſt, who wou'd not ſtir from him when he was dying, thruſt a Wafer down his Throat after he was Speechleſs, and to have the Merit of his Converſion gave out he dy'd a Catholick, which got the Favour of Burial, or his Corpſe had far'd as did the Earl of *Dumferling*'s.

Sir James Montgomery. Sir *James Montgomery*, the ſame who was deputed with the Earl of *Argyle* and Sir *John Dalrymple*, to preſent the Crown to King *William* in the Name of the Parliament of *Scotland*, out of ſome Diſguſt abandon'd the Intereſt of his Country and turn'd *Jacobite*. He was for ſome time King *James*'s moſt active Agent in *England*, and wrote and publiſh'd the *Declaration* which was to have attended the *La Hogue* Invaſion; as alſo a Pamphlet, entitl'd, *Britain's juſt Complaints*. In a word, he was his conſtant Champion on all Occaſions, always drawing his Pen in his Quarrel, and ready always to draw his Sword. Yet this very Sir *James Montgomery*, who had done ſuch great Things and run ſuch great Hazards for him, being oblig'd to fly to *France*, having eſcap'd from a Meſſenger, cou'd not obtain any ſhare in the Abdicated King's good Graces, meerly becauſe he would not quit High-Church in *Britain* for High-Church in *France*. He was brow-beaten by the Court-Prieſts, upbraided every Day with having been once in the Prince of *Orange*'s Intereſt; and at laſt he was forc'd to retire to *Paris*, where he dy'd neglected, with the melancholy Reflection of the miſerable State he had brought himſelf into, by his Apoſtacy and Folly.

Earl of Lauderdale. Nay, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, tho' a Papiſt, yet becauſe he adviſ'd King *James* to let the Proteſtants have the Adminiſtration of his ſmall Government, and recommended the Earl of *Clarendon*, and the *Nonjuring* Biſhops, as the fitteſt to ſerve him in *England*; and the Lord *Hume*, the Earl of *Southesk*, and the Lord *Sinclair* in *Scotland*; he was forbid the Court, and enjoin'd to ſend his Lady a Proteſtant to *England*, himſelf being reduc'd to a Penſion of about 90 *l.* a Year, and not long after he dy'd of Grief at *Paris*, ſeeing no Probability of his Maſter's changing his Meaſures.

Mr. Alexander Maitland. His Brother Mr. *Alexander Maitland*, had on ſeveral Occaſions behav'd very bravely in King *James*'s Service: He had alſo deſerted King *William*'s, under whom he had a Command in the *Scots* Guards; but coming to *St. Germains*, and being ſuffer'd to ſtarve, he choſe rather to make his Peace with an offended Government, than live in the Contempt of an ungrateful one.

Sir William Sharp. Sir *William Sharp* falling under Diſtruſt with *Melfort* and *Innes*, grew alſo into Contempt. The Penſion allow'd him while the *Scots* Rebellion laſted, was taken from him, and he was forc'd to quit *France*, becauſe he wou'd not quit his Religion, and throw himſelf on the Mercy of his lawful Sovereign.

Dr. Cocburn. But King *James*'s uſage of Dr. *Cocburn* a *Scots* Divine is ungrateful, and barbarous beyond any thing that can be imagin'd. He was baniſh'd *Scotland* for treaſonable Practices, and forc'd to fly from *England* for writing treaſonable Libels. He thought to have found an *Aſylum* at *St. Germains*, if not a Recompence, but inſtead of this he was perpetually teaz'd by the Prieſts to turn *Papiſt*, and when they cou'd not prevail, they repreſented him as a dangerous Perſon, and got him ſent from *France*, whence he retir'd to *Holland*, and liv'd in Want and Miſery, as is hinted elſewhere. *A.D.*1693

Is there need of any more Inſtances, to prove King *James*'s incurable Averſion to the Church of *England*, and all Churchmen? Need I name the Lord *Henmore*, Mr. *Louthian*, Capt. *Murray*, Capt. *Da'ziel*, Capt. *Maclean*, Mr. *Kinnard*, &c. all *Scots* High-Church, all mortal Enemies to Presbytery? yet becauſe they were obſtinate in their Principle of Religion, be what it wou'd, and thought it ſtill better than Popery, they could not find Bread at the Court of *St. Germains*, and choſe rather to run the Hazard of Impriſonment in *England*, than ſtay and ſtarve in *France*.

Earl of Middleton. The Earl of *Middleton* having the greateſt Intereſt of any of the late King's Followers in the *Engliſh Jacobites* and *Tories*, that Prince carry'd it moſt kindly to him, and ſeem'd to have ſome Confidence in him. However, he was never Prime Miniſter, as *Melfort* was, nor had any Concern in the Management of Affairs between *Verſailles* and *St. Germains*, that being done by Father *Innes* a *Scots* Jeſuit. He was ſeldom call'd to Council, and the *French* Court never depended on his Correſpondence. He always declar'd againſt reſtoring the *Forefaulted* King by a *French* Power; for which he ſo incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of that Court, that he was at laſt abridg'd of his Penſion, and to gain a ſorry Subſiſtence, oblig'd to abandon that Religion which had till then been the occaſion of his Misfortunes. The worſt of it all was, his Converſion was never thought ſincere, and the Allowance for his Maintenance was little more than 100 *l.* a Year.

I do not here add Inſtances of the Uſage the *Engliſh* Fugitives met with at *St. Germains*, if they did not renounce *High-Church*. I content myſelf with the Hiſtory of theſe *Scots* Noblemen and Gentlemen, being fewer in Number, and their Caſe rather more deplorable than that of the *Engliſh*, who had better Proviſion made for them by their Friends at Home; elſe I might name Sir *Edward Herbert*, King *James*'s Lord-Chancellor in *France*, as his Father had been King *Charles* IId's. This *Herbert* and his Wife were put under Confinement. *Bromfield* the Quaker was ſent to the *Baſtile*; Sir *Andrew Forreſter*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorp*, Mr. *Ferguſon*, *Grahame* Lord *Preſton*'s Brother, Capt. *Fielding* and others, were driven from *St. Germains* by the hard Treatment they met with there. Notwithſtanding which, in *Scotland* as well as *England*, the Enemies to the Government, eſpecially the Prieſthood of them, continu'd to make the Cauſe of King *James* the Cauſe of the Church, and to ſay of the Fugitives of *St. Germains*, as was ſaid of Dean *Granville*, they, like the Apoſtles, left all to follow their Lord and Maſter.

Sir Edward Herbert. Bromfield the Quaker in the Baſtile.

We have mention'd the Seſſions of Parliament in *Scotland*, where the Duke of *Hamilton* was Commiſſioner, in which High-Office he was ſucceeded by the Earl of *Melvil*; and while he was in Commiſſion, the Act of *Aſſurance* paſt, whereby the *Aſſurers* were oblig'd to declare before God, that they believ'd King *William* and Queen *Mary* to be King and Queen of that Kingdom *de Jure*, as well as *de Facto*, and engag'd to defend their Title as ſuch, with their Lives and Fortunes. This Teſt was requir'd to be taken by all Perſons capable to elect or be elected Members of Parliament, and all in any Publick Truſt or Office, Civil, Military or Eccleſiaſtical, together with the Oath of Allegiance, under Penalty of Deprivation. The Diſcourſe was in *London*, that his Majeſty intended to go in Perſon to *Scotland*, and the Lord *Melvil* ſpoke of it in Parliament as the King's Intention, which

The Act of Aſſurance in Scotland.

A.D.1693 which was fruſtrated by the Urgency of Affairs in *Ireland* and the *Netherlands*. This Parliament paſs'd an *Act* for reſtoring the Presbyterian Miniſters, who had been thruſt out ſince the firſt of *January* 1661; and another, declaring all Rebels, that were in Arms againſt King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Sir John Maclean *ſurrenders his Iſle of* Mull.

The Progreſs of Major *Ferguſon* in the Iſle of *Mull*, was ſo proſperous, that it oblig'd Sir *John Maclean* the Proprietor, to ſubmit to their Majeſties Government, and deliver up his Caſtles to their Forces; which being done, he went to *London*, had the Honour to kiſs the Queen's Hand, and from thence went to *Holland*, to throw himſelf at his Majeſty's Feet.

His Majeſty appointed the Duke of *Hamilton* to be High Commiſſioner in the Year 1692, who was very acceptable to the *Scots* Nation, having ſet an Example of Loyalty, and Love of his Country, and the Proteſtant Religion to his Son and Succeſſor in Dignity and Fortune, which he but ill imitated, eſpecially in the latter Part of his Life. The King wrote an affecting Letter to the *Scots* Parliament, and receiv'd a moſt dutiful and affectionate Anſwer.

The Deſign of this Hiſtory.

Thoſe Readers that bear in mind the Title of this Hiſtory, will excuſe me for being ſo ſhort in the Narration of thoſe Parts of it, which concern *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for beſides that, in the drawing up the Scheme, the Tranſactions at large in thoſe Kingdoms were left to Hiſtorians, that treat of them in particular; our original Deſign was to explain by Facts the wicked Purpoſes of the Faction in *England*, which before, and after the Revolution, have, under various Pretences and Denominations, been endeavouring to deſtroy our Liberties Spiritual and Temporal; and as they have all along branch'd out into *Scotland* and *Ireland*, the Leſſon ſerves for thoſe Kingdoms, as well as for this.

Before we proceed in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, we will take ſome notice of Honours and Preferments beſtow'd by their Majeſties in the laſt, and the beginning of this Year.

Honours and Preferments.

Sir *Henry Capel* was created Baron *Capel* of *Tewkſbury*, and the following Lawyers were made Serjeants at Law;

Sir *George Treby*.	*Henry Gould*, Eſq;
Samuel Eyre, Eſq;	*Roger Moor*, Eſq;
Francis Purley, Eſq;	*Reginald Bretland*, Eſq;
William Coward, Eſq;	*John Darnel*, Eſq;
George Pricket, Eſq;	*Joſeph Girdler*, Eſq;
Thomas Gooding, Eſq;	*Littleton Powys*, Eſq;
Nathan Wright, Eſq;	*Charles Bonython*, Eſq;

Sir John Trevor *made Maſter of the* Rolls.

Sir *Edward Ward* was made Attorney-General, and Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, in the room of *Henry Powle*, Eſq; deceas'd. We ſhall ſee in a Year or two, what an Honour he did to the Recommendation of thoſe about the King, who, as well as himſelf, had been in favour in the late King's Time.

Admiral Ruſſel *laid aſide.*

By the ſame Advice.

But what was more ſurprizing than the giving ſo lucrative a Poſt to the Speaker of the Abdicated King's Parliament, was, the laying aſide Admiral *Ruſſel*, with his Laurels ſtill green and flouriſhing, and appointing *Henry Killigrew*, Eſq; Sir *Ralph Delaval* and Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* to be Joint-Admirals of the Fleet. This was thought to be the doing of the ſame Sett of Counſellors that procur'd the Rolls for Sir *John Trevor*; and, in a word, that made King *William*'s Reign ſo uneaſy to himſelf and his People, who could not be pleas'd to ſee the ſame Perſons about him as had been about King *James*, and with the ſame Favour and Influence.

The King, before he went abroad, appointed *George Rooke* Eſq; to be Vice-Admiral of the Red, and afterwards knighted him aboard his Ship at *Spithead*. The Lord *Berkley* was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Col. *Matthew Aylmer* Rear-Admiral of the Red., and *David Mitchel* Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue. A.D 1693

Sir John Somers *made Lord-Keeper.*

Sir *John Somers* Attorney-General, was ſworn Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Sir *John Trenchard* one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and both of the Privy-Council. Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, *Henry Priſtman* Eſq; *Anthony* Lord Viſcount *Falkland*, *Robeert Auſten* Eſq; Sir *Robert Rich*, *Henry Killegrew* Eſq; and Sir *Ralph Delaval*, were made Lords of the Admiralty. The Honourable *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; Treaſurer of their Majeſties Chamber. Dr. *William Loyd*, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, was tranſlated to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; and Dr. *John Hartſtongue*, the Duke of *Ormond*'s Chaplain, was made Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*.

Honours and Preferments.

Lord Mohun try'd for the Murder of William Mountfort *the Player.*

In the beginning of *February*, the Lord *Mohun* was indicted for the Murder of *William Mountfort* the Player, who was then one of the Favourites of the Pleaſurable Part of the Town, for his Good Action on the Stage and Good-Nature in Life; which are ſeldom found together in Perſons of his Profeſſion. A rakiſh Officer had made leud Addreſſes to Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, the famous Actreſs; which ſhe returning with diſdain, the Man reſolv'd to get his Will of her by force. Mr. *Mountfort* coming from her Lodgings, having ſeen her ſafe home, was attack'd by this Officer, and baſely murder'd. The Lord *Mohun*, being unhappily preſent when the Murder was committed, was apprehended, impriſon'd in the *Tower*, and brought to his Trial for it before his Peers in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen* being conſtituted Lord High Steward *pro hac vice*: And after a Tryal which laſted ſeveral Days, the Lords on the fourth of *February* deliver'd their Judgment upon their Honours, and by a very great Majority acquitted the Lord *Mohun* of the ſaid Murder.

Acquitted.

Hardſhips on the Diſſenters continued.

On the 14th of *March* his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Supply Bills: *To an Act for preventing Suits againſt ſuch as acted in Defence of the Kingdom.* A hard Caſe! that Men ſhould be expos'd to the Vexatious Proſecutions of malicious Neighbours and mercenary Attorneys for acting in Defence of their Country, and conſequently in defence even of thoſe that proſecuted them, as all Proteſtant Diſſenters are expos'd to be, if they lead any Men againſt the Enemy, without having taken the Sacrament *Kneeling*. To *Acts* for the *Militia*, and *Publick Accounts*; for puniſhing *Mutiny*, *Deſertion*, and *Falſe Muſters*; to an Act for the *Encouragement* of *Privateers*; and to another for *Preſerving the Game*; and to 22 private Acts; after which, his Majeſty made this Speech.

Acts paſs'd.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" THE large Supplies, which you have given " me this Seſſion, are ſo great Teſtimonies " of your good Affections, that I take this occaſion " with great Willingneſs, to return my hearty Thanks " to you: And I aſſure you, it ſhall be my Care to " ſee that that Money you have given, may be ef- " fectually applied to ſuch Services, as may be moſt " for the Honour and Intereſt of *England*.

" I muſt recommend to your Care the Peace and " Quiet of the ſeveral Counties to which you are " now returning; and doubt not, but by your Care, " the Supply, which you have ſo freely given, will " not only be effectually levied, but with the greateſt " Equality too, and the leaſt Uneaſineſs to the Peo- " ple that is poſſible.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" The Poſture of Affairs does neceſſarily require " my Preſence abroad; but I ſhall take care to leave " ſuch a number of Troops here, as may be ſuffi- " cient for the Security of the Kingdom againſt any " Attempts of our Enemies.

" I ſhall add no more, but that as I ſhall conti-

" nue

A.D.1693 " nue to expoſe my own Perſon upon all occaſions,
" for the Good and Advantage of theſe Kingdoms,
" ſo I do likewiſe aſſure you, that my hearty and
" ſincere Endeavours ſhall never be wanting in any
" other kind, to make this a great and flouriſhing
" Nation".

King goes for Holland.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the Second of *May*; and on the 24th of *March* his Majeſty parted from *Kenſington* very early, and came to *Harwich* that Night; but the Winds being contrary, the King came back to *Colcheſter*, and din'd and lay that Night at the Houſe of Sir *Iſaac Rebow*. The next Day he return'd to *Kenſington*; and three Days after parted from thence again for *Graveſend*; where he embark'd with a fair Wind for *Holland*, under Convoy of Rear-Admiral *Mitchel*, accompany'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Eſſex*, and other Perſons of Quality; but not a ſufficient number to prevent Reflections on the Indolence, not to ſay worſe, of the noble Youth of *England*, who declin'd ſo fair an occaſion to acquire Glory in the Service of their King and Country. His Majeſty came to the *Hague* the 2d of *April*; from thence he went to *Loo*; and thence to the Army, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Camp at *Perk*; which he did, and by that, entirely broke the *French* King's Deſigns upon *Brabant*: and that invincible Hero, who was come to *Flanders*, return'd immediately to *Verſailles*, without attempting any thing, leaving his Army commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, encamp'd at *Meldert*; from whence they broke up, *July* 13, and march'd towards the *Maeſe*; which gave King *William* an Opportunity to ſend a ſtrong Detachment, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to force the *French* Lines from the *Scheld* to the Sea by *Dunkirk*, which cover'd all their *Pais Conquis*, as they called it, their *Conquer'd Countries*, of which ſpacious and pompous Maps were made by *Sanſon*, to flatter, not only the *French* King, but the *French* Nation.

The French *King leaves* Flanders *at his Coming.*

French Lines forc'd.

The Prince of *Wirtemberg* forc'd the Lines, and rais'd great Contributions, which were dearly paid for afterwards.

In the mean time, *Luxemburgh* intercepted the Prince of *Tilly*, who was marching to join the Confederate Army with Part of the Garriſon of *Maeſtricht*, and oblig'd him to retire, with the loſs of 2 or 300 Men. He then took *Huy*, and made a Feint of Beſieging *Liege*; into which, the King threw ten Battalions of Foot, and that Detachment, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s, were ſo conſiderable a Part of his Army, that *Luxemburgh* reſolv'd to attack it, while they were abſent, the *French* Army being at leaſt 35000 Men ſtronger than the Confederates. It muſt be own'd, that a General would be much to blame, if he did not take hold of all Advantages in War, eſpecially of that of Superiority in number; which the *French* Generals almoſt always truſted to; and when they did their Maſter's Buſineſs by it, they deſerv'd well from him! but to be eternally bouncing of the Intrepidity of their Troops, and their doing *Wonders*, when they had two to one to do them with, is an Air peculiar to *French* Heroiſm. His Majeſty having notice of the Enemy's Approach, got on Horſeback, with the Elector of *Bavaria* and Chief Officers of the Army, and order'd it to be drawn up in Order of Battle.

Battle of Landen.

Moſt of the General Officers were for repaſſing the River *Geet*; but the King choſe to make Advantage of the Ground he had, rather than expoſe his Rear to the Enemy's Charge. Beſides, the *French* were now near the great defenceleſs Towns of *Brabant*, which muſt feel the Effects of their Fury, unleſs they had been ſtopt by venturing an Engagement.

As ſoon as the Enemy drew up by the Confederate Camp, the King order'd Brigadier *Ramſay*, with the Regiments of *O-Farel*, *Mackay*, *Lauder*, *Leven*, and *Monroe*, to guard ſome Hedges and Hollow Ways upon the right of the Village of *Lare*. A.D.1693 The *Brandenburgh* Battalions were poſted to the left, under the Command of Prince *Charles* of *Brandenburgh*, and were ſupported by the *Hanover* Foot, under Lieutenant-General *Dumont*: Theſe were afterwards reinforc'd by two Battalions of Guards, *Engliſh* and *Scots*. His Majeſty order'd the firſt Battalion of the Royal Regiment, Colonel *Churchil*'s, Colonel *Selwyn*'s, and Colonel *Trelawney*'s Regiments, Prince *Frederick*'s Battalion of *Danes*, and *Fagel*'s Regiment, to poſſeſs the Village of *Neer-Landen*, which covered the left of the Confederate Body of Foot; which, upon the Approach of the *French* Army, wheel'd from the left to the right, to bring up their left to the Brook of *Beek*, where it was cover'd by this Village. The Ground being open between *Neer-Winden* and *Neer-Landen*, his Majeſty order'd a Retrenchment to be made in the Night, from the one to the other, to cover their Body of Foot, which was indeed but a ſlight Breaſtwork, there not being time for raiſing a better. This ſlight Covering was magnified by the *French*, as a formidable Retrenchment. The Dragoons upon the left, were order'd to the Village of *Dormal*, to guard that Paſs upon the Brook of *Beek*, from whence the left Wing of the Cavalry extended to *Neer-Landen*, where it was cover'd by that Brook, and from thence turn'd off to the right, behind the Body of Foot. Whether it was out of Envy to King *William*, or really that he found ſomething amiſs in the forming of this Camp, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, when he view'd it the following Evening, ſaid, *Now I believe* Waldeck *is dead*; that General being allow'd to have been the beſt in the World for Incamping.

His Majeſty, who had been on Horſeback till late in the Evening, to give the neceſſary Orders, commanded his Coach at laſt to be brought to the Rear of Col. *Stanley*'s Regiment, where he repos'd himſelf about two Hours, and early in the Morning ſent for Dr. *Menard*, one of his Chaplains, to pray with him in his Coach. After which, all things were diſpos'd for Action, and the next Day, *July* 19th, was fought the ever-memorable Battle of *Landen*, in which King *William* acquir'd more Glory, by his admirable Conduct and unparallel'd Intrepidity, tho' the Enemy had the Field, than *Lewis* XIV. had a juſt Claim to, by his Victories and Conqueſts. Early in the Morning, the Cannonading began on the Confederate ſide, and continu'd with good Succeſs till about ſix a-clock, when the *French* made a Motion to come near the Retrenchment abovemention'd. About eight, the Mareſchal *de Luxemburgh* commanded a ſtrong Body to attack the Village of *Lare*, which they perform'd with great Fury and various Succeſs, having gain'd and loſt the Poſts there more than once. At laſt, the Confederates, tho' inferiour in number, remain'd Maſters; and here it was the Duke of *Berwick* was taken Priſoner by Brigadier *Churchil* his Unkle. This ill Succeſs did not diſcourage the *French* from attacking the left Wing of the Allies at *Neer-Landen*, a Poſt, which tho' not weak in itſelf, yet being attack'd with great Diſproportion of Forces, the Confederate Troops were very hard put to it. However, they were ſo animated by the King's great Example and Royal Preſence, that after two Hours Diſpute, the *French* were entirely beaten off.

Duke of Berwick *taken Priſoner.*

Thus far the inferiour Number of the Army of the Allies maintain'd their Ground againſt the ſuperior of the *French*, and Victory was on the ſide of the King; but now the Duke of *Luxemburgh* had Recourſe to his wonted Advantage in War, and order'd freſh Brigades to attack the Village of *Neer-Winden*. The Prince of *Conti* commanded this Reinforcement of freſh Men, the beſt Troops in the *French* Army, with which he charg'd the Confederates ſo vigorouſly, that the latter, being already ſpent by the former Engagement, were ſoon oblig'd to yield that Paſs to the Enemy; and *Luxemburgh* ad-

A.D.1693 advanc'd to obſerve the Paſſages that led to the Confederates Camp, for his Horſe to march in. As the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* was marching with a ſtrong Body of Horſe this way, the Count *de Arco*, General of the *Bavarian* Cuiraſſiers, charg'd them with ſo much Vigour, that he drove them back quite within their Foot, and here the Duke *de Chartres* narrowly eſcap'd being made Priſoner. The Elector of *Bavaria* made an Attempt to regain the Poſt of *Neer-Winden*; but *Luxemburgh* pour'd in upon him ſo many freſh Squadrons and Battalions, that his Men were quite tir'd out, and oblig'd again to abandon it. The *Dutch* and *Scotch* Guards having ſpent their Ammunition by their continual Fire, the King, who had left *Neer-Landen* on the Enemies ſecond Attempt upon *Neer-Winden*, twice led the *Engliſh* Battalions to the Charge up to the right of the Retrenchment, now flank'd and under the Enemy's Command, where they fought with great Bravery. In the mean time, *Luxemburgh*, who had found a more convenient Paſſage for the Horſe, between the Poſts of the King's, and *Zurbeck*'s Brigades, came himſelf with the Prince of *Conti*, and Count *de Marſin*, into the Plain of the Confederates Camp, at the Head of the Carabineers and other Regiments, while the Mareſchal *de Joyeuſe* paſs'd between *Neer-Winden* and *Lare*. The Prince of *Conti* being join'd by the *French* Guards, fell upon the *Hanover* Horſe, and broke them. Part of the Enemy's ſecond Line of Horſe, and the Reſerve, enter'd upon the left along the Hedges of *Lare*; and the Marquis *de Harcourt*, who had been ſent for from *Huy*, arriving with twenty Squadrons, caus'd his Dragoons to alight and drive the Confederate Foot out of the Village. The Mareſchal *de Villeroy* came in on the right, of the Retrenchment, which Place the *Engliſh* Foot diſputed with undaunted Reſolution; and it was amazing, that after all thoſe Advantages gain'd by the *French*, the Confederate Camp being laid open to them, there had not been a Maſſacre of thoſe Troops: but the incredible Reſiſtance they made, gave a Check every where to the Fury of the Enemy, who having at laſt overpowered the *Engliſh*, remain'd Maſter of that part of the Retrenchment which they level'd to make room for a Body of Horſe to come, after the *Hanover* Horſe had been broken. The reſt of the Confederate right Wing of Horſe being cut off from the Body of Foot, was ſoon overthrown, being charg'd in Front and Flank. The Elector of *Bavaria* finding it impoſſible to reſiſt the Multitudes of the Enemies Forces, that came down upon the Confederates, retreated with great Difficulty over the Bridge, and rally'd on the other ſide as many of the ſcatter'd Horſe and Foot, as could get over, to favour the Retreat of thoſe that were ready to paſs. His Majeſty did what could be done to remedy this Diſorder, riding to the left to bring up the *Engliſh* Horſe, for the Relief of the right Wing; but the Enemy had now got another Body of Horſe in the Confederate Camp, commanded by the Duke *d'Elbeuf*. At the ſame time, the Duke *de Montmorency*, *Luxemburgh*'s Son, fell upon the right Flank of the *Dutch* Horſe, and put them in Diſorder, before the *Engliſh* Horſe, which were led on by the King, could come up and form their Squadrons; ſo they were forc'd to charge the *French* in the ſame Order they rid up to them, and moſt of them had rid as faſt as their Horſes could gallop; but that did not hinder them from doing extraordinary Service. The King himſelf charg'd at the Head of the Earl of *Galway*'s Regiment, which diſtinguiſh'd it ſelf very much on this Occaſion; and perhaps the Enemies to the Conſtitution did not forget it, when they perſecuted that Earl, the Colonel, in the *Harleian* Miniſtry. Colonel *Wyndham*, at the Head of his Regiment, charg'd ſeveral times through and through the Enemies Squadrons; Colonel *Langſton* was made Priſoner: And the Duke of *Ormond*, then in the true *Engliſh* Intereſt, having charg'd at the Head of *Lumley*'s Regiment, receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, had his Horſe ſhot under him, and was reſcu'd by one of the *French* King's Guards, from the Hands of a Villain, who was offering to ſtab him: the Duke well rewarded the *Life-Guard-Man*, and maintain'd him both in *England* and *France*.

A.D.1693 *Duke of* Ormond *wounded and taken.*

The King finding the Battle was over on his ſide, order'd the Infantry to retreat to *Dormal*, on the Brook of *Beek*, which Poſt had hitherto been kept by the Dragoons of the left Wing, who had nothing to do this Day; and finding the Enemies were ſurrounding him on all ſides, he order'd the Regiments of *Wyndham*, *Lumley*, and *Galway* to cover his Retreat over the Bridge at *Neerhaſpen*, which he gain'd with no ſmall Difficulty. There were nothing now but Confuſion and Diſorder in the Confederates Camp, all thoſe that could not get the Paſſes for the Retreat, being preſs'd by the Enemy, were forc'd to fling themſelves into the River, where abundance were drown'd, and the Earl of *Athlone* narrowly eſcap'd it. Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh* brought off the *Engliſh* Foot with equal Prudence, Bravery, and Succeſs; but ſome of the *Engliſh* Life-Guards, the firſt Troop, were ſo ſcar'd with the Fury of a purſuing Enemy, that they did not think themſelves ſecure till they reach'd *Breda*. Sixty Pieces of Cannon, and nine Mortars, were loſt; but all the Baggage had been ſent to *Lewe* the Night before. As for the loſs of Men, the Confederates own'd but 6000 kill'd, wounded, or taken Priſoners; and the *French* confeſs'd they had above 2000 Officers kill'd or wounded: if their loſs of private Soldiers was in proportion to that of the Officers, there muſt have been many more than 6000 kill'd and wounded; ſome made them 18000; and the *French* pretended, the Confederates had 20000 kill'd, wounded, and taken Priſoners: Abate half on both ſides, and probably 10000 of the Confederates, and 9000 of the *French*, may be pretty near the Truth; for the Confederates loſs was little, and the *French* loſs very great, 'till after the levelling the Retrenchment: and *Luxemburg*'s not purſuing his Victory, but ſuffering the King to get in all his Detachments, and encreaſe his Army to a greater Number than before the Battle, ſhews, he had nothing to boaſt of, but the Field, the Cannon, and Mortars.

The Loſs on both ſides.

In the Painting of this Battle, as imperfect and unartful as it is, it will be ſeen that his Majeſty is the foremoſt Figure in the Picture; that he is every where acting the different Parts of a General, and of a private Soldier; that he was in the midſt of the moſt imminent Dangers, he having eſcaped three Musket-Shots, one thro' his Peruke, which deafen'd him for a Time; one thro' the Sleeve of his Coat; and a third, which carry'd off the Knot of his Scarf, and left a ſmall Contuſion on his Side. If *Lewis* XIV. had ever been in the way of but one of thoſe Shots, his Poets and Orators would certainly have run mad with a Rack of Invention for new Hyperboles to expreſs their Flattery. The Juſtice the Prince of *Conti* did our King's Character, in what he ſaid of him in a Letter to the Princeſs, is more glorious than all the *French* Academy were able to ſay in Praiſe of their *Immortal Man*; *I ſaw the King*, ſaid the Prince of *Conti*, *expoſing himſelf to the greateſt Dangers, and ſurely ſo much Valour very well deſerves the Poſſeſſion of the Crown he wears.* Nay, ſo far did his Majeſty gain the Reſpect and Admiration of his Enemies, that it was a common Saying among them, *We want only ſuch a King to make ourſelves Maſters of* Chriſtendom

King William *thrice in great Danger.*

Prais'd by the Prince of Conti.

To repair the loſs of the *French* in the Battle of *Landen*, the Marquis *de Boufflers* brought them a ſtrong Detachment from the *Rhine*. Another ſtrong Reinforcement came from the Sea-Coaſt. And thus ſtrengthened, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* ſeven Weeks after the Battle ſat down before *Charleroy*, which capitulated *October* 10. In *Catalonia* the

The Allies forc'd to retreat.

The King charges the Enemy.

*A.D.*1693 *French* found ſo little Reſiſtance, that they took *Roſes* in ſeven Days; and having a powerful Army on the *Rhine*, they oblig'd the Prince of *Baden*, who commanded the Confederate Army there, to keep on the defenſive, and took hold of the Diviſion between the Garriſon and Townſmen of *Heidelberg*, to make themſelves Maſters of that City, which they burnt, not ſparing the Tombs of the Electors *Palatine*, tho' the laſt Elector was the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*'s Father. The Maſſacres, Rapes, and Spoil committed by the *French* in the *Palatinate*, have juſtly render'd that Nation deteſtable in *Germany*, and the Story will communicate the ſame Deteſtation to Poſterity. However, it had the magniſicent Appellation of a Conqueſt, and the *Dauphin* came in Perſon to ſee the horrible Scenes of Slaughter and Devaſtation made by the Troops of *France*, under the Mareſchal *de Lorge*, who had been of the ſame Religion with the *Palatines*, the Marquiſs *de Chamilly*, the Count *de Melac*, and other Generals. The *Dauphin* came afterwards to gather up the Remains of thoſe *Laurels*, which the Murders and Ravages of his Soldiers had gain'd for their Generals; but all he did, was to put a Garriſon into *Stutgard*, which being done, he return'd to *Verſailles*.

The horrid Cruelties of the French *in the* Palatinate.

The Duke of Savoy's *Campaign.*

The Duke of *Savoy* in the beginning of this Campaign was ſo ſtrong, that he not only took the Fort of *St. George*, and compleated the Blockade of *Caſal* in *Italy*; but laid Siege to *Pignerol*, and took the Fort of *St. Bridget*, which facilitated the Progreſs of the Siege. The Place was of ſuch Importance, that Monſieur *Catinat*, who commanded the *French* Army on that Side, made a Motion as if he had a Deſign on *Turin*; and the Duke of *Savoy* having blown up the Fort of *St. Bridget*, drew off his Army to obſerve him. This was what *Catinat* wanted, for having receiv'd very great Reinforcements, and being now ſuperior in Number to the Allies, his Purpoſe was to make his Advantage of it, and draw them to a Battle; which was fought in the Plains of *Marſaglia*. The Duke of *Savoy*'s Troops, in *Engliſh* Pay, were commanded by the Duke of *Schomberg*, who being deny'd the Poſt that was due to him, reſolv'd to fight on Foot at the head of his own Regiment like an ordinary Colonel. Theſe Troops were poſted in the main Body, and the Duke was deſir'd by the *Conde de las Torres*, General of the *Spaniſh* Forces, to take on him the Command, after the main Body had repuls'd the *French* twice, and were about to be attack'd again. But the Duke piqu'd at the Uſage he had met with before, ſaid, *It was neceſſary firſt to have his Royal Highneſs's Order, and till it come I will bear the Enemies Fire; adding, I find all Things are gone ſo far, that we muſt now either vanquiſh or die.* And ſo indeed it happen'd with him; for the *French* having puſh'd the Confederates every where, the latter were forc'd to quit the Field with the loſs of their Artillery and 8000 Men. The Duke of *Schomberg* having fought with unparallel'd Valour, receiv'd a mortal Wound in the Thigh, of which he died not many Days after, to the great Regret of all good and gallant Men, for he was of that Number in the moſt eminent Degree.

The Battle of Marſaglia.

Duke of Schomberg *diſguſted*

Is kill'd.

The Hiſtory of this Year's War, between the Allies and the *French* King, wou'd be mortifying to all Lovers of the Liberties of *Europe*; if they had not in Memory, the Hiſtories of the Years from 1704 to 1710, when that mighty Conqueror was every where conquer'd; when the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, made him account for what Advantages he had gain'd by Surprize, Bargains or Numbers, and the Wreaths he had won in the Campaigns before the *Ryſwick* Peace, dropt from his Brows, and his Temples were laid naked in his Coffin. Whoever has read, as I have, the inſolent, and one may add blaſphemous Panegyricks, on *Lewis* XIV's Victories this Year and others, will not think theſe Reflections ſevere, but a fair Repriſal in Confederate Story. *A.D.*1693

I remember very well no great good was expected from the change of Admirals, the moſt unaccountable ſtep in Politicks that we have yet met with. To turn out unfortunate Generals, tho' a *Turkiſh* Maxim, has been known; but to lay aſide a Victorious One, cou'd only proceed from the Counſel of a Faction, never us'd to and always afraid of Victory.

Sir George Rook *meets the* French *Fleet.*

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleet was large and ſtrong, and early equipp'd. There was alſo ready to take under their Convoy a Fleet of Merchant-men, conſiſting of about 400 Sail, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, *Danes*, &c. bound for the Streights. The Grand Fleet went with them to a certain Latitude, and then Sir *George Rook* with 23 Men of War, was order'd to poceed to the Streights. He left by the way, the Veſſels bound for *Bilboa*, *Lisbon*, *St. Ubes* and other Ports, under Convoy of two Men of War; and on the 11th of *June*, being come within 60 Leagues of Cape *Vincent*, he diſcover'd Part of the *French* Fleet: upon which, he call'd a Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd, that the Wind being freſh *Weſtwardly*, and giving a fair Opportunity to haſten their Paſſage to *Cadiz*, the Merchants ſhou'd make the beſt of their way. Not long after, Sir *George Rook* diſcover'd the Enemies whole Fleet; and ſtood off with an eaſy Sail, to give what time he cou'd to the heavy Sailors to work away to the Windward. The *Sheerneſs* was ſent with Orders to the ſmall Ships that were under Shore, to get in the Night into *Faro*, *St. Lucar* and *Cadiz*. About ſix in the Evening, *June* 16th, the *French* Admiral, the Count *de Tourville*, and Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, came up with the *Leeward* and *Sternmoſt* of the Confederate Squadron; which were three *Dutch* Men of War, that fought firſt *eleven*, and then *ſeven French* Men of War, but were at laſt forc'd to yield, having made the moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance that ever was known; and the Captains being carry'd on board the *French* Admiral, he ask'd Capt. *Schreyer*, one of them, *Whether he was a Man or a Devil?* but he treated them very civilly. The *Dutch* Merchant-men made for the Shore, and the Enemy after them, which gave a fair Opportunity to the *Windward* Ships and thoſe *a-head* to ſail off; and this tacking after the *Dutch*, ſav'd moſt of the Fleet. However, the loſs was very conſiderable, for beſides four of the greateſt *Smyrna* Ships, and one *Dutch* Man of War, which Monſieur *Coetlogon* burnt or ſunk at *Gibraltar*, and ſeven which he took; Monſieur *de Tourville* and the Count *d'Eſtrees*, the ſupreme Admirals of *France*, moſt glorioufly burnt a rich Pinnace, as in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Hiſtory, and an *Engliſh* Man of War, took 29 Merchant-Ships, and deſtroy'd about 50 more; which Account muſt be corrected, by that which the Count *de Forbin*, who commanded a *French* Man of War in this Action, gives us, and we ſhall there find that the *French* who are ſo apt to magnify their own gains and their Enemies loſſes, make both leſs at this time, than they are made by our own Hiſtorians.

" The King's Fleet, *ſays the* Count, conſiſting " of 75 Sail, under the command of the Mareſchal " *de Tourville*, *who having been beaten the laſt Year by Admiral* Ruſſel, *was made a Mareſchal of* France, *and Admiral* Ruſſel *who beat him laid aſide*; " ſail'd for the Straits of *Gibraltar*, to meet the " Count *d'Eſtrees*, who was coming from *Pro-* " *vence* with 20 other Ships. We anchor'd in the " Road of *Lagos*, on the Coaſt of *Portugal*; I was " commanded to go out for Intelligence, and to " examine ſtrictly what appear'd: ſo that if I per- " ceiv'd a great Number of Ships, I ſhould make " it my Buſineſs to find out whether they were " Merchant-men or Men of War, belonging to " the

A.D.1693 " the Enemy. Three other Captains were de-
" tach'd with me on the ſame Errand, and in a
" few Days we ſpy'd a Fleet of above 150 Sail be-
" longing to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; of which be-
" ing well aſſur'd, we made haſte to join our Fleet,
" and inform'd the Admiral, that the Ships we had
" diſcover'd were Merchant-men, and not Men of
" War: upon this News he tack'd about, and ſail-
" ing before the Wind, for what Reaſon I know
" not, he was got above 10 Leagues out of the
" way. Next Day our whole Squadron diſcover'd
" the Fleet of Merchant-Ships, which the Admiral
" order'd to be chas'd, but the Enemy took the
" Advantage of the Wind, which we loſt the
" Night before by our working, and made off, ſo
" that we did them but very little harm. How-
" ever, we took two of their Men of War of 60
" Guns, and burnt 30 of their Merchant-Ships;
" which were run a-ſhore on the Coaſt of *Portu-*
" *gal*. I burnt three of 'em myſelf, and took a
" fourth, and this was all the Loſs they ſuffer'd;
" and certainly 'twas happy for them that they
" 'ſcap'd ſo well, becauſe had it not been for the
" falſe Step I juſt mention'd, their whole Fleet
" muſt have been taken or deſtroy'd."

Moſt of the Merchant-men that were taken or deſtroy'd, were ſuch as belong'd to *Neutral* Nations; but the four great *Turkey* Ships that were loſt at *Gibraltar*, were *Engliſh*, and of as great Value as all the reſt. Theſe 4 Ships were got into that Bay, as were alſo ſeveral *Danes*, *Dutch*, &c. and a Squadron of *French* Men of War coming before the Place, threw Bombs among them; one of the firſt Bombs fell into one of thoſe *Turkey* Ships, which ſo terrify'd the Commander of that and the Commanders of the other 3 *Engliſh* Ships, that they immediately ſunk them; tho' it was thought the *French* might have ſhot 500 Bombs, and not one more have fal'n into any one of them. Sir *George Rook*'s Conduct was alike Brave and Prudent; he diſpos'd of his Ships to the beſt Advantage, and afterwards made the beſt of his way, with the Men of War and Merchant-men under his Charge to *Ireland*. This Misfortune lay heavy on the Hearts of the Merchants, and indeed upon the Minds of all the People of *England*; and therefore at the next meeting of Parliament, the firſt thing they did, was to enquire into the Miſcarriages of the Fleet the laſt Summer, and after Enquiry, the Commons reſolv'd, *That there had been a notorious and treacherous Miſmanagement in the Miſcarriage of the* Smyrna *Fleet*; but when the Admirals came in queſtion, the *Negative* was put upon cenſuring them. Every body excus'd Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and many thought Sir *Ralph Delaval* very hearty in the Service, but had not the like Opinion of Admiral *Killegrew*. It appear'd afterwards, that one *Anſelm*, a Secretary aboard the Fleet, held Intelligence with *Crosby*; a Letter from that Conſpirator, dated *May* 5. 1694. being found upon Search, ſign'd *Philips*, in which he ſaid, *I muſt needs ſee you before I go to* France.

Treachery in the Fleet.

There being ſome flying Reports which gave Jealouſies of Concealment in the Examination of the Admirals, the *Privy-Council* publiſh'd this Order, *Oct.* 25. *Whereas a Report has been rais'd and ſpread by* Henry Killegrew *Eſq*; *Sir* Ralph Delaval *and Sir* Cloudeſley Shovel, *Admirals of their Majeſties Fleet, that the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Falkland, *one of the Lords of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council, did upon reading a Paper at the Board, ſtifle ſomething that was material to their Juſtification; the Lords of the Council having conſider'd and examin'd into the Matter, are ſatisfied, and do declare, that the Report is falſe and ſcandalous: Although upon Examination it did alſo appear, that ſomething happen'd which might miſlead the Admirals into that Error.* And it is order'd in Council, *that this be printed in the* Gazette. Still the People murmur'd at the Change made in the Command of the Fleet this Year, which had produc'd ſuch ill Effects; nor did thoſe Murmurs ceaſe, till upon his Majeſty's Return, he declar'd in Council, that he had appointed *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; to be Admiral. A.D.1693

That there had been Treachery in the Management of our Sea-Affairs and Land-Affairs, was the general Opinion in thoſe Days; and without being *Partial* I may affirm, 'twas laid to the Charge of the *Tories* then in Employment. There was a *Dialogue* publiſh'd at this Time addreſs'd to King *William*; in which the *Whig* talks thus to the *Tory*. *State-Tracts*, Vol. II. *p.* 389.

Tories betray'd King William.

" Let us examine then how honourably, how
" gratefully you have behav'd yourſelves to a King
" who has relied on you, and oblig'd you ſo ex-
" tremely; we will paſs by thoſe who refuſe to
" ſwear Allegiance to him, and only mention thoſe
" who have accepted of Employments of Profit
" and Truſt? Have not even thoſe in the Govern-
" ment, both in *England* and *Scotland*, been plot-
" ting the dethroning of this King, who has ſo
" generouſly truſted them, and courted them ſo
" kindly? Particularly, did not one of your Party,
" at the beginning of this Government, give No-
" tice to the King's Enemies of Warrants againſt
" them, in order to their making their Eſcape, and
" was diſcharg'd his Employment upon it? Did not
" a Brother of a certain Secretary, give out Blank
" Paſſes under the Hand and Seal of that Secre-
" tary, by which a Correſpondence was carried
" on between this Place and *France* ſecurely? And
" was not this Gentleman on this Account laid a-
" ſide gently and privately, and this Matter hud-
" dled up, for fear of any Reflection on our *Mo-*
" *narchical* Favourites, and put on the Publick as
" Paſſes forg'd, as indeed they were by our own
" Officers; and a lame Proclamation put out, with
" Rewards to the Diſcoverer, without a Pardon
" for Life, when they knew the whole Matter be-
" fore-hand? Have not ſome Women lately been
" taken going to *France*, with Letters to K. *J.*
" with a Secretary's Paſs, under his Hand and
" Seal? Was not an Officer of the Poſt-Office
" lately found correſponding with *France*, and
" without any other Puniſhment for his Capital
" Crime, laid aſide gently and privately? The Story
" of Capt. *John Layton*, Commander of the *St.*
" *Albans*, which has been told in the Houſe
" of Commons, will ſhew you how faithfully you
" *Tories* ſerve the Government, and how fit
" you are to be truſted. Capt. *Layton* being or-
" der'd to cruiſe 20 Leagues off *Uſhant*, by a
" Storm of Wind was driven to Cape *Clear*, where
" he met a *French* Privateer and took her. The
" Captain of the Privateer ask'd *Layton* the Name
" of his Ship, which he told him; upon this the
" Privateer looking into his Pocket-Book, ask'd
" *Layton* how he came there, for by his Intelligence,
" the Station of the *St. Albans* was to be 20
" Leagues from *Uſhant*, and no farther. The like
" Story is told of a Tranſport Ship going to *France*,
" with Priſoners ſome few Months ago, who meet-
" ing with ſeveral Privateers, ask'd them how they
" durſt be ſo bold as to cruiſe there, when four
" *Engliſh* Men of War were within ſix Leagues of
" them? They reply'd, *We know the Station of*
" *thoſe* Engliſh, *and that they can not come where*
" *we are cruiſing, but by breaking their Orders.* But
" the Relation of the *Sailor* who was taken, and
" for ſome time ſerv'd aboard an *Iriſh* Privateer, is
" yet more remarkable; for he depoſes that they
" told him three Months before the *Straits* Fleet
" ſail'd from *Spithead*, both the time when they
" were to ſail, the Number of their Convoy, and
" likewiſe that the main Fleet was to go no farther
" than beyond *Uſhant*. Now how they could
" come by this Intelligence, but from Officers em-
" ploy'd by, and ſworn to the Government, I know
" not; and if ſo, how faithfully and honourably

" you

A.D.1693 " you *Tories*, ſerve thoſe that truſt you, and how fit " you are to be employ'd, I appeal to all the World.

" Again,

" The want of Intelligence hath been ſuch, that " Matters of the greateſt Conſequence have been " publick in every Coffee-houſe three Days before " they came to the Secretary's Office; particularly, " the loſs of our Merchant-Fleet, and beating our " Army in *Flanders*: As if, as one ſaid, Secreta- " ries, like Cuckolds, were to know their Diſho- " nour and Misfortunes laſt."

At this time much Notice was taken of great Intimacy between one of the Chief-Officers in the Admiralty, and Mr. *Pepys* a Favourite of the Abdicated King's and Mr. *Ewers* of *Clapham*, both profeſs'd *Jacobites*; and People ſuſpected, and did not ſtick to ſay, they believ'd Intelligence went that way. *Prieſtman* one of the Lords of the Admiralty, was one of King *James*'s Sea-Captains, and others in that Commiſſion were as liable to Exception. A Gentleman whom I knew well, had Diſcourſe with Sir *John Trenchard* Secretary of State, on the Subject of employing thoſe, that had been employ'd by King *James* in his Illegal Government; and the Secretary ſaid, *It was become neceſſary in the preſent Juncture of Affairs, and there was no way to make the King eaſy without it.* The Gentleman, who had known Sir *John Trenchard* in thoſe times when he was *proſcrib'd* for his Zeal in the Country Intereſt, reply'd, *This was not always your Opinion*, Sir *John*. *No*, ſays Mr. Secretary, *but I ſee with other Eyes now*. And *pray Sir*, reply'd the Gentleman, which of *your Eyes were better, thoſe you ſaw with ten Years ago, or theſe you ſee with now?* The Secretary broke off the Diſcourſe, and the Gentleman his Correſpondence with him.

Diſcourſe about it between Sir John Trenchard *and a Gentleman.*

Whatever was ſaid or written by the true Friends to the Government againſt employing the Enemies to the Revolution, the Counſellors who ſaw with other Eyes, continu'd to keep up a motley Miniſtry; which may be liken'd to nothing more naturally than to Dogs hunting in *Couples*, the one pulling one way, and the other another; accordingly was the Succeſs of the Chaſe, till other Huntſmen had the Management.

The Earl of *Bellomont*, and Sir *James Hamilton* exhibited a Charge in Council againſt the Lord *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, late Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, concerning Male-Adminiſtration in that Kingdom; which not appearing ſo plain as they pretended to make it, the Charge was by her Majeſty's Order diſmiſs'd.

A Charge againſt Lord Coningsby *and Sir* Charles Porter *diſmiſs'd.*

The Expedition in the *Weſt-Indies* this Year, was far from anſwering the Expence the Publick was at about it; Sir *Francis Wheeler* was order'd thither with a Squadron of Men of War, having ſome regular Troops on board, which were join'd by Sir *Timothy Thornhil*'s and another *Barbadoes* Regiment. Col. *Codrington* Governor of the Leeward-Iſlands brought his *Militia*, and together with the Voluntiers, they made a Force ſufficient to have driven the *French* out of their Sugar-Iſlands with good Management. The *Engliſh* landed on the Iſle of *Martinico* belonging to the *French*, and deſtroy'd ſeveral Houſes and Plantations there, but drew off again, not being ſtrong enough or wiſe enough to do any thing but Miſchief; the worſt way of making War, and what generally is too dearly paid for.

Ill Succeſs in the Weſt-Indies.

In the mean time his Majeſty came to the *Hague*, *October* 1. and perſuaded the States of *Holland* to agree to the raiſing of 15000 Men for augmenting their Land-Forces, and alſo to the Addition of a conſiderable Number of Ships to their Navy. For which the King thank'd them in their Publick Aſſembly; and having waited almoſt a Month for a Wind, he embark'd aboard the *Mary* Yacht, *Octob.* 28. under Convoy of Admiral *Mitchel*, and the next Day landed at *Harwich*, lay at Sir *Iſaac Rebow*'s in *Colcheſter*, and came the next Night to *Kenſington*. Three Days after a Proclamation was publiſh'd for a *Publick Thankſgiving*; and the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majeſty to congratulate his wonderful Preſervation and happy Return. Nor muſt we forget the very Affectionate and Dutiful Addreſs, which the City of *London* preſented to the Queen, to congratulate her Majeſty on the King's ſafe Deliverance, from the many Dangers with which he was environ'd in the Battle of *Landen*.

A.D.1693 *The King returns to* England.

Notwithſtanding the Succeſſes of the *French* in *Flanders*, *Germany* and *Savoy* this Year; that Court did underhand feel the Pulſe of the Allies towards a Peace. The Secretary *Du Pile* was diſpatch'd to manage the matter in *Holland*, and Conditions were offer'd to the Diet at *Ratisbon*, for the Emperor and Empire. At the ſame time they us'd all Artifices to divide the Allies, and gain over Potentates and States to their Party. At *Rome* and to the *Popiſh* Princes, they repreſented this War as a *War of Religion*, in which they engag'd purely for the Intereſt of King *James*. They did what they cou'd to promote a *Neutrality* in *Germany*, and to prevail with the Sovereigns there to withdraw their Troops, and even to make ſome Motion that ſhou'd give Jealouſy to their Neighbours. They endeavour'd to take Advantage of the Circumſtance of the *Ninth* Electorate, to oblige the Princes that oppos'd it to continue their Oppoſition, promiſing to ſupport their Pretenſions, if they wou'd make a Diverſion in favour of *France*. They left nothing untry'd to blind the Duke of *Savoy* by Advantageous Offers. But thought it was in vain to lay any Snares for the King of *England*, depending, as there was but too much reaſon to believe, upon getting him off their hands by the Attempts of ſuch Villains as *Parker* and *Grandvale*.

The French *King offers Conditions of Peace.*

The Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, *Nov.* 7. and his Majeſty made this Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Am always glad to meet you here, and I could heartily wiſh that our Satisfaction were not leſſen'd at preſent by the Diſadvantages we have receiv'd this Year at Land, and the Miſcarriages of our Affairs at Sea. I think it is evident that the former was only occaſioned by the great Number of our Enemies, which exceeded ours in all Places. For what relates to the latter, which has brought ſo great a Diſgrace on the Nation, I have reſented it extremely, and as I will take Care, that thoſe who have not done their Duty, ſhall be puniſh'd, ſo I am reſolved to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours, that our Power at Sea may be rightly manag'd for the future. And it will well deſerve your Conſideration, whether we are not defective both in the Number of our Shipping, and in proper Ports to the *Weſtward*, for the better annoying our Enemies, and protecting our Trade, which is ſo eſſential to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

King's Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I am very ſenſible of the great Affection wherewith you have always aſſiſted me to ſupport the Charges of the War, which have been very great; and yet I am perſuaded that the Experience of this Summer is ſufficient to convince us all, that to arrive at a good end of it, there will be a neceſſity of increaſing our Forces both by Sea and Land the next Year. Our Allies have reſolv'd to add to theirs; and I will not doubt but you will have ſuch regard to the preſent Exigencies, as that you will give me a ſuitable Supply to enable me to do the like. I muſt therefore earneſtly recommend to you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, to take ſuch timely Reſolutions as that your

A.D.1693 " your Supplies may be effectual, and our Prepa-
" rations ſo forward, as will be neceſſary both for
" the Security and the Honour of the Nation."

Supplies delay'd by the Faction.

His Majeſty did thus every Year earneſtly preſs the Commons to expedite the Money-Bills, that the Preparations for the next Year's Service, might be ſo forwarded, as to deprive the *French* of the Advantages they had hitherto made, of being early in the Field; but there never wanted one Pretence or other from the diſaffected, to delay the Conſultations upon *Ways and Means*, tho' the *Reſolutions* for the Supply were timely and large, as in this Seſſions, *Nov.* 25. the Houſe of Commons voted 2500000 *l.* for the Navy, and 2535590 *l.* for the Army, which was encreas'd to 83121 Men. There being an Augmentation of ſix New Regiments of *Engliſh* Horſe, four New Regiments of *Engliſh* Dragoons, and fifteen New Regiments of *Engliſh* Foot. They gave 118000 *l.* to make good the Annuity Deficiency, and 293692 *l.* to make good a Deficiency of 300000 *l.* in the *Poll-Bill*; ſo that a Tax given for that 300000 *l.* brought in no more than 6308 *l.* Thus the Supplies given for the Service of the enſuing Year, amounted to near Five Millions and a half, which were rais'd by Four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, by two more Lives in the Annuities, by a further Exciſe on Beer, and a Duty upon Salt.

Two Bills which were brought into the Houſe, the one *for frequent Parliaments*, which began in the Houſe of Commons; and the other of the ſame Tenour, ſent down from the Lords were both rejected after the third Reading.

1694. In the beginning of next Year, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arriv'd at *Whitehall*, from whence he went to *Kenſington* to wait on his Majeſty, who receiv'd him with great Marks of Eſteem and Reſpect, and concerted with him the Operations for the enſuing Campaign; and in the Intervals of Councils, he entertain'd the Prince, with the Diverſions of Hunting, Hawking and Shooting flying, in which he excell'd.

Prince Lewis *of* Baden *arrives in* England.

On the 25*th* of *January*, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax, and other Publick and ſome Private Bills; another Bill lay ready, touching *Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, which had been prepar'd the laſt Year, and was now again brought in, and paſt by both Houſes. But his Majeſty thought fit again to refuſe his Aſſent to it; upon which the Commons voted, *That whoever advis'd the King not to give his Royal Aſſent to that Act, was an Enemy to their Majeſties and the Kingdom.* They alſo preſented a *Repreſentation* about it to the King, and receiv'd a kind but an evaſive Anſwer, and a Motion was made in the Houſe, *That an humble Application be made to his Majeſty for a farther Anſwer, but it paſt in the Negative.*

The King refuſes the Royal Aſſent to the Bill for Free *and* Impartial Proceedings *in* Parliament.

State-Tracts, Vol. II. *p.* 336.

Who advis'd it.

By looking a little into the *Political-Tracts*, publiſh'd at that Juncture, we ſhall find out who the Men were, that advis'd the King to refuſe his Royal Aſſent to that Bill.

" There are another ſort of Men, *ſays one of*
" *thoſe Authors*, who enjoy the Powers and Profits
" of the late *Revolution*, and highly pretend to
" maintain it, that upon the Occaſion of this *Bill*,
" do ſo pervert the Meaning and Conſtruction of
" our Laws, and aſſert ſuch dangerous Notions, as
" really tend to introduce Arbitrary Power and
" Slavery, if they do not unhappily throw the Peo-
" ple on King *James*.

" Theſe Men make a ſpecious ſhew of their Love
" to the Advancement of the Honour and Great-
" neſs of the Crown, as if they were their Majeſtys
" Principal Friends, tho' in truth they are daily
" undermining their Majeſties Legal Right to the
" Crown, by the pernicious Notions of the late
" Reigns, which are contrary to the fundamental
" Maxims of our Government. They commend
" and applaud our King's refuſal of the late Bill,
" and ſome of 'em have been ſo bold as to ſay,
" whether in Love to King *William* or King *James*,
" I will not determine; that what the King did
" therein, *was the chief thing he has done like a*
" *King*. This was the Talk alſo, when his Majeſty
" refus'd to paſs the Bill for *frequent Parliaments*,
" which proves to us, that thoſe who had been
" Evil Counſellors to King *Charles* and King
" *James* II. cou'd not be good ones to King *Wil-*
" *liam*."

A.D 1694

Tories *betray him.*

The *Eaſt-India* Company having obtain'd a Charter, by which they were impower'd to raiſe 744000 *l.* to be added to their general Stock; ſeveral Merchants of *London* petition'd for a *Parliamentary Settlement*, and the Houſe of Commons Reſolv'd, *Jan.* 19. *That all the Subjects of* England, *have equal Right to trade to the* Eaſt-Indies, *unleſs prohibited by Act of Parliament*: which does not ſeem to contain the whole State of the Matter; for if any Company of Men, have by Compact or Charter been at an Immenſe Charge, which was of abſolute Neceſſity to ſettle Commerce in any Part of the World, it is certainly juſt and reaſonable, that they only ſhou'd have the Benefit of that Commerce, till Satisfaction was made them for their Expence and Adventure.

Houſe of Commons vote the Eaſt-India *Trade to be open.*

A Miſtake in it.

About the ſame time, Complaint was made to the Houſe of Commons of a *Socinian* Book, entitl'd, *A Dialogue concerning the Deities, and a brief but clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity.* This Blaſphemous and Impudent Pamphlet, had been diſpers'd and enclos'd under Covers to ſeveral Members of Parliament. The Houſe order'd it to be burnt by the Common Hangman, and Enquiry to be made after the Author, Printer and Publiſher, who deſerv'd the Puniſhment the Laws had provided for them; as did alſo thoſe wicked Libellers, calling themſelves *High-Church* and *Univerſity-Men*; who endeavour'd to aſperſe the Illuſtrious and Pious Character of Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, as favouring *Socinianiſm*, than whom no Divine had written more learnedly and elegantly againſt it. One of their Libels was entitl'd, *Conſiderations on the Explications of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, which was fully confuted by the Learned and Pious Dr. *Williams*, afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

A blaſphemous Socinian *Pamphlet.*

Archbiſhop Tillotſon *abus'd by* High-Church

The Earl of *Bellomont*, not having ſucceeded in his Application to the Queen and Council, preſented Articles of Impeachment of High-Treaſon, againſt the Lord *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, late Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*, to the Houſe of Commons; who having examin'd the Affair, *Voted that the Matters charg'd upon them, were not ſufficient ground for ſuch an Impeachment.* It was for theſe vexatious Proſecutions, that the Court took Offence againſt the Lord *Bellomont*, and not for *voting* in Parliament according to his Conſcience; tho' the *voting* was pretended, and ſome *Whigs* who out of Diſguſt join'd with the *Tories*, gave out that it was ſo particularly in a Libel, publiſh'd by the Party; wherein the *Libeller* ſpeaks thus falſely and inſolently of his Majeſty. *When I ſee him, ſometimes ſolliciting in Perſon in the Houſe of Lords, at others by my Lord* Portland, *beſides what he does by all his Under-Officers; when I hear he ſends Commands to ſome Lords, and Bribes to others, and turns out of his Place the gallant Lord* Bellomont, *meerly for giving his Vote in the Houſe of Commons according to his Conſcience*, &c. *it is Time to look about us.* This Author wou'd have us believe he is a *Whig*, for he is angry with the King for employing thoſe who were his Enemies, *when the Debate of the Crown was afoot*, and ſuffering his Friends to be nick-nam'd *Commonwealth's-Men*, which had too much truth in it. I muſt not part with this Author, while he is declaiming on *Bribery* and *Corruption*, as our late

State-Tracts, Vol. II. *p.* 370.

A.D.1694 *Grumblers* have done, without repeating two or three Lines out of his Diſcourſe: *I could name a certain Gentleman, who exactly reſembles* Harry Guy, *that the laſt Seſſions, when the Houſe was a little out of Humour, diſpos'd of no leſs than* 16000 l. *in three Days for ſecret Service*; which if it was true, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect that this ſame *Harry Guy* got his own Money unwarrantably, and that thoſe he left it to, have only the Gleanings of *Corruption* and *Bribery*.

Harry Guy accus'd of Corruption.

On the 8th of *February*, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Million* Lottery-Bill, which was that part of ways and means that was moſt acceptable to the People, and was therefore always reckon'd moſt eaſy, be the Fund what it will, which was to make it good.

The Commiſſioners for Publick Accounts, having laid before the Houſe of Commons, an Account of what Money had been paid for ſecret Services and to Members of Parliament out of the Publick Revenues, it was reſolv'd, *February* 17, *That the Lord* Falkland, *a Member of that Houſe, by begging and receiving* Two Thouſand Pounds *from his Majeſty, contrary to the ordinary Method of iſſuing and beſtowing the King's Money, was guilty of a high Miſdemeanour and Breach of Truſt, and that he ſhould be committed to the* Tower, *during the Pleaſure of the Houſe*. He was two Days after diſcharg'd upon Petition. This Gentleman was Knight of the Shire for *Oxford* in King *James*'s Parliament.

Lord Falkland *cenſur'd.*

During theſe Tranſactions in Parliament, Captain *Bembow*, with a Squadron of Men-of-War, bombarded *St. Malo* four Days together, tho' without much Succeſs, having only deſtroy'd ſome few Houſes, and beat down Part of the Town-Wall, not without ſome loſs; for a *Bomb-Ship*, aboard which was Captain *Silver*, Maſter-Gunner at *Whitehall*, was blown up, ſeveral Men kill'd, and the Captain diſabled in effect, or appearance, for farther Duty at Sea.

Sr. Malo *bombarded.*

Sir *Francis Wheeler*, who was appointed Admiral of a Squadron of Men-of-War, to make amends for the laſt *Weſt-India* Expedition, ſail'd with a Fleet of Merchant-Ships under his Convoy for the *Streights*, and arriv'd in *February* at *Gibraltar*; from whence he ſail'd with a good Wind at N.W. *Febr.* 17. but ſoon after, there roſe ſuch a violent Storm, with Thunder and Lightning and terrible Rain, that hardly any Man in the Fleet had ever ſeen the like: it continu'd all that Day and the following Night, the Wind blowing at E. and E.N.E. ſo that on *Monday* the 19th, about five in the Morning, Sir *Francis Wheeler*'s own Ship the *Suſſex* was foundred, and all her Men, except two *Moors*, were loſt. Two Days after, the Body of the brave Admiral was found on a Sand-bank near *Gibraltar*, in his Shirt and Slippers, which gave occaſion to conjecture, that ſeeing himſelf in ſuch imminent Danger, he had ſtripp'd off his Clothes with a Deſign to ſave his Life by ſwimming, a Deſign form'd by Deſpair only, there being no Hope of Safety in ſuch a Storm. To this loſs, we muſt add that of the *Cambridge* and *Lumley-Caſtle*, both of them Men-of-War, the *Serpent Bomb-Ketch*, and the *Mary Ketch*, together with the *Italian* Merchant, the *Aleppo* Factor, the *Great George*, and the *Berkſhire*, bound for *Turkey* with very rich Cargoes of Superfine Cloth; many Bales of which were ſeen floating off the *Spaniſh* Coaſt; and ſome were recover'd, but ſo damag'd, they were worth little more than the Salvage. The *William* for *Venice*, and the *Golden Merchant* for *Leghorn*, both *Engliſh* Ships, alſo periſhed, being driven aſhoar on the Eaſt ſide of *Gibraltar*. Several young Merchants of good Families, going to ſettle in *Turkey*, were then drown'd, as Mr. *Grove* of *Wiltſhire*, Mr. *Hunter*, &c. Rear-Admiral *Nevil*, with two *Dutch* Men-of-War, had the good Fortune to be blown out of the *Streights*, and got ſafe into *Cadiz*, as the reſt of the Fleet did into *Gibraltar*, to repair the Damages they had ſuſtain'd in the Storm.

Sir Francis Wheeler *caſt away.*

Great Shipwreck.

A.D.1694

The Enemies to the Government, who rejoic'd in all National Calamities, moſt impiouſly as well as impudently reflected on this ſad Accident, as if God was angry with the Nation for having rejected the *Romiſh* Tyranny and Idolatry, by rejecting King *James*; they cry'd, *The Elements fight againſt us*, as if the Seas and Winds, and Powers of the Prince of the Air, were in Confederacy with *Lewis* XIV. and *James* II. If they would needs have Judgments to hang over the Heads of the Nation, why did they not look to the more natural Cauſes, the diſſembling with God and Man, by ſwearing Allegiance to their Majeſties, and at the ſame time Preaching, Praying, and Plotting againſt them? Why did they not fear that the Abuſe of the Lord's Supper in ſo open and ſo general a manner, as an Inlet to Profits and Honours, might be a Provocation which would ſtill have more dreadful Effects?

The Diſaffected turn it into a Judgment.

To repair the Loſs of the Men-of-War in this Storm, his Majeſty caus'd others, that were on the Stocks, to be finiſh'd with extraordinary Diligence.

The King continu'd to oblige the Party, that was very far from obliging him in the Vote of the *Vacancy*. He was pleas'd to make the Earl of *Abingdon* Juſtice in *Eyre* on this ſide *Trent*, in the room of the Lord *Lovelace* deceas'd, who had been ſo active in the Beginning of the *Revolution*, that it brought down the Diſpleaſure of the *Oxford* Men upon him, which they expreſs'd, in a Lampoon very commonly ſung by them. Mr. *Charles Butler*, Brother to the Duke of *Ormond*, was made Lord *Butler* in *England*, and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*: upon the Attainder of the Duke his Brother, he was ſome Years after choſen Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; was ſworn Vice-Chamberlain to the King, in the room of Sir *John Lowther*; Sir *Samuel Eyre*, Serjeant at Law, was made one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, and Sir *Henry Gould* one of the King's Serjeants; the Duke of *St. Albans* was ſworn Captain of the Band of Penſioners; and the Lord Viſcount *Sidney* was appointed Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the place of the late Duke *Schomberg*. His Majeſty at this time, the latter end of the laſt, and the beginning of this Year, knighted Sir *Charles Loyd* of *Cardiganſhire*, Sir *John Buckworth* of *Surrey*, and appointed the Lord *Galway* to command his Forces in *Piedmont*, and to be his Envoy Extraordinary there. He was alſo pleas'd, *March* 4. to conſtitute the Earl of *Shrewsbury* Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of *Nottingham*, who had not himſelf been very eaſy in that Office.

Mr. Charles Butler *made Earl of* Arran.

Honours and Preferments.

I ſhall give the following Piece of Hiſtory in the Words of Biſhop *Kennet*, to avoid giving more Opportunities than are abſolutely neceſſary for an unjuſt Cenſure of Partiality: "The *Oxford* Hiſtorian "and Antiquary, Mr. *Anthony a Wood*, had lately "publiſh'd two uſeful Volumes, entitled, *Athenæ* "*Oxonienſes, an Exact Hiſtory of all the Writers* "*and Biſhops who have had their Education* in the "moſt antient *and famous Univerſity of* Oxford, "*from the Year* 1500 *to* 1690. Wherein he gave "Characters of Men with great freedom, tho' to "the beſt of his own Opinion, and often with great "Truth and Impartiality. Among other things in "the Life of Judge *Glynne*, he takes notice, *That* "*after the Reſtoration of King* Charles II. *he was* "*made his Eldeſt Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt* "*dealing of the then Lord Chancellor*, meaning *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*. It was chiefly for this "Expreſſion, that the preſent Earl, as eldeſt Son "and Heir of the ſaid Chancellor, preferred an Action in the Vice-Chancellor's Court againſt the "Author, for Defamation of his deceas'd Father." *I am ſatisfied, if the Ancients*, Greeks *and* Romans, *had been capable of admitting ſuch Actions at Law,*

A. Wood *the* Oxonian *charges the Earl of* Clarendon *with Corruption.*

wise

A D.1694 *we had never ſeen a Word of Claſſical Hiſtory, and 'tis certainly a Refinement of the more barbarous Ages and Nations, on both* Romans *and* Greeks. " The " Iſſue of this Proceſs was a hard Judgment given " againſt the Defendant, which, to be made the " more publick, was put in the *Gazette* in theſe " Words; *Oxford, July* 31, 1693. *On the 29th " Inſtant,* Anthony a Wood *was condemn'd in the " Vice-Chancellor's Court of the Univerſity of* Oxford, " *for having written and publiſh'd, in the ſecond Vo- " lume of his Book, entitled* Athenæ Oxonienſes, " *divers* INFAMOUS *Libels againſt the Right Ho- " nourable* Edward *late Earl of* Clarendon, *Lord " High-Chancellor of* England, *and Chancellor of the " ſaid Univerſity, and was therefore baniſh'd the " ſaid Univerſity,* until ſuch time *as he ſhall ſub- " ſcribe ſuch a publick Recantation, as the Judge of " the Court ſhall approve of, and give Security not to " offend in the like nature for the future; and his " ſaid Book was therefore* DECREED *to be burnt be- " fore the publick Theatre; and on this Day it was " burnt accordingly, and publick* Programma's *of his " Expulſion are already affixed in the three uſual " Places.*

" This Cenſure was the more grievous to the " blunt Author, becauſe it ſeem'd to come from a " Party of Men, whom he had leaſt diſoblig'd. His " Bitterneſs had been againſt the Diſſenters, *which " is in truth downright Brutality*; but of all the " zealous *Churchmen*, he had given Characters with " a ſingular turn of Eſteem and Affection; nay, of " the *Jacobites*, and even of the *Papiſts* themſelves, " he had always ſpoke the moſt favourable Things: " and therefore it was really the greater Mortifi- " cation to him, to feel the Storm coming from a " Quarter where he thought he leaſt deſerv'd, " and might leaſt expect it. For the ſame reaſon, " this Correction was ſome Pleaſure to the *Presby- " terians*, who believed there was a Rebuke due to " him, which they themſelves were not able to pay."

The Biſhop's upbraiding them with Impotence is the more ungenerous, becauſe the ſame *Act*, which put it out of their Power, turn'd them out of their Livings; and it implies no leſs than that thoſe, who by that Act had the Power, would not do them Juſtice. The Paſſage in *A. Wood's Ath. Ox.* for which he was condemn'd, ſtands in the ſecond Edition, as it was in the firſt, and is the more for my Purpoſe, becauſe it makes it poſſible that the Earl of *Clarendon* might be well ſo ſpoken of, as an Hiſtorian, if the *Oxford* Writer had reaſon to ſpeak of him ſo as a Chancellor. As Sir *William Glynne* of *Oxfordſhire*, Son of that Serjeant *Glynne*, who had been one of *Oliver*'s Lords, was Biſhop *Kennet*'s Patron before he became a Dignitary in the Church, one learns by this Paſſage, that the moſt exact Hiſtorian may regularly enough enlarge a little upon an Incident, wherein the Credit of a Friend is concern'd. I refer to that Prelate's Hiſtory, for an Account of Archbiſhop *Sancroft*'s Death, and the *Epitaph* on his Tomb.

On the 14th of *April*, the ſecond Troop of Guards, commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Regiment of Horſe-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Portland*; together with a fine Train of Artillery; were ſhipp'd off for *Flanders:* and the 25th of *April*, his Majeſty gave the Garter, vacant by the Death of the Duke of *Hamilton*, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, a Lord of ſuch excellent Endowments and Qualities, who had done ſuch great Things for the Revolution, and having been made Secretary of State, laid down his Office, becauſe he would not act with thoſe who had oppos'd it, that it was amazing to find him afterwards give the leaſt Countenance to the *Harleian* Adminiſtration. His Majeſty continuing ſtill the motley Meaſures, was pleas'd to create the Earl of *Mulgrave* Marquis of *Normanby*, and *Henry Herbert* of *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq; Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; as alſo to appoint the Right Honourable *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, *Henry Prieſtman* Eſq; *Robert Auſten* Eſq; Sir *Robert Rich*, Sir *George Rocke*, and Sir *John Houblon*, to be Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; Sir *Fleetwood Shepherd* to be Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod: and *April* the 30th, to create *Thomas* Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Duke of *Leeds*; *William* Earl of *Bedford*, Duke of *Bedford*; *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, Duke of *Devonſhire*; *John* Earl of *Clare*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*; *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*; *Francis* Lord Viſcount *Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*. Alſo to appoint *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, *Charles Montagu* Eſq; Sir *William Trumbal*, and *John Smith* Eſq; to be Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. Mr. *Montagu* was at the ſame time made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Marquis of *Normanby*, and the Lord Viſcount *Durſley*, Privy-Counſellors.

A D.1694 *Honours and Preferments.*

Dukes created.

The King clos'd this Seſſion of Parliament, *April* 25, with the following Speech.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" THE Proofs you have given of your Affec- " tion to me, and the Zeal you have expreſs'd " for the Support of the Government, oblige me " to return you Thanks before I put an end to this " Seſſion; and in particular, to thank you, *Gentle- " men of the Houſe of Commons*, for the large Sup- " plies you have provided to carry on the War.

" I will endeavour to do my Part, and it is from " the Bleſſing of God we muſt all expect ſuch Suc- " ceſs as may anſwer our Deſires.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The Poſture of Affairs making it neceſſary for " me to be abſent for ſome time out of this King- " dom, I recommend it to you, that in your ſeveral " Stations, you be careful to preſerve the Publick " Peace."

On the 4th of *May*, the King and Queen, who had been at *Graveſend*, for forward for *Canterbury*; and his Majeſty, two Days after, embark'd for *Holland* in the *Fubs* Yacht, under Convoy of eight *Dutch* Men-of-War. The next Day his Majeſty landed over againſt the *Brill* in *Holland*, ſupp'd with Monſ. *Reningsburgh*, and came about Midnight to the *Hague*; from whence he went to *Loo*, to take the Diverſions of that Place, till Matters were ripe for his going to the Army.

The Confederate Fleet was this Year very ſtrong; and it is no wonder we find the *French* ſkulking in their Ports, or under their Coaſts, to avoid meeting them. At laſt, they got together, and made the beſt of their way to the *Mediterranean*, where they were to aſſiſt the Land-Forces in the entire Reduction of *Catalonia*; but Admiral *Ruſſel* following them into the *Streights*, hinder'd the Execution of that Project. Before he left the Coaſt, he was inform'd that a Fleet of *French* Merchant-Men lay in *Bertram* Bay, bound to the Eaſtward, and ſent Capt. *Pickard*, who had formerly been Maſter of a Merchant-Man in the *Barbadoes* Trade, and the *Roebuck* Fire-Ship, either to take or deſtroy them; which Orders the Captain obey'd ſo ſucceſsfully, that of 55 Sail, he burnt or ſunk 35, and drove the Man-of-War, that was their Convoy, aſhore, where ſhe blew up, with her two Sloops of between 10 and 15 Guns.

The Deſign form'd againſt the Harbour of *Breſt*, was not ſo well executed. On the 5th of *June*, the Lord *Berkley*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, parted from Admiral *Ruſſel* with 29 Men-of-War of the Line, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, beſides ſmall Frigats, Fire-Ships, Bomb-Ketches, and Tranſport-Ships. On the 7th he came to an Anchor between *Camaret* and *Bertram* Bay, tho' continually play'd upon by the Enemies Bombs from *Cameret* Weſtern Point, from a Caſtle on a high Rock in *Bertram*

The Deſign againſt Breſt *unſucceſsful.*

A.D.1694 *Bertram* Bay; and from two Forts on each ſide of the *Iſthmus* going into *Breſt* Road. The ſame Day the Lord *Cutts*, and the Marquis of *Carmarthen* in his own Galley, ſtood in a conſiderable way into the Bay, and having taken a good View of it amidſt the Enemy's Fire, they return'd and gave the Lord *Berkley* an Account of the Poſture of the Bay, and the Situation of the Caſtle, which they found very advantageous to defend the Place againſt any that ſhould attempt to land there: upon which it was thought adviſeable to ſend the *Monk*, a Sixty-Gun Ship, and the *Diameten*, a *Dutch* Ship of equal Force; but the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, who had view'd the Place, not thinking thoſe two Men-of-War ſufficient to cover the Boats at their Landing, and aſſiſt the Troops by playing upon the *French*, who were more numerous, and ſupported by fourteen Squadrons of Horſe, all regular Forces, a Council of War was held of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Flags and General Officers, wherein it was reſolv'd, that more Men-of-War ſhould be added to the two former, as the *Greenwich* of 54 Guns, the *Charles* Galley of 32, the *Shoram* of 32, the *Darkenſtein* of 44, the *Weſep* of 30, and the *Wolfe* of 30, all which the Marquis undertook to poſt ſo as to bear with moſt advantage on the Caſtle, and to perform thoſe other Services, for which they were deſign'd. It was a Work of great Difficulty and Danger, for the *Monk* was no ſooner come within reach of the Enemies Mortars, but they began to throw their Bombs at her from the Point *des Filettes*, and the Weſtern Point of *Cameret* Bay; inſomuch, that when ſhe came within Three Quarters of a Mile of the laſt, one of the Bombs happen'd to break juſt over her, and a great Piece of it ſtriking thro' her Poop, and two Decks more, flew out again into the Water near one of the ſtern Poſts, and kill'd two of the Marquis's Marine Company, and wounded a third, who ſtood cloſe by on the Poop.

As ſoon as the *Monk* was got into the Bay, and come up a-breaſt with the Weſtern Point, they fir'd furiouſly upon her from *Cameret* Fort, and ſhe being neceſſitated to ſtand with her Stern right upon it; the Shot rak'd her Fore and Aft from thence, and did her a great deal of Miſchief. When all the Ships were got pretty well into the Bay, they were ſurprized with three Batteries more, the good effect of the *French* Intelligence, and the bad effect of ours; all which Batteries fir'd upon them, and our Men never ſaw them till they felt their Shot. But the Marquiſs, maugre all theſe Difficulties, poſted his eight Ships in ſuch a manner, as to be able to give great Succour to the landing Forces. 'Tis tedious and irkſom to give the Detail of this diſaſtrous Adventure, after one knows, that ſuppoſing there had not been ſo many Difficulties in landing, the *Engliſh* Forces, after they were landed, were but a handful, in compariſon to the great Detachments of *French* Horſe and Foot, ready poſted on the Coaſts to receive them.

As ſoon as theſe Men-of-War had dropp'd their Anchors in the Bay, they fir'd inceſſantly upon the Enemy, and forc'd the *French* to run twice out of *Cameret* Fort. The *Engliſh* could ſee from theſe Ships, that the Shoar was all lin'd with *French* Soldiers, defended by ſtrong Intrenchments againſt any Invader, in all Places where there was any Poſſibility of landing.

In the mean time, General *Talmaſh*, with a ſmall number of Well-Boats, went aſhore in a confus'd manner; whether out of Deſpair of ſucceeding, or an Opinion that he was ſacrificed to Envy, or the Hurry they were all in, cannot be determin'd. He landed under a little Rock on the South Side of a ſmall Bay; but not in that regular manner which was propos'd by my Lord *Cutts*, and had been agreed on. The *French* fell with the utmoſt Fury upon the *Engliſh*, and with their Batteries and ſmall Arms, quickly drove them back again with conſiderable Loſs, eſpecially of thoſe Men that were in the Boats and ſmall Veſſels, which upon the Tide of Ebb ſtuck faſt, and could not get off, and a great many were kill'd in them. But the Signal being given to bring off the Ships, which had all their Rigging cut to pieces, and moſt of their Sails and Yards diſabled, the Marquis of *Camarthen*, with incredible Labour and Hazard, brought them off all, except the *Weſep*, a ſmall *Dutch* Man-of-War, which he found with 12 Foot Water in her Hold, and all the Men kill'd, that were left with the Lieutenant, but himſelf, the Drummer, and one Man more. The *Shoram* was not ſo much damaged as the other Ships, and got the more eaſily out of Danger; but the *Monk* and *Charles* Galley were miſerably ſhatter'd. There were 400 Men kill'd aboard the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships, and about 700 of the Land-Forces kill'd, wounded, or taken. The brave General *Talmaſh* was mortally wounded; and being convey'd to *Plymouth*, died there a few Days after. It is certain he believ'd himſelf betray'd. His laſt Words were very remarkable, and prove, beyond all Queſtion, the Correſpondence the *French* had with ſome of King *William*'s Council; *I die contented*, ſaid he, *having done my Duty in the Service of a good Prince; but I am very ſorry the Government is betray'd.* He knew who were the Traytors, and nam'd them to a Perſon, who ſtood at his Bedſide, that he might diſcover them to Queen *Mary*, in his Majeſty's Abſence, that ſhe might be on her guard againſt thoſe pernicious Counſellors, who had retarded the Deſcent, and by that means given *France* Time, ſo to fortify *Breſt*, as to render all Approaches to it impracticable. I would not be thought too credulous, and therefore confirm what I have ſaid by what Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, *Lieutenant-General* Talmaſh *fell a Sacrifice to this deſperate Attempt, and therefore, as ſome pretend, was deſtin'd to that Fall by the Envy of ſome of his pretended Friends. This is certain, that the* French *had Time to provide themſelves againſt a Deſign, that was become a Town-Talk in* London, *ſome Months before it was put in Execution.*

A.D.1694

General Talmaſh *kill'd.*

His dying Words prove that the Government was betray'd.

To revenge the Affront we receiv'd at *Breſt*, the Lord *Berkley* had Orders to bombard the Sea-Port Towns of *France*; and coming before *Diep* in *Normandy*, the 12th of *July*, he threw 1100 Bombs and Carcaſſes into the Town, which ſet it on fire in ſeveral Places. The Townſmen, who were in the moſt terrible Conſternation, deſpairing to quench the Flames, began to run away in Confuſion, which made the Marquiſs *de Bearen* ſend two Battalions of the *Militia* of *Bretagne* to encourage and aſſiſt them. But the Diſorders were ſo great, and the Fire ſo raging, that the *Militia* fled with the reſt of the People, and had the Confederates known what had paſs'd, they might, in all probability, have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Place, which in ſuch caſe would not have been long tenable againſt the *French* Armies, that would have been ſent to diſlodge them. There was a Circumſtance in this Bombardment, which very much diminiſhes the Satisfaction an *Engliſhman* might out of Reſentment take in it; which is, that the Inhabitants were for the moſt part converted Proteſtants, or new Converts, that were not the worſt Enemies the *Engliſh* Nation and Religion had in *France*. This City was almoſt entirely reduced to Aſhes; and what Houſes were left, ſo much ſhatter'd, that the Ruin may be reckon'd general. From *Diep*, the Lord *Berkley* ſail'd to *Havre de Grace*, where, on the 16th of *July*, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Confederate Squadron approach'd the Town, under the Direction of Captain *Bembow*, began to throw their Bombs an Hour after, and it continu'd till next Moning, when, the Wind blowing hard, they gave over Shooting. Tho' this Place was not ſo utterly ruin'd as *Diep* was, yet a great part of it was burnt, and ſo conſiderable Damage done to it, that the Marks of it remain to this Day.

Diep *bombarded.*

Reflections

A.D.1694 Reflections were made on theſe *Bombardments*, as Acts of Cruelty and Deſtruction to the *French*, without any Advantage to the Confederates. But thoſe Wiſeheads that made them, did not conſider that the Deſign was anſwer'd otherwiſe, by making a Diverſion for great Detachments of Regular Troops, which were ſent to the Coaſts of *France*, and would elſe have been ſent to *Flanders*. Beſides the vaſt Charge it put the Enemy to, in keeping their Militia out along the Coaſts, from *Normandy*, even to the Borders of *Spain*; for the Duke *de Grammont*, Governor of *Bayonne*, erected a great many Batteries, and crouded the Coaſts with Seamen and Militia, for fear of an Inſult from the Confederate Squadron.

All this while and ſome time after, Admiral *Ruſſel* with our Grand Fleet rode triumphant in the *Mediterranean*, and coop'd up the *French* Fleet in the Harbour of *Thoulon*. What a ſecret Mortification muſt it be to the Invincible *Lewis*, as his Panegyriſts always ſtil'd him; to know that the *Engliſh* Fleet was not only Maſter of the Narrow Seas their own Dominion, but alſo of his pretended Empire the *Mediterranean-Sea*; and that he who had threaten'd the World with an Univerſal Monarchy, cou'd no more defend his own Port-Towns, but was forc'd to abandon his Subjects to the Fury of a juſtly enrag'd Enemy?

Admiral Ruſſel Triumphant in the Mediterranean.

The Mareſchal *de Tourville* once adventur'd out to Sea with a Deſign to ſlip by Admiral *Ruſſel*, who ſhew'd he underſtood how to watch him, as well as to beat him; and *Tourville* perceiving it, got into his Port again. The Maritime Power and Fame of *England* were never ſo glorious and formidable in that Sea, the *Mediterranean*, as at this time; which kept all the *Italian* Princes in awe, and the cautious *Venetians* began now to think of ſending a ſolemn Embaſſy into *England*, to court the Friendſhip of his *Britannick* Majeſty.

King *William* having put himſelf at the head of the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, form'd a Camp at *Mount St. Andrew*, of 31800 Horſe and Dragoons, the beſt mounted and order'd that ever had been ſeen in the Field, and 51000 Foot; whence we may preſage that we ſhall find the *French* entrench'd every where up to the Chin. The Confederates had alſo a Body of 7000 Men, under the Command of Count *Thyan*, near *Ghent*. The Enemy was not much Inferior in Number, and the *Dauphin* had the Command; but the Laurels he had been us'd to be ſent to gather, were not ripe enough for his Purpoſe this Campaign. His Majeſty did all he cou'd to bring this younger *Invincible* to a Battle, but he kept cloſe in his Camp under the Walls of *Huy*, till he was reduc'd to great Streights. The King made a ſhew of attacking him more than once, and the Duke of *Luxemburgh* being at one time more particularly apprehenſive of it; it was reported that he went in great haſte to the Dauphin, and not only told him of it, but expoſtulated with him, that he prepar'd not for an Engagement in ſo dangerous a Conjuncture. The Dauphin, who had had a Bookiſh Education, having then *Cæſar*'s Commentaries in his Hand, ſaid, *He had been reading for it, and conſidering how it ſhou'd be done*; but how he cou'd be inſtructed by it in our Modern way of Fighting, is, as a certain Author phraſes it, paſt all Modern Underſtanding.

The Dauphin avoids King William.

The two Armies remain'd in their ſeveral Camps, as if upon a Trial of Skill, which cou'd keep there longeſt. The Dauphin declar'd his Orders were not to ſtir from his Camp at *Vignamont*, as long as the King remain'd at *St. Andrew*; but the Streights he was reduc'd to, oblig'd him at laſt to decamp: and tho' he thought to have conceal'd his Deſign, by ſending out ſeveral ſmall Bodies of Horſe under Pretence of Foraging, to reinforce the Marquis *de Harcourt*'s Body on the other ſide of the *Maeſe*, who was to ſeize the advantageous Poſt of *Pieton*, and by that Means to get before the Confederates; yet the King of *England*, aware of his Intention, decamp'd before him on the 8th of *Auguſt*, and ſoon gain'd the Poſt of *Pieton*, where there was not Forage for above four Days; and being inform'd of the Enemy's March, he mov'd towards *Niville*, thence to *Leſſines*; having before ſent Orders for baking Bread at *Ghent* and *Aeth*. On the 12th, the Army was poſted at *Chievre*, from whence that Evening a numerous Detachment of Horſe and Foot, with ſome Pieces of Cannon, march'd to poſſeſs themſelves of a Poſt on the *Scheld*, and were on the 14th follow'd by the Army, in order to paſs the River at *Pont-Eſperies*. But tho' the Confederates made great Diligence to get thither, yet the *French* made more to prevent them. For the Elector of *Bavaria* on the 15th, having advanc'd towards *Pont d'Eſchauffe*, deſigning to force the Paſſage of that River; he found 30000 *French* ſo ſtrongly entrench'd on the other ſide, that he did not think fit to attack them. The haſty March of the Enemy to gain that Poſt, coſt them more Men and Horſes than ſome of their Battles, by their own Accounts of them. But that Loſs was inconſiderable in compariſon to the Advantage they made by it, for it hinder'd the Allies from penetrating into *French Flanders*, which had it been effected, would have thrown even the Court of *France* into a Conſternation, and have put an end to that War.

A.D.1694

The French King's Letter to his Army.

The *French* King was ſo ſenſible of it, that he wrote a Letter, which he order'd to be read at the head of the Army; wherein he return'd Thanks in the firſt place to the Princes of the Blood, next to the Mareſchal *de Luxemburgh*, as having a principal ſhare in the Conduct, then to the reſt of the Mareſchals of *France*, and all the General Officers, and laſtly to all the *French* and *Swiſs* Infantry, Regiment by Regiment; acknowledging how much he was beholden to their Zeal and incredible Diligence, for the Preſervation of their Country, Lives, and moſt important Places on the Sea-Coaſt; aſſuring them, he would on all Occaſions ſhew how ſenſible he was of their Affection, and deſiring the continuance of it. One may perceive the Old Monarch was in a mortal Fright, and 'tis to be queſtion'd, whether he got clear of it, till he had ſecur'd himſelf by the *Ryſwick* Peace. The *French* Army being deeply intrench'd near *Courtray*, they ſent numerous Detachments to cover *Ypre*, *Menin*, *Berg St. Winox*, and *Dunkirk*; and the King of *England* finding it impracticable to attempt any thing on that ſide, took hold of that Opportunity to diſpoſſeſs the Enemy of the Town and Caſtle of *Huy*. In purſuance of this Deſign, Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly* paſt the *Maeſe* and inveſted the Place, with all the Horſe and Dragoons of the Biſhop of *Liege*, a Party of *Brandenburgh* Horſe, and ſome Battalions of Foot: The next Day arriv'd 16 Regiments of Foot, under the Command of the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*, whom the King had appointed to Command the Siege. The Place was no ſooner inveſted on both Sides the *Maeſe*, but the Town ſurrender'd to the Confederates; and by the 19th of *Sept.* the Batteries were rais'd againſt the Caſtle. The ſame Day, the Artillery conſiſting of 60 Pieces of Cannon and 30 Mortars came up; and the *French* made a Sally on Major-General *Cohorn*'s Quarters, but they were beaten back with loſs, and the Works carry'd on vigorouſly till the 21ſt at Night, when the Beſiegers open'd their Trenches and carry'd them on ſucceſsfully, till the 24th in the Morning; when a *Brandenburgh* Serjeant, of the Regiment of *Anhalt*, mounted the Counterſcarp of Fort *Piccard*, at the head of 15 Soldiers only, and kill'd the few *French* that were there, threw a handful of Granadoes into the Water, and took away a Barrel of Powder and ſome Arms, which they brought into the Camp. The Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen* was a Witneſs of this bold and fortunate

The Valour of a Brandenburgh Serjeant.

A.D.1694 Action; and the other Generals were ſo pleas'd with it, that they prevail'd with the *Brandenburgh* General to write to the Elector, to deſire him to beſtow a Captain's Commiſſion on the Serjeant.

The Beſiegers continu'd firing on the Caſtle and the two Forts; both which laſt were taken by 700 *Brandenburghers* Sword in Hand. They in the heat of Action put 150 *French* to Death, and gave Quarter to 70 others, who were moſt of them wounded; themſelves loſing 20 Men only. The Beſieg'd diſcourag'd by the loſs of the two Forts, and finding all things ready for a general Aſſault, beat a Parley the 27th, and ſurrender'd on Articles, by which the Garriſon was to be conducted to *Namur*; and by this Conqueſt the *French* were totally expell'd the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, *Dinant* being then reckon'd Part of *France*.

The Freach *King's Offers of Peace.*

It was ſome time this Year, that the *French* King renew'd his Attempts to divide the Allies by theſe plauſible Offers of Peace.

France was then in Poſſeſſion of *Friburg* and *Philipsburg*, yet ſhe offer'd to part with both as an Equivalent for *Strasburg*; as alſo to reſtore *Mont-Royal* and *Traarbach*, in conſideration of her keeping *Strasburg*.

France offer'd to reſtore the Dutchy of *Loraine*, in as ample Manner, as it was afterwards reſtor'd by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

She offer'd to reſtore all the Places taken from the Elector *Palatine*, and to renounce the Pretenſions of the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*; an Article ſhe wou'd not conſent to at the *Ryſwick* Treaty.

She propos'd in this Scheme, to renounce all Pretenſions to the *Netherlands*, in favour of the Elector of *Bavaria*.

She offer'd alſo to renounce the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Spain*; to reſtore all ſhe had taken on the ſide of *Catalonia*, and *Mons*, *Namur* and *Charleroy*, to the King of *Spain*.

As to *England* and *Holland*, *France* offer'd to acknowledge King *William*, and to renew and enlarge the Treaties of Commerce between both Nations and her.

To tempt the King of *Sweden* to ſet this Negotiation a-foot, the Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts* wast o be reſtor'd to him.

Let us ſee what an Hiſtorian, to whom I am too nearly related to name him, wrote on this Subject 20 Years ago.

" What cou'd induce this haughty Monarch,
" when his Fortune was at the Height, to ſue for
" a Peace, and on as advantageous Terms to the
" Allies, as any he has ſince made? I take it to
" be nothing but the Reſolution of King *William*,
" his unalterable Firmneſs to the Cauſe of the Con-
" federacy, and the *French* King's Deſpair of di-
" viding the Allies; who had ſo warlike and ſo ſtea-
" dy a Prince at their Head, ſurrounded by Mini-
" ſters, who hated *France* with a Hatred becoming
" the Lovers of their Country, and were Friends
" to the *Dutch*, out of a Principle which will al-
" ways gain them the Friendſhip of true *Britons*;
" that our Intereſts are *inſeparable*. This certain-
" ly was the ground of the *French* King's Compli-
" ances, this made him afraid of his Fortune, which
" might eaſily be conquer'd by the ſteadineſs of ſuch
" a Prince as King *William*; and this humbled him
" ſo far, as to put him upon courting a Peace in
" Private, while in Publick he had nothing in his
" Mouth but Victory and the Glory of his Arms.
" The King of *England*'s Wiſdom in rejecting of
" theſe Offers was bleſt with Succeſs the next
" Year, *&c.*"

Reaſons for it.

While his Majeſty was abroad, the Queen was pleas'd to command that *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, and *Charles Montague* Eſq; be ſworn Privy-Counſellors. The Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, were inſtall'd Knights of the Garter, *June* 5. Mention has been made of that harden'd Villain and Aſſaſſin *Parker*, one of King *James*'s Colonels, in our Account of the *Lancaſhire* Plot, for which he had been ſeiz'd and impriſon'd. He knew ſo much of the Helliſh Deſigns of the Conſpirators againſt the King and Government, that they and their Abettors were very buſy in their Endeavours to get him out of Priſon ſome how or other, being juſtly apprehenſive he wou'd be hang'd if he could not make his Eſcape; and they look'd upon him as the moſt daring and deſperate, as well as active and bloody of all their Agents. While he was in the *Tower*, a Perſon came to him and told him, *he brought him Liberty, but he muſt have* 200 *l. Parker* reply'd, *you ſhall have* 300 *l.* as he told *Goodman*, and accordingly he had it; and by this Fellow's means, he got out of the *Tower* in the Night, and from thence to *France*. There was a Proclamation for diſcovering and apprehending him, with the poor Reward of 400 *l.* but nothing came of it. A.D 1694

Parker the Aſſaſſin makes his Eſcape.

The King embark'd on the *William* and *Mary* Yacht in the *Maeſe*, *Nov.* 8th, being attended by a Squadron of Men of-War, under the Command of the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*; he arriv'd the next Day at *Margate*, lay that Night at *Canterbury*, and was met by the Queen at *Rocheſter*. The next Day, their Majeſties came not to *Kenſington* till between eleven and twelve a-Clock at Night. As they paſt thro' the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Illuminations, Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and the continual Acclamations of the People, ſhew'd an Univerſal Joy for his Majeſty's ſafe Return. The Heads of the meaner ſort of People, had not been turn'd with the Whim of the *Church's being in Danger*. The Non-ſwearing and Falſe-ſwearing Prieſthood, tho' few in Number, and ſcandalous in Character, had indeed ſown Seeds of Sedition in their Conventicles and Cabals, in Sermons and Libels; but there was little Appearance of its producing ſuch a Harveſt as it did, in the beginning and end of the next Reign. Two Days after his Majeſty's Return, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and the King made this Speech to both Houſes.

The King returns to England.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

" I Am glad to meet you here, when I can ſay
" our Affairs are in a better Poſture both by
" Sea and Land, than when we parted laſt. The
" Enemy has not been in a Condition to oppoſe
" our Fleet in theſe Seas, and our ſending ſo great
" a Force into the *Mediterranean*, has diſappoint-
" ed their Deſigns, and leaves us a Proſpect of
" further Succeſs.

" With reſpect to the War by Land, I think I
" may ſay, that this Year a ſtop has been put to
" the Progreſs of the *French* Arms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I have had ſo much Experience of your good
" Affection to me, and of your Zeal for the Pub-
" lick, that I cannot doubt of your Aſſiſtance at
" this time; I do therefore earneſtly recommend
" to you, to provide ſuch Supplies as may enable
" me to proſecute the War with Vigour, which is
" the only Means to procure Peace to *Chriſten-*
" *dom*, with the Safety and Honour of *England*.

" I muſt likewiſe put you in mind that the Act
" of Tonnage and Poundage expires at *Chriſtmas*;
" and I hope you will think fit to continue that Re-
" venue to the Crown: which is the more neceſ-
" ſary at this time, in regard ſeveral Branches of
" the Revenue are under great Anticipations, for
" extraordinary Expences of the War, and ſubject
" to many Demands upon other Accounts.

" I cannot but mention to you again, the Debt
" for the Tranſport-Ships, employ'd in the redu-
" cing of *Ireland*, which is a Caſe of Compaſſion,
" and deſerves Relief.

My

A.D.1694 *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I ſhould be glad you would take into your " Conſideration the preparing ſome good Bill for " the Encouragement of our Seamen. You can- " not but be ſenſible how much a Law of this Na- " ture would tend to the Advancement of Trade, " and of the Naval Strength of the Kingdom, " which is our great Intereſt, and ought to be our " principal Care."

The firſt thing the Houſe of Commons went upon, was the reviving the Bill, *for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments*. Mr. *Robert Harley*, who by his living in the *Temple*, I took to have been bred a Lawyer, was order'd to bring it in. He was Member for the Town of *Radnor*, and of a Family diſtinguiſh'd by *Puritan* and *Preſbyterian* Principles and Practices. The Tenour of this Bill was what was then underſtood to be *Whiggiſh*, but when ſuch Men as *Muſgrave*, *Packington*, *Bolles* and *Gwin*, &c. were for it, we may aſſure ourſelves, there was at that time nothing of *Whig* in the Intention of it. For theſe very Members, who had been of King *Charles*'s II. Long-Parliament, and wou'd in thoſe Days, as ſoon have paſt a Bill for a *Commonwealth* as for a *Triennal Parliament*, were now earneſt for this, in hopes of dividing the Intereſt they hated; and thereby leſſening that of the Court, or rather of King *William*, which of courſe encreas'd that of King *James*. With theſe Men fell in all thoſe that had met with Diſappointments in their Political Views; and Mr. *Robert Harley* was generally ſaid, and generally believ'd to be one of thoſe: and his Example is a Leſſon to all ſuch as lie under Temptation to leave, ever ſo little, the ways of Truth, or which they believ'd to be Truth. For Mr. *Robert Harley* did little think at firſt, that from joining with the *Tories*, where they join'd with the *Whigs*, he ſhould come alſo to join with them, where they join'd with the *Papiſts*; as was every ſtep he took towards a Change of the Miniſtry in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and a ſcandalous and ruinous Breach of the Confederacy againſt *France*. This Bill for frequent Parliaments paſt both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

Mr. Robert Harley's Puritan Origin.

The Commons went chearfully on the Supply, and having examin'd the Eſtimates for the next Year's Service for the War; the Accounts of the Monies paid to the Fleet, to the Army, to the Allies, and for Forrage, and enquir'd into the *Quota's* the Confederates were ſeverally to furniſh, they voted

2382712 *l.* for the Navy.
2382000 *l.* for the Army.

To be rais'd by

Four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, and other Subſidies. They continu'd the Duties of *Tonnage and Poundage* five Years longer; and his Majeſty paſt that Bill, and the *Triennial* Bill, at the ſame time, *December* 22.

" The ſame Day, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, one *Dyer* a very " Impudent Writer of New-Letters was juſtly re- " primanded by the Speaker, for preſuming to repre- " ſent the Proceedings of that Houſe. But ſuch a " gentle Rebuke could not reform a Fellow, who " wrote for two very *neceſſitous* Cauſes, for the *Ja- " cobite* Party, and for Bread." But the Lord *Mohun* rebuk'd him more effectually ſome time after; for finding him out at one of his factious Coffee-houſes, and ſhewing him a Letter wherein his Lordſhip was nam'd, he own'd it, not knowing my Lord; who immediately laid him on with a Cudgel he had provided for that Purpoſe, and made him ſwear to have no more to ſay of the Lord *Mohun*. It is too great a Start from this ludicrous Incident, to the moſt mournful one in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory; the Death of that truly moſt Religious and Gracious Princeſs Queen *Mary*. Let us therefore prepare ourſelves for it, by ſome Account of the Death of that moſt eminent Prelate, Divine and Scholar, Dr. *John Tillotſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and we will take it from his Funeral-Sermon, preach'd by Biſhop *Burnet* in the Church of St. *Laurence-Jury*, where the Archbiſhop had formerly been Preacher, and where he deſir'd to be bury'd.

A.D.1694 *Archbiſhop Tillotſon's Death.*

" He kept nothing in Reſerve for his laſt Hours; " he was ſtill ready, waiting for them, ſo he could " not be ſurpriz'd, tho' every body elſe was. The " firſt Attacks, *of his Sickneſs*, came upon him while " he was in that Employment, in which he de- " lighted moſt, at Church, and in the Worſhip of " God. He bore them with the uſual Neglect of " himſelf; and tho' his Countenance ſhew'd he " was ill, he would neither interrupt nor break off " from thoſe Sacred Exerciſes, nor make haſte to " look after his Health. Ah the unhappy neglect of " a Life, that deſerv'd ſo well to be carefully preſerv- " ed! The Fit came on ſlowly, but ſeem'd to be " Fatal: All Symptoms were Melancholy: It ſoon " turn'd to a Dead Palſy. The Oppreſſion was ſo " great, that it became very uneaſy for him to ſpeak; " but it appear'd that his Underſtanding was ſtill " clear though others could not have the Advantage " of it; he only ſaid, *I have no Burden on my Conſci- " ence*. All Remedies prov'd ineffectual; he ex- " preſs'd no concern to live nor fear to die, but " patiently bore his Burden, till it ſunk him the " fifth Day, and in the 65th Year of his Age, *Fri- " day, November* 22."

Never was Sorrow for the Death of a Subject more univerſal, and when his Funeral was appointed, never was there a more numerous Train of Coaches fill'd with Perſons of Rank and Condition, who came voluntarily to aſſiſt at that Solemnity from *Lambeth*, to St. *Laurence*'s Church; where Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, made the moſt moving Sermon I ever heard, and the moſt crouded Auditory I ever ſaw was the moſt affected with it. The Biſhop was interrupted in his Sermon by a ſhort flow of Sighs and Tears, which forc'd their way, as was viſible to the Audience; and there was upon it ſuch a general Groan, as ſunk ſo deep into my Heart and Memory, that it is impoſſible it ſhould ever wear out. The Biſhop of *Peterborough* having in his Hiſtory copy'd the whole of that excellent Sermon, which relates to Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*'s Character, I refer to it. His Majeſty, after the Archbiſhop's Death, never mention'd him but with ſome ſingular Teſtimony of his Eſteem for his *Memory*. He us'd often to tell his Son-in-Law, *James Chadwick* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Dover*, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, *I lov'd your Father, I never knew an honeſter Man, and never had a better Friend*; as I have already hinted. The Queen was ſenſibly afflicted with the loſs of him, and tho' ſhe did not ſurvive him above a Month; ſhe found a way to reverence his Memory, by ſettling 300 *l.* a Year Penſion upon his Relict; *who by her Lord's Generoſity and Charity*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *had the leſs Proviſion made for her*; ſo little, that I have been credibly inform'd, the Money which was rais'd by the Sale of the Copy of the Archbiſhop's Sermons, thoſe publiſh'd by Dr. *Barker* his Grace's Chaplain, amounting to 2500 *l.* was the greateſt Part of what was left her; and that Money was the largeſt Sum that had till then, if not ſince, been given for any Copy.

Leaves little for his Widow.

The Sale of his Sermons publiſh'd by Dr Barker.

Several Prelates and other Doctors were talk'd of to ſucceed in the Archiepiſcopal See; as Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, but with no more Expectation that he wou'd have it, than Dr. *Hall*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*; tho' Biſhop *Kennet* mentions him ſo ſlightingly, as even the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was recommended by a great Party. Dr. *Burnet* Maſter of the Charter-houſe, and Clerk of the Cloſet, was alſo mention'd; and it was ſaid, with ſome Proſpect

A.D.1694 Proſpect of Succeſs, till upon a Repreſentation of certain Biſhops, that ſome of his Writings were too Sceptical, another Divine was pitch'd upon, and made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Approbation of all Men, who wiſh'd well to the Church and Conſtitution of *England*; as did Dr. *Tenniſon*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *December* the 5th.

And on *Friday* the 21ſt of *December*, her Majeſty was taken ill at her Royal Palace at *Kenſington*, and her Diſtemper ſoon appear'd to be the *Small-Pox*, with incurable Symptoms; the Rumour of which ſtruck ſuch a Damp on the Minds of the People, not excepting ſome even of the *Jacobites*, that there ſeem'd to be no Concern in them for any thing but the Life of the Queen, who had the help of all the Phyſicians of Eminence in and about Town. But the moſt exquiſite Care and Advice were ineffectual, and her Majeſty fell aſleep in the Lord, *Dec* 28. leaving the King and the whole Kingdom under inexpreſſible Grief and Affliction; for the rank *Jacobites* are never to be reckon'd a Part of this Kingdom, otherwiſe than as living in defiance to its Laws, and the Puniſhments that are there provided for them. The Circumſtances of her Majeſty's Departure were thus deliver'd by Archbiſhop *Tenniſon* in her *Funeral-Sermon*.

Archbiſhop Tenniſon's Account of Queen Mary's Sickneſs and Death.

" Some few Days before the Feaſt of our Lord's " Nativity, ſhe found herſelf indiſpos'd. I will not ſay, " that of this Affliction ſhe had any formal Preſage, " but yet there was ſomething that look'd like an " immediate Preparation for it. I mean her chuſing to hear read more than once, a little before " it, the laſt Sermon of a good and learned Man, " now with God, upon this Subject, *What ſhall " we receive Good from the hand of God, and ſhall " we not receive Evil?* This Indiſpoſition ſpeedily " grew up into a dangerous Diſtemper; as ſoon as " that was underſtood, the earlieſt Care of this " Charitable Miſtreſs, was for the removing ſuch " immediate Servants, as might by diſtance be preſerv'd in Health; ſoon after which, ſhe fix'd " the times of Prayer in that Chamber to which " her Sickneſs had confin'd her.

" On that very Day ſhe ſhew'd how ſenſible ſhe " was of Death, and how little ſhe fear'd it. She " requir'd him who officitaed there, to add that " *Collect* in the *Communion of the Sick*, in which are " theſe Words, *That whenſoever the Soul ſhall depart from the Body, it may be without Spot preſented unto thee.* I will, ſaid ſhe, have this *Collect* " read twice every Day; all have need to be put " in mind of Death, and Princes as much as any body " elſe.

" On *Monday* the flattering Diſeaſe occaſion'd " ſome Hopes, tho' they were but faint ones. " On the next Day, the Feſtival of *Chriſt*'s Birth, " thoſe Hopes were rais'd into a kind of Aſſurance, " and there was a great Joy ſeen in the Countenances " of all good People; that Joy endur'd but for a " Day, and that Day was clos'd with a very diſmal " Night. The Diſeaſe ſhew'd itſelf in various " Forms, and ſmall Hopes of Life were now left. " Then it was, that he who perform'd the Holy Offices, believ'd himſelf oblig'd to acquaint the good " Queen with the Apprehenſions all had of an unlikelihood at leaſt of her Recovery. She receiv'd " the Tidings with a Courage agreeable to the " Strength of her Faith. Loth ſhe was to terrify " thoſe about her, but for herſelf ſhe ſeem'd neither to fear Death nor to covet Life. It was, " you may imagine, high Satisfaction to hear her " ſay a great many moſt Chriſtian Things, and this " among them; *I believe, I ſhall now ſoon die, and I " thank God I have from my Youth learn'd a true " Doctrine, that Repentance is not to be put off to a " Death-bed.* That Day ſhe call'd for Prayers a " third time, fearing ſhe had ſlept a little, when " they were the ſecond time read.

" On *Thurſday* ſhe prepar'd herſelf for the Bleſ- A.D.1694 " ſed Communion, to which ſhe had been no Stran- " ger from the 15th Year of her Age; ſhe was " much concern'd that ſhe found herſelf in *ſo dozing a Condition*, ſo ſhe expreſs'd herſelf, adding, " *Others need pray for me, ſeeing I am ſo little able " to pray for myſelf.* However, ſhe ſtirr'd up her " Attention, and pray'd to God for his Aſſiſtance. " And God heard her, for from thence forth to the " end of the Office, ſhe had the perfect Command " of her Underſtanding, and was intent upon the " great Work ſhe was going about; and ſo intent, " that when a ſecond Potion of a certain Draught " was offer'd her, ſhe refus'd it, ſaying, *I have but " a little time to live, and I would ſpend it a better " way.*

" The Holy Elements being ready, and ſeveral " Biſhops coming to be Communicants, ſhe repeated piouſly and diſtinctly, but with a low " Voice, for ſuch her Weakneſs had then made it, " all the Parts of the Holy Office, which were " proper for her; and receiv'd with all the Signs of " a ſtrong Faith and fervent Devotion, the bleſſed " Pledges of God's Favour, and thank'd him with " a joyful Heart, that ſhe was not deprived " of the Opportunity. She own'd alſo, that God " had been good to her beyond her Expectations, " tho' in a Circumſtance of ſmaller Importance; " ſhe having without any Indecency or Difficulty " taken down that Bread, when it had not been ſo " eaſy for her for ſome time to ſwallow any other.

" That Afternoon ſhe call'd for Prayers ſomewhat " earlier than the appointed time, becauſe ſhe fear'd " that was her Reaſon, that ſhe ſhou'd not long be " ſo well compos'd. And ſo it came to paſs, for " every Minute after this 'twas plain, Death made " nearer and nearer Approaches. However, this " true Chriſtian kept her Mind as fix'd as poſſible " ſhe could upon the beſt things; and there were " read by her Directions, ſeveral *Pſalms* of *David*, and alſo a Chapter of a pious Book, concerning *Truſt in God.* Towards the latter end " of it, her Apprehenſion began to fail, yet not " ſo much, but that ſhe could ſay a Devout *Amen* " to that Prayer, in which her Pious Soul was recommended to that God who gave it.

" During all this time there appear'd nothing of " Impatience, nothing of Frowardneſs, nothing of " Anger; there was heard nothing of Murmuring, nothing of Impertinence, nothing of Ill-" Sound, and ſcarce a Number of disjointed " Words.

" In all theſe Afflictions the King was greatly afflicted, how ſenſibly, and how becomingly many " ſaw, but few have skill enough to deſcribe it; I " am ſure I have not. At laſt the helps of Art, and " Prayers and Tears not prevailing, a quarter before " One, on *Friday* Morning, after two or three " ſmall ſtrugglings of Nature, and without ſuch A-" gonies as in ſuch Caſes are common, ſhe fell a-" ſleep."

Whoever thinks this mournful moving Scene, a Digreſſion in the Hiſtory of King *William*, has other Sentiments of it, than the King had himſelf; who look'd upon the loſs of his Queen as the greateſt of all Loſſes, nay, greater than all that had or cou'd befall him. With what Horror now, will the Reader be told, that this moſt Pious and moſt belov'd Saint and Queen, was follow'd to her Grave with the Curſes of *Jacobites*; and that one of their Prieſts in the Performance of their Profane and Impious Rites and Worſhip, blaſphem'd her Sacred Memory with this Text, *Go now ſee this curſed Woman and bury her, for ſhe is a King's Daughter!* Let no body imagine, that the King's and her Enemies were not capable of ſuch deviliſh Rage and Malice. One of the moſt boaſted of their Writers in a Libel, which he call'd, *Remarks on ſome late Sermons*, meaning thoſe preach'd by Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, before

The Deviliſh Rage of the Jacobites againſt her pious Memory.

A.D. 1694 before her Majesty died, Archbishop *Tenniſon's* at her Funeral, and other Sermons preach'd on Occaſion of her Death, by Dr. *Lloyd* Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; Dr. *Patrick* Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Salisbury*; Dr. *Sherlock*, Dr. *Wake*, his Grace the preſent Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Fleetwood* late Biſhop of *Ely*, *&c.* in which the Blaſphemer has the Impudence to obſerve,

State-Tracts, Vol. II. *p.* 534.

That the Queen was taken ſick and dy'd in that ſame Month, when her Father labour'd under an Unnatural Rebellion, *and about that ſame Hour*, the Idiot! *that he went from* Feverſham; *and was cut off in the middle of her Days, according to the Puniſhment threaten'd to the Breakers of the Fifth Commandment*, &c.

The Coiners of Judgments can never want Metal for their Mint, every Month in the Year and every Day in the Week, will offer them ſomething to adapt to their Dreams. Had her Majeſty dy'd in *October*, it was the Date of the Prince of *Orange*'s Declaration againſt her Father; if in *November*, it was the Month in which her Father's Noſe fell a bleeding at *Salisbury*, which hinder'd his marching farther againſt the Prince of *Orange*; if in any other Day of the Month of *December* than the 28th, it wou'd have been diſtinguiſh'd by ſome Diſaſter or other to King *James*, and might have ſerv'd the turn for a Judgment, as well as that this villainous Libeller made uſe of.

Both Houſes condole the Loſs of the Queen.

Both Houſes of Parliament immediately addreſs'd his Majeſty to condole the great Loſs, and give him Aſſurance of their firm Adherence to his Intereſt. To the Lords who preſented their Addreſs in a Body to his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, he was pleas'd to ſay in theſe few Words of Sorrow:

The King's Anſwer.

I heartily thank you for your Kindneſs, but much more for the Senſe you ſhew of our great Loſs, which is above what I can expreſs.

To the Commons,

Gentlemen,

I take very kindly your Care of Me and the Publick, eſpecially at this time, when I am able to think of nothing but our great Loſs.

Next Day *January* 1. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, preſented the like loyal and condoling Addreſs to his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, and receiv'd this gracious Anſwer;

I take your Addreſs kindly, and you are ſure of my Affections.

The *London* Clergy of the Church of *England*, always diſtinguiſh'd by their Piety, Learning and Moderation, preſented alſo an Addreſs to the King on this ſorrowful Occaſion. The ſame did the moſt conſiderable Corporations throughout *England*; all which I don't inſert, to avoid Repetitions on a Subject that cannot give Delight, but by a Sympathetick Sorrow; and if I repeat the Addreſs of the Diſſenting Clergy, it is becauſe 'tis not in the Common Memorials, and was form'd and ſpoken by the Eloquent and Polite Dr. *Bates*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

The Diſſenting Miniſters Addreſs of Condolance.

" THough we come in the Rear of the Train " of Mourners to pay our tributary Tears, " for the invaluable Loſs, in the Death of your " Royal Conſort, and our moſt gracious Queen; " yet our Reſentments of it are with as tender a " Sympathy, as are in the Breaſts of any of your " Subjects. This gives the ſharpeſt Accents to " our Paſſions, that the Conſiderations which are " moſt proper and powerful to allay our Sorrows, " exaſperate them. For while we remember what " ſhe was, how general and diffuſive a Bleſſing to " three Kingdoms, the ſevere Stroke of Providence " is the more afflicting. Such a Concurrence of " high Perfection ſhin'd in her Perſon and Actions, " that would have made her Illuſtrious in a low " Condition; and in her exalted Station they were " attractive of the Eyes and Admiration of all. A.D. 1694 " Her Mind was above the Temptations that at- " tend the Throne; Majeſty was mix'd with that " condeſcending Humility, that tender and bene- " ficent Goodneſs, that ſhe was eaſily acceſſible to " all for their Relief and Support. Her Piety and " Purity were ſo conſpicuous, her Affections were " ſo compoſed and temperate; that the Court, " which is uſually the Center of Vanity and Vo- " luptuouſneſs, became Virtuous by the Impreſſion " of her Example. Her Converſation was ſo regular, " that her Enemies, if Goodneſs in ſuch a bright " Eminency had any, could not faſten a Taint " upon her. Her Royal Endowments for Govern- " ment, Wiſdom, Magnanimity, Vigilance and " Care in managing Affairs of State, without which " the higheſt Princes are but Civil Idols, uſeleſs " and unprofitable to the World; theſe were in " ſuch a Degree of Excellency, that in your Ma- " jeſty's conſtrain'd Abſence, while you were de- " fending the Intereſt of *Chriſtendom*, againſt a Po- " tent Enemy *abroad*, with the *Sword* of *War*; " ſhe ſweetly order'd all things at *Home* with the " *Scepter* of *Peace*. She is gone, and muſt return " no more! Oh aſtoniſhing Grief!"

The King weeps.

Here the Royal Tears trickled down the Cheeks of the Great Prince, who ſo often appear'd undaunted in the moſt terrifying Dangers of Battle.

" But it becomes us with humble Submiſſion to " acquieſce in the Divine Diſpoſal. The Will of " God is always directed by infinite Wiſdom, and is " the Rule of Goodneſs. We muſt refreſh our Sor- " rows, with the Hope that ſhe is enter'd into her " *Saviour's Joy*, whom ſhe imitated and honour'd; " and that ſhe is made happy in the Love of God, " and the Light of his Countenance for ever.

" We humbly beſeech your Majeſty to accept " the renew'd Aſſurances of our inviolable and con- " ſtant Fidelity to your Perſon and Government, " and that we ſhall influence all that are within our " Compaſs, to perſevere in their Duty. We ſhall " earneſtly pray to the bleſſed God to keep you in " the beſt Protection, his encompaſſing Favour, to " ſupport your Spirit with Divine Comforts, and to " continue long your precious Life, ſo neceſſary " for preſerving the pure Religion, and the Civil " Rights of this Kingdom."

Queen Mary's Tenderneſs to Proteſtant Diſſenters.

And truly it muſt be confeſs'd, that the Diſſenters loſt in her Majeſty Queen *Mary*, a true Friend in the Senſe the Biſhop of *Sarum* expreſs'd in his Eſſay upon her Memory.

She had an Affection for the Church of England, *that was neither blind nor partial. She ſaw what Finiſhings were ſtill wanted, and had dedicated her Thoughts and Endeavours to the conſidering of the beſt Means that might both compleat and ſtabliſh it. She long'd to ſee us in a cloſer Conjunction with all* Proteſtants *abroad*; *and hop'd we might ſtrengthen ourſelves at home, by uniting to us as many as could be brought within our Body. Few things ever griev'd her more, than that thoſe Hopes ſeem'd to languiſh: And that the Proſpect of ſo deſir'd an Union vaniſh'd out of ſight.* Compare the Chriſtian Temper and admirable good Senſe of this Royal Saint, with the Weakneſs, Obſtinacy and Fury of that Party in the Convocation, who had nothing in their Mouths but, *Nolumus mutare Leges Angliæ*.

The Princeſs Anne's Letter to the King.

The Princeſs of *Denmark* had not been at Court in a Year or two before the *Queen*'s Death; but had liv'd ſometimes at *Sion* Houſe, and ſometimes at *Berkley* Houſe; without giving or receiving any Viſits from her Royal Siſter, but upon her Death, ſhe wrote a kind condoling Letter to his Majeſty; wherein *She begg'd his favourable Acceptance of her ſincere and hearty Sorrow, for his great Affliction in the loſs of the Queen; and aſſur'd him ſhe was as ſenſibly troubled with his Misfortune, as*

A.D.1694 *if she had never been so unhappy as to fall under her displeasure. She did earnestly desire his Majesty to give her leave to wait upon him, as soon as it could be with no Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of increasing his Affliction; that she might have an Opportunity in Person, not only of repeating this, but of assuring his Majesty of her real Intention to omit no Occasion of giving him constant Proofs of her sincere Respect, and Concern for his Personal Interest and Safety.* The Princess's Interest was dependant entirely on the King's. The Settlement of the Crown at the *Revolution* was all the Right she had to it; and that took effect only after his Majesty's Death. It was plain she cou'd only have a *Revolutional* Title; her Father and pretended Brother, who however did afterwards pretend also that his Legitimacy was set right in her Opinion, being both living. The Princess's best Friends knew that if ever she succeeded to the Throne, it must be by the Support of King *William*'s best Friends, and in virtue of the Act of Settlement; but there were not wanting a Party, who, to perplex and distress the Government, declar'd that on the Demise of the Queen, the Crown devolv'd to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, in whom was the *Hereditary-Right*, which they asserted and deny'd as it serv'd a present Turn. These Men were what was afterwards call'd *High-Church*, and among them were found also *Nonjurors* and profest *Jacobites*. 'Tis a fine time Historians have in *England*, that they cannot speak the Truth, without being expos'd to the Insults of *Messengers* or Bailiffs, to Warrants and Writs, to Vexation and Expence, and that they write in Shackles as Rope-Dancers play Tricks. We must therefore turn to our *French* Author, *La Mort de la Reine* Marie, *Espouse de* Guillaume, *produisit des Intrigues en Favour de la Princess* Anne. *Le Comte de* Nottingham, *qui avoit été prive l'année precedente de la Charge de Secretaire d'Etat, proposa dans la Chambre haute de mettre la Princess* Anne *de* Denmark *sur la Throne*, &c. " The Death of " Queen *Mary*, Consort to King *William*, produc'd " Intrigues in favour of the Princess *Anne*. The " Earl of *Nottingham*, who had last Year been re- " mov'd from the Office of Secretary of State, pro- " pos'd in the Upper-House, to place the Princess " *Anne* of *Denmark* on the Throne; as if King " *William* had Possession of it only in his Wife's " Right. This Proposal animated the Party; 'twas " the Discourse of Coffee-houses, and the Subject " of Libels. The *Tory* Members in the House of " Commons were prepar'd to come into it; but " the Project was not well enough concerted to " succeed."

A.D.1694

de Cize, p. 190.

It does not appear that her Royal Highness countenanc'd it in the least; on the contrary, she acquiesc'd entirely in the Right the Law had given King *William*, prior to her own. And Dr. *Tennison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was very Instrumental in the Accommodation and Reconcilement, between his Majesty and her Royal Highness, which lasted as long as the King liv'd; who, as a Mark of his Friendship and Affection, gave her most of the late Queen's Jewels.

High-Church *were for declaring the Princess* Anne *Queen.*

CHAP. III.

From the Death of Queen MARY, *to the Peace of* Ryswick.

Containing the Space of Two *Years, and* Ten *Months.*

1695. WE have spoken of the *Lancashire* Plot in the preceding Chapters, and shall close that Matter in this. If the *Faction* had not wanted Understanding and Modesty, as much as Honour and Conscience, they wou'd have dropt it, after they had had the good luck to get off so well as they did at *Manchester* and *Chester*; but instead of lying quiet, and letting the thing die, they were such Idiots as to turn the Plot upon the Government, and to get Sir *William Williams* the Apostate Whig to declare, *The Plot was forg'd to destroy many Gentlemen of Worth and Fortune.* Which Scandal on the Government occasion'd the Parliament's inquiring into it this Sessions; and it appear'd that *Lunt* before-mention'd had been in *France*, after his going from his first Evidence. He had been employ'd again by the Conspirators, both at *St. Germains* and in *England*, which was his second Evidence; he swore, *He had help'd several* Jacobites *over to* France, *and that generally Sir* John Friend *furnish'd Money for those Expeditions, and paid Subsistence Money to the listed Men.*

The Lancashire *Plotters charge the Government with forging the Plot.*

George Wilson of *Redland* before spoken of, depos'd before Sir *John Trenchard* Secretary of State, he had harbour'd *Bromfield* the Quaker, and help'd him to make his Escape; that he was *Lunt*'s Guide when he went about *Lancashire* to deliver King *James*'s Commissions, to Mr. *Tildesley*, the Lord *Molineux*, Mr. *William Molineux*, Mr. *William Garrard*, which he saw him deliver, and others; that himself was employ'd by Mr. *Walmsley* to list Men for King *James*, and had Money from Capt. *Penny* for their Subsistence. That he knew of *Lunt*'s listing Men in *London*; and of the buying of Arms, and carrying them into *Lancashire*, by Order of Mr. *Townley*, Mr. *Standish*, Col. *Parker* and others; which was also depos'd by the Carrier himself, *John Wombal* of *Wiggan-lane*: and the Earl of *Macclesfield*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, upon Information by one *Green*, order'd one of *Wombal*'s Boxes to be open'd, and found it full of Arms. There had been several other Boxes seiz'd, with proper Directions to whom they shou'd have been deliver'd; but such was the Intelligence and Diligence of the *Jacobites*, that those Boxes were stop'd at *Litchfield*, as they were on the Road, and never came forward to *Lancashire*. *Wombal* swore he deliver'd Boxes of Arms to Mr. *Standish*, Mr. *Tildesley*, Mr. *Ashton*, Mr. *Stamford*, Mr. *Dickenson*, sufficient for 1000 Horsemen. Notwithstanding this Man's Affidavit, and the Affidavits of several others, charging the *Lancashire* Plotters home, with the taking Commissions from King *James*, listing of Men and buying of Arms; yet some, who were even Friends to the Government, made a Jest of the Conspiracy, because none of the Conspirators were hang'd. There were great quantities of Arms found in the House of Mr. *Standish*, tho' Mrs. *Standish* told Capt. *Baker*, when he came with the King's Messenger to search, *You might have sav'd yourself the Trouble, for we had notice from* London *of your coming ten Days before*; and I myself knew one of these Messengers, who I am satisfy'd wou'd rather have help'd to conceal them, than to discover those Arms, had not his Place been in danger. However, Capt. *Baker* found wall'd up in an upper Room, 32 *War-Saddles with all other Necessaries for Troopers*; 62 *Ammunition Horsemen's Swords, with a great Barrel of Swivels for Carbines.*

1695.

Was here no ground of Suspicion? Mr. *Standish*'s Estate was small and incumber'd; and was such a Store

A.D.1695 Store of Arms purely to mount his Domeſtick Equipage? Had not the Government good reaſon to ſeize him upon this Diſcovery, having alſo receiv'd Information before, of the ſhare he had in this Conſpiracy? At Mr. *Tildeſley*'s were found by Mr. *Sutton* the Meſſenger, a great quantity of *Embroider'd Houſings* and *Holſter Caps*, behind a Wainſcot wall'd up with Bricks, and an old Commiſſion of King *James*'s. *But 'twas a hard thing*, cry'd the Faction, *that the Government would not let him be quiet in his Houſe, and that he ſhould be oblig'd by their cruel Perſecution, to fly his Country*, with a new Commiſſion from King *James* in his Pocket, which one *Dalton* a brother Conſpirator adviſ'd him to burn, and he ſaid, *I will burn myſelf firſt*; as was ſworn by *Lunt*, *Wombal* and *Dodſworth*. At Mr. *Maſſey*'s in *Cheſhire*, were found in a Cheſt cover'd over with an old long Pillow, 9 *New Dragoon Saddles*, with all proper Furniture; other Diſcoveries were made, and other Conſpirators ſeiz'd. There was no want of Evidence, and the only Card the Conſpirators had to play, was to buy off as many as they cou'd of the King's Witneſſes, and ſuborn others of their own; one *Clayton* and *Brown*, *Hearſt* and *Elliot*, were tempted to forſwear themſelves, to invalidate the King's Evidence, but they refus'd it. The Conſpirators were more ſucceſsful in their Attempts upon one *Taffe*, who had been a Conſpirator, one of the firſt Diſcoverers of the Conſpiracy, and inſtrumental in procuring *Lunt*'s Diſcovery; himſelf introducing him to the Earl of *Bellamont*, when he came from *France* laſt. *Taffe* went with *Lunt* from the Lord *Bellamont*'s to the Secretary's Office, heard his Examination, and was one of the moſt zealous Agents in the Management of the Diſcovery of this Plot. He accompany'd the Meſſengers in their ſearching for Arms at *Standiſh-Hall* and other Places in *July* 1694. But his Zeal was found out by them to be worſe than Mercenary, for under Pretence of ſearching for Arms, he ſtole a ſilver Chalice and other Goods from Mr. *Hesketh*, a Prieſt, near *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*; but Capt. *Baker* oblig'd him to reſtore them. From Mr. *Molineux* he ſtole Money, another ſilver Chalice, an Altar-Cloth and other Goods, which Mr. *Morriſon* the Meſſenger forc'd him, tho' very unwilling, to reſtore: It appearing by this, that *Taffe*'s real Deſign was only Thieving. Mr. *Aaron Smith* the King's Sollicitor, and Mr. *Baker* ſlighted him; and he in Reſentment reſolv'd *to make his Market with the* Jacobites. Nevertheleſs, when he return'd to *London*, he apply'd again to the Earl of *Bellamont*, and gave him an Account of the great Diſcoveries that had been made in *Lancaſhire*; and the Earl asking him, if what *Lunt* had ſworn was true, he anſwer'd it was; made ſtill great Profeſſions of Zeal in the further detection of this Conſpiracy, and inſiſted much on a Reward for what he had already done: but Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Baker*, having inform'd the Miniſtry how ſcandalouſly he had behav'd in the Country, he came ſhort of the large Sums he expected; upon which he grew angry, and ſwore *he would ſpoil the Plot*. Accordingly he applies himſelf to one *Wybrand*, that by his means he might have Acceſs to Mr. *Leigh* of *Lyme*, who was in Priſon for the Conſpiracy. *Wybrand* ask'd him if there were any Witneſſes againſt the Conſpirators; and *Taffe*, as *Wybrand* depos'd, reply'd, *There is Evidence enough to hang them all*. *Wybrand* not giving him ſufficient Encouragement, he makes his Application to Mrs. *Dickenſon*, the Wife of another Plotter, a cunning intriguing Woman, and ſhe takes him into their Service. Twenty Pounds was paid him down, as was ſworn before the Houſe of Lords, and an Annuity promis'd to be ſettled on him, to be paid out of an Eſtate in *Lancaſhire*. Upon which he renounces any Knowledge of the Plot, and becomes Evidence for the Priſoners.

There were Witneſſes enough to the Truth of this Fellow's Conduct, yet on the Credit of ſuch a Thief depends all that was objected to the Evidence of the *Lancaſhire* Conſpiracy. *Ferguſon*, that moſt abandon'd Villain, was employ'd to write in Defence of the Plotters, and the Plot was ſo miſrepreſented by the Enemies of the Government to the People in the Country, that before the Conſpirators were brought to their Trial, the King's Witneſſes were threaten'd to be ſton'd. When the Trial came on at *Mancheſter*, *October 7th*, 1694, they had much ado to get ſafely in and out of Court, a *Popiſh* Mob at *Mancheſter* being encourag'd by the *Tories* to inſult them. They gave their Evidence, however, very clearly and poſitively, moſt of which has been before related. There were ten or a dozen Witneſſes to ſeveral Branches of the Conſpiracy, and the Conſpirators made a very weak and trifling Defence; all but Mr. *Dickenſon*, who by the help of his Wife, made the beſt of his very bad Cauſe. *Taffe* ſwore *that* Lunt *and he contriv'd the Plot:* and this was very much hearken'd to by the diſaffected, tho' it was prov'd that *Taffe* had not any Knowledge of *Lunt*, till *May* 1694. And there was ſufficient Proof, that the Plot commenc'd, as we have ſaid elſewhere, immediately after the Revolution. Upon hearing of *Taffe*'s Evidence, Sir *William Williams*, then King's Counſel, ſat down in the Court, and would examine no more Witneſſes againſt the Priſoners, giving up the Cauſe at once, tho' there were many Witneſſes unexamin'd, as well to *Taffe*'s Infamous Character, as the Plot itſelf. And this Proceeding of Sir *William*'s ſo encourag'd the *Papiſts*, ſo influenc'd the *Jury*, that 'twas in vain to proceed farther in a Trial, where the Counſel for the King declar'd he had no more to ſay; nay, ſo far did this Renegade Counſellor act the Part of an Advocate for the Conſpirators, that as ſoon as the Court broke up, he took Poſt for *London*, and, as is before-mention'd, repreſented the King's Witneſſes, *as Forgers of a Plot to deſtroy many Gentlemen of Worth and Fortune*. Thus was the Scene ſhifted, and theſe Witneſſes had the Plot turn'd on them, being order'd to be indicted for the Forgery in the *King's-Bench* Court; and the *Faction* were ſo furious and ſo fortunate, that the King's Witneſſes were actually indicted at the Aſſizes at *Lancaſter*, and, ſays my Author, a good *Churchman, by the prevailing Force of the ſecret Springs that were employ'd againſt them, were found guilty of* Perjury; *but the Matter being brought into Parliament*, there was no more done to them.

A.D.1695 Ferguſon *writes in Defence of the Plotters.*

The Evidence for the King inſulted by the Papiſts.

Sir William Williams *betrays the King's Cauſe.*

I have treated this Conſpiracy the more largely, becauſe I never met with one ſo clearly prov'd by the Evidence, and ſo fully corroborated by Circumſtances. The Knight's riding Poſt, and the turning the Tables on the Witneſſes, is a *Farce* hardly credible in a Country, where Men pretend to common Honeſty, and common Underſtanding; yet was Sir *William Williams* at that time applauded for it by the *Jacobites* and *Tories*; who forgot what we read of him in *Athen. Oxon. That he became an Advocate for the* Fanatics *in the* Presbyterian *Plot*. You ſee what a fine Head and fine Tongue had this *Oxford* Writer, *that he was an Advocate for* John Hampden, Laurence Braddon, *Sir* Samuel Barnardiſton, *&c.* as alſo that he was an Advocate againſt the *Seven Biſhops*, as he was now againſt the King's Witneſſes, himſelf the King's Counſel, and was not contented with having procur'd an Indictment againſt them; he and others brought the Affair into the Houſe of Commons, and the *Papiſts* were ſo ſure of coming off with Honour, that Mr. *Standiſh* of *Standiſh-Hall*, an enormous Criminal, had the Impudence to appear about the Parliament-Houſe, as a Solicitor for his Fellow-Criminals. But when the Houſe had heard the ſame Evidence, that had been given in *Lancaſhire*, they *Reſolv'd*, *February* 6. 169$\frac{4}{5}$,

That

A.D.1695 *The Parliamentre-ſolves that there was a Plot.*

That it does appear to this Houſe, that there was ſufficient ground for the Proſecution and Trials of the Gentlemen at Mancheſter.

Reſolv'd, *That upon the Informations and Examinations before this Houſe, it does appear there was a dangerous Plot carry'd on againſt the King and Government.*

They alſo order'd Mr. *Standiſh* to be taken into Cnſtody, but he ran away; and they were ſo ſenſible of his Guilt, that they addreſs'd his Majeſty to iſſue out a Proclamation for apprehending him: but he got into *France*, and his Flight reviv'd the Credit of the Plot. The Houſe of Lords came to the ſame Reſolution as the Houſe of Commons did; and the King's Witneſſes after much Perſecution by *Papiſts* and their Abettors, were diſcharg'd, the Attorney-General promiſing to pay their Coſts. We ſhall ſee what ſort of Men theſe Abettors were, by the Counſel for the *Popiſh* Conſpirators, Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, &c. And another Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, a Burgeſs for *Aylesbury* after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, who was very buſy in the Proſecution of the Evidence for the King.

Theſe are the Paſſages that the Faction will cry out againſt, as blemiſh'd with Partiality: but as I have inſiſted and will always inſiſt upon it, that they muſt prove the Facts to be falſe, before they have a Right to cenſure them as Partial; ſo I ſhall not forbear ſpeaking the Truth, and proſecuting my Deſign to expoſe the Treaſonable, as well as Seditious Practices of the Enemies to our *Revolutional* Conſtitution from its Eſtabliſhment to the end of the Period I am writing of. And in the Proſecution of this Deſign, I am oblig'd to take up again the Story of *Crosby* the Plotter, becauſe I find in his Company a Set of People, who were as loud in the Cry of the *Church*'s Danger, after King *James* had *forefaulted* the Crown, as were the condemn'd Doctor, *Tr----p*, and their Brethren, when they were making way for Mr. *Robert Harley's* Miniſtry.

Crosby *the Conſpirator's Buſineſs.*

Croby's Buſineſs was to get as good Intelligence as he could of the Numbers and Strength of the *Jacobites*, and their Preparations for an Inſurrection, as alſo to concert Meaſures for King *James*'s Landing. He was ſeiz'd as he was knocking at Mr. *Simon Harcourt*'s Door in *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, at 11 a-Clock at Night, in *May* 1694. He lodg'd at one *Pugſon*'s a Taylor's Houſe in *Germain-ſtreet*; as ſoon as the Meſſengers began to ſearch that Houſe for Treaſonable Papers, two of his Female Friends flung a bundle of them into the Vault, but the Meſſengers, Mr. *Legat* and Mr. *Hopkins*, were too nimble for them, and recover'd the Papers. *Pugſon* the Taylor ſwore, *That* Crosby *went by the Name of* Philips, *that he was going beyond Sea; That Mr.* Simon Harcourt *us'd to bring Writings to him, and came to him immediately after Sir* James Montgomery *was taken.* This Mr. *Harcourt* was Clerk to *Jefferies* in his bloody Weſtern Aſſizes, and being return'd Member in two or three Parliaments, by Sir *John Packington*'s Conſtable at *Aylesbury*, he appear'd at the head of two or three Addreſſes ſent out of *Buckinghamſhire*, when Mr. *Robert Harley* was Prime Miniſter. Beſides this *ſtaunch* Man, we find in *Crosby*'s Company others, as Sir *James Montgomery*, Sir *Andrew Forreſter*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorp*, Col. *James Graham*, Dr. *Smith* the Nonjuror, Dr. *Sheridan* the abdicated Biſhop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*, Sir *John Knight* of *Briſtol*, not one of theſe profeſt *Papiſts*, to whom we muſt add *Bromfield* the Quaker, and Mrs. *Penelope Higgons*, whom I take to be Niece to Dr. *Granville* before-mention'd. This was *Pugſon*'s Information upon Oath. In *Crosby*'s Cuſtody was found a Letter from Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, *deſiring to ſee Mr.* Philips, Crosby's *Alias*, *at his Houſe at eight that Night*, and telling him, *Couſin* Molly *would let him know ſo much if ſhe could.* "I have ſent, *adds* "*he*, alſo to his *Coffee-houſe to ſignify ſo much.*" This Letter was directed to Mrs. *Mary Jones*, one of the Women who flung the bundle of Papers into the Neceſſary-houſe, and was dated the 19th of *April* 1694. In *Crosby*'s Chamber was found a Letter, written by Sir *John Knight* to Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, *deſiring him to tell Mr.* Philips, *alias* Crosby, *that he had very earneſt Buſineſs with him, and muſt of neceſſity ſpeak with him at* Harcourt's *Houſe at his firſt Leiſure.* This Letter was dated the 2d of *April*, 1694, and in it were ſeveral villainous Expreſſions of King *William* and his Government. Another Letter was found among *Crosby*'s Papers, ſign'd *C---n*, ſure every body knows who that is, *deſiring to ſpeak with Mr.* Philips *before he took his Journey*; to *St. Germains* was meant, for thither he was going. Two other Letters in his bundle, were from Col. *Tanport* and the Lord *Molineux* two other Conſpirators, but we ſhou'd not have mention'd 'em here, becauſe the latter was a *Papiſt*; and when *Crosby* was taken at Mr. *Harcourt*'s Door, he had a Letter in his Pocket directed to King *James*'s Queen *Mary*, written in his own Hand, containing Profeſſions of his Zeal for King *James*'s Service. There were Letters full of myſterious Treaſon in *Crosby*'s bundle, and two *Schemes* of his taken at *Pugſon*'s; the firſt *Scheme* was addreſs'd to the Earl of *Middleton*, under the Name of Mr. *Toncroft*, and contain'd a falſe Repreſentation of the Ill Poſture of King *William*'s Affairs, of the Diviſions and Grievances of the Nation, after the manner of *Leſley*'s Rehearſals, *Oldiſworth*'s Examiners, and *Bo---l---ke*'s Craftſmen, to tempt the *French* King to take hold of that Juncture to invade us. The ſecond *Scheme* propos'd the Number of Forces to be ſent to conquer us, 50000 Frenchmen *to be join'd with* 5000 *Foot and* 1500 *Horſe*, *all* ſtaunch *and form'd Troops ready in* England. I ſhall inſert the latter Part of this *Scheme*, which was printed by *Abel Roper* in the Year 1698. The ſame *Roper* to whom Mr. *Robert Harley* gave a Place in the *Secretary*'s Office, and whom the Faction employ'd to print Libels on the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Somers*, and all the Illuſtrious Patriots who were remov'd to make room for ——— *Our Enemies will tell the reſt with Pleaſure*, to uſe the Terms of Biſhop *Fleetwood*. I proceed then as in *Crosby*'s Scheme and Words.

Harcourt, Jeffery's, *Clerk correſponds with him.*

A.D.1695

"In our Opinion, *Briſtol* is the propereſt Place "for a Deſcent, it being a great Town, well-affec-"ted to his Majeſty, lying in the heart of the King-"dom, and the Counties about it are capable to "furniſh all Neceſſaries for ſuch an Army, as he ſhall "think fit to bring; beſides a great many other "Advantages which have been already explain'd to "you, Mr. *Toncroft* alias Lord *Middleton*: and upon "a Deſcent in that Place, his Majeſty may depend "upon a great Concurrence of the Nobility, Cler-"gy and Gentry from the adjacent Counties.

"*Glouceſterſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, "will move with the D— of *B——t*, Mar—s of "*Worceſter* his Son, and my Lord *N——y*, who "immediately upon the King's Direction will "change the Lieutenancy of theſe Counties, and "bring the whole Militia in to the King.

"*North-Wales* and *South-Wales* are honeſt, and "will be influenc'd by the D— of *B——rt*, &c.

"It is concerted there among the chief Gentry, that "thoſe who were in the Lieutenancy in the King's "time, will re-aſſume their Poſts as before, upon "his landing, and bring the whole Militia to join "him, as will be farther explain'd to you by the "Perſon that conveys this to you.

"The Gentry of *Dorſetſhire* are the ſame, par-"ticularly the Towns of *Dorcheſter* and *Wey-"mouth*.

"*Somer-*

A.D.1695 " *Somerſetſhire* will be altogether influenc'd by " my Lord P——*t*, Lord Biſhop of *B*— and *W*—, " Sir *Fr. W*——*r*, Sir *H*——*l T*——*t*, Sir *W*—*m* " *P*——*n*, Mr. *A*——*ll*, Mr. *L*—*y*, Mr. *St*—*d*; " who have concerted immediately upon the King's " landing, to call all the Gentry of the County to- " gether, and prevent their raiſing the *Militia*, and " upon his Majeſty's directions will re-aſſume their " Places as before, when his Majeſty was upon the " Throne.

" From *Devonſhire*, his Majeſty will be join'd by " the honourable *J. Gr*——*ll*, Sir *E*—— *S*——*r*, " Sir *Bo*—— *W*——*y*, Sir *Sy*— *Le*——*h*, Sir *P*— " *Co*——*n*; who have great Intereſt in that Coun- " ty."

It was generally thought that the laſt Gentleman intended by theſe Initial Letters, Sir *Peter Colliton*, was put in out of pure Malice for his known Averſion to the Cauſe, in which the Conſpirators liſted him; for tho' Sir *Peter* was one of thoſe who were not rewarded according to their Deſerts, yet he was always zealous for the Preſervation of the Government; and *Roper* the Printer of the Paper, felt the weight of his Reſentment, for the Baronet finding his Mark ſet in ſuch Company, came to his Shop, and asking for the Book with this Liſt in it; upon ſeeing it, he demanded of him who was meant by Sir *P*— *Co*——*n*? *Roper* reply'd, Sir *Peter Colliton*, upon which Sir *Peter* gave him due Correction, and by his Cane made him acquainted with his Perſon.

Roper, Bolingbroke's *Printer, can'd by* Sir Peter Colliton.

" From *Cornwall* his Majeſty will be join'd by " my Lord *Ar*—*l* of *Tr*—*e*, Lord *Mo*—*n*, Capt. " *Mo*—*n* his Uncle, Lord *L*—*n*, Lord Biſhop of " *E*—*r*, Sir *W*—— *C*——*n*, Sir *J. A*——*l*, " Sir *Joſ. Tr*——*m*, Sir *W*——*n J*—*n*, Sir *J. St.* " *A*——*n*, Sir *J. M*——*h*, Sir *J. A*—*y*; *in a* " *word, that whole County is honeſt.*

" *Wiltſhire* will move with my Lord *We*——*h* " and *A*——*y*.

" From *Shropſhire* the King may expect to be " join'd by moſt of the Gentlemen; the City of " *Shrewsbury* is honeſt.

" From *Warwickſhire*, by my Lord *Fe*—*s*, Lord " *B*—*r*, Lord *L*—*d*, Lord *D*—*h*, Lord *D*—*y*; " who with thoſe that have been in the Lieutenan- " cy, will re-aſſume their Poſts and bring the Mi- " litia of that County to join the King.

" In *Northamptonſhire* Lord *E*—*e*, has lately " offer'd the King he will come at the head of 3000 " Horſe, with the chief Gentry of that County, to " join him.

" *Derbyſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire* will move with " Lord *C*——*d*, Lord *H*—*n*, Lord *R*——*d*, Lord " *Sc*—*le*.

" *Cheſhire* with Sir *F. E*—*n*, Sir *P. E*—*n*, Mr. " *C*—*y* of *U*—*le-R*—*ll*, Mr. *R*—*t Ch*—*y* of *H*—*d*, " Sir *W*—*m M*—*ll*, Mr. *A*—*n*, Mr. *M*—*ll*, Mr. " *Lo*—*s*, Mr. *B*—*h*, Col. *M*—*ll*, Mr. *F*—*lls*, Mr. " *B*—*ks* of *Norton*, Sir *Th*— *S*—*ley*, with a great " many of the Clergy, all *High-Church*.

" *Lincolnſhire* will be headed by the Earl of " *L*——'s Brother.

" *Oxfordſhire* by Lord *A*—*n*, Lord *N*—*s* his " Son, Lord *L*—*d*, Sir *T*—*s C*—*s*, Sir *W*— his " Son, Lord *T*—*t*, the honourable *Henry B*—, " Sir *E. N*——*s*, Sir *E. R*——*d*, Sir *William* " *Williams*."

It will preſently be ſeen, that this Paper has not the Authority of Dreams, and that the moſt ſanguine *Jacobite* in the Kingdom, if he had the leaſt Portion of Sobriety in his Underſtanding, knew all this to be a bundle of Lyes, the Ware they generally ſold to the *French* King and his Miniſters; who paid dearly for them, not in Money, for they had too many other Demands upon them, but in *Faith*, in believing what the *Jacobites* ſaid, and getting

The Jacobites *ſell Lyes to the* French *King*.

Armies and Fleets ready at every call, to ſecond theſe Chimerical Inſurrections. A.D.1695

I have already hinted, why I have given the Reader and myſelf ſo much Trouble about this *Crosby*, a Wretch much below the Dignity of Hiſtory; and I ſhall add an Obſervation or two, which I find made on this ſame Scheme by a Writer in Queen *Anne's* Time.

" Whether this Paper was really the Senſe of " thoſe *High-Church* Champions, or an Invention " of the *Conſpirators* at *London*, only to tempt the " *French* King to ſend King *James* hither, I will " not diſpute. I give it on the Authority of *Abel* " *Roper*, as *Crosby's* genuine Paper; and this at leaſt " we may obſerve, that the Conſpirators flatter'd " themſelves with Hopes of Aſſiſtance from all " thoſe that had *voted* againſt the *Revolution*, againſt " the *Aſſociation*, againſt the War with *France*; " that had *voted* for the *Tack* for the *Occaſional Bill*, " and *Schiſm-Bill*, that had ſign'd Addreſſes for " the *Hereditary-Right*, that had *voted* againſt the " *Proteſtant-Succeſſion*, that had join'd with the " *Harleian* Miniſtry. All the Perſons here intend- " ed by the *Initial* Letters, who had been Mem- " bers of Parliament ſince the *Abdication*, will be " found in ſome or all of thoſe *Black-Liſts*, and " we may by that judge on very good grounds " what hearty Friends they were to King *William*, " and to Queen *Anne* while ſhe follow'd King *Wil-* " *liam's* Meaſures," and to King *George*, if any of them liv'd in his Reign. A Word or two more after the ſame Author on this Subject, and we have done with it. S. H. E. Vol. IV. p. 153.

" Tho' probably ſome of thoſe *ſtaunch* Men, " mark'd out by the firſt and laſt Letters of their " Names, wou'd have been glad to have had King " *James* again, to get into Places by it; yet they " had not the Zeal nor the Courage to venture their " Lives and Eſtates, by entering into a Conſpiracy " with ſuch profligate, deſperate Fellows, as *Char-* " *nock*, *Porter*, *Crosby* and *Goodman*, and the Ma- " nagers of the *Jacobite* Plots. Beſides, they knew " full well, that it was not in their power to engage " even their own Tenants and Dependants to join " with the *French*; and their Intereſt wou'd be loſt " as ſoon as their Deſign was known."

The Tories *Plotters againſt King* William.

Let the Factious call this *Partiality*, and let the Scrupulous do the ſame, it will be the effect of Anger only in the one, and Weakneſs in the other. For the Facts and the Names are a Proof, that my Charge is juſt and well-grounded.

On the 12th of *January*, a Petition from the Town of *Royſton* was read in the Houſe of Commons, complaining of great Abuſes committed there, by Officers and Soldiers, in exacting Subſiſtence Money; which they reſolv'd to be a great Violation of the *Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: and the Commiſſioners of Accounts, being order'd to lay before the Houſe their Obſervations, on the Abuſes and Ill-Practices committed by ſeveral Agents of Regiments, the ſame was done by Mr. *Harley* one of thoſe Commiſſioners. Then they examin'd Mr. *Tracey Pauncefort*, Agent to Col. *Haſtings*, whoſe Officers and Soldiers were petition'd againſt. As alſo Agent *Roberts*, Agent *Wallis*, Lieutenant *Turner*, Col. *Haſtings* and Major *Montall*; and it was *Reſolv'd*, *That Mr.* Tracy Pauncefort, *by obſtinately refuſing to anſwer to a Matter of Fact, demanded of him by this Houſe, had thereby violated the Privilege, and contemn'd the Authority of this Houſe, and the Fundamental Conſtitution thereof.* For which he was brought to the Bar, and upon his Knees receiv'd the Judgment of being committed Priſoner to the Tower of *London*. He was, upon his Petition, again brought to the Bar of the Houſe, but not giving ſatisfactory Anſwers, was remanded back to the *Tower*. His Brother Mr. *Edward Pauncefort* was examin'd alſo,

A.D.1695 and *February* 16th, it was reſolved, That he be taken into Cuſtody, for contriving to cheat Col. *Haſtings*'s Regiment of 500 Guineas. *And that Mr.* Henry Guy, *a Member of the Houſe, for taking a Bribe of* 200 *Guineas, be committed to the Tower.* A Committee was appointed to draw up a Repreſentation of the Abuſes of Agents of Regiments; which being preſented to his Majeſty, he was pleas'd to anſwer, *Gentlemen, I will conſider your Repreſentation, and take all Care poſſible to have the Grievances redreſs'd.* Accordingly Col. *Haſtings* was immediately caſhier'd, and his Regiment given to Sir *John Jacob*. An Order of Council was publiſh'd, for the Chief Officers of the Army to meet twice a Week in the great Chamber at the Horſe-Guards, to receive and examine Informations of any wrong done by any Officer or Soldier; as alſo a Declaration, *March* 11th, for the *Strict Diſcipline of the Army, and due Payment of Quarters.* Four Days before, the Houſe of Commons committed Mr. *James Craggs*, one of the Contractors for cloathing the Army, to the Tower, for refuſing to produce his Books of Accounts, when requir'd ſo to do, by the Commiſſioners before-mention'd. Mr. *Robert Harley* was very buſy in the Execution of that Commiſſion, and acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that Mr. *Richard Harnage* another Contractor refus'd to be examin'd upon Oath before the Commiſſioners; upon which the Houſe order'd a Bill to be brought in, *to oblige Mr.* Edward Pauncefort, *Mr.* Tracy Pauncefort, *Mr.* James Craggs, *and Mr.* Richard Harnage, *to diſcover how they diſpos'd the Money paid into their hands, relating to the Army.*

Mr. Henry Guy *ſent to the Tower for Bribery.*

Mr. James Craggs *ſent to the Tower.*

Mr. Robert Harley *very buſy about Publick Accounts.*

A Complaint being made by *Thomas Kemp* and others, *Hackney Coachmen*, againſt the Commiſſioners for *Hackney-Coaches*, for arbitrary and corrupt Practices; and a Committee being appointed to examine the Matter, they by their Report clear'd *Henry Aſhurſt* and *Walter Overbury* Eſqrs; and the Houſe order'd an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to remove *Henry Killegrew*, *Henry Villiers*, and *Richard Gee* Eſqrs; the other Commiſſioners for Licenſing *Hackney-Coaches*.

An Addreſs for turning out the Commiſſioners for Hackney-Coaches.

The Cry of *Bribery* and *Corruption*, was not only againſt Perſons without doors, but Perſons within, and even againſt Members of the Houſe of Commons; ſome of whom did not ſtick to take Money in the Affair of the *African* Company; of which Committee, Mr. *Robert Harley* was Chairman: but I do not inſinuate that he was one of thoſe Money-takers; the Luſt of Money not being his predominant Vice. His State-Inquiries as a Commiſſioner of Accounts, did probably not ſave the Publick as much as his Salary amounted to, all other Payments on that Score conſider'd. But the Intent of the Parliament in paſſing the Bill, for taking and ſtating the Publick Accounts, was good and becoming true Patriots; tho' it was obvious, that the Clamour againſt Bribery and Corruption, was rais'd to caſt an Aſperſion on the Adminiſtration; which was not at all chargeable with what *Haſtings*, and his Officers did at *Royſton*; nor what the *Hackney-Coach* Commiſſioners did; nor with the Obſtinacy of the Agents for the Army, who did not think they were oblig'd to be their own Accuſers, till there was a Law made for it. But theſe were the Grievances about which Mr. *Robert Harley* buſy'd himſelf moſt. There was indeed a very great Diſcovery made of Corruption in the Management of the *Eaſt-India* Company about their Charter already ſpoken of, and how that Matter ſtood, is thus repreſented to us by a late Hiſtorian.

S. H. E. Vol. II. *p.* 191.

" As the perſecuting Party had taken this bold " ſtep in *Spirituals*, ſo they acted in *Temporals*; " and after they had ſold *England* to *France*, taken " the *French* King's Penſions for ſeveral Years, to " ſupply the Want of Parliamentary Subſidies; af- " ter they had encrich'd themſelves out of the " Spoils of a Bankrupt *Exchequer*, and the Mo- " ney that was rais'd for ſeveral Thouſands of poor " *Orphans*; they made ſurpriſing Pretences to a " ſingular Care for the Intereſt of their Country. " Their Opponents they call'd *Plunderers* and *Pe-* " *culators*; and when they had no Opportunity of " getting any thing, they never fail'd of exclaiming " againſt thoſe that had: but as ſoon as a Temp- " tation fell in their way, they remember'd what " was done by their Fore-fathers, and fill'd their " Pockets at the Expence of Honour and Con- " ſcience. I have alſewhere ſhewn how they were " King *Charles*'s Penſioners in Parliament; as the " Miniſters and their Maſter were *Lewis* XIVth's; " and we ſhall find the ſame Miniſter who tranſ- " acted the Affair of a *French* Penſion for King " *Charles*, playing a ſmall Game for himſelf in the " *Eaſt-India* Company Buſineſs. The Directors " of that Company were, moſt of them at that " time, what we now call *High-Fliers*; and being " in Danger of loſing their *Charter*, for Miſma- " nagement and Corruption, they apply'd to their " Friends at *Weſtminſter* for Protection; which they " could not obtain but at a very unconſcionable " Price, near 300000 *l.* as appears by this State of " their Accounts, drawn up by their own Com- " mittee."

A.D.1695 *False Zeal of the* Tories.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
On the 31*ſt of* October 1694, *the Ballance of their Caſh was* —	124249	15	10	*The* East-India *Company's Affairs conſider'd in Parliament.*
Which Sum their Caſhier a little while after cou'd give no Account of.				
Beſides this there were Contracts for Stocks, to the Value of 67383 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d. which was jobb'd up and down, and at laſt became loſt to the Company, for the ſame Uſes as the other Sum.*	67383	1	6	
And upon the Company's Account of Charges general, there was paid out of Caſh in 6 *Years for ſpecial Service* — — —	103165	15	5	
In all	294798	12	9	

This was a Corruption of ſuch Importance, that it was impoſſible it ſhould be long conceal'd.

And on the 7th of *March*, the Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee, to inſpect the Books of the *Eaſt-India* Company, and of the Chamberlain of *London*; which Committee were

Paul Foley Eſq;
Sir *Richard Onſlow*.
John Pollexfen Eſq;
Sir *John Thompſon*.
Foot Onſlow Eſq;
Thomas Pelham Eſq;
Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*.
The Honourable *Thomas Wharton* Eſq;
Francis Gwyn Eſq;

Of whom only the laſt Man had then the Character of a *ſtaunch* Man, and it is enough to ſhew which *Party* was innocent, by the Zeal of the Proſecutors.

If there were not then two Parties in the Houſe and in the Nation, this is downright *Partiality*, for which I am accountable.

On the 12th of *March*, Mr. *Foley* reported from the Committee, that as ſoon as they came to the *Eaſt-India* Houſe, they underſtood ſome Clerks of the Company, by Order, had lately taken out of their Books, Account of all Monies paid for ſpecial Service of the Company, beginning in the Year 1688, of which they deſir'd an Abſtract; which ſtood thus.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1688 1689	When Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* was Governor. Sir *Joſiah Child*, Deputy-Governor.	2301	14	0

1690

A.D.1695

		l.	s	d.
1690 1691	When Sir *Joseph Herne* was Governor. Sir *Thomas Cook*, Deputy-Governor.	13532	9	2
1692 1693	When Sir *Thomas Cook* was Governor. *Francis Tyssen* Esq; Deputy-Governor.	87402	12	3
	In all	103165	15	5

They also reported that Mr. *Thomas Colson*, then Member of Parliament for *Totness*, by Sir *Edward Seymour*'s Interest, had made a Contract with the Company, by which he was to get 10000 *l.* in a Voyage of the Ship *Seymour*. Let the Reader guess who it was that went snacks in this round Sum of 10000 *l.* Sir *John Ward* declar'd to the Committee, *He did not believe it was for Mr.* Colson *himself, but some other Gentleman.* And Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* being examin'd, said, *He had some warm Discourse with Sir* Thomas Cook *about* 90000 l. *receiv'd by him at once*, as appears by the Receipt of the 10th of *January* 1693. But Sir *Thomas* made him no other Answer, than that *the* 90000 l. *was to gratify some Persons, in case they could get an Act of Parliament.* Sir *Thomas Cook*, who by the way was one of the Witnesses against Col. *Sidney*, refusing to give the House an Account of that prodigious Sum, was sent to the Tower; and a Bill order'd to be brought into the House of Commons, *to oblige him to give an Account, how he* distributed that and other Sums; which they past in two or three Days, and sent it to the Lords. When it was read the first time in their House, it was remark'd that the Duke of *Leeds* made a *vehement Speech against it, which he introduced with a most solemn Protestation of his Clearness and Innocency, and laying his Hand on his Breast, declar'd upon his Faith and Honour, that he was perfectly disinterested, and had no Part or Concern in this Matter, and therefore might better appear against the Bill.* The Lords sent for Sir *Thomas Cook*, who said he was very ready and very willing to make a Discovery, and would have done it before in the House of Commons, if he cou'd have obtain'd an Indemnifying Vote there, that his Confession shou'd be no Prejudice to him: which he then desir'd of their Lordships, to save him from Actions, Suits and *Scandalums*, as he term'd it. And truly there was good Reason, why he shou'd desire it; for if an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* will lie against a Person for saying what is true, Sir *Thomas* cou'd hardly have escap'd it in his Confession; and History wou'd in such Case be like sailing between the Rocks of *Sylla* and *Charybdis*, where the Historian is sure to suffer Shipwreck on Falsehood and Flattery, or on Penalty and Punishment. And they resolv'd, that the Bill to call him to an Account should be dropp'd, and an Indemnifying Bill pass'd to encourage him to give an Account, without being forc'd to it by a Bill.

Sir Thomas Cook *sent to the Tower.*

The Duke of *Leeds* upon this Occasion distinguish'd himself, by an extraordinary Concern for the Honour of the Peers. He told the House, that the Commons had taken care of the Reputation of their House, *by asking Sir* Thomas Cook, *if he had distributed any Money among any of their Members*, that he purg'd them by a solemn Protestation *that he had not*; and the Duke thought it reasonable the Lords should have the same regard to themselves. He therefore mov'd that Sir *Thomas Cook* should be ask'd, *Whether he was willing upon Oath, to purge all those who sat there?* But this was not receiv'd.

The Lords having made some Progress in the Indemnifying Act, Notice came from Sir *Thomas Cook* by a Bishop, who appear'd zealous for him, that he was afraid he might be misapprehended as to what he said concerning a Discovery, in that he said he was willing and ready; for by ready, he meant no more than willing, and he should need at least seven Months to make the Discovery he promis'd. Some of the Peers highly resenting this, as prevaricating with them; he was brought to agree to the time allow'd by them, which was seven Days, as mention'd in the Bill. How zealous was the Duke of *Leeds* to clear the Character of his *Peers!* We find him the most busy and talkative upon this head; and he will have Reason, before we have done with this Bribery Business, to speak for himself as well as Sir *Thomas Cook*, who, as he knew well, had not been the Canal made use of for a Communication between the Company and himself. In order to get what they cou'd out of Sir *Thomas Cook*, the Indemnifying Vote before-mention'd past, and a Committee of Lords and Commons were appointed, with full Power to examine the Bottom of this bad Matter

A.D.1695

The Lords were

The Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal.	Earl of *Monmouth*.
Duke of *Shrewsbury*.	Earl of *Marlborough*.
Earl of *Manchester*.	Earl of *Torrington*.
Earl of *Bridgwater*.	Lord Viscount *Weymouth*.
Earl of *Thanet*.	Lord *Cornwallis*.
Earl of *Rochester*.	Lord *Godolphin*.

The Commons were

Sir *John Thompson*.	*Thomas Papillon* Esq;
Sir *Richard Onslow*.	Sir *Thomas Littleton*.
Sir *Henry Hobart*.	Sir *Thomas Pope-Blount*.
The Honourable *Charles Montague* Esq;	Sir *Walter Young*.
	Sir *Christopher Musgrave*.
The Honourable *Henry Boyle* Esq;	Sir *Edward Abney*.
	Sir *Herbert Crofts*.
Hugh Boscawen Esq;	Sir *Rowland Gwyn*.
Thomas Pelham Esq;	*Francis Gwyn* Esq;
The Honourable *Thomas Wharton* Esq;	Sir *William Cowper*.
	Mr. *Hutchinson*.
James Chadwicke Esq;	*Robert Harley* Esq;
Edward Clarke Esq;	Mr. *Brockman*.

On *Tuesday*, 23 *April*, Sir *Thomas Cook* appear'd before the Committee, and deliver'd to them his Confession in Writing. In which I find very round Sums.

	l.
Francis Tyssen Esq; for special Service.	10000
Mr. *Richard Acton*.	12000
Sir *Basil Firebrace*.	40000

The Committee of Lords and Commons conceiving Sir *Thomas Cook*'s Account to be imperfect, and Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* in behalf of the Commons Committee, having reported his Examination; a Debate arose, in which several Members spoke, whom I shall distinguish by Initial Letters, as,

A. "Inform'd the House that Earl *Rivers*, who "upon the Examination was said to have receiv'd "300 and odd Pounds of the Money, protested he "never had a Penny, and tho' he was now of ano-"ther House, he had the same Esteem and Honour "for this House as heretofore; and that he had "mov'd the House of Lords, and they had sent "for *Molineux*, who had said he had receiv'd that "Money."

B. Observ'd, *That as to all the little Sums, Sir* Thomas Cook *knew very well to whom they were given, but he could never learn to whom Sir* Basil Firebrace

A.D. 1695 Firebrace *deliver'd the Money he had receiv'd, for Sir* Baſil *would not give him any Account of that Matter, tho' often ask'd by him to do it.* Acton *wou'd have told him and he wou'd not hear him, ſo between theſe two we were ſawn. You have it among you,* Genlemen.

C. "Took notice of Sir *Thomas Cook*'s long "Preamble, that he had inſpected his Powers, re- "duc'd his Account into Writing, and deliver'd in "that Paper. Whereupon he was examin'd by "the Committee, and it was with great difficulty "that what they had was drawn from him. As "to the *firſt* 10000 *l.* they had but an *Hearſay*; "*Tyſſen* told him, he gave it Sir *Joſiah Child*, who "ſaid he gave it the King. And here note by the "way, that in the fore-mention'd Examination it "was ſaid to be a Cuſtomary Preſent; and that "in King *Charles*'s and other Reigns, the like had "been done for ſeveral Years, as appears by the "Company's Books. As to the *ſecond* 10000 *l.* "to *Acton*, he proffer'd to tell him the Particu- "lars, and he was unwilling to hear him; but did "not doubt but *Acton* wou'd give a particular and "ſatisfactory Account of all diſtributed by him; "and yet at the ſame Moment being ask'd where, "and in what Condition this *Acton* was, he de- "clar'd he was a *diſtracted Man*, and not able to give "the Houſe any Account at all. As to the 40000 *l.* "to *Firebrace*, he believ'd he kept 10000 *l.* for "himſelf, and for the reſt he refus'd to tell him "to whom, or for what, or when it was iſſu'd. "That he mention'd *Contracts* to the Value of "60000 *l.* on account of procuring a New Char- "ter, and alſo 40000 *l.* for an Act of Parlia- "ment. They were not Fools, but they parted "with their Money very eaſily, their Proprietors "were little beholden to them."

D. Said, *No Man is innocent, if every Man was guilty; the Members could not be innocent, if they did not lay their Hands on theſe Men, that had betray'd them and the Company, and he hop'd themſelves, he would have them go as far as they could, then they ſhould not be in fault; and mov'd that* Firebrace *and* Acton *ſhould be order'd to attend the next Day.*

E. "Seconded the Motion, and mov'd that they "ſhould not forget a Member of their own, who "was accus'd for receiving a conſiderable Sum."

After this ſeveral Perſons were examin'd as to theſe Matters, and particularly one Mr. *Bates*, who was, or pretended to be well acquainted with the Duke of *Leeds* and other great Men; and had conſiderable Sums of the Company's Money lodg'd in his Hands, for obtaining a New Charter for them.

Before we enter farther into *Bates*'s Affair, let us look again into Sir *Thomas Cook*'s Account, for it is a Rarity.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Mr. *Nathaniel Molineux*, for himſelf and Friends in ſolliciting the Company's Affairs to prevent a New Charter 300 Guineas; the Money pretended to be given Earl *Rivers*.	338	7	6
To Sir *John Chardin*, for ſeveral Expences in the Company's Affairs.	220	0	0
To *Paul Docminique* Eſq; for ſolliciting the Company's Affairs.	350	0	0
To Capt. *John Germaine*, in conſideration of his Loſs by *Eaſt-India* Stock, and on his Promiſe to come into the Company's Intereſt.	382	1	8
To Col. *Fitz-Patrick*, for ſolliciting a New Charter. This was pretended to be for the Earl of *Nottingham*, to gain his Intereſt; but that Noble Lord abhorr'd all ſuch Applications, and the Colonel kept the Money himſelf.	1091	13	4
To *Charles Bates* Eſq; 500 Guineas on the ſame Account.	545	18	8
To Sir *Baſil Firebrace*,	40000	0	0
To Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, in Recompence of his Trouble in proſecuting the Company's Affairs; and in Conſideration of other Loſſes he had ſuſtain'd by neglecting his own Buſineſs, *as the ſelling Cyder for Wine*, and by not engaging with the Interloping Ships.	10000	0	0
To *Ditto* for 50 *per Cent* Loſs, on 10000 *l.* Stock.	5000	0	0
To *Ditto* for 50 *per Cent* Loſs, on 9000 *l.* Stock.	4500	0	0
To *Ditto* for 50 *per Cent* Loſs, on 8000 *l.* Stock.	4000	0	0
To *Ditto* for 50 *per Cent* Loſs, on 7000 *l.*	3500	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs, on 6000 *l.* Stock.	3000	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs, on 5000 *l.* Stock.	2500	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs, on 4000 *l.* Stock.	2000	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs of 50 *per Cent*, on 1000 *l.* Stock.	500	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs, on 6000 *l.* Stock	3000	0	0
To *Ditto* for a like Loſs of 50 *per Cent*, on 4000 *l.*	2000	0	0
	40000	0	0

Sir *Baſil Firebrace* being examin'd by the Committee of both Houſes, depos'd,

That Sir *Thomas Cook* gave him the firſt Sum of 10000 *l.* for his Loſſes, ſome time before the Charter for the *Eaſt-India* Company paſs'd. That the ſeveral Sums amounting to 30000 *l.* were receiv'd by him, by virtue of a Contract with Sir *Thomas Cook*, and was for Favours and Service done. That the Money was for himſelf, and he paid no Part of it for procuring a Charter or Act of Parliament, which it was his Intereſt to have obtain'd after the Contracts for the Stock were made, *&c.* The next Day Mr. *Hornby* the Goldſmith, purſuant to Order, exhibited to the Committees, an Extract of Sir *Baſil Firebrace*'s Account; the ſame did Mr. *Fowlis*, Goldſmith, which were both very long, and gave not much Light in the Committee's Enquiry. But Sir *Baſil* deſiring himſelf to be call'd in, *depos'd*, "That having had a "Treaty with Mr. *Bates*, whom he thought *able* "*to do Service in paſſing the Charter*, and to have "Acquaintance with ſome Perſons of Honour; he "gave two Notes for 5500 Guineas on Mr. *At-* "*well*, payable to Mr. *Bates* or Bearer. That "one Note was was for 3000 *l.* and the other for "2500 *l.* which Notes he deliver'd to Mr. *Bates*, "who ſaid he wou'd return them, if the Buſineſs "was not done; that Sir *Thomas Cook* knew how "theſe Notes were to be diſpos'd of. But *Bates* wou'd "not deal on the Terms of telling of Names. "That he introduc'd him ſeveral times to the Duke "of *Leeds*, who made ſome Scruples in point of "Law; upon which he carry'd the Attorney-Ge- "neral to him, *who had alſo* 500 *Guineas*. That "one Day laſt Week, the 5000 Guineas were of- "fer'd to be paid back by *Bates*, and that he ac- "tually brought him 4400 Guineas on *Thurſday* "laſt, which was for the 5000; the 500 Guineas "for himſelf he kept, *&c.*" It was remark'd, that there were but two Members of Parliament nam'd to have receiv'd Money the ſame way, and they were both Dead, Col. *Dean* had but 50 *l.* and Mr. *Goldwell* 1000 *l.*

Mr.

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	l.
Mr. *James Craggs* had	4540
Mr. *Killegrew*	50
Mr. *Edward Ridley*	500
Col. *Philip Dacey*	300
Col. *Vaughan*	150
Expences	1300
For a Gratuity to *Acton*	2000

And other Sums to Mr. *Thomas Lloyd*, Mr. *Thomas Pullen*, Mr. *Edward Roberts*, Col. *Vaughan*.

Bates conceal'd himſelf on the firſt Noiſe of this Buſineſs, but the Houſe of Lords ordering him to be taken into Cuſtody, he own'd the Receipt of the 5000 Guineas, but ſhufflʼd the Matter off from the Duke of *Leeds*, with whom Sir *Thomas Cook* was apprehenſive the Charter ſtuck, and told *Firebrace*, as he ſwore, we muſt get him off; upon which *Firebrace* apply'd to *Bates*.

We have already obſerv'd, that *Tyſſen*'s Money was pretended to be preſented to the King; and the diſaffected *Jacobites* and *Grumblers* made a great Noiſe about it: whereas it was only a Cuſtomary Preſent from the Company to the Crown, as was prov'd by Sir *Joſiah Child*, and cou'd not be thought to have been given for a Bill; ſince they offer'd 50000 *l.* but his Majeſty ſaid, *I will not meddle with it.* Then they offer'd the 50000 *l.* to the Earl of *Portland*, but he told Mr. *Tyſſen*, if ever he mention'd it to him again, *he would be the Company's Enemy, and give 'em all the Oppoſition he could.* The Earl of *Nottingham* was offer'd 5000 *l.* which his Lordſhip ſcorn'd to accept; but unhappily there was found in Sir *Thomas Cook*'s Confeſſion, a Sum of 500 Guineas to a notorious *Nonjuror*, *Charles Bates* Eſq; who for that and 5000 Guineas paid afterwards, engag'd the Duke of *Leeds* to uſe his Intereſt for the *Company*. This *Bates* was apply'd to by Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, *as a Man able to do Service, and having Acquaintance with ſeveral Perſons of Honour*, as Sir *Baſil* depos'd; but this *Jacobite* would not ſtir till he had Notes for 5000 Guineas on *Atwell* the Goldſmith, who kept the ſame Shop in *Exchange-Alley*, as had been kept by Sir *Thomas Cook*, when he was a Goldſmith. Upon this, read the following Reflections in a Treatiſe written in Queen *Anne*'s Time.

The King refuſes to take their Money.

Earl of Portland *does the ſame, and the Earl of* Nottingham.

The Duke of Leeds *takes their Money.*

" What Perſons of Honour muſt it be, that ſuch " a profeſs'd Enemy to the King was acquainted " with? Cou'd they be Friends to King *William*? " Is it a Wonder his Counſels were betray'd, his " Affairs perplex'd, and the War he was carrying on " unſucceſsful? He was adviſ'd to make uſe of a " *Motley Miniſtry*, and theſe Gentlemen gave out, " his Majeſty ſhou'd ſay, *I will be King of my Peo-* " *ple, and not of a Party*; but King *William* was " Maſter of too much good Senſe, to call the " Friends to the Revolution a Party. The Con- " ſtitution was Revolutional, and to adhere to the " Conſtitution is not to adhere to a Party, but to " one's Country, to the *Whole*; and to be Partial to " the *Whole*, is Nonſenſe in Terms, which muſt be " anſwer'd by thoſe that accuſe me of *Partiality*, " before I ſhall trouble myſelf about them." King *William*, purſuant to this hopeful Advice, took the *ſtaunch* Men in, and we ſee how they ſerv'd him. They have Intereſt at Court, the rank Jacobite *Bates* has Intereſt in them; was it likely that any thing Good cou'd happen to a Government that was in ſuch Hands?

What Partiality is, and is not.

We have ſeen what Sort of Account Sir *Thomas Cook* gave in, and no wonder the Committee of Lords and Commons thought it imperfect. The Managers for the *Special Service* endeavour'd asmuch as they cou'd to conceal their Management, and when the Committee of Commons enquir'd into the Particulars of the Payment of ſo large a Sum, as 103165 *l.* they were told at the *Eaſt-India* Houſe, there was no particular Account kept, but that the Governor did only in general inform what Sums he had diſburs'd, without naming to whom, or what Service; which ſeveral Perſons at the *Eaſt-India* Houſe ſaid was a new Courſe, ſince Sir *Thomas Cook* came to be Deputy-Governor or Governor, but in all times before he was concern'd, the Particulars of all Sums for Special Service were declar'd. In ſhort, they found that the Company's Money iſſu'd for Special Service, in the time when Sir *Joſeph Hern* and Sir *Thomas Cook* were Governors, was diſpos'd of by them, and plac'd to the Company's Account under the Head of Charges general.

A.D.1695

Debates about the Duke of Leeds's *Money.*

As ſoon as it was known the Duke of *Leeds* had been dealing with *Bates*, and *Bates* with the *Company*; the Houſe of Commons conceiv'd a juſt Indignation againſt ſuch Practices, and the Honourable *Thomas Wharton* Eſq; having made a Report from the Committee of both Houſes of the Examination taken by them; ſeveral Members ſpoke to it.

A. Mr. Speaker,

I conceive there is a neceſſity to ſearch this Matter to the bottom, the Houſe has a Thread in their Hands. They ought to provide Laws for the future to prevent the Members of this Houſe taking Money. All imaginable Endeavours have been us'd to ſtifle all Diſcoveries; and Mr. Bates *appears an unfortunate Perſon, whom the Care of his Friend the Duke of* Leeds, *and the Senſe of his Oath, have caus'd to make ſuch Contradictions. I move that the Houſe would put the Matter in ſuch a Method, as becomes their Juſtice, and as the ſhortneſs of their time will allow.*

B. Mr. Speaker,

" I do fully agree with the Gentleman near me, " there never were greater and more general In- " ſtances of Corruption and Neceſſity of ſpeedy " Remedy. It is very fit this Houſe ſhould let the " World ſee they are in earneſt. I ask leave to put " you in mind what Practice and Arts have been " us'd to ſtifle and ſtop your Diſcovery; ſo that " what you have is, as it were, by the utmoſt Force " and Conſtraint; you cannot wonder at it, when " you now find ſo great a Man at the Bottom. But " there is no Perſon in a Poſt ſo high, that this " Houſe cannot reach, no Man's Practice or Art ſo " deep that this Houſe cannot diſcover. Here have " been all imaginable Endeavours us'd to obſtruct " this Enquiry; firſt, his Majeſty's Name was made " uſe of at the Committee, with hopes perhaps that " that might ſtop any further Enquiry; and if it " was made uſe of there, you may reaſonably " expect it was made uſe of elſewhere. But that " appear'd ſo far from being a Reflection on the " King, that Sir *Joſiah Child* often complain'd of " it as a Rudeneſs to his Majeſty, that what other " Kings had yearly as a Preſent, they had not offer'd " to his Majeſty in three Years. It was indeed, if " not a Matter of Right, a Matter of Cuſtom. " Then a Noble Lord, who may be nam'd for his " Honour on this Occaſion, the Earl of *Portland*, " when the great Sum of 50000 *l.* was preſs'd upon " him, did abſolutely refuſe it, and told them he " would for ever be their Enemy and Oppoſer, if " they offer'd any ſuch thing to him. I having " thus mention'd the *Innocent*, I muſt ſay ſome- " what of the *Guilty*: A ſtop having been put, the " Duke of *Leeds* muſt be apply'd to. Certainly " there never was a more notorious *Bribery*, and " that in a Perſon, whom we might have thought " to have been free from ſuch a Crime. Whe- " ther if you reſpect the Greatneſs of his Place, *or* " *of his former Obligations*. It is fit to ſpeak plain- " ly on ſuch Occaſions, that the Houſe ought to " endeavour to remove ſuch a Perſon from the " King's Council and Preſence; what Security can " the Nation have when we are Bought and Sold " to one another? We have ſeen our Deſigns de- " feated, our Attempts betray'd, and what Won-

A.D.1695 " der is it? Can any Man think it more ſtrange, " that our Counſels ſhould be ſold abroad, than " that *Charters* ſhould be ſold at home? Certainly " a Man may reaſonably believe, that he who will " ſell the Subjects, will ſell the Kingdom if he can " have a ſufficient Bribe; what Prince can be ſafe " in ſuch Counſels, which are given for private Ad- " vantage? Several Propoſals for a Remedy may " be here offer'd, as that this Houſe ſhould addreſs " his Majeſty to remove the Duke of *Leeds*; but " with Submiſſion, an Addreſs is too mean and too " low a thing for the Houſe to do at this Time, and " upon ſuch an Occaſion, I therefore move we " may lodge an *Impeachment*.

C. Said, *I wonder the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſhou'd ſay, that which he did not believe, that that Lord ſhould have ſold our Counſels to* France.

B. Reply'd, " It is with ſome Uneaſineſs I ſtand " up, but the Gentleman forces me to it, for I do " not take Pleaſure to rake in a Dunghill; I was " far from ſaying any ſuch thing, but argu'd only " from Poſſibility, that it was as reaſonable to be- " lieve one as the other. That when Honour and " Juſtice were not the Rule of Men's Actions, there " was nothing incredible, that might be for their " Advantage."

D. I ſecond and agree in the Motion for an Impeachment.

E. " God alone, who can produce Light out " of Darkneſs, can fully diſcover the dark Practices " in this Affair. Such Actions as theſe are a Ble- " miſh, if not a Scandal to the *Revolution* itſelf. I " agree in the Motion for an *Impeachment*."

F. By what Law is it a Crime to take Money at Court?

G. " If there be no Law, it is time there ſhould " be a Law to prevent it.

H. The Law of God is againſt him, and broke by him. He took an Oath as a Privy-Counſellor; Juſtice is not to be ſold by the Common Law. But there are Parliaments to puniſh ſuch Crimes, and 'tis hop'd there will be ſtill.

F. " It ſeems doubtful whether there be matter " in this *Report* for an *Impeachment*; therefore be- " fore the Houſe goes to an *Impeachment*, they " ought to put the Queſtion upon the *Report*, and " ſee whether it be a Crime."

K. Where there is no Law, there is no Tranſgreſſion.

The Queſtion was then put, and it was

Reſolv'd,

That there does appear to this Houſe, upon the Report *of the Committee of both Houſes, appointed to examine the Perſons mention'd in the* Report *of Sir* Thomas Cook's *Account; that there is ſufficient Matter to Impeach* Thomas *Duke of* Leeds, *Lord-Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours.*

The Duke of Leeds *voted to be Impeach'd*

Reſolv'd,

That Thomas *Duke of* Leeds, *&c. be Impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.*

The Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal, made the ſame *Report* to the Houſe of Lords, as Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* had made to the Houſe of Commons; after the Reading of which, the Duke of *Leeds* ſpoke as follows:

Duke of Leeds's *Speech in the Houſe of Lords.*

My Lords,

" AS I have formerly proteſted myſelf to be " free in this Matter, ſo I ſtill deny upon " my *Faith* and *Honour*, that I am guilty of any " ſuch Corruptions as are ſuggeſted againſt me; " and if the whole Truth were laid open, it would " tend to my Honour and Advantage. I will be " free in telling your Lordſhips now before-hand, " all that paſs'd in which I was any way concerned. " Mr. *Bates* did introduce Sir *Baſil Firebrace* to " me, and I had Conference with Sir *Baſil* upon " the Subject of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which " *Firebrace* was concern'd for.

" Some time after, Mr. *Bates* came and in- A.D.1695 " form'd me, that he was to have a Sum of Money " of Sir *Baſil*, and he deſir'd me to lend him one " of my Servants, Mr. *Bates* keeping but one " Footman, to receive the Money; ſo I lent him " Mr. *Robart*, I knew nothing of the Sum. But " afterwards Mr. *Bates* came to me, and told " me he had receiv'd 5000 Guineas, which he " offer'd to me, telling me I had been very " obliging and kind to him, and that in Acknow- " ledgment of the many Favours he had re- " ceiv'd from my Hands, he humbly deſir'd me " to accept of them, which I refus'd. Mr. *Bates* " preſs'd me earneſtly to take half or a quarter, " which I ſtill refus'd, declaring I would not touch " a Penny, and telling him ſince he had taken them, " I thought there was no need of returning them, " they were his own, and I wiſh'd him good luck " with them, as I remember, I did once to Mr. " *Harry Savile*, for whom I had a great Reſpect: " which reminds me of a Story, I muſt needs tell " your Lordſhips upon this Occaſion. When I " was Treaſurer, the Exciſe being to be farm'd, " for which many put in, the Bidders for it, who " were to give in their Propoſals ſeal'd up, having " apply'd to Mr. *Savile* for his Intereſt at Court, " he came to me, and deſir'd that I would tell the " Gentlemen that put in, who were ſeveral, that Mr. " *Savile* had ſpoke for them. *What, ſaid I, would " you have me tell all of them ſo, when but one of " them is to have it? No matter for that*, ſays Mr. " *Savile, for whoever has it, will think I have done " him this Service, and I am ſure of a good Preſent " without more ado.* So, *my Lords*, when the " Men came, I told them one after another, *Sir, " you are very much oblig'd to Mr.* Savile; *Sir, Mr.* " Savile *has been very much your Friend.* A little " while after, when the thing was over, Mr. *Savile* " came and thank'd me for what I had done, and " told me he had got his Preſent that he expected, " which I told him, I was glad of, and wiſh'd him " good luck with it, as I did now Mr. *Bates*. And " thus I was the *Shadow* to Mr. *Savile*, as I was " now to Mr. *Bates*."

While the Impeachment againſt the Duke of *Leeds* was in Agitation in the Houſe of Commons, that Duke being inform'd of it, went immediately from the Upper to the Lower-Houſe, and deſir'd Admittance, which was granted, and a Chair plac'd for him within the Bar. The *Speaker* told him, that the Houſe having receiv'd Information that he deſir'd to be heard, they were ready to hear him, that there was a Chair for his Grace to repoſe himſelf, and that he might pleaſe to be cover'd. Then the Duke ſate down, put on his Hat, and after a little Pauſe aroſe, uncover'd himſelf, and made the following Speech.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe,

In the Houſe of Commons.

" IN the firſt place, I thank you heartily for this " Favour of hearing me. I had attended ſooner, " if I had had the leaſt Intimation what the Houſe " was upon. I wiſh the Diſpatch thereof had not " been ſo quick. The Occaſion of my coming is " from the two Votes; upon the *Report* from the " Committee of both Houſes, I did all I could to " be inform'd of the Particulars, but could not, " nor have I any Notes. I was earneſt therein, " finding myſelf concern'd, and hearing of a *Re- " port*, a monſtrous long *Report*, to the end that I " might not be under the Diſpleaſure of either or " both Houſes; it is a bold Truth, but 'tis a Truth, " this Houſe had not been ſitting but for me.

" I was formerly purſu'd by this Houſe in two " Points, for being for the *French Intereſt* and for *Pope- " ry*; I had then, if I might have been heard, juſtify'd " myſelf, as I hope I have ſince done, and ſhall by

" all

A.D.1695 " all the Actions of my Life. ONE *Firebrace* was " introduc'd to me by the means of Mr. *Bates* " whom I have long known, and if I am not much " deceiv'd in him, I cannot believe that Gentleman " would have tranſacted ſuch a Matter if put up- " on it.

" The Evidence is but *Hearſay*, and I hope you " will not condemn on *Hearſay*. I would not " take up your time by entring into Particulars; but " there is a Money Part, as well as a Treaty Part; " and as to the Money Part, much of it is falſe, " what is true I have made no Secret. I can, and " do ſay, that neither directly nor indirectly, upon " my Faith and Honour, I never touch'd one Penny " of the Money.

" I obſerve a great deal of Pains have been taken " to hook and draw Men in this Matter by a Side- " Wind, and *Firebrace* thinks his Merit will deſerve " 10000 and 30000 *l.* this 5000 Guineas was no " Part of the 40000 *l.* The Committee call'd in " and examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes; but *Firebrace*, " after his firſt Hearing, deſir'd to be call'd in a- " gain himſelf, contrary to all Rules, which ſhews " at leaſt that he is a very willing Witneſs.

" I have a Thread which I hope to ſpin finer, " and make it appear that this was a Deſign laid a- " gainſt me, long before the naming of this Com- " mittee; that Warning was given me ſome time " ſince, that this Matter would be prov'd againſt " me, and that *Firebrace* had been told, *he ſhould* " *be excus'd if he would charge the Duke:* I ask no " Favour but your favourable Juſtice. It will be a " moſt unfortunate thing in point of time, to be " under the Diſpleaſure of this Houſe, or of the " Nation. I pray that no ſevere Senſe be put on " what will bear a candid one, and that if it may " be, the Houſe would re-conſider what is done, " or at leaſt preſerve me from Cruelty; and not let " me lie on the Rack and be blaſted, until the Par- " liament ſhall ſit again. If you will proceed, I hope " it will be ſpeedily, for I had rather want Counſel, " want Time, want any thing, than be under " yours or the Nation's Diſpleaſure. I thank you " again for this Favour, and pray if you will not " re-conſider, that this Matter may be brought to " a Determination, and that I may have at leaſt " your ſpeedy Juſtice."

This Speech being ended, and the Duke withdrawn, Mr. Comptroller attended by many Members, went up to the Houſe of Lords with the Impeachment; and the Committee who were join'd with the Lords, were order'd to prepare the Articles againſt the Lord-Preſident.

The Houſe of Commons taking the Duke's Speech into conſideration, a worthy Member ſaid,

" By this Noble Lord's Speech, the Point is " now, whether the Houſe will arraign the Com- " mittee of both Houſes, or go on with their Im- " peachment. This Noble Lord, when he came " to the Matter, would not enter into Particulars, " but paſs'd it over with Excuſe of wanting Time. " He makes no Excuſe as to the Facts: His Argu- " ment of a *Contrivance* was, that the 5000 Gui- " neas charg'd on him, was no part of the 40000 *l.* " *Firebrace* was to account for. But this is an Aggra- " vation of the Crime; for Sir *Thomas Cook* had a " double Account, one *with*, and one *without* the " 5000 Guineas, and this is an Indication, that if " there was a *Contrivance*, it was not by the Com- " mittee, but with Sir *Thomas Cook*, to ſtifle the " Enquiry and conceal the Corruption. The " *ſpeedy Juſtice* of the Houſe is to be wiſh'd and " deſir'd. If there is ſuch a *Contrivance*, ſuch a " *Thread* as is mention'd by this Noble Lord, 'tis " not to be doubted but the Houſe where he is im- " peach'd will clear him."

Another Member mov'd, *That a Committee might be appointed to withdraw, to conſider what was to be done, in order to gratify that Lord by* Speedy Juſtice. *His Friend Mr.* Bates's *tricking and contradicting himſelf, is more than the Evidence of* Firebrace. *Who was his Friend? Who was his Servant? thoſe were Queſtions not to be ask'd. Monſieur* Robart *was a Servant of my Lord-Preſident's, and is fled. Mr.* Bates *ſaid, he kept the Money in his Houſe? What was become of it? Sometimes he had ſpent it? Sometimes it was in his Cloſet. He did own the Money was not in his Houſe on* Sunday, *but on* Tueſday *Morning, Monſieur* Robart *brought it to him; but he would never declare from whence he brought it.* A.D.1695

I ſhall not inſert the Articles exhibited againſt the Duke, nor the Duke's Anſwer, the Subſtance of them is contain'd in theſe Speeches; but obſerve ſome Paſſages, which confirm the Charge, as not only *Bates*'s contradicting himſelf, but that, " when he was examin'd, he happen'd in haſte to " reply, when a Queſtion was ask'd him about the " Money? *What, my Lord's Money?* Diſtinguiſhing between the 500 Guineas that were given him for his *Intereſt in his Friend at St. James's*, and the 5000 Guineas that were for his Friend. Add to this, *Robart*'s taking a Paſs out immediately in the Secretary's Office, under a wrong Name, and his eſcaping to *Holland*. 'Tis true the Duke, after the Commons had declar'd, they could not proceed further in the *Impeachment*, for want of ſo material a Witneſs, ſeem'd to inſiſt much on a Determination of the Matter, and made ſeveral Speeches to that purpoſe, eſpecially after *Robart* was gone off. A Proclamation was publiſh'd upon Addreſs of Parliament, which bore date the 9th of *May* 1695, ſix Days after it was order'd, and it was not proclaim'd till the 15th of *May*, which ſhews by what Influence it was, that it met with no greater Diſpatch. The ſame Influence prevail'd to have the Parliament prorogu'd, when they were about charging other Perſons with Bribery; an *Impeachment* having been mov'd againſt Sir *John Trevor*, who beſides the ſhameleſs Bribe he took in the *Orphan*'s Buſineſs, was charg'd with having a ſhare of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Money too. Sir *Baſil Firebrace* depos'd, that 10000 *l.* was intended for Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *John Trevor* and *Henry Guy* Eſq; who had been expell'd the Houſe for receiving a Bribe in *Paunceſort*'s Affair alſo, and left what he made of it to a Gentleman, that has lately been very long and loud in his Harangues againſt Bribery and Corruption. Sir *Baſil Firebrace* ſwore further that *Sir* John Trevor *gave him ſome hints of his Expectation:* Was he not a worthy Perſon to have the Scale of Juſtice put into his Hand, and to hold the Ballance in the Court of *Chancery*, as Maſter of the Rolls, as long as he liv'd, after theſe Charges of Corruption ſo publickly and ſolemnly exhibited againſt him? Nay, his Friend Mr. *Clive* refunded 500 Guineas, which Sir *John Trevor* had receiv'd of the Company's Money. The Duke of *Leeds* would fain have had it thought, that the Proceedings againſt him was only from a *Party*, and out of *Pique*; whatever it was among the *Politicians*, it could not be ſaid to be *Pique* in the *Eaſt-India* Company, who order'd a Committee of their own to inſpect their Books, and ſee how their Money was embezzled. This Committee was compos'd of the moſt eminent and worthy of their Members, as

Sir John Trevor, *Sir* Edward Seymour *and Mr.* Henry Guy *charg'd with Bribery and Corruption.*

William Fawkner Eſq;	*Nathaniel Tench* Eſq;
John Ward Eſq;	Mr. *Robert Marſhal.*
Edward Rudge Eſq;	Sir *Jeremy Sambrooke.*
Mr. *George Boone.*	Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt.*
Mr. *Iſaac Houblon.*	

Who after a ſtrict Examination of the Matter, made a *Report* that they could find no Account of the

A.D.1695 the Diſpoſal of 103165 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* the greateſt Part of which was paid to Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, and there was 57000 *l.* in the Hands of Sir *Thomas Cook*, unaccounted for. The 5000 Guineas were part of theſe great Sums, and the Company's Committee had gone thro' the Affair before it was brought into Parliament. The Rumour of their diſcovering of *Corruption*, occaſion'd the Parliament's enquiring into this *Bribery* and others, and the Duke of *Leeds*, Sir *John Trevor*, Mr. *Henry Guy* and Mr. *John Hungerford*, were neceſſarily brought upon the Stage.

The Orphans Affair.

The *Orphans* hard Caſe was this:

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, had ſeveral Years ſollicited to have a Bill paſs'd, for Payment of the Debt due to the *Orphans*. It grew into a great Burthen on the City, during the Magiſtracy of *Moor*, *Pritchard*, *North*, *Rich*, and the reſt, Perſecutors of Diſſenters, and Surrenderers of the *Charter*. Many hundred *Orphans* ſtarv'd for want of their Portions, which had been put into the Chamberlain's Hands on the Security of the City; but as the Courtiers in King *Charles* II's Reign, ſhut up the Exchequer, ſo their Tools in the City ſhut up theirs, and pleaded Bankruptcy to the Demand of the diſtreſs'd *Orphans*. When the Management of the City-Affairs fell into better Hands, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, appointed a Committee to enquire into the *Orphans* Affair, and think of a proper Method to relieve them. This Committee were,

Sir *Thomas Stamp.*	Mr. *Gilbert Heathcote.*
Sir *Francis Child.*	Mr. *John Johnſon.*
Sir *James Houblon.*	Mr. *Thomas Cudden.*
Sir *William Hedges.*	Col. *Thomas Cuthbert.*
Sir *Henry Furneſſe.*	Mr. *John Harvey.*
Mr. *Ayres.*	Mr. *Daniel Dorville.*

Who finding that nothing had been done after three Years troubleſome Sollicitation; that ſeveral Bills had been brought into the Houſe of Commons to relieve the *Orphans*, but they were always loſt, or ſo clogg'd, that they could not get a Bill thro' the Houſe in a Seſſions of Parliament; thought the moſt effectual way to prevent the ſtarving of thoſe poor Creatures, would be to give ſome Men of Intereſt what they ſhould require for it, and engage them to do for Gain, what they would not do for Juſtice. Accordingly they made proper Applications, and diſpos'd of ſeveral Sums of Money, as

Sir John Trevor, *Mr.* John Hungerford, *Mr.* Simon Harcourt, *take Money of the poor Orphans.*

To Sir *John Trevor*, 1000 Guineas.
To Mr. *John Hungerford*, 20 Guineas.
To Mr *Simon Harcourt*, 5 Guineas.
To Mr. *Jodrell*, 100 Guineas, and 60 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

This Money, and ſome more that is not known, being thus diſtributed, the *Orphans* Bill, which would not wag before, ran thro' the Houſe with uncommon Swiftneſs; for on the 12th of *February* 169¾, the Money was order'd to be given to Sir *John Trevor* the Speaker, rnd on the 12th of *March*, the *Orphans* Bill was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence. Three Days after the Speaker had receiv'd his *comfortable Importance*, as it was call'd, the Bill was brought into the Houſe by Col. *Goldwel*, the ſame who receiv'd 1000 *l.* Bribe of the *Eaſt-India* Company; and that Gentleman was appointed Chairman of the Committee to whom the Bill was referr'd; what he receiv'd for his Pains and Trouble is not known, but doubtleſs he had no more kindneſs for the *Orphans* than for the *Company*, and would do nothing for nothing. This *Goldwel* was Member for *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, and made a great hand of his Membership, tho' 'tis likely had he not dy'd before theſe Matters were call'd in Queſtion, he had far'd no better than Sir *Thomas Cook* and the reſt of 'em, who were lock'd up in Priſon by Act of Parliament. Sir *John Trevor* did not go ſneakingly to work, nor receive his Money in a Corner, he took it in preſence of Sir *Robert Clayton* and Sir *James Houblon*, from the Hands of the Chamberlain of *London*. A.D.1695

The Houſe of Commons having Intimation of this *Bribery*, order'd a Committee to inſpect the Chamberlain's Books, and examine ſtrictly the Committee of Aldermen and Common-Council. A Report of this Affair being made to the Houſe, they came to the following Reſolution.

Reſolv'd,

That Sir John Trevor, *Speaker of this Houſe, receiving a Gratuity of* 1000 *Guineas from the City of* London, *after paſſing the* Orphans *Bill, is guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanor.*

Tho' Sir *John Trevor* put his Name to the Votes, printed by *Leak* his *Jacobite* Printer, in which was this Reſolution; yet he did not think fit to attend the Houſe, who upon that elected *Paul Foley* Eſq; their Speaker; and

Reſolv'd,

That Sir John Trevor, *late Speaker of this Houſe, being guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanour, by receiving a Gratuity of* 1000 *Guineas*, &c. be Expell'd *this Houſe.*

Sir John Trevor *the Speaker expell'd the Houſe for Bribery.*

And two Days after, *March* 18th, 1694, they took into Conſideration the Merits of Mr. *John Hungerford*, who never ſpar'd his Lungs when any ſuch good Bills, as the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills were paſſing. He was Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe, when the *Orphans* Bill was committed, and having been very officious in forwarding it, the City was ſo grateful as to preſent him with a ſmall Purſe of Guineas; but the Houſe not approving of this Gratitude of theirs,

Reſolv'd,

That Mr. Hungerford, *a Member of this Houſe, having receiv'd* 20 *Guineas for his Pains and Services, as Chairman of the Committee, to whom the* Orphans *Bill was committed, is guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanour.*

Mr. John Hungerford *expell'd the Houſe for Bribery.*

Reſolv'd *thereupon*,

That Mr. Hungerford *be expell'd this Houſe.*

We have mention'd the chuſing Mr. *Foley* Speaker, which however was not without Oppoſition. Sir *Thomas Littleton* had at firſt the Majority of the Houſe; but Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* ſpeaking for him with more than ordinary Zeal, ſeveral of thoſe Members who inclin'd to chuſe him, having taken to themſelves the Name of the *Country-Party*, fell off from Sir *Thomas Littleton*, as too much a Courtier, and thereby gave Mr. *Foley* the major Vote.

How Mr. Foley *came to be Speaker.*

The Houſe of Commons order'd other Perſons concern'd in the *Orphans* Caſe to attend, as Mr. *Charles Nois*, Mr. *James Smith*, Mr. *George Finch*, Mr. *Dowſe*, Mr. *Hern*, Mr. *Chiſwell* and Mr. *Chadwick*; and order'd *Nois* into Cuſtody, for reporting he had been out ſeveral great Sums of Money to Members of Parliament about that Affair, and not being able to give Proof of any upon Examination.

This *Humour* of *Complaining*, as Biſhop *Kennet* calls it, went ſo far, that Complaint was made in the Houſe of Peers, as if the Fleet was ſent to the *Streights* to be ſold to the *French*; but the Lords after a Debate, inſtead of giving ear to it, voted an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for ſending the Fleet thither. To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwer; *I am very ſenſible how much our Safety depends upon our Strength at Sea, and therefore cannot but deſire the increaſe of it.*

An unjuſt Complaint about the Fleet.

The Lords Addreſs of Thanks.

The King's Anſwer.

And I ſhall not be wanting to do what is in my power, as to the Matters mention'd in your Addreſs.

Which was to have a Naval Strength in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, during the War; and other Naval Strength, ſufficient to guard our Coaſts, our Plantations

A.D.1695 tations in *America*, to protect Trade, and to annoy our Enemies.

At the latter end of the last Year, the King knighted Sir *John Sweetapple* and Sir *William Cole*, Sheriffs of *London*; Sir *Thomas Day*, Mayor, and *William Daines* Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *Bristol*; who were afterwards, for many Years, Representatives in Parliament for that City. Sir *Richard Hart* and Sir *John Knight*, who were Members for *Bristol* before them, being, besides their Disaffection to the Government, so poor in Purse and in Spirit, that they demanded the usual Allowance for Citizens in Parliament, and threaten'd to sue the City for it. Captain *Elliot*, Commander of a Ship belonging to *Jamaica*, having made his Escape from the *French*, and giving timely Intelligence of the Design of the Enemy on that Island; his Majesty was pleas'd to order him a Medal and Chain of 100 *l.* value, and 500 *l.* in Money, as a Reward of his Service, and that he should be recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty, for an Employment in the Navy-Royal.

Poor Spirit of Sir John Knight *and Sir* Richard Hart *the two* Bristol *Members.*

Capt. Elliot's *Services and Reward.*

I must not omit the Funeral Solemnity, for the Royal Corpse of that glorious Saint Queen *Mary*, of which I was a mournful Witness. On the 29th of *February*, was publish'd this Order of Council:

Queen Mary's *Funeral.*

On Tuesday *the 5th of* March, *being appointed for the Funeral of her late most gracious Majesty of blessed Memory, the biggest Bell in every Cathedral, College and Parochial Church of* England *and* Wales; *shall be toll'd from the Hour of Nine till Ten in the Forenoon, and from Two of the Clock till Three, and from Five till Six in the Afternoon of the same Day.*

The Funeral-Procession began from *Whitehall*, all the way from thence to *Westminster-Abbey* being boarded, and rail'd in, and cover'd with Black Cloth.

The Proceeding was first the Knight-Marshal's Men and Deputy; three Hundred poor Women in Mourning-Gowns and Hoods; then the Banner of Union, several Classes of their Majesties Servants; the Children and Gentlemen of the Chappel-Royal; more of their Majesties Servants; Chaplains to their Majesties; Aldermen of *London*; other of their Majesties Servants; the Lord-Mayor of *London*; the House of Commons in long Cloaks, with their Speaker, having the Mace born before him, and his Train held up; the House of Peers in their Robes, with their Speaker, the Lord-Keeper, having the Mace and Purse carry'd before him, and his Train born up; the Banner of *Chester*, *Cornwall* and *Wales*, born by the Lord *Spencer*, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and the Lord Viscount *Longueville*; the Banners of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, by the Earls of *Montrath* and *Selkirk*; the Banners of *England* and *France*, quarterly of *England*, and the great Banner born by the Earl of *Denbigh*, the Earl of *Stamford*, and the Earls of *Bridgwater* and *Suffolk*. Then follow'd the Mourning-Horse led by the Lord Viscount *Villers*, Master of the Horse to her late Majesty, attended by two Equerries; the Helmet and Crest, Target and Sword, and Surcoat of Arms, born by Officers of Arms; follow'd by the Lord Marquis of *Winchester*, her late Majesty's Lord-Chamberlain; then the Queen's Body in a Purple Velvet Coffin, with a rich Cloth of Gold Pall, and upon it the Crown, Orb and Scepters on a Cushion; one of the Queen's Bed-Chamber Women sitting at the Feet, and another at the Head, in an open Chariot richly adorn'd, drawn by eight Horses, close cover'd with Purple Velvet, and adorn'd with Escutcheons and Feathers, six Bannerolls on each side, born by six Baronets; the Pall being supported by the Earls of *Derby* and *Kent*, the Marquiss of *Normanby*, the Dukes of *Northumberland*, *Somerset* and *Norfolk*; the Dutchess of *Somerset* Chief-Mourner, supported by the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal, the Duke of *Leeds*, Lord-President of the Council; the Dutchesses of *St. Albans* and *Southampton*, Supporters to the Train, assisted by the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain; Assistants of the Chief-Mourner, were two Dutchesses, twelve Countesses, and four Baronesses; then the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber; then the Maids of Honour; then the Bed-Chamber Women, all in the deepest Mourning. And it was remarkable, that as this Solemn Procession mov'd slowly on, about the middle of *King-street*, as the open Chariot with the Royal Corpse in it, stopp'd on some Occasion; there fell a thin Snow upon that and the Ladies that follow'd it; which the innumerable Concourse of People, crouding the whole length of the Procession, interpreted as an Emblem of the white Soul, that had lately animated that Royal Body; and immediately upon it there was a fresh flow of Tears from all their Eyes, and Sighs and the deepest Sorrow from all their Hearts; to which the dead Beat of the Drums, and the doleful hoarse Sound of the artful *Shore's* Trumpet, contributed not a little. The several Parts of the Proceeding were attended by the Kings and other Officers of Arms, and the whole clos'd with the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard. A.D.1695

The two Houses of Parliament assist at it.

When the Body was taken out of the Chariot at the Door of the Abbey-Church, a Canopy of Purple Velvet was carry'd over it by the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and the Crown, Orb and Scepter on the Cushion, carry'd by *Clarencieux* King of Arms. The Dean and Prebendaries, with the Choir of *Westminster*, attended at the Entrance of the Church, which was illuminated with a great Number of Lights, and proceeded before the Body, which was deposited under a magnificent *Mausoleum*, erected in the middle of the Cross of that Church, and there remain'd during the Service and Sermon, preach'd by Archbishop *Tenison*, as has been said already. The Chief-Mourner and the rest of the Ladies that went in the Procession, were plac'd about the Body; and the House of Peers and House of Commons were seated on each Side. After Sermon, the late Queen's Secretary, and Treasurer, Master of the Horse, and Lord-Chamberlain; the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, and the Choirs of the Abbey-Church and Chappel-Royal, with the Officers of Arms, and those who bore the Atchievements and *Regalia*; proceeded before the Body to King *Henry* VIIth's Chappel, attended by the Supporters of the Pall, and follow'd by the Chief-Mourner. The Dean of *Westminster* perform'd the Office of Burial, which ended, *Garter* proclaim'd the Royal Styles, and the Body was interr'd in a Vault on the South-side of that Chappel.

The King about this time issu'd out *Injunctions* to the Archbishops, to be communicated by them to the Bishops and Clergy; which relating to *Ordinations* and *Canons*, are Matter for Ecclesiastical Story; and accordingly I leave it to the Ecclesiastical Writers.

On the 22d of *April*, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent, to the *Act for Annuities*; *that for Duties on Marriages, Births and Burials*; *that for Duties on Coffee, Tea and Chocolate*; *for the Transport-Service*; and other Acts, Publick and Private. After which his Majesty spoke as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I take this Occasion to tell you, that the Season of the Year is so far advanc'd, and the Circumstances of Affairs are so pressing, that I very earnestly recommend to you, the speedy dispatching such Business as you think of most Importance for the Publick Good, because I must put an end to this Session in a few Days.

The next Day Sir *Henry Goodrick* acquainted the House of Commons, that their Address for obliging the Colonels and other Officers employ'd in the Reduction of *Ireland*, to account for what Money they had receiv'd to pay the Inferior Officers and Soldiers, had been presented to the King,

A.D.1695 who was pleaſed to anſwer, *That he had already given Orders, as well in* Flanders *as in* England, *for the doing what is mention'd in the Addreſs; and that ſome Officers, who neglected to comply with the Directions, had been caſhier'd; however, that he will repeat thoſe Orders, under the ſevereſt Penalties to ſuch as ſhall diſobey them.* Mr. Comptroller *Wharton* acquainted the Houſe the ſame Day, that their Addreſs had been preſented to his Majeſty, praying, "That his Majeſty, in his great Wiſdom, wou'd "pleaſe to take care for the future, that this Kingdom "be put upon an equal Foot and Proportion with the "Allies, in bearing the Charge of the preſent War." And that his Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer in theſe Words, *In this, as in every Thing elſe, I ſhall always endeavour to have a due Regard to the Intereſt, and to the Honour of the Nation.* There was then, as when Mr. *Robert Harley* was about breaking the Confederacy, an affected Clamour of the vaſt Diſproportion between the *Engliſh* Charge, and that of the other Allies. At the ſame time, that the *Dutch* were in the ſame Tone with reſpect to themſelves, and pretended, that their Proportion of the Charge of the War was greater than that of any other of the Confederates, not excepting the *Engliſh*, all Things conſider'd: and the very great Debt they groan'd, and do ſtill groan under, looks ſomething like it. But the *Party* had always a Word given them to ground a Clamour upon; it was the Church immediately after the *Revolution*, then the Taxes, then the Loſſes at Sea, then the ſending Money abroad, then their being impos'd on by the *Allies*, then a Standing Army, then the *Partition* Treaties, then a *new* War; and after the King's Death, *Church* again; whenever the Leaders of them were not the Leaders of the Nation.

The ſeveral Cries of the Tories *to raiſe Clamours.*

The *Eaſt-India* Company's Buſineſs was ſtill a Matter of Inquiry and Debate in both Houſes; but the Commons did not think fit to proceed to the Trial of the Duke of *Leeds* upon the Impeachment, 'till they cou'd come at *Robarts*, who was the Agent for the 5000 Guineas. Upon which the Lord-Preſident ſaid in the Houſe of Peers; "My Lords, if "this Man be inſiſted upon as a material Evidence, "and my Trial is to be delay'd 'till this Perſon is "forth-coming, when am I likely to be try'd? I "humbly move your Lordſhips, that you will come "to ſome Reſolution, that if this Matter be not "immediately proceeded upon, ſo that I may be "tried before the End of this Seſſion, the Impeach-"ment may be diſcharg'd." To which ſome Lords cried *Well-moved*; but the King's Coming to the Houſe prevented any further Reſolution, as it did an *Impeachment* againſt Sir *John Trevor*, which was on the Anvil.

During this Seſſion of Parliament, that great Project of calling in the clipp'd and adulterated Coin, and recoining all the current Caſh of the Kingdom, was happily effected by the indefatigable Care and happy Contrivance of Mr. *Charles Montague*, one of the Lords of the Treaſury. The current Silver had for many Years been ſo adulterated and clipp'd, that five Pounds in Silver Specie were ſcarce worth forty Shillings, according to Standard: Nay, ſo enormous was this Grievance become, that I knew a Maſter of a Ship, who received of a Merchant 35 *l.* in Half-Crowns, which being to pay to a Goldſmith in *Lombard-Street*, there was but one Half-Crown in the 35 *l.* which he wou'd take, and that was a mill'd Half-Crown, the reſt being Iron and other baſe Money, clipp'd too, as if it had been Silver. This Miſchief grew upon the People by the Concurrence of ſome Traders, that made a a Market of it; nay, ſome who pretended not only to great Honeſty, but to Sanctity, encourag'd young Men, Merchant's and Tradeſmen's Apprentices, who had great Receipts of Money, to bring them broad Money and take their clipt, for which they allow'd 10, 15, and 20 *per Cent.* and by this Practice an Alderman's Apprentice aſſured me, when the Trade was over, he got 4 or 500 *l.* a year, moſt of which was by dealing with a noted Banker in *Lombard-Street*, one *M.*———, who, tho' dead long ſince, I forbear to name further, the Villainy being ſuch an Infamy to his Memory. The Nation had ſuffer'd moſt grievouſly by this Evil, and the Cure of it could be no longer delay'd, without apparent and inevitable Ruin to the Publick, and an Obſtruction to all Trade, Foreign and Domeſtick. Under this Neceſſity the Houſe of Commons, *January* the 8th, appointed a Committee to receive Propoſals, *How to prevent the clipping of the Coin of this Kingdom for the future, and the Exportation of Silver.* For the Error is *National*, that Silver is not a Commodity like *Tin*, *Copper*, or even *Gold*, to be barter'd for other Commodities, but is to be kept all within our Iſland, and to paſs only from one *Briton* to another in Shops, Markets, and Fairs. At this Juncture, the Exportation of *Silver* was prejudicial, becauſe the reſtoring the current Coin to Standard, was abſolutely neceſſary for reſtoring Credit, without which Commerce cannot ſubſiſt; and almoſt all the current Coin was now Iron, Braſs, or Copper, waſh'd or thinly plated over.

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A vulgar Error about Exportation of Silver.

Mr. Montague's *Project to recoin the Money.*

Silver Money clipp'd away to a third part of its Value.

The Committee for Coin having ſate ſeveral times, Mr. *Scobel*, their Chairman, at laſt reported their Opinion; 1. That the beſt way to prevent the clipping the Silver Coin, was to new-coin the ſame into mill'd Money. 2. That 100,000 *l.* was a ſufficient Sum to make good the Deficiency of the preſent clipp'd Coin of this Kingdom. 3. That the Money hereafter to be coin'd ſhou'd be of the preſent Weight and Fineneſs. 4. That the Crown-piece ſhould go for 5 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Half-Crown for 2 *s.* 9 *d.* 5. That all Money to be coin'd under the Denomination of the Half-Crown, ſhould have a Remedy of 6 *d.* for the Ounce. 6. That for as much of the preſent Coin as any Perſon brought into the *Mint*, he ſhou'd have Weight for Weight, and the Overplus by a Ticket at *per Cent.* on a Fund to be appropriated for that purpoſe. 7. That the preſent Laws againſt coining be enforced by ſome Additions. 8. That all Perſons, whoſe Profeſſions require ſuch like Tools or Engines, that may be made uſe of for Coining or Clipping, be oblig'd to regiſter their Names and Places of Abode, and that it ſhould be penal on ſuch as ſhould neglect to do the ſame. 9. That it be penal on all ſuch Perſons as give more for any Silver Coin than it ought to go for by Law. 10. That it be Penal on all ſuch Perſons on whom Clippings are found. 11. That no Preſſes, ſuch as are us'd for Coining, be in any other Place than his Majeſty's Mint. 12. That it be Penal in all ſuch Perſons as ſhall import any clipp'd or counterfeit Money. 13. That it be Penal in any Perſon to export *Engliſh* Bullion, and the Proof to be upon the Exporter. 14. That it be Penal in any Perſon to counterfeit any Foreign Mark upon Bullion. All which Reſolutions being taken into Conſideration, the Houſe agreed to moſt of them, and inſerted them as Amendments into a Bill ſent down from the Lords, *for preventing the Clipping and Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom.* To which Amendments the Lords gave their Concurrence, and the Act had the Royal Aſſent. But of this more hereafter.

The Bill for *Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament* was thrown out of the Houſe of Commons after the third Reading. A Bill for *regulating Trials in Caſes of High-Treaſon* paſt that Houſe; and having been amended by the Lords, it occaſion'd ſeveral Conferences and Debates between the two Houſes, and remain'd unfiniſh'd. A Bill for *Regiſtring Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills* was *obſtructed by the* Lawyers *in the Houſe of* Commons; to uſe Biſhop *Kennet*'s Terms, and the Reaſon he gives for it, is much to the Scandal of that Profeſſion, *becauſe it tended to abridge Law-Suits, and would be to*

The Lawyers oppoſe the Regiſtring *of* Deeds.

A.D.1695 *Bills dropt or rejected.*

to their Prejudice: if they had no other Reaſon for it, the Houſe had better have parted with them than with the Bill. A *Bill to diſable Perſons from voting in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, who ſhould refuſe to take the Oaths to the Government*, a moſt reaſonable Bill: Thoſe, who refus'd to give the Government that Security for their Allegiance, ought not to have had any Truſt under it, and a Vote for Members of Parliament is a very conſiderable one; but it never came to a ſecond Reading. A *Bill to veſt the forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland *in his Majeſty*, which was read twice. A *Bill to regulate Printing-Preſſes* was dropp'd. A Bill requiring *certain Perſons to take the Oaths to his Majeſty* was ſent from the Lords to the Commons, and by them rejected after the ſecond Reading. The ſame Fate had a Bill for *naturalizing Foreign Seamen*. A Bill to oblige *James Craggs* and *Richard Harnage* to diſcover how ſome of the Money for cloathing the Army had been diſpos'd of: And a Bill to puniſh *Tracy Pauncefort*, and his Brother *Edward Pauncefort*, having been read three times by the Commons, was order'd to lie upon the Table.

The King came to the Houſe of Peers, *May* 3, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Act *for Duties on Glaſs Wares, Coals, and Culm*. An Act *for a general Pardon*. An Act *to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the Coin*. An Act *for impriſoning Sir* Thomas Cook, *Sir* Baſil Firebrace, Charles Bates *Eſq*; *and* James Craggs, *and reſtraining them from alienating their Eſtates*: But a Clauſe was inſerted to enable Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, who was then about marrying his Daughter to the Earl of *Denbigh*, to give her a Sum not exceeding 20,000 *l.* in Portion.

His Majeſty clos'd this Seſſion with the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Am come to give you Thanks for the Sup-
" plies provided for carrying on the War, in
" which we are engaged; and at the ſame Time
" to conclude this Seſſion, which cannot be con-
" tinued longer without manifeſt Prejudice to the
" Ends for which theſe Supplies are given; the
" Seaſon of the Year making it ſo neceſſary for me
" to be abroad, that it were to be wiſhed our Bu-
" ſineſs at home wou'd have allow'd me to have
" been there ſooner. I will take care to place the
" Adminiſtration of Affairs, during my Abſence,
" in ſuch Perſons, on whoſe Care and Fidelity I
" can entirely depend. And I doubt not, *my Lords*
" *and Gentlemen*, but every one of you, in your
" ſeveral Stations, will be aſſiſting to them; this
" is what I require of you, and that you be more
" than ordinarily vigilant in preſerving the publick
" Peace."

Then the Lord-Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 18th of *June*. And his Majeſty was pleas'd the ſame Day to declare in Council, that he had appointed,

Lords Juſtices.

Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
Sir *John Somers*, Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal,
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal,
William Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold,
Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State,
Charles Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord-Chamberlain of the Houſhold,
Sidney Lord *Godolphin*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury,

To be Lords-Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during the King's Abſence. He alſo appointed Sir *William Trumball* to be Secretary of State, in the room of Sir *John Trenchard* deceas'd; *Henry* Lord *Capel*, Lord-Deputy of *Ireland*. About the ſame time he created *William de Naſſau*, Seigneur *de Zuleſtein*, Earl of *Rochford*; and *Ford* Lord *Grey*, Earl of *Tankerville*; who, together with the Duke of *Schonberg*, *Peregrine Bertie* Vice-Chamberlain to his Majeſty, and *John Smith* Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, were ſworn of the Privy-Council. Sir *Thomas Trevor* was made Attorney, and Sir *John Hawles* Sollicitor-General. And three Days after, *May* 12, the King went aboard the *William-and-Mary* Yatch at *Graveſend*, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Eſſex* and *Portland*, and ſo few others of the Nobility, that it reflects on the *Britiſh* Name to have no more of them to mention in Hiſtory, attending their Sovereign in the Purſuit of true Glory, the Depreſſing Tyranny, and preſerving the Liberty of Nations. His Majeſty ſail'd from the *Nore* on *Monday* Morning, being convoy'd by Sir *George Rook* with a Squadron of 18 Men of War, and the next Morning landed at *Orange-Polders*, din'd with Monſ. *Requenburg*, and came that Evening to the *Hague*; where having concerted proper Meaſures for the Campaign with the States and their Miniſters, he diverted himſelf ſome Days at *Loo*; and the 27th of *May* went from *Breda* to *Ghent*, where the Burghers receiv'd him with the ſame Marks of Honour and Reſpect, as they were wont to pay to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and the Kings of *Spain*, their Sovereigns. A.D 1695

Honours and Preferments.

The War in Flanders.

The Confederate Army in *Flanders* was this Year more numerous than the *French*, which, on the Death of *Luxemburgh*, was commanded by the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*. His Majeſty order'd the Army of the Allies to be divided into two Parts, the one to encamp at *Arſeel*, and to be commanded by himſelf, and under him by the old Prince of *Vaudemont*. The other to encamp at *Ninove*, under the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*. There is Reaſon to believe the King's Deſign at the very Beginning of the Campaign was to lay ſiege to *Namur*, one of the ſtrongeſt Places not only in the *Netherlands*, but in the World: For the Elector of *Bavaria* had Orders to detach the Earl of *Athlone* with 40 Squadrons of Horſe towards *Louvain*; after which, his Majeſty march'd from *Arſeel* to *Beccelar*; and on the 3d of *June*, he view'd the Enemy's Lines from the *Lys* to the *Schelde*, where he found the main Body of their Army encamp'd within them. The Elector of *Bavaria* march'd alſo from *Ninove*, and encamp'd near the *French* Lines, to draw their Strength that way; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg* attack'd Fort *Knock*, but the Communication being open between that Fort and the *French* Troops under *Montal*, the Enemy cou'd have ſupply'd it ſo well with Men, that it muſt have taken up a great deal of Time, not then to be ſpar'd, to maſter it; ſo the Enterprize was given over.

Villeroy keeping cloſe within his Lines, which were not to be forc'd without great Diſadvantage, the King reſolv'd to form the Siege of *Namur*, and communicated his Scheme for it to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who highly approved it. Accordingly the Earl of *Athlone* being join'd by the Troops of *Brandenburgh* and *Liege*, *June* 28, march'd towards *Charleroy*; and the King himſelf leaving the Troops he commanded in Perſon at *Rouſelaer*, under the Command of Prince *Vaudemont*, advanc'd with a ſtrong Guard towards the *Maeſe*. Theſe Motions put the Enemy in Suſpence, whether the Confederates deſign'd to attack *Namur* or *Charleroy*. The latter was moſt fear'd by the Marquiſs *de Harcourt*, who therefore re-inforced that Garriſon; but the Earl of *Athlone* having paſt the *Sambre* at *Caſſelet* below *Charleroy*, marched again down that River towards *Namur*; and being re-inforced by a Body of Horſe and Dragoons from the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Camp, took all the Poſts from the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe*; while the Baron *de Haden*, with the *Brandenburgh* and *Liege* Forces, inveſted the Place between the *Maeſe* and the *Sambre*. Another Detachment was order'd to inveſt *Namur* on the *Coudros* Side; but their not coming in Time, by reaſon of the Difficulty

Namur *inveſted.*

A.D.1695 culty of the Ground, and the vaſt Extent of the Circumvallations, gave Mareſchal *Boufflers* an Opportunity to throw himſelf into the Place with ſix Regiments of the beſt Dragoons in the Army, whom he diſmounted, and ſent their Horſes back the ſame way they came. Then the whole Garriſon conſiſted of no ſmall Army, being at leaſt 15000 Men, commanded by a Mareſchal of *France*, and another very good General the Count *de Guiſcard*, aſſiſted by the moſt experienced Officers and Engineers in the *French* King's Service.

Nor muſt we omit remembring, that this Fortreſs, when King *William* laid Siege to it, was another ſort of a Place than when *Lewis* XIV. came to make his pompous Entry into it three Years before; *Vauban*, *Megrigni*, and his Maſter-Engineers, had added to the Fortifications more than what they found it wanted, when the *French* King took Poſſeſſion of it. As for inſtance,

This Place, when in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, was indeed but weak, as being abſolutely commanded by a ſteep Hill, which hangs over it from the Gate *de Fer* to that of *St. Nicholas*; ſo that when the *French* came before it, they cou'd bring down their Batteries to the bottom of the Hill, and even to open their Trenches at the Foot of it near the *Maeſe*; but the *French* had now a detach'd Baſtion upon the Aſcent of the Hill before *St. Nicholas* Gate, all of Stone-Work, with a *Caſemot* upon it Bomb-proof; their Counterſcarp was of Free-Stone, and the cover'd Way the ſame, which pointed juſt upon the Top of the Hill; ſo that no Cannon from the Plain cou'd bear upon this Work on the Hill: but the Confederates were neceſſitated to batter in *reverſe* from the other ſide of the *Maeſe*, from the *Brandenburgh* Batteries, which requir'd ſome Time before they cou'd bring them to the Water-ſide. But this was not all, for the *French* had made two or three detach'd Baſtions of the ſame Work upon the Right towards the Gate *de Fer*, juſt upon the Brow of the Hill; and at the Foot of the Hill before the Gate *de Fer*, and between the Hill and the Brook of *Weerderin* they had a fourth, which defended the Avenues between the Hills to this Gate. The Plain upon theſe Hills was fortify'd with a double cover'd Way palliſado'd, to defend thoſe detach'd Baſtions towards the Village of *Bouge*; and when the Confederates were about to attack the Place, they were working at a third cover'd Way nearer to the Brow of the Hill, juſt before theſe Works. Thus the Town of *Namur*, that before was but weak, was now by theſe additional Fortifications exceeding ſtrong, and held out longer than the Caſtle; tho' the Caſtle, when the *French* King came for this Conqueſt, held out three Times as long as the Town. The *French* thought fit to attack the Caſtle and *Cohorn* upon the Top of the Hill between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, and this they afterwards fortify'd with ſo much Care and Art, that they thought it impregnable on that Side. *Cohorn*, or *William-Fort*, fell into their Hands, by driving their Trenches round the Work along the bottom, between it and the *Terra-Nova*, or upper Caſtle; which Work being ſurrounded, and all manner of Communication cut off, was forc'd to ſurrender. But the *French*, to prevent ſuch a Management for the future, built a ſtrong Stone Redoubt juſt upon the Top of the Hill, between the *Cohorn* and *Terra-Nova*, with a *Caſemot* upon it Bomb-Proof, and this Work commanded all the Bottom upon the *Sambre*, before which Work they had alſo made a very good cover'd Way, palliſado'd from the Angle of the *Gorge* of the *Cohorn* to the Brink of the Hill upon the *Maeſe*; to which we muſt add a very good Half-Moon they had made on the Curtain of the Horn-Work of the *Terra-Nova*, beſides their fortifying of the *Devil's-Houſe*, which flanks the Sides of the *Cohorn* towards the *Maeſe* with a ſtrong Stone Redoubt.

The Strength of the Place when the French *King took it.*

And when King William *attack'd it.*

Before the *French* took it, this Place had only a ſimple Retrenchment about it, and yet it held out four or five Days. From the upper Part of the *Cohorn*, which is towards the *Maeſe*, they had a good cover'd Way about the before-mention'd Redoubt, to the Edge of the Hill from the *Maeſe*. They had undertaken prodigious Lines, cut through a Rock all along the Top of the Hill, near an *Engliſh* Mile in length, terminating againſt the Edge of the Hill towards the *Sambre*, and the ſame Hill towards the *Maeſe* with two Redoubts at each End. The Line was finiſh'd, and the Redoubt towards the *Maeſe* very forward, but that towards the *Sambre* was but juſt begun when the Confederates came before the Place; ſo they made it up with Faſcines. In a word, the Caſtle was ſo ſtrongly fortify'd on the Top of the Hill with all theſe Outworks, that it wou'd have been a very tedious Piece of Work for the Confederates to have attack'd it this way. The weak Side of the Caſtle and *Cohorn* was towards the *Sambre* and the Town, and the *French* had not ſo well provided for an Attack on that Side. Thus all theſe prodigious Works fell into the Hands of the Confederates, in leſs Time than the *French* had taken the Place before, tho' then far inferior to what it was now in ſtrength; for after the Confederates had taken the Town, we ſhall find the new prodigious Works did not hold out long. A.D.1695

It was neceſſary to ſet theſe Things in a good Light, that the Reflections of thoſe, who envy'd King *William*'s Glory in this Conqueſt, may not diminiſh it. It was their Cry then, the *French* King took it in a Month, King *William* was two Months about it. The *French* King had an Army ſufficient to carry on the Siege, and another to outnumber that of the Allies. The *French* King had a much weaker Town and Garriſon to attack, the latter conſiſting of ſcarce half the Number of the Garriſon, when King *William* attack'd it with all its new and impregnable Outworks; while *Villeroy*, with the *French* Army much ſuperior to his own, without Prince *Vaudemont*'s ſeparate Body, was all the while almoſt within Ken of his Trenches to diſturb him. However, with all theſe Diſadvantages, the glorious King *William* took the Town and Caſtle of *Namur* in 64 Days; and *Lewis* XIV. with all the Advantages of Power without, and Weakneſs, if not Treachery, within, was 46 Days in taking them.

King William *more glorious by this Conqueſt than the* French *King was.*

We come now to the Particulars of the Siege: The Confederates open'd their Trenches the 3d of *July* without any great Diſturbance from the Beſieg'd, and their Guns began to play from a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon from the Village of *Bouge* againſt the *old Tower*, and from the Edge of the Height of *St. Barbe*. On the 4th, a Detachment was ſent from the Confederate Army to re-inforce the Prince of *Vaudemont*, upon Information that *Villeroy* deſign'd to attack him with the *French* Army, which had been re-inforc'd from the Garriſons, and by Troops from other Bodies: The Prince had 50 Batallions of Foot, and 51 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; *Villeroy* had double that Number, paſt the *Lys*, and advanc'd to *St. Barbe*, of whoſe Motions the Prince being aware, he made a Movement from his Camp at *Wawter-gaem*, to take up the riſing Ground of *Arſeel*, where he reſolv'd to expect the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, who came up to him, *July* 14, time enough to have attack'd him; but not doing it, and the Prince being inform'd of *Montal*'s Motion to join the *French* Army, and ſurround him, he wiſely alter'd his Reſolution of Fighting, and reſolv'd upon, contriv'd, and executed a Retreat, which gain'd him more Honour than the moſt ſignal Victory could have done. He order'd all the Baggage to load immediately in the Morning, and to march to *Ghent*; the Cannon was then drawn off from the Batteries, and ſent to *Deynſe*, with ſo much Secrecy, that the Enemy did not perceive it:

Prince Vaudemont's *admirable for Retreat.*

A.D.1695 for the Artillery moving leiſurely from the Batteries all the Afternoon, the *French* took it for the ordinary Motion. Then the two Lines of Foot march'd upon the left along the Retrenchment, to cover which the Prince order'd a Body of Horſe to poſt themſelves in the Retrenchment, as it was quitted by the Foot, who march'd out at the ſame time with their Pikes and Colours trailing; and while they were filing off, Prince *Vaudemont* order'd Monſ. *Overkirk* with the Right of the Horſe, interlin'd with *Collier*'s Brigade of Foot, to form a Line falling towards *Caneghen*, extending himſelf from the Windmill of *Arſeel* towards *Wink*; which Motion was made to make *Montal* believe, that this Line was deſign'd for the oppoſing his Attempt upon the Rear of the Prince's Right, which ſeem'd to be his View upon his Junction with *Villeroy*. Things being thus excellently well order'd, the Prince of *Vaudemont*'s Army diſappear'd at once, and *Villeroy* found himſelf the Dupe of a greater General, who got ſafe with his Forces under the Walls of *Ghent*; the *French* having to little purpoſe follow'd him, and endeavour'd to interrupt his Retreat, which being perform'd with ſo much Conduct and Succeſs, King *William* expreſt his Senſe of it in the following Letter to Prince *Vaudemont*:

King William's *Letter to him upon it.*

Couſin,

YOU cannot believe how much your Letter of Yeſterday Noon, which I receiv'd this Morning by Break of Day, diſturbed me: On the other ſide, how joyful I was upon Receipt of the other Letter, dated from Mary-Kirk *near* Ghent, *this Day at three in the Morning. I am much oblig'd to you, for in this Retreat you have given greater Marks of a General, conſummate in the Art of War, than if you had gain'd a Victory; I abſolutely approve of your Conduct upon this Occaſion, and I hope it will hinder the Enemy from undertaking any more of the ſame Nature. Nevertheleſs I ſhall be impatient 'till I know which way they bend their March, ſince this Blow has failed them.*

I remain always, *&c.*

In the mean while the Siege of *Namur* went on vigorouſly. The Beſieg'd made two or three ſmall Sallies, as if rather to ſhow themſelves than to damnify the Beſiegers, but with no Succeſs. That of the 18th of *July* with 1200 Horſe and four Squadrons of Dragoons was more conſiderable, but after a ſharp Encounter they too were beaten back with the Loſs of 200 Men. The King reſolv'd on the ſame Day to ſtorm the advanc'd Works and Traverſes of the Enemy. Accordingly Major-General *Ramſey* and the Lord *Cutts*, at the head of five Battalions of Foot-Guards, *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Dutch*, began the Onſet on the Right; while Major-General *Saliſch*, with eight Regiments and 9000 Pioneers, inſulted the Enemy on the Left. To defend themſelves from this Attack, the Beſieged brought out eight Battalions, a great Detachment of Dragoons, and all their Grenadiers; the Diſpute was obſtinate for two Hours, but at laſt the *French* were driven out of their Works, and purſu'd to the very Gates of the Town. The King, who according to his Cuſtom remain'd upon the Place during the whole Action, was ſo well pleaſed with the Bravery and excellent Order of his Men, that laying his Hand over the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Shoulder, he ſaid to him more than once in a way of Tranſport, *See my brave* Engliſh, *See my brave* Engliſh!

King William *praiſes the* Engliſh *Soldiers. The Baſeneſs and Ingratitude of the* Tories *to him.*

Let us here pauſe a little, and take a view of this Monarch looking with Extaſy on the great Actions of his *Engliſh* Soldiers, winning for himſelf and them immortal Glory; and then let us take a view of a baſe ungrateful Faction ſix or ſeven Years after, who procur'd out of ſpite to his glorious Memory that Affront upon him of RETRIEVING *the Honour of the Nation*, which was wickedly inſinuated to have been loſt by him. A.D.1695

Great Rains falling about this time, the Beſiegers were much incommoded, and their Approaches interrupted by them. However, on the 25th of *July* they ply'd their Batteries with Succeſs, rais'd new ones, and ſet on Miners to the Redoubt of *Bellart* near *St. Nicholas* Gate. The next day the Captain, who commanded in it, ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. The King going into the Trenches, perceiv'd the Batteries had made great Breaches in *St. Nicholas* Baſtion, the Demi-Baſtion of *St. Roche*, and at the end of the Counterſcarp of the Town, and order'd all things to be diſpos'd for the general Attack of the firſt Counterſcarp, which was perform'd towards five a-Clock that Afternoon, *July* 27, in this manner; the *Engliſh* and *Scots* commanded by Major-General *Ramſey*, and Brigadier the Lord *George Hamilton*, came out of the Trenches to the Right, and attack'd the Point of the foremoſt Counterſcarp, which enclos'd the *Sluys* or Water-ſtop. The Enemy receiv'd them with a furious Diſcharge, which however hinder'd them not in their Advances; and maugre the terrible Eruption of three or four *Fougades* of Bombs, which lay buried in the *Glacis*, they forc'd their Way, and drove the Enemy from that Counterſcarp: But it unfortunately happen'd, that while the *Engliſh* were making a Lodgment, ſome Sacks of Wool took fire, by which moſt of that Lodgment was conſum'd, and they were expos'd to the Shot of the Counter-Guard and Demi-Baſtion of *St. Roche*, which they ſuſtain'd and return'd with incredible Reſolution 'till the Fire was extinguiſhed. The *Dutch*, ſeeing the *Engliſh* in ſo hot a Place, advanc'd immediately along the *Maeſe* to the Breach of the Counterſcarp, and ſo vigorouſly attack'd the Enemy with their Hand-Grenadoes, that the latter ſought their Safety in a Retreat, which was a great Eaſe to the *Engliſh*. The *Dutch* lodg'd themſelves on the Counter-Guard, and thus both they and the *Engliſh* maſter'd and maintain'd the foremoſt Cover'd Way before *St. Nicholas* Gate, from the *Maeſe* to the *Sluys*, with part of the Counter-Guard. The Valour and Firmneſs of the Confederate Troops in this Action is ſcarce to be parallel'd. The Progreſs of the *French* King's Siege of *Namur* is compar'd to this like the mock Sieges on *Hounſlow-Heath* or *Bunhill-Fields*; tho' it muſt be own'd, that the *French* Officers and Soldiers, in the Defence of theſe Works, behav'd like Men of Courage and Experience. The Enemy did not throw many Bombs, but they fir'd inceſſantly into the Trenches with five or ſix Pieces of Cannon, which kill'd ſeveral Perſons about his Majeſty, particularly Mr. *Michael Godfrey* a Merchant of *London*, Brother to Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, who was murder'd by Papiſts in King *Charles* II's Reign. Mr. *Godfrey* was Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*, and came to ſettle Matters with the King about Remittances of Money for the Payment of the Army, but had the fatal Curioſity to viſit the Trenches, and ſee this Attack, in which he fell himſelf, after he had ſeen the Fall of many gallant Men, Officers, and Soldiers. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who was poſted between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, was not idle all this while; he commanded an Attack to be made towards the Abbey of *Salſines*, which was perform'd with ſo much Vigour, that he not only forc'd the Retrenchment near the *Sambre*, but made himſelf Maſter of the Fort of *La Balance*, repuls'd four Squadrons of Horſe that came out of the Caſtle, laid a Bridge over the *Sambre*, paſt the River amidſt the Enemy's continual Fire, and poſſeſt himſelf of the Abbey, which favour'd the Attack of *Vauban*'s Line, that ſurrounded the Works of the Caſtle. The Elector, reſolving to ſtorm this Line, order'd General *Cohorn* to diſpoſe all Things for that purpoſe towards *Salſines*, and General *Fleming* to do the

Mr. Godfrey, *Deputy-Governor of the* Bank, *kill'd near his Majeſty.*

A.D.1695 ſame on the other ſide of the *Maeſe*. On the 30th of *July* by break of Day, his Electoral Highneſs, with the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Generals, and General *Cohorn*, began the Attack toward *Salſines*, aſſaulting the Retrenchments in Flank, with about 3000 Foot, ſuſtain'd by ſome Battalions, and 1000 *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Horſe. Major-General *Swerin* attack'd the Line in Front, with 500 Grenadiers, as many Muſquetiers, and 100 Pioneers; and the *Brandenburgh* General with 500 Grenadiers, ſupported by 2000 Foot, inſulted the Enemy's Flank on the *Maeſe* Side. The *French* at firſt made ſome Reſiſtance by favour of a Line of Communication of one Redoubt and two Trenches, but being fallen upon in Front and Flank with extraordinary Bravery, they were driven to the Counterſcarp of *Cohorn* Fort. Animated with this Succeſs, the Beſiegers purſu'd the Runaways as far as the *Devil's* Houſe; where the Beſieg'd had ſeveral Cannon laden with Cartouches, and about 900 Men lying flat upon their Bellies, who now ſtanding up on a ſudden, pour'd in Vollies of Shot upon the Beſiegers. The latter ſtood all their Fire with amazing Intrepidity, forc'd the *French* to quit the Counterſcarp of the Fort, and made themſelves Maſters of it. However, it being impoſſible for them to lodge themſelves there, they made a pretty good Retreat, with the loſs of 200 Men only in all this brave Action; by which they gain'd a lin'd Redoubt, ſome advanc'd Batteries, and *Vauban's* Retrenchments from the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe*, cut thro' a Rock, as is before related; which the *French* boaſted wou'd coſt the Allies 5000 Men before they ſhou'd take it.

The Attack on the Caſtle-ſide, where the King was preſent, being over; his Majeſty went to view the Trenches on the Town-ſide, and finding that a Mine had been ſprung, which had over-turn'd a good Part of the *Sluys* into the Ditch, whereby the Water was lower by two Foot, he order'd the Miners to work on, in order to drain the Moat, and all things to be ready to make a Lodgment on the Demi-Baſtion. The two following Days the Beſiegers furiouſly batter'd the Works towards *St. Nicholas's* Gate, and threw many Bombs which did conſiderable Execution; particularly one fir'd by Lieut. Col. *Browne* of the Train, which ſet on fire the Enemy's Magazine in the Demi-Baſtion.

On the 2d of *Auguſt* towards Evening, the Lord *Cutts* with 200 *Engliſh* Grenadiers, and Brigadier *Dedem* with a like Number of *Dutch*; both which were to be ſuſtain'd by the Battalions in the Trenches; were order'd to attack the *Saliant-Angle*, and the Demi-Baſtion, which was perform'd with equal Gallantry and Succeſs, and after ſome Reſiſtance, a Lodgment was made on the ſecond Counterſcarp. By this time the Cannon had widen'd the Breaches, and all things being ready for a general Aſſault, Count *Guiſcard* the Governor demanded to capitulate for the Town; he came himſelf upon the Demi-Baſtion, where he order'd a White Flag to be hung out, and immediately all the Batteries ceas'd firing, and Major-General *Ramſey* ſent Col. *Maccartney* to the Breach, to know what the Count deſir'd: which being told to the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*, whoſe Quarters were juſt by; Advice of it was ſent to the King of *England* and the Elector of *Bavaria*, and a Capitulation being readily granted, Articles were agreed upon,

The Town ſurrenders. and the Town ſurrender'd the 8th of *Auguſt*. The Elector of *Bavaria* and Count *Guiſcard* manag'd the Treaty; the *French* Court being ſo whimſical, that they wou'd not own King *William*, till they had paid more for refuſing it.

The Garriſon retir'd into the Caſtle, where we will leave them a while, to ſee what the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* is doing with the Royal Army of *France*.

Being baulk'd in his Deſign againſt Prince *Vaudemont*, as alſo in another to ſurprize *Newport*; he march'd towards *Dixmuyde*, and order'd *Montal* to beſiege it. The Town was weak, but had a ſtrong Garriſon of 3000 Men, under the Command of Major-General *Ellenburgh*, who might have held it out a Fortnight, or have given it up with leſs Ignominy. But he was on that Occaſion ſuch a *Poltron*, that after a Reſiſtance of 36 Hours only, he ſurrender'd himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. *Deynſe* follow'd the Example of *Dixmuyde*, and was ſurrender'd at Diſcretion by Col. O-*Farrel*, who did not fire ſo much as a Gun. *Villeroy* order'd the Fortifications of theſe two Places to be raz'd; and it was thought a little ſtrange, that ſo good a Body of Troops, as theſe two Garriſons conſiſted of, ſhould be left expos'd in two ſuch weak Places, the *French* Army being ſo near them. *Villeroy* paſs'd the River *Lys* at *Warker*, and march'd up the Lines to the *Scheld*, which he croſs'd at *Eskanaff*, in order to continue his March to *Ninove*, giving out *alamode de Gaſcon*, that he was going to relieve *Namur*. Upon Advice of this Motion, the Prince of *Vaudemont* decamp'd from *Ghent*, *Aug.* 4*th*, and paſſing the Canal at *Vilvoord* and the *Burnt-Bridge*, pitch'd his Camp at *Dighem*. The Prince ſent to *Villeroy*, to demand the Garriſons of *Deynſe* and *Dixmuyde*, according to the Agreement about the Exchange of Priſoners; but the Mareſchal refus'd to ſend them back upon frivolous Pretences, and, contrary to the *Cartel*, moſt of the Soldiers were oblig'd to liſt themſelves in the *French* Service, or were ſent to *Catalonia* and other remote Parts.

A.D.1695 *Dixmuyde and* Deynſe *baſely yielded to the* French.

We have already ſaid ſomething of the Bombardments made by the *Engliſh* Fleet on the Port-Towns of *France*, which were renew'd this Year, and threw the Inhabitants of that whole Coaſt into the moſt terrible Conſternation. On the 4th of *July*, the Lord *Berkley* who commanded the *Engliſh* Fleet bombarded *St. Malo*; that of *France* being ſtill as it were block'd up in the *Mediterranean*, and their Harbours there. The Lord *Berkley* arriv'd before *St. Malo* the 4th of *July*, and gave the Signal the next Day for the Frigates to ſtand into the Channel with the Bomb-Ships, under the Directions of Col. *Richards*; upon which Capt. *Bembow*, who formerly had been Maſter of a Merchant-Ship in the *Portugal* Trade, went on board the *Charles-Galley*, and Captain *Durley*, Commander of the *Charles* Fireſhip, with a *Dutch* Fireſhip, had Orders to bear up with the *Rock de la Comchee* and attack it, and afterwards to ſet fire to the Veſſels; which was vigorouſly put in Execution, and a little after the Fort took fire, continuing burning for two Hours. Then the Gallies and Frigates being got in, ſtood in ſo near, that in charging the Bombs they were forc'd to leſſen the Weight of the Powder, otherwiſe they wou'd have gone beyond the Mark; three Hours after, ſeveral Parts of the eaſt-end of the Town took fire, and about two a-clock in the Afternoon, a great fire broke out in the middle of the Town, which continu'd burning till Night, and cou'd not be extinguiſh'd without blowing up of Houſes. A great Part of the Place was reduc'd to Aſhes. And *Granville*, another Town not far from it, ran the ſame Fate. It was upon the Bombardmant of this Town, that the preſent Lord *Lanſdown*, wrote a Poem to his *Kinſman*, then *Charles* Lord *Lanſdown*, beginning thus;

The Engliſh *bombard the Port-Towns of* France.

Though built by Gods, conſum'd by Hoſtile Flame,
TROY *bury'd lies, yet lives the* TROJAN *Name;*
And ſo ſhall thine, tho' with theſe Walls were loſt
All the Records our Anceſtors could boaſt.

The Arms of the *Granville* Family, remain'd ſtill at that Time on one of the Gates of the Town.

The Bombing of *Calais* prov'd not ſo ſucceſsful, and the Deſign upon *Dunkirk* miſcarry'd for want of right Management. However, the Loſſes of the

A.D. 1695 the *French* by theſe Bombardments, and the Terrors they were perpetually groaning under, made their Old Monarch uneaſy, amidſt the Glitter and Magnificence of his Palace at *Verſailles*. It was a mortifying thing to him, not to be able to defend his own Subjects from Inſults, after he had been inſulting all the World above 30 Years without Controul; and in his Rage at this Diſgrace, he ſent Orders to the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* to bombard the beautiful City of *Bruſſels*. The Excuſe for ſo barbarous an Act, was the bombarding *St. Malo* and other *French* Towns by the King of *England*'s Fleet. As if there was no difference between the endeavouring to root out Neſts of Pirates, Robbers and Free-booters, who for Gain committed great Spoil on the *Engliſh* Navigation; and the ſetting Houſes on fire, which were fill'd with Ladies only, and Perſons of as Peaceable Diſpoſitions. The Duke *de Villeroy*, before he play'd his Mortars, ſent a Letter to the Prince of *Berghen* the Governor; the Contents of which were as falſe as they were baſe, *ſeeing the Prince of* Orange *ſent his Fleet upon the Coaſt of* France *to ruin the Maritime Towns, without getting any other Advantage*; as if it was of no Advantage to the Trade of *England*, to ruin thoſe that endeavour'd to deſtroy it. The Electreſs of *Bavaria* being in *Bruſſels*, the Mareſchal was ſo good as to intimate in his Letter, that if Notice was given where ſhe lodg'd, he wou'd not fire upon that Part of the Town. The Prince of *Berghen* communicated this Letter to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was come to *Bruſſels* from the Camp before *Namur* on this Occaſion, and return'd Anſwer to *Villeroy*, that the Bombardment of the Port-Towns of *France*, regarding the King of *England*, he cou'd not ſay any thing to that Part of his Letter, which propos'd the Forbearance of all Bombardments but at Sieges; however he wou'd acquaint that King with it, and ſend him an Anſwer in 24 Hours. In the mean time, *the Electreſs was at the King's Palace*. It ſoon appear'd that *Villeroy*'s Letter contain'd only an inſignificant Compliment. For inſtead of allowing time for the Prince of *Berghen* to have his *Britannick* Majeſty's Anſwer; he began that very Evening, *Auguſt* 13th, to fire upon the City with 25 Mortar-Pieces, and 18 Pieces of Cannon, that ſhot red-hot Bullets. It was not long before the Fire broke out in ſeveral Places, eſpecially about the Town-houſe. The Enemy continu'd firing without Intermiſſion all that Night, the Day following, and the next Night after that; during which, aroſe a high Wind, that would have ſet the whole City in a Flame, if the Inhabitants had not blown up ſeveral Houſes. On the 15th of *Auguſt* about Noon, the *French* gave over firing, and ſoon after drew off to *Enghien*. The lower Town ſuffer'd the moſt by the Enemies Bombs. As for the Electreſs of *Bavaria*, tho' ſhe was remov'd to the Suburbs, beyond the reach of the Cannon; yet ſhe was ſo frighted with its continual Roaring, that ſhe miſcarry'd upon it. Such were the Triumphs of *Lewis* XIV, whoſe Soul, had there been the leaſt Spark of true Heroiſm in the make of it, would have ſcorn'd to revenge on Tradeſmen and Women, the Affronts that were put upon his Maritime Power.

Villeroy bombards Bruſſels.

The Electreſs of Bavaria *frighted by it into a Miſcarriage.*

Villeroy after this notable Exploit, the frighting one of the greateſt Princeſſes in *Europe* into a Miſcarriage; having receiv'd ſeveral Re-inforcements from the Coaſts and other Places, and encreas'd his Army to 100000 Men, as the *French* themſelves boaſted, march'd towards *Namur*, giving out that his Intention was to raiſe the Siege and put an end to the War; but, as my Author phraſes it, he was egregiouſly *miſtaken*. For beſides that Prince *Vaudemont*, in conjunction with the Earl of *Athlone*, by extraordinary Diligence was got before him to the ſtrong Camp of *Maſſey*, five Miles from *Namur*; the Confederate Army was re-inforc'd with a Body of Troops from the *Rhine*, under the Command of that brave and moſt excellent Prince the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; ſo that the Siege of the Caſtle and *Cohorn*, was carry'd on with great Vigour, the Camp at *Maſſey* was ſtrongly fortify'd, and his Majeſty, ever vigilant and indefatigable, was preſent at both, as there was Occaſion for his Royal Preſence and Direction. A.D. 1695

On the 12th of *Auguſt*, the Beſiegers broke Ground and carry'd on their Trenches about 50 Paces before the *Cohorn* Fort towards the *Sambre*, and made a good Lodgment. New Batteries were order'd to be rais'd both of Cannon and Mortars, as well in the Ramparts, as in the Gardens of the City, in order to batter *Terra Nova* and Fort *Cohorn* both at once. The next Day the Beſiegers began to play from no leſs than 12 Batteries, and one of their Bombs falling upon the Magazine of the *Devil*'s Houſe, blew up above 1000 Grenadoes charg'd, ruin'd a great quantity of Arms, and kill'd and wounded ſeveral Perſons. Mareſchal *Boufflers* being unus'd to this way of Fighting, began to wiſh himſelf in the open Field, and form'd a Deſign to break thro' the Confederates Camp with what Cavalry he had; but the King having Notice of it, order'd ſtrong Guards to be plac'd at all the Paſſes of the *Sambre*, and the ſame was done along the *Maeſe* by General *Fleming*; which oblig'd *Boufflers* to ſtay where he was, and ſhare the Fate of his Garriſon. However, on the 18th of *Auguſt* towards Midnight, they made a Salley with 200 Dragoons mounted, and 500 Grenadiers: of the latter, 150 were repuls'd on the Right by the Count *de Rivera*; the reſt made an Attack on the Left, where my Lord *Cutts* had juſt poſted the advanc'd Guards to ſecure the Workmen. The *French* Dragoons fell upon Lieutenant *Sutton*, who being poſted in the Plains of *Salſines*, with about 40 Fuſiliers, let them come on till they were very near him, then gave them a round Volley and retreated to his Body; but the Dragoons preſſing upon him, he commanded his Men to give them another ſuch Volley, which the *French* receiv'd undauntedly, preſs'd on ſtill, and had their Grenadiers charg'd at the ſame time, they wou'd doubtleſs have caus'd great Confuſion in the Trenches: but the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Horſe, who were at hand, fell ſo furiouſly on the *French* Dragoons, that they drove them to the very Paliſadoes of the Caſtle, killing ſome and taking others Priſoners. In the mean time, *Villeroy* advanc'd as far as the Plain of *Flerus*, and gave the Beſieged a Signal of his Approach, by the Diſcharge of 90 Pieces of Cannon, which was anſwer'd by a great Light ſet on the higheſt Part of the Caſtle. The King upon this left the Care of the Siege to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*; and on the 26th of *Auguſt*, put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Army at *Maſſey*. Towards which *Villeroy* approach'd nearer ſtill, but found them ſo well poſted, that tho' he was 30000 Men ſtronger, he thought fit to retire in the Night, *Auguſt* 29th, with as little Noiſe as 100000 Men could make; contenting himſelf with having attack'd an advanc'd Guard of the Confederates, in order to gain an advantageous Poſt, which oblig'd his Majeſty to keep the Field from 4 in the Morning till 8 at Night; but the Mareſchal being repuls'd by the *Heſſian* Horſe, deſpair'd of doing any good that way. The next Day he mov'd along the *Mehaigne*, extending his Right to *Perwys*, and his Left to the Abbey of *Boneff*; upon which King *William* caus'd his Army to move towards *Oſtin* and *Longchamp* to obſerve the Enemy, who durſt not make any nearer Approaches to raiſe the Siege. But tho' his Majeſty was now ſenſible he was ſecure from the Attacks of *Villeroy*; yet Scarcity beginning to creep into his Camp, and the Neighbourhood of ſuch an Army as *Villeroy*'s being very troubleſome; he on the 29th of *Auguſt*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, A.D. 1695

Prince

A.D.1695 Prince *Vaudemont*, and other General Officers, concerted a general Aſſault for the next Day; when the Beſiegers began early to batter the Breaches of *Cohorn* Fort, and continu'd to do ſo till 11 a-Clock, when the Elector of *Bavaria* ſent Count *Horn*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Portland*, to ſummon the Beſieg'd. The Batteries having given over firing, Count *Horn* call'd to the Enemy, and told Count *de Lamont*, Commander of the *French* Foot, who appear'd on the next Baſtion, attended by the Marquis *de Grammont* and *St. Heronime*. That the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, after having been three Days in ſight of the Confederate Army, had thought fit to retire towards the *Mehaigne* without Fighting; That the Garriſon could not expect now to be reliev'd; and that his Electoral Highneſs being willing to ſpare the Lives of ſo many brave Men, had charg'd him to offer honourable Terms to Count *Guiſcard* if he would ſurrender; but that he gave him but a quarter of an Hour to deliberate upon the Propoſals. Count *Lamont* took upon him to acquaint Count *Guiſcard* and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* with Count *Horn*'s Meſſage, and promis'd to bring back a ſpeedy Anſwer; but not returning in half an Hour, Count *Horn* grew impatient, and told the Marquis *de Grammont* that he had already out-ſtay'd his time, and therefore deſir'd him to ſend ſomebody to the Governor for an immediate Anſwer. A ſecond Meſſenger was diſpatch'd, and he alſo ſtaying above a quarter of an Hour, and ſeveral Officers of the Garriſon being come to view the Breach of *Terra Nova*; the Earl of *Portland* did not think fit to wait any longer. Thus the Parley was broke, and the Batteries play'd inceſſantly againſt the Breaches, till beween one and two, when the general Aſſault began in the following Manner.

The Signal being given, my Lord *Cutts*, who is ſaid to have deſir'd that Command, which was not then his Poſt in turn, at the Head of 300 Grenadiers, ruſh'd out of the Trenches of the ſecond Line, 7 or 800 Paces diſtant from the Breach of *Terra Nova*, where he was commanded to lodge himſelf; and Col. *Marſigly* march'd on his Right to poſſeſs himſelf of the Line of Communication, next *Cohorn* Fort. Count *de Rivera*, Major-General of the *Bavarians*, with 3000 Men, march'd out of the Trenches of the firſt Line, in order to attack the Breaches of *Cohorn* Fort. Major-General *Le Cave* advanc'd to attempt the ſame Fort at the Point, and Major-General *Swerin* march'd againſt the *Caſotte* with 2000 *Brandenburghers*. The *Engliſh* Grenadiers under my Lord *Cutts*, borne away by their own Native Ardor, and animated by the Example of their brave Leader, and Col. *Windſor*, Col. *Codrington*, Col. *Stanhope*, Mr. *Thompſon*, and other *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who expos'd themſelves as Voluntiers, ran faſter towards the Enemy, than they could be follow'd by the Battalions of *Couthorp*, *Buchan*, *Hamilton* and *Mackay*, who mov'd from *Salſines* to ſupport them. The Grenadiers mounted the Breach without Oppoſition, the Enemy not expecting to be attack'd on that Side, by reaſon of the great Diſtance of the Trenches; but as ſoon as the *French* ſaw theſe daring Aſſailants were not ſuſtain'd, they brought down 2000 of their beſt Foot and Dragoons, into the Space between the *Cohorn* and the *Terra Nova*, to fall on the *Engliſh* in Flank and in Rear, which oblig'd the latter to make a ſpeedy Retreat. The Beſieg'd made a ſhew of purſuing them, but by this time three of the before-mention'd Regiments being come up to their Aſſiſtance; the *French* retir'd thro' the Breach of *Terra Nova*, after having ſurpriz'd and defeated the 300 Men under Col. *Marſigly*, who was wounded, taken Priſoner, and ſoon after kill'd by a Cannon-Ball from the Beſiegers Batteries, with the *French* Officer that carry'd him into the Caſtle; the *Engliſh* having borne ſix ſeveral Diſcharges, had many Men kill'd and wounded, among the latter was my Lord *Cutts* himſelf, who receiv'd a Shot in his Head, which diſabled him for ſome time. Col. *Windſor*, afterwards Lord *Windſor*, was alſo dangerouſly wounded in the Head, of which I ſuppoſe his Lordſhip feels the Effects to this Day. A.D.1695

Count *de Rivera*, with the *Bavarians*, inſtead of marching to the Left of the Platform, went a little too much to the Right, towards the Cover'd Way, which was well palliſado'd, and thick ſet with Muſquetiers, who made a terrible Fire. Thro' this Miſtake, inſtead of ſtorming the two ſmall Breaches of the *Angle* of the Platform, according to the Scheme made for the Attack; the *Bavarians* attempted to force the Cover'd Way before the great Breach, by which they remain'd expos'd for two Hours to the Enemy's double Fire, which kill'd them abundance of Men; and among them Count *de Rivera* himſelf, with moſt of the Officers of the *Bavarian* Guards. My Lord *Cutts*, impatient to return to the Engagement, cou'd ſcarce ſtay to have his Wounds dreſs'd. He then put himſelf again at the Head of the *Engliſh*, proud of following ſuch a Leader; but finding the Aſſault of the *Terra Nova* not poſſible to be retriev'd, and obſerving the *Bavarians*, notwithſtanding the Loſs of their General, had fix'd themſelves on the Outermoſt Retrenchment of the Point of the *Cohorn* next to the *Sambre*, and maintain'd that Poſt with a greal deal of Obſtinacy, but cou'd not get more ground; he therefore reſolv'd to make good their Attack, and order'd a Detachment of 200 Men to be made out of ſuch as were moſt forward to ſignalize themſelves, whom he ſtill encourag'd by Promiſes of Preferment and Reward; and that they ſhould be ſuſtain'd by the Regiment of *Mackay*, and the other *Engliſh* Forces ſhould rally and follow them. Being come to the Place of Action, his Lordſhip detach'd a Party of thoſe 200 choſen Men, under Lieutenant *Cockle* of *Mackay*'s Regiment, whom he order'd to attack the Face of the *Saliant* Angle next to the Breach, Sword in Hand, without firing a Gun; to paſs the Palliſadoes and enter the Cover'd Way, and there to make a Lodgment, if they found any Place capable of it. At the ſame time, my Lord *Cutts* commanded the Enſigns of *Mackay*'s Regiment to march ſtrait to the Palliſadoes, and place their Colours upon them. All this was ſo well executed, that Lieutenant *Cockle* breaking thro' the Palliſadoes, beat the Enemy from the Cover'd Way, lodg'd himſelf in one of their Batteries, and then turn'd their own Cannon againſt them. On the other hand, while *Mackay*'s Enſigns advanc'd to the Palliſadoes, the *Bavarians* renew'd their Attack with their former Bravery and better Succeſs, for they took the Poſt and made it good. The Forces were already ſo fatigu'd by an Aſſault which had laſted ſeveral Hours, that the Beſiegers contented themſelves to have gain'd the Cover'd Way before the Breach of the *Cohorn*, and the *Saliant Angle* towards the *Sambre*, and to have made a good Lodgment there, without any further Attempt upon the Breach. The ſeaſonable Re-inforcement the Lord *Cutts* brought to the *Bavarians*, had this further good Effect; that it kept the Enemy employ'd in the Defence of this moſt important Poſt, which very much facilitated Major-General *Le Cave*'s Enterprize upon the Cover'd Way before the *Ravelin* and upper Point of the *Cohorn*, and ſo up towards the *Caſotte*, where he lodg'd himſelf without any conſiderable Loſs. In the mean time, Major-General *Swerin*, who commanded the Right Attack of all before the *Caſotte*, made up boldly towards the cover'd way and Retrenchment between the *Caſotte* and the *Maeſe*, drove the Enemy from their Poſts, ſecur'd all the Avenues, and made a Lodgment all along this Cover'd Way and Retrenchment of 300 Paces, which he extended to the Left turning in towards the *Cohorn* about 140 Paces

A.D. 1695 Paces more, to join it to that of Major-General *Le Cave*, which reach'd to the *Ravelin* of the *Cohorn*. Thus, tho' for want of a due Correſpondence among the ſeveral Attacks, either by the failure or miſtake of the Signals, the Beſiegers miſcarry'd in the great Deſign of this general Storm, which was to have taken the Caſtle with all its prodigious Outworks all at once; yet they were now Maſters of one of the greateſt Lodgments that ever was made in one Aſſault, being near an *Engliſh* Mile in Extent. Such a vaſt Lodgment could not be done in a Moment, neither could the Aſſault, which laſted till Evening, be maintain'd without conſiderable Loſs on both ſides. The Beſiegers by their own Confeſſion had 2000 Men kill'd and wounded, and amongſt them many Perſons of Note, as Count *de Rivera*, Col. *Couthorp*, Col. *Marſigly*, Col. *Lindroot*, the Baron *de Heckeren*, Lieut. Col. *Fabricius*, Capt. *Mitchell* of the *Engliſh* Guards. Among the wounded were, the Prince of *Holſtein-Norburgh*, the Lord *Cutts*, the Prince of *Heſſe-Homburgh*, Col. *Eppingen*, Col. *Zinzenburgh*, Col. *Caunitz*, Count *Horn*, Count *Done*, Col. *Luzelburgh*, Col. *Mehn*, Count *Denhoff*, Col. *Hamilton*, Col. *Wiudham*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in an extraordinory manner, as did alſo Col. *Evans*, Col. *Codrington*, Col. *Stanhope*, and Col. *Thompſon*, to whom his Majeſty gave a Company of Guards, as a Reward of his Bravery in this dangerous and glorious Action.

The Bravery of an Engliſh *Grenadier.*

It was in one of theſe Attacks, that an *Engliſh* Grenadier of the Guards preſſing on to the *Palliſadoes* before ſpoken of, flung his Grenado over them, and laying his Hand on the Space between them, leap'd over and follow'd the Shell himſelf. The *French* being about to ſlaughter him, an Officer cry'd out, *Bas*, *Bas*, and ſav'd him for his amazing Courage; and telling the Count *de Guiſcard*, the Governor of *Namur*, and Mareſchal *Boufflers*, General of the Army within the Town and Caſtle, what he had ſeen of this Grenadiers deſperate Attempt; they order'd him to be ſent for, and *Guiſcard* ask'd him, how he durſt do it, when there were ſo many Enemies behind the Palliſadoes, and it was hardly poſſible to leap over them, had there been no Enemy there at all. *No*, ſaid the brave *Engliſh* Grenadier; *No, my Lord, but nothing is impoſſible for an* Engliſhman *to come at his Enemy; if there had been no Enemy, I wou'd not have attempted it.* A Saying ſo grand, that whatever is told of the Sayings of the *Alexanders* and *Cæſars* has not its equal.

The Loſs of the Beſieg'd did not exceed 1000 Men kill'd or wounded. The Elector of *Bavaria* expos'd himſelf to a Degree not to be imagin'd, riding from Place to Place, and giving his Orders where the Diſpute was moſt obſtinate. Upon the whole I meet with this Obſervation, which ſeems very juſt: the *Engliſh* were the moſt bold and preſſing; the *Bavarians* the moſt firm; the *Brandenburghers* the moſt ſucceſsful. In acknowledgment of which Service, King *William* wrote with his own Hand the following Letter to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

The King's Letter to the Elector of Brandenburgh *in praiſe of his Troops.*

YOU intereſt yourſelf ſo far in the Publick Good, that you muſt needs receive a particular Satisfaction in hearing of the Surrender of the Caſtle of Namur; *eſpecially, conſidering what ſhare you had in that Enterprize, which could not poſſibly have ſucceeded without the Aſſiſtance of your Troops, whom I cannot enough commend; nor can be leſs pleas'd with the admirable Conduct of your Generals. They have gain'd to themſelves the greateſt Glory and Reputation by this Action; and I aſſure you 'tis impoſſible for any one to be more ſenſible of an Obligation, than I am of that you have laid on me, by aſſiſting me in an Undertaking of ſuch Conſequence, which God has vouchſafed to bleſs; and which I hope will be a conſiderable Advantage to all the Allies. And you may aſſure yourſelf, I ſhall omit no Occaſion of giving you effectual Proofs of my Gratitude.* A.D. 1695

The next Day, *Aug.* 31. was wholly ſpent by the Beſiegers in perfecting their Lodgments, and preparing all Things for a ſecond general Aſſault. But the next Day, *Sept.* 1. the Beſieg'd having demanded a Ceſſation of Arms to bury their Dead, which was readily granted, the Count *de Guiſcard* came upon the Breach a little before the Truce was over, and deſir'd to ſpeak with the Elector of *Bavaria*. His Electoral Highneſs having mounted the Breach, the Count offer'd to ſurrender the *Cohorn* Fort. But the Elector anſwering, if he would capitulate it muſt be for the whole, *Guiſcard* reply'd, that the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* commanded in the Caſtle; that he would let him know it, and deſir'd the Ceſſation of Arms might be contin'd: to which the Elector agreeing, the Mareſchal conſented to treat for the whole; and an Adjutant was immediately diſpatch'd to the King at *Oſtin*, to inform him of it. The Adjutant met his Majeſty with the Prince of *Vaudemont*, coming in his Coach to the Siege, to give Directions for the ſecond Aſſault, on which the King was ſo intent, that he ſaid, *he wou'd carry the Caſtle the next Day, tho' he ſtorm'd it with all the Grenadiers in the Army.* Upon his Majeſty's Arrival, Hoſtages were exchang'd, and Propoſals brought from the Caſtle; the chief of which was, that they might have ten Days to expect Succours: this being abſolutely deny'd, the *French* after ſome Debate among themſelves, were contented to receive ſuch Terms, as the Elector with his Majeſty's conſent would grant them; being ſuch as are uſual upon the Surrender of a ſtrong Fortreſs, whoſe Garriſon has made a gallant Defence. This Capitulation was agreed on that very Night, and ſign'd the next Morning. Part of the Outworks were preſently after given up to the Allies, the Beſieg'd having three Days more allow'd them to evacuate the Caſtle. 'Tis remarkable, that the Count *de Guiſcard* oblig'd the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* to ſign the Articles, becauſe he had commanded in the Caſtle during the Siege; whereas the Count had only commanded in the *Cohorn* and the Outworks, and that perhaps this was the firſt Capitulation that was ever ſign'd by a Mareſchal of *France*. The Mareſchal *de Crequi*, after his Defeat in *Germany*, having ſhut himſelf in the City of *Treves*, would rather ſuffer himſelf to be delivered up a Priſoner of War than ſurrender that City upon Articles. This Conqueſt redounded very much to the Honour of the Confederate Arms, and in a more particular manner to King *William*'s, whoſe Troops were in the warmeſt of all the Actions during the Siege, ſuffer'd moſt, and had the Applauſe of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and all the Generals of the Allies. The *French* themſelves ſeem'd to be amaz'd at the Boldneſs of the Enterprize; they having, as we related, made ſuch additional Fortifications to *Namur*, as they preſum'd cou'd never be forc'd, and therefore they vainly ſet up this Inſcription over the Gates, *Reddi, non vinci poteſt.* On the ſame Evening the Caſtle capitulated, Orders were given in his Majeſty's Camp for all the Officers to lie in their Clothes, and the Soldiers to do the ſame with their Arms ready; and 60 Men out of each Battalion were commanded to re-inforce the Camp at *Maſſey*, to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, who upon News of the Capitulation might have hop'd to have taken advantage of the Security of the Allies: but inſtead of ſuch a Spirit, the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* hearing it, was ſo griev'd at heart, that he wou'd admit no body to him for ſome Hours, and at length march'd off to the Plains of *Flerus* with ſo much Precipitation, that he left many of his Foragers and

The Caſtle of Namur *ſurrender'd.*

A.D.1695 Outguards behind him. The Mareſchal being thus ſorrowful and retir'd, the Confederates prepar'd themſelves for Rejoicings, after they had taken poſſeſſion of the *Cohorn*; for diſpoſing their Men in ſeveral Poſts from *Maſſey* to the *Maeſe*, along their Retrenchments, the Confuſion of the fire from ſo many different Places was very agreeable, and the triple Diſcharge of their ſmall Shot, ſeem'd to be but one of a long Continuance. Upon Advice of *Villeroy*'s Motion, the King order'd ſeveral Brigades towards *Salſines*, and a Bridge to be laid over the *Sambre*, to oppoſe the Enemy in caſe they ſhould make any Attempt between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, while the *French* Garriſon was ſtill in Poſſeſſion of the *Terra-Nova*; but Mareſchal *Villeroy* was far from any Thoughts of Fighting, for having re-inforced the Garriſon of *Dinant* with 1000 Men, he march'd his Army to the Lines near *Mons*. The Confederate's Horſe and Foot, that were encamp'd between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, were commanded, *Sept.* 5, the Day prefix'd for the *French* to evacuate the Caſtle, to make a Lane on both ſides from the Breach of the *Terra-Nova*, thro' which the Garriſon was to march out up the Hill, and ſo down again to the *Maeſe*, in the Way that leads to *Givet*, whither it was agreed they ſhou'd be ſafely conducted. About 10 a-clock in the Forenoon, the Garriſon, which from 15000 was reduc'd to 5538 Men, began their March. The Mareſchal *de Boufflers*'s Corps du Guard went firſt, then his Domeſticks, and next himſelf with the Count *de Guiſcard* the Governor, at the Head of the King's and *Alfeld*'s Dragoons, that is, as many as were mounted, between 80 and 90 in Number. The King was Incognito in a Coach, and the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, and the Chief Officers of the Army on Horſeback, to ſee them paſs, within 200 Paces of the Breach, and were ſaluted by the *French* Mareſchal and the Count with their Swords. This Civility was hardly over, when Monſ. *Dyckvelt* accoſted *Boufflers* with a Meſſage, which ſomewhat diſcompos'd his Countenance; and as they were riding up to the top of the Hill, M. *d'Etang*, Brigadier of the Life-Guards, made up to the Mareſchal with about 12 Gentlemen of that Corps, and arreſted him in his *Britannick* Majeſty's Name, by way of Repriſal for the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, which were detain'd and ill-treated by the *French*, contrary to the *Cartel*. The Mareſchal ſeem'd at firſt very much incens'd, alledging in a broken Speech, *That the Laws and Cuſtoms of War were violated, and particularly the Capitulation lately ſign'd by the Duke of* Bavaria, *wherein he was expreſsly mention'd. That the King of* France *his Maſter would reſent this Treatment of a Man of his Character, and revenge it to the utmoſt of his Power; and that for his Part he had defended the Place like a Man of Honour, and did not deſerve it.*

The Mareſchal de Boufflers *arreſted.*

Theſe were true *French* Airs; the King of *England* knew his Maſter's Diſpoſition, and his Power to revenge, and had taken this juſt and neceſſary Step in defiance of both, which the Mareſchal did not conſider in the hurry of his Paſſion. Monſ. *Dyckvelt* reply'd; "That the *French* King, his Maſter, "by detaining the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, "contrary to their Capitulation, by which they "were made Priſoners of War, and conſequently "ſhould have been diſcharg'd within the limited "time, paying their Ranſom, which was offer'd, had "forc'd his *Britannick* Majeſty to that way of demanding Satisfaction for that Infraction; that "the Mareſchal being arreſted, was not out of any "Diſreſpect to his Perſon, but rather the contrary; "for when it was propos'd to detain the whole "Garriſon by way of Repriſal, the King of *Great-Britain* had expreſs'd ſo much value for his Perſon, that he look'd upon him as a ſufficient Caution to anſwer for 6000 Men, the Number of "the two Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*. But "that at the ſame time he had his Majeſty's Order A.D.1695 "to offer him his Liberty, if he wou'd paſs his "word for ſending back the ſaid Garriſon, or re"turn himſelf a Priſoner within a Fortnight." To which *Boufflers* anſwer'd, *I cannot paſs my Word of Honour in a Matter, which I cannot execute myſelf*; and now for a little more *Gaſcon*, *If I were at the Head of* 50,000 *Men I wou'd not ſuffer myſelf to be arreſted, but now I muſt ſubmit.* As Brave and as Great a Mareſchal as he, the Mareſchal *Tallard*, at the Head of 60 or 70,000 Men, ſuffer'd himſelf to be arreſted, and clapt up in a Coach by the *Engliſh* nine Years after. *Boufflers* having ſo ſaid, put up his Sword, and went back with his Domeſticks to *Namur*, where the Earl of *Portland* gave him a Viſit, and told him as from himſelf, *That he made no doubt of his Releaſement upon his Parole of Honour*; but the Mareſchal anſwer'd, *That in regard he knew not the Reaſons why his Maſter detain'd thoſe Garriſons, he cou'd not engage for any Thing.* The Mareſchal's Bluſtering, when his Maſter had given ſuch juſt Provocation to King *William* for this Proceeding, and when he had not a Word to ſay in excuſe of the *French* King's detaining and maltreating 6000 Men of the Confederates, has ſomething in it very abſurd and ridiculous. From *Namur* he was conducted to *Maeſtricht*, and treated in both Places with all the Reſpect due to his Quality during his Detention, which was not long; for upon the Return of his Maſter of the Horſe, whom he ſent to give the *French* King an Account of what had happen'd, and the Mareſchal engaging his Word, that the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* ſhou'd be ſent back, the King of *England* order'd the Governor of *Maeſtricht* to releaſe him, and give him a Guard to conduct him ſafe to *Dinant*.

Upon News of the taking of *Namur*, the Lords-Juſtices of *England* appointed a Day of publick Thankſgiving, and the ſame was religiouſly obſerv'd throughout all *England*, where the Joy for his Majeſty's Succeſs in the *Netherlands* was univerſal, the *Jacobites* being too inſignificant, as well as too malignant, a Faction, to be reckon'd amongſt *Engliſhmen*. The King's ordering *Boufflers* to be arreſted for the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* was highly extoll'd, as it ſhew'd a Diſregard of that Power, which had hitherto made all *Europe* tremble, and a hearty and great Concern for his own and his Confederates Honour. The Faction were Thunderſtruck, and hung down their Heads with Shame and Sorrow, which had lately been erect, in hopes of ſeeing the Confederates baffled in their Attempt upon *Namur*, which excited many of them to lay conſiderable Wagers that it would not be taken, and their Loſs by it was the Ruin of their Fortunes, as it was in ſome meaſure the Ruin of their Cauſe. Among theſe *Wagerers* and *Sufferers* was Dr. *Davenant*, who reveng'd himſelf on the Government afterwards, as well as he could, by Writing againſt it.

The Jacobites *ruin'd by Wagering.*

Dr. Davenant *a Wagerer.*

The Confederates being now in full Poſſeſſion of *Namur* Town and Caſtle, they found there 69 Pieces of Cannon, 281,000 Weight of Powder, 2000 ordinary Bombs, 100 leſs ones, 750 Grenadoes of 24 pound Weight, 4000 ordinary Grenadoes fix'd, 150 Barrels of Cannon-Ball, 15 Ton of Salt-Petre, and 800 ſpare Muskets, with other Military Stores; and with this Conqueſt King *William* ended the Campaign. His Majeſty, leaving the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria*, went to *Dieren*, and thence to *Loo*, his uſual Receſs for Diverſion and Buſineſs.

The King returns to Loo.

The Affairs of *Scotland* and *Ireland* afford little Matter for Hiſtory in the four laſt Years; theſe two Kingdoms, having no farther a Share in the War abroad, than as they were Members of the Monarchy of *Great-Britain*, and of the Confederacy againſt *France*.

The Lord-Deputy *Capel* held a Parliament in *Ireland*, and *Aug.* 27, made a wiſe and eloquent Speech to

A.D. 1695 to them, which is at large in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Hiſtory, and the Contents of it appear in the Acts that Parliament paſt; who *Nem. Con.* voted a Supply of 163,325 *l.* to be rais'd by an Additional Exciſe on *Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and by a Poll-Tax*. The Lords and Commons having preſented Addreſſes of Thanks to the Lord-Deputy for his Speech, paſt this Vote, *That they would to the utmoſt of their Power ſtand by and aſſiſt his Majeſty, and his Government againſt all his Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtick*. They paſt an Act, declaring *all Attainders, and all other Acts, made in the late pretended Parliament, to be void*. Another, *for the better ſecuring the Government by diſarming Papiſts*. Another, *for taking away the Writ* de Heretico comburendo. Another, *to reſtrain Foreign Education*, intended to hinder the Growth of Popery. The Houſe of Commons reſolv'd, *That the great Intereſt and Countenance the* Iriſh *had in the Court of* England *during the two laſt Reigns, had been the chief Cauſe of all the Miſeries and Calamities, that had ſince befallen the Kingdom.*

Acts paſt in Ireland.

On the 9th of *May* a Parliament met in *Scotland*. The Marquiſs of *Tweedale* was his Majeſty's Commiſſioner; and the King's Letter to the Lords, and Shires, and Burghs, was to this effect:

The King's Letter to the Scots *Parliament.*

" That the Continuation of the War hinder'd him " from purſuing his Reſolution of being amongſt " them in Perſon, and ſo oblig'd him to call them " together once more in his Abſence: That there- " fore he had appointed the Marquiſs of *Tweedale* " to be his Commiſſioner, and to repreſent his " Perſon and Authority among them. That the " Marquiſs had given Proofs of his Capacity and " Experience in Buſineſs, as well as of his Fidelity " and Zeal, by his many and long Services to the " Crown and Nation, particularly ſince his being " Lord-Chancellor, which would render him very " acceptable to them. That his Majeſty had fully " entruſted him with his Mind, and given him " Power to paſs all ſuch Laws for the Good of that " his Majeſty's ancient Kingdom, as had been pro- " pos'd to his Majeſty at this Time. That the " Marquiſs was to ask nothing of them in his Ma- " jeſty's Name, but that which the Intereſt of the " Country made neceſſary to be done. That there- " fore his Majeſty need not mention to them, that " the Subſidies for paying the Forces were now " expir'd, and that their Peace and Safety required " the Renewing of them during the War. That " his Majeſty was glad of any Appearances of a " Diſpoſition to Moderation and Union about " Church-Matters; and he hop'd they wou'd en- " courage it, and promote it, by removing the Sub- " jects of Differences as much as they could. That " he was not unmindful of the Letter to him in " the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion. That the known In- " terruptions he had had in Buſineſs this Winter, had " been a great Hindrance to him, but he was re- " ſolv'd to do whatſoever might be for the Security " of the Government, and the Satisfaction of his " Subjects. He recommended to them Calmneſs " and Unanimity in their Proceedings, not doubt- " ing but they would act ſuitably to the Confidence " he had put in them, in calling them again in his " Abſence."

If, as it is the general Opinion, Miniſters of State prepare ſuch Sort of Letters for their Maſter to ſign, one may ſuppoſe this to have paſt under the Pen of Mr. Secretary *Johnſton*; and not only from the Cuſtom in this Caſe, but from the Prudence and healing Spirit, contain'd in it.

The Lord High-Commiſſioner's Speech had in it the ſame good Qualities; he told that great Aſſembly, " That his Majeſty's tender Care and Con- " cern for their Safety and Welfare did evidently ap- " pear in minding every Thing that might con- " tribute thereto, particularly as to the Church, " that all Differences might be compos'd; it be- " ing his Majeſty's Purpoſe to maintain *Presbyterian* A.D 1695 " Government in the Church of *Scotland*, and that " the Peace and Security of the Kingdom againſt " Foreign Invaſion and inteſtine Commotion be " provided for. That if they found it wou'd tend " to the Advancement of Trade, that an Act be " paſt for the Encouragement of ſuch as ſhould ac- " quire and eſtabliſh a Plantation in *Africa* or *A- " merica*, or any other Part of the World, where " Plantations might be lawfully acquired; his Ma- " jeſty was willing to declare, that he would grant " to the Subjects of this Kingdom, in favour of " thoſe Plantations, ſuch Rights and Privileges as " he granted in like Caſes to the Subjects *of his o- " ther Dominions*. And that the Judicatories, higher " and ſubaltern, be ſo regulated in their Proceed- " ings, as that Juſtice might be adminiſter'd with " the greateſt Diſpatch and leaſt Charge to the " People. That theſe Things had taken up ſome " part of his Majeſty's Time and Thoughts theſe " Months paſt, and had been frequently diſcours'd " by him, and then put in the Method of Inſtruc- " tions and Directions for his Grace's Behaviour. " That therefore it only remain'd for them to take " theſe weighty Affairs into Conſideration, and to " conſult of the beſt Ways and Means to enable " his Majeſty to perfect ſo good Deſigns, by grant- " ing him Supplies for maintaining the preſent Land- " Forces, and for providing and entertaining a com- " petent Naval Force, for the Defence of the Coaſt, " and ſecuring of *Trade*. His Majeſty had granted " a Commiſſion of Admiralty for managing the " Affairs thereof, not omitting to take care for the " other unavoidable Contingencies of the Govern- " ment, wherein the Civil Liſt came ſhort." The Earl of *Annandale*, Lord-Preſident of the Parliament, made alſo a Speech to them on this Occaſion: He acknowledg'd his Majeſty's gracious Letter, wherein he ask'd nothing for himſelf, but only prevented their neceſſary Cares for the Peace, Welfare, and Advantage of this Kingdom. He took notice of the freſh Aſſurances they had of his Majeſty's firm Reſolutions to maintain the *Presbyterian Government* of this Church. " He hop'd the Mode- " ration and Calmneſs, that ſhould at this time ap- " pear in all their Proceedings in Church-Matters, " would ſatisfy the World, *That this is the Govern- " ment moſt agreeable to the Temper and Inclination " of this People, and moſt ſuitable to the Intereſt and " Support of their King, the Civil Government, and " Peace of this Kingdom*. He enforc'd all that had " been ſaid by one thing, which did juſtly challenge " a more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour in their " Duty at this time, which was the ſad and irrepa- " rable Loſs they had ſuſtain'd of the beſt of Queens, " wiſhing they might all of them make this Uſe of " it, that as now the whole Sovereignty was lodg'd " in his Majeſty, it might appear by their Actings, " that they had doubled their Forwardneſs and En- " deavours to ſerve him, which was the only way " now left them to ſhew their juſt Senſe of their " inexpreſſible Loſs, and to make it in ſome mea- " ſure ſupportable to his Majeſty."

The Parliament were duly affected with theſe Speeches, and order'd an Anſwer to his Majeſty's Letter, as alſo an Addreſs of Condolance for the Death of the Queen. They appointed a Committee for the Security of the Kingdom, and another for Trade. They voted 1,440,000 *l. Scots* for the Land-Forces, and for Cruiſers and Convoys; to raiſe which they paſt a *Poll-Bill*, and gave a ſix Month's Ceſs upon Land. The Committee of Trade prepar'd the *Act*, which produc'd the *Weſt-India* and *African* Companies, and the *Darien* Enterprize, which was approv'd and paſt. It is not very agreeable to common Senſe and common Juſtice, that an Act of Parliament in *Scotland* for promoting Trade and Navigation, being offer'd or propos'd to the King for his Royal Aſſent, ſhould have

The Scots Weſt-India *and* African *Companies.*

*A.D.*1695 have been rejected by him, especially after he had in his Speech recommended such a sort of Trade to them. And in truth as to the Settlement at *Darien*, if the *Scots* cou'd have establish'd it upon their own bottom, without drawing in Foreigners to share, or rather to engross the Advantages of it, I do not see what great Harm it would have been to the *English*, who had no Pretence to a Foot of Ground there, nor to any Dealings with the Natives, exclusive of others. Several other good Laws past in this Session of the *Scots* Parliament, as *An Act against Popish Parents making Deeds, or Dispositions of their Estates, in prejudice of their Heirs, who turn Protestants.* An Act in favour of the *Linnen Manufacture.* An Act *for the Manufacture of Paper.* An Act *against Intruders into Churches.* Acts *against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, Irregular Baptisms, and Marriages.* An Act *to raise* 1000 *Men yearly, to recruit the* Scots *Regiments at Home, and now Abroad.* An Act *for burying in* Scots *Linnen.* An Act *for erecting a Publick Bank* in this Kingdom, &c.

The Act for a Bank *there.*

It was in this Session that the Affair of *Glenco* came under Examination. The *Jacobites* represented the arbitrary Execution of 30 or 40 Rebels in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, as a Massacre more barbarous and bloody than the Massacres of *France* and *Ireland*, wherein 3 or 400,000 Protestants were butcher'd. A doleful and dreadful Account of it was drawn up by a Nonjuring Priest in *Scotland*, and sent to *Lesley* the Nonjuring Priest in *London*, who having fitted it for their Purpose, caus'd it to be printed and dispers'd, purely to fill the Heads of the People with injurious Notions; that the *Scots* Highlanders Throats were cut by the King's especial Command, tho' he knew no more of the Matter than King *James* did; and indeed, as Bishop *Kennet* writes, it was contrary to his Intention. True it is, there was too much Rashness and Cruelty in that Execution, which was so far back as *February* $169\frac{2}{3}$. The King had in *January* sent Instructions to the Commander of his Forces in *Scotland*, to reduce the *Highland* Rebels, who did not in due Time accept of the Benefits of his Majesty's Proclamation of *Indemnity*, publish'd in *August* 1691, offering a free Pardon to all the *Highlanders*, who had been in Arms, upon their coming in and taking the Oaths by the last Day of *December*. *Mackdonald*, Laird of *Glenco*, who had been one of the most desperate Rebels in the *Highlands*, by a pretended Mistake or Blunder, let that Day elapse, and stood out with his Clan against the Government: For if they did not stand out, why did the Witnesses for the Deceas'd, after his Death, affirm, that he offer'd to bring them in? Be that as it will, he had almost five Months Time, after the Proclamation of Pardon was publish'd, to take hold of it; and his deferring it, shews, he, like other Rebels in *Scotland*, expected daily the Effects of the Promises made them in *France* of Succours and Support. This *Glenco* was an Associate of Sir *John Macklean*, and join'd first with *Dundee*; and after his Death with *Canon* and *Buchan* in an obstinate Rebellion, for which however he shou'd not have been *murder'd*, but *hang'd*. What is certain of the Matter is, that the Soldiers quarter'd at *Glenco*, did on the 13th of *February* 1692, shoot that *Laird* and one Man more, if not two, for there's Difference in the Relations; that the Laird of *Auchintriaten*, another desperate Rebel, and four more were kill'd at *Auchnaion*, and nine more at *Inneriggen*; but that the *Highland* Evidence, for the chief Witnesses were *Glenco*'s Sons, made this very bad Matter a great deal worse than it was, one may perceive by their swearing to such idle Stuff, *That a Woman and a Boy of four Years old were kill'd, and that at* Auchnaion *there was a Child miss'd, and nothing found but the Hand*; insinuating that they had eaten up the Rest. That these Rebels were still in a Readiness, if not in Arms, to fall upon the Friends to the Government, appears by the Oath of *John Mackdonald*, *Glenco*'s Son, who depos'd, *A.D.*1695 that upon seeing Capt. *Glenlion*, who commanded the Soldiers, preparing his Arms as for some Action at *Inneriggen*, and asking him why he did it, *Glenlion* said, *We are to march against* Glengary's *Men.* I say not this to extenuate the Guilt of those, who, exceeding their Orders, put Men to death without legal Process; it was Slaughter if they were not in Arms, and Cruelty if they were, being so few in Number, and a whole Nation against them: But I do say it because the Disaffected represented these Men as so many *Innocents* sacrific'd, To what? They have not Sense and Honesty enough to own in Answer, To the Resentment of their Neighbours, whom they had some how or other offended, and being no less barbarous than themselves, brought down this Vengeance upon their Heads. For in the Report of the Lords-Commissioners to enquire into this Matter, I find this Deposition by *Glenco*'s two Sons, that when their Father *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Glenco* was with Sir *John Macklean* the Laird of *Glengary*, and others at *Auchallader*, to meet the Earl of *Broadalbin* in *July* 1691, to confer about a Cessation of Arms; the Earl quarrell'd with *Glenco* about some Cows, the Earl alledg'd *Glenco*'s Men took from his Men, and *threaten'd to do him a Mischief*; which introduces this Tragical Story in the Report, and is as it were the Basis it is built upon. But what Credit is to be given to *John Mackdonald*, *Alexander Mackdonald*, *Glenco*'s Sons, *Renald Mackdonald* of *Glenco*, and *Renald Mackdonald* of *Inneriggen*, swearing in the Cause of their Father, and the Head of their Clan, must be left to the Reader to determine.

The Affair of Glenco.

Before this Business was brought into Parliament, Queen *Mary*, in the Absence of King *William*, sent particular Directions to Mr. Secretary *Johnston* in *Scotland*, to push on the Enquiry, and search into the bottom of it, which he did as far as he cou'd get light by the most diligent Inquest, insomuch that I have read this of it in a Letter from *Scotland*; *You know as well as I, that his Diligence to serve the Queen in this Matter, was always judg'd here to be one of the chief Causes of our Nation's losing that Able and Honest Minister.* Not long after *Glenco*'s Death, King *William*, *anno* 1693, gave power by express Instructions to *William* Duke of *Hamilton* and others, *To examine and enquire into the Slaughter of a certain People of the Name of* Mackdonald, *and others in* Glenco. But upon some groundless Suggestions that the said Inquiry was imperfect, a new Commission was granted to the Marquis of *Tweedale* Lord High-Chancellor; the Earl of *Annandale*; *John* Lord *Murray*, afterwards Duke of *Athol*; Sir *James Stuart*; *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormistoune*; Mr. *Archibald Hope* of *Rankeiller*; Sir *William Hamilton* of *Whitelaw*, Senators of the College of Justice; Sir *James Ogilvy*, Sollicitor, afterwards Earl of *Seafield*; and *Adam Drummond* of *Meggris*, *To take Precognition by whom, and how the said Slaughter was committed*; which Commission being read in Parliament the 22d of *May* 1695, the House voted, *Nem. Con.* That his Majesty's High-Commissioner transmit their humble Thanks to his Majesty for ordering an Inquiry into this Matter, whereby the Honour and Justice of the Nation may be vindicated.

King William *knew nothing of it.*

Contrary to his Intention.

State-Tracts, *vol.* II. *p.* 599.

We must not forget the Introduction to this Story is, the Earl of *Broadalbin*'s Quarrel with *Glenco*, and the Conclusion is to the same purpose in the Lords Commissioners Report. "It may "also be notic'd, that some Days after the Slaugh-"ter of the *Glenco* Men was over; there came "a Person from L—— *Campbel* of *Balcal-*"*den*, Steward to the Earl of *Broadalbin*, to the "deceas'd *Glenco*'s Sons, and offer'd to them, if "they would declare under their Hands, that the "Earl of *Broadalbin* was free and clear of the said "Slaughter, they might be assur'd of the Earl's

"Kind-

A.D.1695 " Kindneſs, for procuring their Remiſſion and " Reſtitution."

The Inſtructions given by the King in *Jan.* 1692, before ſpoken of, were directed to Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, Commander of the Forces in *Scotland*, and to uſe the Words of the Lords Commiſſioners Report, " did indeed order and authorize, Sir *Thomas* to " march the Troops againſt the Rebels, who had " not taken the Benefit of the Indemnity, and *to* " *deſtroy them by Fire and Sword*; which is the " actual Stile of our Commiſſions againſt inter- " communed Rebels: but with this expreſs Miti- " gation in the *Fourth Article*, *That the Rebels* " *may not think themſelves deſperate*, we allow " you to give Terms and Quarter, but in this " manner only, that Chieftains and Heritors or " Leaders be Priſoners of War, their Lives only " ſafe, and all other Things in Mercy, they ta- " king the Oath of Allegiance. And the Commo- " nalty taking the Oath of Allegiance, and rendring " their Arms, and ſubmitting to the Government, " are to have Quarter and Indemnity for their " Lives and Fortunes, and to be protected from " the Soldiers." After theſe were ſent additional Inſtructions of the 16th of *January* 1692; " which " contain Orders for giving of Paſſes, and for " receiving of the Submiſſion of certain of the " Rebels, wherein all to be notic'd to the preſent " purpoſe is, *ſay the Lords Commiſſioners*, That " therein his Majeſty doth judge it much better, that " thoſe who took not the Benefit of the Indemnity " in due time, ſhould be oblig'd to ſurrender upon " Mercy, they ſtill taking the Oath of Allegiance; " and 'tis added, if *Maclean* of *Glenco*, and that " Tribe could be well ſeparated from the reſt, it " will be a proper Vindication of the Publick Juſ- " tice to extirpate that Sect of Thieves." Which laſt Clauſe is dwelt much upon, by the Enemies to the *Revolution*, and King *William* who accompliſh'd it. But the Lords Commiſſioners in their Report vindicate his Majeſty in this Point; for after they have mention'd Secretary *Stairs*'s Letters to Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, which he wrote as of himſelf; and by virtue of which Sir *Thomas*, and all thoſe that acted under him, proceeded, they add, *Theſe Letters were no ways warranted by, but quite exceeded the King's aforeſaid Inſtructions; ſince the ſaid Letters, without any Inſinuation of any Method to be taken, that might well ſeparate the* Glenco *Men from the reſt, did in place of preſcribing a Vindication of Publick Juſtice, order them to be cut off, and rooted out.* And theſe Letters of the Secretary *Stairs*, are, according to the *Report*, the only Warrant for the Execution committed on the *Glenco* Men. As to the King's Part in this Affair, the Parliament of *Scotland* were ſo jealous of his Majeſty's Honour, and ſo ſenſible of the Villany of the Reflections caſt upon him for it by his Enemies, that they

The Slaughter contrary to the King's Command.

The Parliament of Scotland, Nem. Con. *clear the King of it by Vote.*

Reſolv'd, Nemine Contradicente, *June* 24, 1695. " That his Majeſty's Inſtructions of the " 11th and 16th of *January* 1692, touching the " Highland Rebels, who did not accept in due " time of the Benefit of his Indemnity, did con- " tain a Warrant for Mercy to all without Excep- " tion, who ſhould take the Oath of Allegiance, " and come in upon Mercy; tho' the 1ſt Day of " *January* 1692, prefix'd by the Proclamation of " Indemnity was paſt, and that therefore theſe In- " ſtructions contain'd no Warrant for the Execu- " tion of the *Glenco* Men, made in *February* there- " after."

The Jacobites *Account of it a villanous Lye.*

We ſee here that the Lords Commiſſioners leave no other Warrant for that Execution, than the Maſter of *Stairs*'s Letters; but Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Brother to that Secretary, publiſh'd a Pamphlet in his Vindication, and when that Pamphlet was complain'd of in Parliament, as reflecting on their Vote, as well as the Report of the Commiſſioners; Sir *Hugh*, a Member of the Houſe, acknowledg'd he wrote it, but that it was written before the Parliament's Vote, and he intended no Reflection on the Commiſſion. He alſo beg'd the Parliament's Pardon, but that hindred not their voting it to be *falſe* and *calumnious*. A.D.1695

This Report was ſuppreſs'd in King *William*'s time, by the Influence of ſome near his Majeſty's Perſon; and the Perſons charg'd with the *Glenco* Execution, by the ſame means were not proſecuted. But in truth the proſecuting of *Glenlion*, whoſe Niece was then marry'd to *Glenco*'s Son, and the Officers who obey'd the Letter of their Warrant, however they got it at Common Law, if cognizable by it, wou'd not have anſwer'd the end of the Proſecutors. We have already mention'd the Earl of *Broadalbin*, and muſt add concerning him, that the Lords Commiſſioners on the 10th of *June* preſented to the Parliament the private Articles agreed on in *July* 1691, between that Earl and Major-General *Buchan*, which being read, an Order was made for his Proſecution before them, and for his Commitment to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. On the firſt of *October*, he was brought to the Bar of the Houſe, and deliver'd in a Petition for time to bring in his Witneſſes; and a Week's time only was given him, at the end of which he was again brought to the Bar, when he deſir'd more time, and ten Days more were granted him, and the Proceſs afterwards put off to the next Seſſion.

In this Sir *James Stuart* the King's Advocate proſecuted the Fugitive Earls of *Melfort* and *Middleton*, and Sir *Adam Blair*, then in *France*; and they were *fore-faulted* for High-Treaſon. Now alſo were three Miniſters of the Synod of *Aberdeen* debarr'd from the Exerciſe of their Function, as were Mr. *Burnet*, Mr. *Craven*, Mr. *Thompſon* for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and the *Aſſurance*, and impriſon'd for it till they gave caution not to go on the *North-ſide* of the River: but their words were taken four Days after, and they were ſet at liberty.

The King returns to England.

On the 10th of *October* the King arriv'd at *Margate* from *Holland*; Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, with a Squadron of Men of War, having been his Convoy. His Majeſty lay that Night at *Canterbury*, and the next Day came to *Kenſington*, the People every where expreſſing a ſingular Joy for his ſafe and glorious Return.

The Parliament diſſolv'd.

Some time before it, Sir *Edward Ward* Attorney-General was made Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, and that very Evening the King in Council, order'd a Proclamation to be iſſu'd for diſſolving the Parliament, and iſſuing out of Writs for calling a new one to begin at *Weſtminſter*, on *Friday*, *Nov.* 22. In the mean time his Majeſty took a Progreſs, and went firſt to *Newmarket*, *October* 17. where he receiv'd the Compliments of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. From thence he went to *Althorp* in *Northamptonſhire*, the Seat of the Earl of *Sunderland*, whoſe Counſels and Converſation began to be more and more acceptable to his Majeſty. He from thence went to *Caſtle-Aſhby*, and made a Viſit to the Earl of *Northampton*. He did the ſame to the Earl of *Montague* at *Boughton*, and at both thoſe Places met with Royal Entertainment. He went to *Stamford*, *October* 28. and in his way took a View of *Burleigh-Houſe*, without ſeeing the Owner of it, the Earl of *Exeter*; and if it was the Earl's fault, I do not ſee what Pleaſure, he cou'd take in his Houſe ever after, having behav'd in it ſo unhandſomely towards the greateſt and beſt Prince in the World. His Majeſty din'd at Sir *John Brownlow*'s at *Belton*, *October* 29, and the next Day went to *Lincoln*, and having heard the Cathedral-Service, purſu'd his Journey to *Welbeck*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Seat in *Nottinghamſhire*; where every thing prepar'd for his Reception, was in the moſt grand and princely manner. Here

He takes a Progreſs.

A.D.1695 Dr *Sharp*, Archbiſhop of *York*, with his Clergy waited upon his Majeſty, *Nov.* 2. to congratulate his happy Succeſs and ſafe Return, expreſſing their Gratitude for his Majeſty's Care of the Church; which that very Biſhop, and thoſe very Clergy, declar'd to be in Danger in the next Reign, tho' the then Queen thought herſelf a much better Friend to it, than King *William* was. The next Day the King went to *Broadgate*, the Seat of the Earl of *Stamford*; and on the 4th of *Nov.* kept his Birthday at the Lord *Brook*'s at *Warwick-Caſtle*. The next Day he din'd with the Duke of *Shrewsbury* at *Eyford*, and came that Evening to *Burford*, and three Days after to *Woodſtock*, where he lay at Mr. *Cary*'s, an old Gentleman of near 100 Years old; who had been Servant to King *James* I. King *Charles* I. *Oliver Cromwell*, King *Charles* II. King *James* II. and was then Servant to King *William*: of this *Cary* I heard this pleaſant Story in his own Houſe: That King *William* being inform'd of a Humour of his in ſhewing his Pictures, deſir'd to ſee them, and pretending not to know whom they were drawn for, ask'd, of the firſt in Order, who that was. *That*, reply'd *Cary*, *was my good old Maſter King* James I. *I ſerv'd him ſeveral Years? Who is the next?* ſays his Majeſty. *That Sir*, reply'd *Cary*, *is my good Maſter King* Charles I. *he was a good Maſter to me, let 'em ſay what they will of him? Pray who is the next?* the King ſaid *Why truly Sir*, reply'd *Cary*, *That's my Maſter* Oliver Cromwell, *he too was my very good Maſter; and ſo was the next there, King* Charles II. *and the next King* James II. *and ſo now is your Majeſty, whoſe Picture there is ſtill room for.* Whether the King gave it him or not, I did not learn, but it was not there when this Story was told me. King *William* expreſs'd a good deal of Pleaſure, at the old Gentleman's Simplicity, in his way of ſetting out his Pictures, which it ſeems had been all given him.

Cary *of* Wood-ſtock's *Diſcourſe with the King.*

The King at Oxford. From *Woodſtock* his Majeſty came to *Oxford*, *Nov.* 10th; where he was met by the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of that Univerſity, Dr. *Adams*, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Mayor, with other Doctors, Maſters, Aldermen and Chief Citizens, in their Academical and Ceremonial Habits. The King alighted at the *Eaſt-gate* of the *Schools*, and paſt directly to the Theatre, where a Noble Banquet was provided with Variety of Muſick. Col. *Codrington*, Fellow of *All-Souls*, expreſs'd the Thanks of the Univerſity, in an elegant Oration. He was the Son of Col. *Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward-Iſlands*, of which himſelf alſo was afterwards Governor. He was alſo Captain of a Company of Guards, and behav'd very gallantly at the Siege of *Namur*. He was a Man of Learning and Wit as well as Bravery; the ſame to whom *Creech*, dedicated his *Latin* Edition of *Lucretius* with Notes, and who left a fine Library and 10000 *l.* in Money to his College. The Chancellor, on his Knees, preſented his Majeſty with a large *Engliſh* Bible, a great rarity where that Chancellor is now ſpending the Remains of his Life, among Monks and Friars in *Spain*; a Common-Prayer-Book; the Cuts of the Univerſity, and a Pair of Gold-fring'd Gloves. It was expected his Majeſty would have ſet down to the Banquet, but he did not; and indeed there was a Letter taken up in the Street at *Oxford*, intimating there was a Deſign to poiſon him. So he immediately took Coach for *Windſor*; declaring as a Reaſon of his ſhort ſtay, and his not going to ſee the Colleges, *That his was a Viſit of Kindneſs, not of Curioſity, he having ſeen the Univerſity before.*

On the 11th of *Nov.* his Majeſty came to *Kenſington*, and that Evening went to the Earl of *Romney*'s Houſe in *St. James*'s Square, to ſee the fine Fireworks which were play'd off there, prepar'd by that Earl, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, with whom he ſupp'd. In his Royal Progreſs, he appointed Sir *Thomas Rokesby* to be one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, as alſo Sir *John Powel*, who had been one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and in his ſtead, Sir *Littleton Powys* was made Baron. A.D.1695

The New Parliament being chuſing in the mean time, there was little Appearance of a better than the former, by the Returns. The moſt remarkable of which, was that for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who choſe Sir *William Trumball*, one of King *William*'s Principal Secretaries of State, for one of their Repreſentatives. The Parliament met *Nov.* 22. and choſe *Paul Foley* Eſq; for their Speaker, which Choice promis'd not well, he being a diſguſted Man; whoſe Diſguſt was ſaid to have riſen from his not having been made a Privy-Counſellor, as the Speakers before him were wont to have been. Indeed the *Harleys* and *Foleys*, two *Presbyterian* Families of the *Roundhead* and Rigid Stamp, had now taken a Fancy to deſert the *Brethren*, and transfer their Zeal from the Conventicle to the Church; where it came to a good Market, as will ſoon be ſeen in this Hiſtory. The Speaker *Foley* being preſented to the King and approv'd by him, his Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" IT is with great Satisfaction I meet you here this " Day, being aſſur'd of a good Diſpoſition in " my Parliament, when I have had ſuch full Proofs " of the Affection of my People, by their Beha- " viour during my Abſence, and at my Return.

" I was engag'd in the preſent War by the Ad- " vice of my firſt Parliament, who thought it ne- " ceſſary for the Defence of our Religion, and the " Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*. The " laſt Parliament with great Chearfulneſs did aſſiſt " me to carry it on; and I cannot doubt but that " your Concern for the Common Safety, will " oblige you to be unanimouſly zealous in the " Proſecution of it. And I am glad that the Ad- " vantages which we have had this Year, give us " a reaſonable Ground of hoping for further Succeſs " hereafter.

" Upon this Occaſion I cannot but take notice of " the Courage and Bravery, which the *Engliſh* " Troops have ſhewn this laſt Summer; which I " may ſay, has anſwer'd their higheſt Character in " any Age; and it will not be denied, that without " the Concurrence of the Valour and Power of " *England*, it were impoſſible to put a ſtop to the " Ambition and Greatneſs of *France*.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I think it a great Misfortune, that from the be- " ginning of my Reign, I have been forc'd to ask ſo " many and ſuch large *Aids* of my People; and yet I " am confident you will agree with me in Opinion, " that there will be at leaſt as great Supplies requi- " ſite for carrying on the War by Sea and Land " this Year, as were granted the laſt Seſſion; the " rather, becauſe our Enemies are augmenting their " Troops, and the Neceſſity of encreaſing our " Shipping does plainly appear.

" The Funds which have been given have prov'd " very deficient; the Condition of the Civil Liſt " is ſuch, that it will not be poſſible for me to ſub- " ſiſt, unleſs that Matter be taken into your Care. " And Compaſſion obliges me to mention the mi- " ſerable State of the *French* Proteſtants, who ſuf- " fer for their Religion.

" And therefore, *Gentlemen*, I muſt earneſtly " recommend to you, to provide a Supply ſuita- " ble to theſe ſeveral Occaſions. I muſt likewiſe " take notice of a great Difficulty we lie under at " this time, by reaſon of the ill State of the Coin; " the redreſs of which, may perhaps prove a fur- " ther Charge to the Nation: but this is a Matter

" of

A.D.1695 " of ſuch general Complaint, and of ſo very great " Importance, that I thought fit to leave it entire- " ly to the conſideration of my Parliament. I did " recommend to the laſt Parliament, the forming " ſome good Bill, for the Encouragement and En- " creaſe of Seamen; I hope you will not let this " Seſſion paſs without doing ſomewhat in it, and " that you will conſider of ſuch Laws as may be " proper for the Advancement of *Trade*; and will " have a particular regard to that of the *Eaſt-In-* " *dies*, leſt it ſhould be loſt to the Nation. And " while the War makes it neceſſary to have an " Army abroad, I could wiſh ſome way might " be thought of, to raiſe the neceſſary Recruits " without giving Occaſion to complaint.

" My deſire to meet my People in a New Par- " liament, has made the opening of this Seſſions " very late, which I hope you will have ſuch Re- " gard to, as to make all poſſible Diſpatch of the " great Buſineſs before you, and will call to mind, " that by the long Continuance of the laſt Seſſion, " we did not only loſe Advantages which we might " have had at the beginning of the Campaign; but " gave the Enemy ſuch an Opportunity, as might " have prov'd very fatal to us. And I am the " more concern'd to preſs this, becauſe of the " great Preparations, which the *French* make to be " early in the Field this Year.

My Lords,

" I have had ſuch Experience of your good Af- " fections; and I have ſuch an entire Satisfaction " in the Choice, which my People have made of " you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, that I " promiſe myſelf a happy Concluſion of this Seſ- " ſion, unleſs you ſuffer yourſelves to be miſlead " into Heats and Diviſions; which being the only " Hope our Enemies have now left, I make no " doubt but you will entirely diſappoint them, by " your Prudence and Love to your Country."

Both Houſes of Parliament preſented Addreſſes of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his wiſe and healing Speech, and congratulated him on the glorious Succeſs of his Arms abroad; aſſuring him they would ſupport his Government againſt all his Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtick; and effectually aſſiſt him in the Proſecution of the preſent War, in which he was engag'd for the Safety of *England*, and Liberty of *Europe*. The whole Houſe preſented the Commons Addreſs, and his Majeſty's Anſwer was;

Gentlemen,

I heartily thank you, for the Marks you give me of your Affection: Our Intereſts are inſeparable, and there is nothing I wiſh ſo much, as the Happineſs of this Country, where God has plac'd me.

The Commons then addreſs'd the King to appoint a general *Faſt*; which was kept all over *England*, *Wedneſday*, 18th of *Dec.* when Dr. *Haley* preach'd before them in the Forenoon, and Dr. *Williams* in the Afternoon. The Houſe regulated Protections, and declar'd all void, except to their Menial Servants. And proceeding upon the Supply, Sir *Thomas Littleton* reported their Reſolutions. They gave in all, Five Millions, Twenty-four Thouſand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-three Pounds.

The Bill for preventing the clipping and counterfeiting the Current Coin, not anſwering to a full Redreſs of that Grievance, that Affair was brought into the new Parliament, to whom the King had recommended it in his Speech; and it muſt be remember'd, that the King's and Kingdom's Enemies propos'd great Matters to themſelves from the Deſtruction of Credit and Trade, which they doubted not wou'd ſoon be the effect of the ill State of the Coin; which they did all they cou'd to render ir-remediable, and warmly oppos'd all Propoſals that were offer'd to remedy it. This appears by a Paragraph in a Treatiſe, father'd on a Noble Lord, when it was publiſh'd in the Year 1701. A.D.1695

State-Tracts, Vol. III. p. 73.

" The next thing that occurs, is, to conſider the " miſerable Condition we were reduc'd to by the " clipp'd Money, and Riſe of Guineas to 30*s.* no " Story can furniſh us with ſo diſmal an Example. " Here our Enemies thought they had us ſafe; and " they judg'd pretty right: for if the Currency of *The Faction* " the clipp'd Money, and the monſtrous bulk of *againſt* " Guineas had not been overcome, they had been *mending* " ſure of our Necks under their Feet. Why then *the Coin.* " conſider, who were the Perſons that attempted " this ſtupendous Work: *Who were thoſe that* " *were for re-coining the clipp'd Money, according to* " *the eſtabliſh'd Standard of the Mint, both as to* " *the Weight and Fineneſs, and for bringing down* " *Guineas to their intrinſick Value.*"

We know very well who were againſt it, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Mr. *Heneage Finch*, Mr. *Harcourt*, Mr. *How*, Mr. *Manſel*, Mr. *Gery*, Mr. *Granville*, Mr. *Hyde*, Mr. *Wyndham*, Mr. *Gwyn*, Mr. *Mitchell*, Mr. *Verney*, Mr. *Tredenham*, Mr. *Rowney*, &c. Names that will be found in all the Liſts of Voters againſt King *William*, his Government, and Liberty Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

I was ſurpriz'd to find the following Pretences of this Party call'd weighty Reaſons by Biſhop *Kennet*, who had liv'd over the Experiment, and found there was nothing in it ſo ruinous and terrible as they wou'd have had it thought, *&c.* " This was no *Their falſe* " fit Juncture for re-coining the Money, while the *Reaſons* " Nation was engag'd in a burthenſome and doubt- *againſt it.* " ful War, by which the Kingdom had already " greatly ſuffer'd, and of which it grew every day " more ſenſible. That therefore the People, on " whoſe good Affections the Government ſo much " depended, ſhould not be provok'd by freſh Grie- " vances, greater than any they had yet felt; as " thoſe would certainly be, that muſt ariſe from " the calling in the Silver Coin. That if this was " done, however, things might be manag'd at " home, it were impoſſible to maintain either the " Commerce or the War abroad; for neither the " Merchant could be paid his Bills of Ex- " change, nor the Soldier receive his Subſiſtence. " That this was to lay the Axe to the Root, and " to dig up the Foundation of the Government. " That if this Deſign was proſecuted, Trade muſt " ſtand ſtill for want of mutual Payments, whence " ſuch Diſorder and Confuſion would certainly fol- " low, as would diſcourage and diſhearten the Peo- " ple in the higheſt manner, if not drive them to a " perfect Deſpair, as Deſpair would to the moſt de- " ſperate Extremities. That therefore the re-coin- " ing the Money at this time, was by no means " to be attempted without hazarding all."

Theſe weighty Reaſons, as the Biſhop calls them, and the Perſons that made uſe of them, the *Country-Party*, both alike Miſnomers, were indeed the very reverſe of Reaſon and Truth. They begin with declaiming againſt the War, which they had juſt voted to aſſiſt his Majeſty effectually in ſupporting; but which in reality they abhorr'd, as it was a means to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, after which there wou'd be no hope of ever having K. *James* again. They then inſinuate that the Supplies they had given for carrying on that War were Grievances, and the re-coining the Money would be a freſh one. And every Word after that, in theſe Reaſons of Weight, is contrary to what happen'd upon the re-coining. The Effects of which were better foreſeen by the Gentlemen who voted for it; at the head of whom appear'd *Charles Montague* Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. They alledg'd, " The Miſchief wou'd be fatal, if a pre- *Reaſons* " ſent Remedy was not found out and apply'd; *for it.* " that by reaſon of the ill State of the Coin, the

" Ex-

*A.D.*1695 " Exchange already, was infinitely to the Nation's " prejudice. *I do verily believe, that not one of the aforeſaid Country-Party, underſtood the Nature of Exchange abroad, and when the Nation got or loſt by it.* " That the Supplies that were rais'd to main- " tain the Army, would never attain their end, " being ſo much diminiſh'd and devour'd by the " unequal Charge, and exorbitant *Premiums* be- " fore they reach'd the Camp. That this was the " unhappy Cauſe that *Guineas* advanc'd to thirty " Shillings, and Foreign Gold in proportion. That " therefore, to the Nation's great Loſs, not only " the *Dutch*, but indeed all *Europe*, ſent that " Commodity to this Market, and would continue " to do ſo till the Nation ſhou'd be impoveriſh'd " and undone by Plenty of Gold. That we muſt " exchange for their Gold, our Goods or our Sil- " ver, till at laſt we ſhould have only *Guineas* to " trade withal; which no body could think our " Neighbours would be ſo kind as to receive back, " at the Value they were at here. That therefore " this Diſeaſe would every day take deeper Root, " infect the very Vitals of the Nation, and if not " remedied would ſoon become incurable. That " our Enemies muſt be mightily intimidated by ſo " great an Action, and would ſooner be induc'd to " agree to honourable Terms of Peace, in caſe " they ſaw us able to ſurmount this Difficulty, by " the retrieving the ill State of the Coin; on which " their Hopes of the Nation's ſpeedy Ruin ſo much " depended, and that it would juſtly create a migh- " ty Eſteem abroad of the Greatneſs and Wiſdom " of the Parliament of *England*, which was able to " conquer ſuch an obſtinate and almoſt inſuperable " Evil, in ſuch a Juncture of Affairs."

Theſe Arguments were unanſwerable, and in an eſpecial manner by this *Country-Party*; who knew too little of ſuch Matters, to cope with Men ſo expert in the *Finances* and Trade: and was it not monſtrous to hear them ſpeaking againſt re-coin- ing, becauſe it wou'd deſtroy Trade, and deprive the Army of their Pay, at the ſame time, that the Officers and Merchants who were in the Houſe, were the moſt zealous for it? But in the next De- bate we ſhall find how well they were inſtructed in Matters of Commerce, which in truth they were ſeldom concern'd for, unleſs it were to gain ſome other Point by it. Witneſs the *French* Commerce Bill, by which as many of them, as were then Members of Parliament, wou'd ſome Years after have given up our Trade to *France*.

The next Queſtion being, whether the *preſent Standard ſhould continue upon re-coining* the Silver Money, it was agreed to. " The ſame *Country-* " *Party* was for raiſing it, alledging the Price of an " Ounce of Silver Bullion was advanc'd to Six " Shillings and Three Pence, and therefore the " *Standard* ought to be rais'd to an Equality. That " the raiſing the *Standard* wou'd prevent the Ex- " portation of our Coin; *one may be aſſur'd, that whoever is at any time in this Tone, he knows no- thing of Traffick, and is to be harken'd to accord- ingly*; " and the melting of it down, which of " late Years has been much practis'd, to the great " Prejudice of the Kingdom; and that it would " encourage People to bring in their Plate and " Bullion into the *Mint*." The *Court-Party*, ſays the Biſhop, who were for preſerving the old *Standard*, argu'd, " That as to the Price now rais'd to 6*s.* 3*d.* " it was impoſſible the Price of Silver cou'd riſe " and fall in reſpect of itſelf; but the Alteration " of the Value of Bullion, was meerly in relation " to diminiſh'd Money. For it was ſtill matter " of Fact, that with Five Shillings and Two Pence " of new mill'd Money, they could buy an Ounce " of Bullion; whilſt thoſe who bought it with " clipp'd Pieces, paid 6*s.* 3*d.*"

What follows is a Leſſon proper for all Country Politicians to learn, they being as yet in a State of profound Ignorance upon this Head. " That as " to the Argument of preventing the Exportation " of Money, by raiſing the Standard," Mr. *Mon- tague*'s Friends ſaid, *There was no way poſſible to keep our Money at home, but by out-trading our Neighbours; that is, by ſending them more Commodi- ties, or of greater value than thoſe we receiv'd from them.*

*A.D.*1695

Silver a Commodi- ty to be traded with.

After theſe and other Debates, the Commons Reſolv'd, *Dec.* 10. " That all clipp'd Money be re- " coin'd, according to the eſtabliſh'd Standard of the " Mint both as to the Weight and Fineneſs; that the " Loſs of ſuch clipp'd Money ſhall be borne by " the Publick; that a Day be appointed, after " which no Crowns or Half-Crowns be allow'd in " any Payment; that another Day be appointed for " all Perſons to bring in their clipp'd Money, to " be re-coin'd into mill'd Money, and that a Fund " be ſettled for ſupplying the Deficiencies." After this, Mr. *Montague* reported the Form of an Ad- dreſs, " to deſire his Majeſty to regulate the Cur- " rency of clipp'd Money according to the fore- " going Reſolution;" which Addreſs was preſented to the King, who caus'd a Proclamation to be iſſu'd for that purpoſe; the Lords having already ad- dreſs'd his Majeſty to the ſame Effect. The Houſe of Commons preſented alſo an Addreſs to deſire his Majeſty would pleaſe to procure an Exemption from Duty for all *Engliſh* Goods, tranſported to the *Netherlands*, for the uſe of the Army. To which the King anſwer'd, *What is deſir'd by the Commons, has been done in a good meaſure for ſeveral Years, and I will ſee what can be further done in it. The Bill for regulating the Coinage of the Silver Money, which had been* prepar'd by Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, paſt the Houſe of Commons the 27th of *Dec.* with a borrowing Clauſe, and a Re- compence for all Perſons, who ſhould bring in clipp'd Money. On the 31ſt of *Dec.* the Com- mons reſolv'd to raiſe 1200000*l.* for ſupplying the Deficiency of the clipp'd Money, by the *Win- dow-Tax*, which was continu'd after the Expira- tion of the Term mention'd in it for that Supply, and appropriated to other uſes.

The Win- dow-Tax granted for the Coin.

The Proclamation for putting a ſtop to the Cur- rency of clipp'd Money, appointed ſo few Days, that an immediate ſtop was put to Trade; which the Commons took into Conſideration, and Re- ſolv'd, *January* 19. *That the Recompence for ſup- plying the Deficiency of clipp'd Money, ſhould extend to all clipp'd Money that was Silver, tho' of a coarſer Allay than the Standard; that the Collectors and Receivers of his Majeſty's Aids and Revenues, be enjoin'd to receive all ſuch Moneys. That a Re- ward of Five Pounds* per Cent. *be given to all, that ſhall bring in either mill'd or broad unclipp'd Money, to be applied in Exchange for the clipp'd Money throughout the Kingdom. That a Reward alſo of Three Pence* per Ounce, *be given to all Perſons who ſhould bring in wrought Plate to the Mint to be coin'd. That for the ſooner bringing in the clipp'd Money to be re-coin'd any Perſon may pay in their whole next Year's Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, in the ſaid clipp'd Money, at one convenient Time ap- pointed for that Purpoſe. That Commiſſioners be ap- pointed in every County, to pay and diſtribute the mill'd and broad unclipp'd Money, and the new-coin'd Money, and to receive the clipp'd Money.* Theſe Reſolutions were form'd into a Bill, with a Clauſe to prohibit the *melting down and Exportation of any Coin or Bullion, and to prohibit the uſe of Plate in Publick Houſes:* Which was grown to ſuch an Extravagance, that one Alehouſe near the *Royal Exchange, London*, had in Silver Tankards to the Value of above 500*l.* The Bill juſt mention'd, had ſo many Amendments made to it by the Lords; that Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* was order'd

to

A.D.1695 to prepare and bring in another Bill, *for remedying the ill State of the Coin of this* Kingdom, which paſt both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

For the more expeditious re-coining the clipp'd Money that was brought to the Mint, there were Royal Mints erected in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, as at *York*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*. The *Jacobites* had conceiv'd great Hopes, that this Attempt would throw us into Confuſion, for they could think of no way of doing their old King's and their own Buſineſs, but by the Ruin of their Country; and it was ſaid their Confederate, the *French* King, ſhould ſay, *If the* Engliſh *can do this at this time, they can do any Thing*. The *Engliſh* did it, under the Government of King *William* their Deliverer of Immortal Memory. The old Silver Coin and other Bullion brought in for that purpoſe, was minted and mill'd; and in leſs than a Year's time, *England* that had for ſo many Years had the worſt Money, had then the beſt Money of any Nation in *Europe*; which threw the *Faction* and their Confederate into Deſpair, and put them upon reviving their former damnable Plot, to rid themſelves of ſo formidable an Enemy by Treaſon and Murder. The *Scots* Parliament having this Year paſs'd an Act, for erecting a Company to trade to *Africa* and the *Eaſt-Indies*; the Parliament of *England* took the Alarm, as if it had been a Project to deſtroy that Trade in this Kingdom. Both Lords and Commons preſented an Addreſs to the King againſt it, *Dec.* 17th, to which his Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer, *I have been ill-ſerv'd in* Scotland, *but I hope ſome Remedies may be found to prevent the Inconveniencies, which may ariſe from this Act.*

Several Mints ſet up.

The French *King's Saying of re-coining our Money.*

An Addreſs againſt the Scots African *Company.*

The Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to examine, by what Methods the ſaid Act was obtain'd; which I muſt confeſs I do not ſo well underſtand, as to clear it up to the Reader. The Methods for obtaining an Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, were much the ſame as thoſe in *England*. A Bill was brought into the Houſe, debated, rejected or paſs'd, and had or had not the Royal Aſſent. The Miniſters and Council of *Scotland* communicated what was thought in that Kingdom to be for its Advantage to their King, and it was their Duty ſo to do; and the King as Sovereign of that Independent Kingdom, had certainly a Care upon him to procure Advantages for his Subjects there, as well as for his Subjects in his other Dominions. Had his Majeſty's Miniſters ſunk any Parliamentary Applications of that kind, or given Advice to the King, contrary to the Senſe of his Parliament in that Kingdom; he had moſt certainly been ill-ſerv'd. But thinking in this Caſe, as one ought to do like a *Scotſman*, I do not ſee how a Miniſter cou'd do ill Service in communicating to his Maſter the Senſe of the Nation, for whoſe welfare the King employ'd him in his Service.

Conſiderations on his Majeſty's ſaying, he had been ill-ſerv'd in Scotland.

What happen'd afterwards in the Direction of the Affairs of the Company, ſo eſtabliſh'd at *Edinburgh*; and the Directors taking Subſcriptions, not only in *England*, but in *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, for carrying on a Trade, which they cou'd not carry on of themſelves, gave indeed too much Reaſon to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, and the *Weſt-India* Merchants, to be apprehenſive of great Detriment to their Trade, by this New Company's breaking in upon them, and letting Foreigners and Interlopers into the Commerce of *England*, by the Back-door of *Scotland*.

1696. The Committee of Commons having made their Report to the Houſe, and deliver'd a Copy of the Oath *de Fideli*, taken by the Directors of the *Scots India* Company, and of the Journal of their Proceedings, which, together with the Petition of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, having been maturely examin'd and conſider'd; they reſolv'd, *January* 26th, "That the Directors of the Com- A.D.1696
"pany of *Scotland*, trading to *Africa* and the *In-*
"*dies*, adminiſtring and taking here in this King-
"dom an Oath *de Fideli*; and under colour of a
"*Scotch* Act of Parliament, ſtiling themſelves a
"Company, and acting as ſuch, and raiſing Money
"in this Kingdom for carrying on the ſaid Com-
"pany, were guilty of a High Crime and Miſde-
"meanour; and that the"

Lord *Belhaven.*	*Thomas Couts.*
William Paterſon.	*Daniel Van Mildert.*
David Nairne.	*Robert Williamſon.*
James Smith.	*Anthony Merry.*
James Chieſly.	*Paul Docminique.*
William Shepherd.	*Robert Douglas.*
Robert Blackwood.	*Thomas Skinner.*
James Balfour.	*James Bateman.*
James Fowlis.	*Walter Stewart*, and
Hugh Frazier.	*Joſeph Cohen d'Azavedo*,
Abraham Wilmer.	

"Be impeach'd of the ſaid High Crimes and Miſ-
"demeanors," upon the Evidence of *Roderick Mackenzie*; who while the Impeachment was preparing, prevaricated in it, and was order'd into Cuſtody: but he made his Eſcape, and cou'd not be apprehended, notwithſtanding the King, at the requeſt of the Commons, iſſu'd a Proclamation for that Purpoſe. This Affair had anger'd ſo many People, and the Diſaffected had made their Advantage of it ſo far in increaſing their Number, that when the Commons took into Conſideration the Trade of this Kingdom, and had reſolv'd to erect a Council, for the better regulating and improving it with ſufficient Powers, it being debated whether the Members of that Council, which was to be nam'd by the Houſe, but not of Members, ſhou'd take an Oath acknowledging King *William* to be rightful and lawful King of *England*, and renouncing the Title of the late King *James*; it was rejected.

A Tory *Negative.*

His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, *Jan.* 11. and gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for enlarging the Times to purchaſe certain Annuities, and continuing the Duties on low Wines*, &c. *An Act for regulating Trials in Caſes of High-Treaſon*; which had been ſeveral times brought into Parliament, and was never perfected till now, a few Days only before the Diſcovery of the moſt Deviliſh Conſpiracy, that ever was enter'd into on this ſide Hell, by *Papiſts* and *Jacobites*, to aſſaſſinate King *William*, and impoſe upon theſe Kingdoms a *forefaulted* King, with his inſeparable Companions, Popery and Slavery. The Benefit of this Act was claim'd and enjoy'd by ſome of the Conſpirators; and it was remark'd that thoſe Members of both Houſes, who were moſt zealous for its paſſing at this time, were of that Party who were moſt deeply concern'd in the illegal Trials and Executions under that King and his Brother.

The Bill for Trials in Caſes of High-Treaſon.

Before the King went to *Holland*, he had made a Grant to the Earl of *Portland*, of the Manors of *Denbigh*, *Bromfield*, *Yale* and other Lands in the Principality of *Wales*. The Warrant for this Grant coming to the Lords of the Treaſury, the Gentlemen of the Country had notice of it, that they might be heard, if they had any thing to ſay againſt it. Accordingly ſeveral of them attended, and were heard before the Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *William Trumbal*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and *John Smith* Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; the other Commiſſioner not being mention'd on this Occaſion.

Earl of Portland's *Grant in* Wales.

Sir *William Williams*, Son of a Doctor of Divinity of that Country, alledg'd, "That theſe *Speeches againſt it.*
"Lordſhips were the ancient Demeſnes of the
"Prince of *Wales*. That the *Welſh* were never
"ſubject to any but God and the King. That in
"the Statute for granting Fee-Farm Rents, there
"was an Exception of Rents belonging to the
"Principality of *Wales*, which imported that the

A.D.1696 " Parliament took thoſe Revenues to be unalienable. " That upon Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, there " were many Acknowledgments payable out of thoſe " Lordſhips; and tho' there was at preſent no Prince " of *Wales*, yet he hop'd to ſee one of the King's " own Body." Which cou'd not be, as long as the Princeſs *Anne* and the Duke of *Glouceſter* liv'd; they both having a Prior Right to any Iſſue of King *William*'s.

Sir *Roger Puleſton* argu'd, " That the Revenues " of thoſe Lordſhips did ſupport the Government " of *Wales*, by paying the Judges and other Offi- " cers their ſtated Salaries; and if given away, there " would be a failure of Juſtice."

Mr. *Price*, a Lawyer of *Herefordſhire*, made a long and warm Speech againſt this Grant, which was much taken notice of, for ſome ſmart Reflections in it upon the *Grant*, and the *Grantee*. It gain'd the Gentleman the good-will of the People of *Wales* and the *Marches*, and he was ſome time after made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

The Grant itſelf had no agreeable Aſpect, and the Lord *Portland* was blam'd by the King's Friends for procuring it of his Majeſty. The Diſaffected call'd him in deriſion our new Prince of *Wales*; and had the Gentlemen who ſpoke againſt the Grant, done it with more Decency and Temper, their Applauſe wou'd have been more general.

Mr. *Price* ſaid to this effect: That the Country was too great for a Foreigner to be Lord of it, and the People too great to be ſubject to him. He intimated that the Gentlemen of that Territory owing Allegiance to the King as Subjects, and Service to him as Tenants; if their Service was yielded over to another, their Allegiance might be in danger of doing the like: *for*, adds he, it is obſervable *that Intereſt and Property have an Aſcendant over Duty*. I ſhall not inſert this Speech, nor that Mr. *Price* made afterwards in Parliament, of which he was a Member, to the ſame purpoſe; they being too long for a Place here: and ſhall obſerve only, that when he had done ſpeaking, the Lord *Godolphin*, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, ſaid, *Had not the Earl of* Leiceſter *theſe Lordſhips in Grant to him in Queen* Elizabeth's *time*? Sir *Robert Cotton* anſwer'd, *I believe I can give the beſt Account in that Caſe. The Earl of* Leiceſter *had but one of theſe Lordſhips, and that was* Denbigh; *he was ſo oppreſſive to the Gentry of the Country, that it occaſion'd them to take up Arms and to oppoſe him; for which three or four of my Wife's Relations, of the* Salisburies, *were hang'd. But it ended not there, for the Quarrel was kept ſtill on foot; and the Earl glad to be in Peace, and ſo granted it back to the Queen, and it has been in the Crown ever ſince.* Then my Lord *Godolphin* rejoin'd, *You have offer'd many weighty Reaſons, and we ſhall repreſent them to his Majeſty.* The ſuperſeding of the Grant, did not ſatisfy the Gentlemen who oppos'd it; they brought the Affair into the Houſe of Commons by a Petition, ſign'd by Sir *Thomas Groſvenor*, Sir *Richard Middleton*, Sir *John Conway*, Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Roger Puleſton*, *Edward Vaughan* Eſq; *Edward Brereton* Eſq; and *Robert Price* Eſq; the Gentleman before-mention'd, who ſpoke to it in Parliament in the ſame Stile, as before the Treaſury: And among other Things ſaid, *That if he could conceive how the Glory and Grandeur of* England *was, or could be upheld by a poor landleſs Crown, and a miſerable neceſſitous People, he could then be perſuaded to believe that his Majeſty was well adviſ'd to grant away all the Revenues of the Crown, and that his Government would thereby be well ſecur'd, and his People beſt protected, when they had little or nothing left.* This is one of the ſmart Touches before ſpoken of. I believe every one will agree, that the Grant of theſe Parcels of the Principality of *Wales*, was unadviſedly, or ill-adviſedly done, and that the Oppoſition was juſt and noble in all thoſe that had nothing in View, but the ſaving thoſe Lands from Alienation; but what need was there of inſinuating, there was reaſon to fear the People of all *Britain*, as well as of the Marches of *Wales*, wou'd become *miſerable and neceſſitous, and that Poverty would be their beſt Protection under King* William's *Government*? And what need was there of bringing the *Dutch* in by the Head and Shoulders into this Argument, unleſs to gratify the Reſentment of thoſe, who never forgave them for the Aſſiſtance they gave us at the *Revolution*? That Gentleman added, *I confeſs my Thoughts are troubled with ſtrange Apprehenſions of our deplorable State; we are in a Confederate War, and ſome of theſe Confederates are Enemies to our Trade.* Now let the moſt Impartial *Engliſh* or *Welſhman* judge, what the *Dutch* and the Confederates have to do with the Manor of *Denbigh*, and what the *French* Proteſtants in *Soho* and *Spittlefields*. But tho' every Babe in Politicks, knows the Strength and Riches of a Kingdom conſiſt in the Number of Inhabitants, and that we ſhould by all reaſonable Inducements, of which a *Naturalization* is a very cheap one, prevail with Foreigners to dwell among us; yet for fear of the *Church*, thoſe Foreigners not being *Orthodox*, as ſoon as they ſet foot on *Engliſh* Ground, the Party that oppos'd King *William*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, and all Revolution Meaſures of Government, oppos'd always the Encreaſe of Trade and Power, by the Encreaſe of People. Therefore we find in this Speech about the *Welſh* Marches, as follows: *Our Enemies in Trade, tho' planted amongſt us, ſome of the King's Council, ſome in the Army, and the Common Traders, have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Out-skirts of this great City: We find ſome or other of them naturaliz'd, and others made* Denizens *every Parliament; we find Endeavours for a general Naturalization; we ſee moſt Places of Power and Profit given to Foreigners.* Which was ſo far from Truth, that there was not one Place in ten all over *England* poſſeſs'd by Foreigners. But the next Words are ſo far from being true, or decent, or to the Purpoſe of the Grant of *Lands* in Shire *Denbigh*, that I am amaz'd to think the Speaker of them met with the leaſt Approbation in ſuch an Aſſembly. *I foreſee that when we are reduc'd to extream Poverty, as now we are very near it; we are to be ſupplanted by our Neighbours, and become a Colony to the* Dutch. There's enough of it; whoever has ſo much Patience as to read the reſt, may find it in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Hiſtory; who calls it a Stout and Eloquent Speech. As to the Stoutneſs of it, 'tis of the kind of thoſe Cudgel-Players, that lay on upon the Basket when they can't touch the Head; and as to its Eloquence, 'tis of the kind which has no Soul to animate it, but Sophiſtry and Malignity, witneſs this Paragraph. The Subject ſtill is the Grant of ſome Lands on the *Welſh* Borders; *I would have us to conſider, that we are* Engliſhmen. He had in other Parts of the Speech, ſtood much upon his and the other Petitioners being *Welſhmen*, formerly the Terror of the *Engliſh*. *And muſt like good Patriots ſtand by our Country, and not ſuffer it to become tributary to Strangers.* He might with as much reaſon have ſaid, *to the Man in the Moon. We have rejoyc'd that we have beat out of this Kingdom* Popery *and* Slavery; *and do now with as great Joy entertain* Socinianiſm *and* Poverty. *Monſtrum Horrendum!* Where was the Den of this Dragon *Socinianiſm*? not in the Marches of *Wales* ſure! I am ſatisfy'd they knew no more of *Socinianiſm* there, than of *Aurora Borealis*. But thus it is with Men of a Party, when they would carry a Point, they care not whether what they ſay, is to the Queſtion in diſpute or not, if it ſtrikes home, and gives an ill Impreſſion of thoſe they are ill affected to.

A.D.1696

Mr. Price's Sophiſtical Arguments.

Mr. Price *malicious and diſaffected.*

Is alike False *and Inſolent.*

False and Inſolent again.

The

A.D.1696 The House of Commons presenting an Address to his Majesty against the *Denbigh* Grant, he was pleased to express himself thus;

Gentlemen,

The King's Answer to the Commons about the Grant.

I have a Kindness for my Lord Portland, *which he has deserved of me by long and faithful Services; but I should not have given him these Lands, if I had imagined the House of Commons could have been concerned. I will therefore recall the Grant, and find some other way of shewing my Favour to him.*

The Address was presented the 22d of *January*, and a few days after broke out the horrid *Assassination* and *Invasion* Plot, just as it was about to be put in execution: And tho' we shall not find many of the Party beforementioned actually in the Conspiracy, we shall certainly find them pleading for the Conspirators.

The Tories were so ready to turn every Discovery of a Plot against King *William* into Ridicule, and to represent it as an Artifice of his Ministers, to sacrifice the harmless Papists and Jacobites to their Avarice and Revenge; that I think we ought not to omit any Opportunity to confirm such wicked Designs of theirs, by new Discoveries. And the following Account being communicated to me, by Persons of Integrity and Worth, it cannot but be acceptable to the Publick.

Capt. Ricards *discovers a Design against the King's Life.*

Capt. *William Ricards*, a Commander in the Navy Royal in King *Charles* II's Reign, having for some reasons quitted that Employment, and taken to a private one, which obliged him to live near the River of *Thames*, dwelt afterwards in *St. Katherine's*, a place much frequented by *Dutchmen*, whom he was very kind to, and often spoke well of at a Coffee-House in the Neighbourhood; which occasioned many Disputes with the Disaffected to the Constitution, who hated them for the very same reason he loved them, the Assistance they gave to our glorious Deliverer King *William*. Capt. *Ricards* taking it for granted that all *Dutchmen* were in the same Sentiments, with respect to the Revolution, made no distinction; but treated them all alike, with great Kindness and Hospitality, as Occasion offered. By this means he became intimate with one *Bourne*, who in conversation dropt several Expressions, which gave the Captain reason to suspect, that he knew something of treasonable and dangerous Import, if he was not engaged in it; and he sifted him so closely, that he at last opened himself more freely, and confessed that he had come to the knowledge of a traitorous Conspiracy against the King. After which, Mr. *Ricards* never left him till he went with him to Sir *William Trumbal*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, about the 20th of *September*, 1695, at what time his Majesty was expected to return to *England*, after the Reduction of *Namur*. *Bourne* gave sufficient Information to satisfy Mr. Secretary there was a secret Enterprize resolved upon; to execute which, several Persons lay concealed at *Margate* in *Kent*, where it was expected his Majesty would land; that these Men were provided with Fire-Arms, and had a Vessel for their Service, which lay off of *Margate*, the Master of which was one *Twynam*, lately dead. Upon this the Secretary of State, and Lords of the Council, thought it prudent to look farther into the matter, and see whether any such Persons could be found at that Place. To this end, they proposed to Capt. *Ricards* to go himself thither, having understood by him that he was a Native of that Place, and very well acquainted with it; they offered him whatever Assistance and Support he desired. Their Lordships had no difficulty to prevail with a Gentleman so well affected to King *William*, to undertake that Service; and the Earl of *Romney*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, signed the following Warrant.

To all whom these Presents may concern.

Know ye, that the Bearer hereof, Capt. William Ricards, *by command from me, is commissioned hereby to seize and apprehend several dangerous Persons, of whom you shall receive Notice by him. I therefore hereby require and command all Officers both Military and Civil, to be aiding and assisting to the said Capt.* William Ricards, *in effecting the same. Given under my Hand and Seal this 25th day of* September, 1695. A.D.1696

ROMNEY.

Capt. *Ricards* took two Yachts, and a Company of Soldiers from the Tower, and without communicating his Departure to any one Person whatsoever, made down to *Margate*; pretending to spend a few Days with his Friends and Acquaintance there, whom he had not seen in many years: and that none of them might take it ill in particular, that he did not lodge at his House, he took Lodgings at *Paul Hart*'s, the Posthouse, yet the most suspected Place in the Town for the Conspirators to be conceal'd in. Major *Gregory*, Tower-Armourer, was the only Man who came ashore with him, and tho' he made as diligent Search as could be done, without giving the Alarm to those that were concealed there, he at first made no Discovery, those Persons keeping close all day. The Wind was contrary, and kept the King back a Fortnight, and in that length of Time, Capt. *Ricards* found out that there were Persons concealed in the House, with some circumstances that were very suspicious. Five lodg'd in one Room, where was good store of Fire-Arms, and that Room very convenient for any sudden Attempt upon landing. He often heard them drink mysterious Healths in their midnight Revellings. 'Twas plain by their Discourse that there were others concerned, by whom they expected to be joined, as soon as they were ready for it; which fully convinced Capt. *Ricards* that he could not use too many Precautions, to prevent their executing their hellish Design. The Wind coming fair for his Majesty, he ordered the Officers of the Yachts ashore, and invited several of his Friends in the Town, which he could trust, to an Entertainment, under pretence of paying his Foy upon his Return to *London* the next day: and after he had entertained them till near midnight, he fasten'd the Door, and made known to the Company the Business he came for, and what he had done in it; that he had discovered several suspicious Fellows, who were concealed in that House, and he then shewed the necessity of securing their Persons before the King landed. He called in *Paul Hart* the Inn-Keeper, and clapping a Pistol to his Breast, threatned immediately to shoot him, if he did not discover who were the Persons concealed in such a Room in his Inn, and what was their Intent. *Paul Hart* presently owned their being there, and that they had been thus shut up in a Room for some time, but he knew not their Intent, nor any thing more of them, than that they ordered him to keep their being there a Secret; and that as soon as the Fleet which was to bring over the King appeared in sight, he was to knock at their Chamber-Door, and say *Twynam is come*. Capt. *Ricards* obliged *Hart* to go with him and his Friends directly to the Room these Fellows were in, to knock at the Door, and cry *Twynam is come*; upon which, it was immediately opened by an *Irishman*, who seemed to be the head of them; he had a Pistol in his hand, which Capt. *Ricards* laid hold on, and obliged him to drop it; and the Company breaking in at the same time, secured the rest in their Beds. He found a great many Fire-Arms, as *Bourne* had informed him, which were all loaden, and lay on the Table. The King landed in a few Hours after, and Capt. *Ricards* brought away the five Ruffians to *London*, where they were committed to *Newgate*, and having lain there some Weeks, they were let go; *Bourne*'s Evidence being single, and not sufficient

to

A.D.1696 to convict them of Treaſon. Others of the Gang lay in and about *Portſmouth*, whither he was ſent to ſearch for and ſecure them; purſuant to this Warrant from Sir *William Trumbal*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whereas Information has been given to me that ſeveral Perſons ſuſpected of dangerous and treaſonable Practices againſt his Majeſty and the Government, do frequently reſort to certain Places known to you:

Theſe are, in his Majeſty's Name, to authorize and require of you, taking to your aſſiſtance a Conſtable, forthwith to make ſtrict and diligent Search in ſuch Houſes, or Ships, as you ſhall think fit, for ſuch Perſons; and having found any of them, you are to ſeize and bring them, together with their Papers, before me, to be examined, and further dealt with according to Law.

In the due execution whereof, all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and all other his Majeſty's Officers both Civil and Military, whom it may any ways concern, are to be aſſiſting to you as there may be occaſion. And for ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at Whitehall *the 6th of November*, 1695.

WILL. TRUMBAL.

This matter could not be manag'd ſo ſecretly, but the Conſpirators had Intimation of it, and made their Eſcape before Capt. *Ricards* got to *Portſmouth*; but in their Hurry to get off, they left ſome Papers behind them written with a Cypher, containing treaſonable Matters. In one of theſe Papers was the Copy of the following Letter; and in another, the Cypher annex'd to it. The Letter is not ill written, and ſhews that the Writer was no idle Obſerver of what paſt.

" S. R. C. *to Mr.* E.

" BY the Proceedings of our Parliament you " know what you are to expect next year; " four Millions they have given to maintain the " War, and the Difficulties they have to raiſe the " Money, makes us think they will not find ways " to pay the Arrears of the Army and the Fleet, and " clear the Revenue, which cannot be done with- " out three Millions more; and beſides, the Mil- " lion, part of the four Millions, and the four hun- " dred thouſand Pounds, to be raiſed, the firſt up- " on *Iriſh* forfeited Lands and Eſtates, and the o- " ther upon the *Eaſt-India* Trade, I believe will " fall ſhort. I look upon this the laſt Effort, and " if the King of *France* is ſure to break the Con- " federacy this Winter, and reſolves to defend *Ire-* " *land* the next year, I think we can ſupport this " Government no longer. My Uncle is lately " grown very great with Mrs. G, and is now the " moſt alter'd Man in the World; till now, he " proteſted he would expect no more Liberty for " himſelf, than he would allow to all Mankind; " and thought it a moſt unchriſtian thing, that a- " ny Man's Religion ſhould incapacitate him for " any Employ: but now he is utterly againſt the " Catholicks being either in Military or Civil Em- " ployment, excepting Grooms of the Bed-Cham- " ber, and ſuch like, about the King's Perſon. " And in truth, the King is ſo repreſented by ſome " Perſons, that they ſay, that ſo long as there is an " *Iriſh* Footman to be employ'd, no Proteſtants " ſhall have any thing: and tho' theſe People are " very zealous for the King, yet they are more in- " duſtrious to perſuade all his Proteſtant Friends, " that there is a neceſſity to tie up his Hands; " and I am confident, he will find as great Diffi- " culties to humour thoſe Friends, as to ſubdue " his Enemies. I know the Deſign carrying on, " to invite the King to come with a ſmall Force " to *Scotland*, for they ſay a greater Force will " give Jealouſy, and his complying with the Coun- " try, will make the *Engliſh* receive him willing- A.D.1696 " ly: The true meaning is, if they can get him in " their Power, with a Force that is not able to " do his Work of itſelf, they will either manage " him as they pleaſe, or leave him. As I know " the King will not promiſe any thing which he " will not perform, ſo I hope he will be very cau- " tious of his Promiſes; for theſe People are not " to be wrought upon to any Duty, but by Force. " And when the King is landed in the head of a " good Army, a Declaration that he will pardon all " thoſe that ſhall ſubmit to him, and leave to the " Mercy of his Soldiers all that ſhall oppoſe him, " I believe will be more efficacious than any other " can be drawn. If the King ventures upon this " Iſland with leſs than 30000 Men, he will be in " a very dangerous Caſe; and then too, if we think " the King of *France* is not in a condition to dou- " ble that number, if there be occaſion. Here is " a Party will venture all for the King, and here " is a Party alſo will do the ſame for the Prince of O- " *range*; but the much greater Party are for their " own Intereſt, and will either ſit ſtill, or join that " Party which is like to be Conqueror. But if the " King comes with 30000 Men, we ſhall preſume he " may have what more he pleaſes; for all believe, if " the King of *France* ſends him an Army, he will go " through with it: but I can ſcarce meet with one " Man will believe the King of *France* is the King's " Friend, any other ways than in ſubſerviency to " his own Deſign, which they ſay is to ſubdue *Eng-* " *land*. I confeſs, his Actions laſt Summer at Sea, " I underſtand not; for after his Victory, he might " have ended the War with great eaſe immediate- " ly. 'Tis ſaid, the Prince of *Orange* will go for " *Holland* the latter end of next Month, in order " to keep up the Confederacy: if he goes, and you " are ready, you will have a good Opportunity; " and I believe you need not doubt of Succeſs, for " we have a very few Forces, and theſe new Taxes " will be ſo heavy upon us, that we ſhall be very " glad to be prevented paying them: and for this " very reaſon, you will have a great many Well- " wiſhers. I would have wrote more, but that I " have had few Hours notice of this Opportunity, " I forbore writing to you by the Poſt, becauſe " my Privacy ſeldom lets me know any thing, till " it be ſtale; and whatſoever I think worthy your " knowing, I impart conſtantly to my Couſin. I " wrote to you by my Aunt, who I hope is well. " If I may do any manner of Service by coming " to you, and giving you a Hiſtory of what I have " obſerv'd, the leaſt Notice from you ſhall bring " me. You may direct as heretofore, to *Tom's* " *Coffee-Houſe*. I beg my moſt humble Duty to " my Maſter and Miſtreſs. Yours.

" The Lame Man.

" *B. Luk.* is informed by *Forwell* in *Newgate*, " that the lame Perſon going on Crutches is lately " gone by the way of *Roan*, upon a very pernici- " ous Deſign: and *Forwell* is certain, that 8550 *l.* " *per annum* is paid for Intelligence from the *French* " Court; that lately in five Days they had Intel- " ligence from *France*, of a very good Deſign of " the King of *France*; that they have Intelligence " from *Breſt* upon all Occaſions."

Adon Fran. Porcio que dios en caſa del Conſul de Eſpana, Londres.

By the Poſt.

The *Cypher* found with the foregoing Letter.

King James	Mr. *Grace*. Mr. *Good*. Mr. *Bounty*.
The Queen	Mrs. *Patience*.
Prince of Wales	Mr. *Cupid*.
Duke of Berwick	Mr. *Duty*.

Lord

*A.D.*1696 *Lord* Tyrconnel	Mr. *Sturdy.*
Lord Powis	Mr. *Nimble.*
Marquiſs d'Abbeville	Mr. *Gunner.*
Mr. Skelton	Mr. *Trueman.*
Biſhop Ellis	Mr. *Biſhop.*
Dr. Fenwick	Mr. *Boyer.*
Father Ennys	Mr. *Currier.*
Lord Brudenel	Mr. *Browne.*
George Porter	Mr. *Grace.*
Mr. (*late Sir*) John Caſſe	Mr. *Quick.*
Mr. Goodman	Mr. *Goodenough.*
Lady Powis	Mrs. *Sentiment.*
Lady Tyrconnel	Mrs. *Buſy.*
Lady Waldgrave	Mrs. *Cordelia.*
Prince of Orange	Mr. *Hooke.* / Mr. *Crooke.* / Mr. *Strambo.*
Duke of Leeds	Mr. *Hoſier.*
Earl of Nottingham	Juſtice *Fagg.*
Lord Churchill	The *Jew.*
Lord Godolphin	The *Monkey.*
Duke of Shrewsbury	Mr. *Pride.*
Marquiſs of Hallifax	Mr. *Doubtful.*
Marquiſs of Wincheſter	Mr. *Wildman.*
Duke of Devonſhire	Mr. *Failer.*
Earl of Dorſet	Mr. *Slow.*
Lord Delamere	Mr. *Forward.*
Earl of Feverſham	*Mineheer.*
Lord Weymouth	Mr. *Green.*
Sir Edward Seymour	Mr. *Actor.*
Sir Thomas Clargis	Mr. *Poſer.*
Mr. Sackville	Mr. *Spruce.*
Earl of Ailesbury	Mr. *Perſons.*
Sir John Fenwick	Mr. *Jolly.*

This *Cypher* is of a much greater length, but one can make little of the reſt; it conſiſts chiefly of other Names for *Church*, *Diſſenters*, *Parliament*, *Clergy*, *Army*, *Fleet*, *Portſmouth*, *Tower*, *City*, *Taxes*, *Soldiers*, *Arms*, &c. In this Cypher there are ſome Names which give ground to gueſs that theſe Conſpirators were alſo in the Conſpiracy for the *Invaſion* and *Aſſaſſination*, diſcover'd ſoon after; as Lord *Ailesbury*, Sir *John Fenwick*, *Goodman*, *Porter*, and *Caſſe*, in whoſe Houſe was found the Traytor *Friend*; tho' High-Church thought him afterwards a very fit Perſon to repreſent them in Parliament for the City of *London*, to be an Alderman, *&c.* This *Caſſe* did not fail to vent his Malice againſt Capt. *Ricards* on all Occaſions, eſpecially in threatning him after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition.

'Twas ſuppos'd that the aforementioned Ruffians acted in concert with ſome of the Aſſaſſinators at *London*, who were diſcover'd three Months after, and that *Bourne* knew more of their wicked Deſigns than he confeſs'd, or the Perſons ſeiz'd might have been convicted and puniſhed, and probably the Knot of thoſe Villains have been then broken.—*Bourne*, as ill as he deſerved it, had a Penſion of 100*l.* a year ſettled upon him; and that the Miniſters were well pleaſed with Capt. *Ricards*'s good Service at *Margate*, appears by their employing him again at *Portſmouth*. But I cannot learn that he had any other Reward than an Offer of Knighthood, which he did not think himſelf qualified to accept of, and the Command of a Man of War, which requir'd a Qualification he could not comply with: ſo, to uſe the Words of my Information, *He contented himſelf for the great Charge and Trouble he had been at for ſome Weeks, with the Satisfaction of having contributed to the Safety of the beſt of Kings.*

In about three Months after Capt. *Ricards* return'd from *Portſmouth*, the Invaſion and Aſſaſſination Plot broke out.

The Aſſaſſination and Invaſion Plot.

The Steps towards the *Invaſion* were ſooner taken notice of than any Diſcovery or Suſpicion of an *Aſſaſſination*. His Majeſty told the Parliament that the *French* were augmenting their Forces, and 'twas ſoon perceiv'd that they were to ſupply the place of the Army, which they were to furniſh King *James* with, to attempt the Recovery of his abdicated Kingdoms. The *French* King and his Miniſters were made to believe that his Party in *England* were the *Nine* in *Ten*, as Mr. *Harley*'s Tools made the *High-Church* to be, upon his thruſting himſelf into the Miniſtry; whereas at that time King *William* was more in poſſeſſion of the Hearts of the People, than any King of *England* had been ſince the *Stuarts* reign'd there; and the Reſtoration of King *James* was their Abhorrence, a few deſpicable Deſperadoes excepted. The *French* King, impoſed upon by the Informations of theſe wicked Men, ordered ſeveral Bodies of Troops to file off toward the Sea-Coaſt, which gave ſome Umbrage to the Confederates; eſpecially to the *Dutch*, who were apprehenſive they might be deſigned to inſult the Coaſts of *Zealand*. But the Deſign was quickly unravelled, for about the middle of *February* the Diſcourſe became publick in *France*, that their King intended to re-eſtabliſh King *James* upon his Throne; and that the Project was ſo well concerted that there was nothing wanting now but a fair Wind to waft him over. In order to this, King *James* took Poſt for *Calais* the 18th of *February*, where, as ſoon as he arrived, the Troops, Artillery, and Stores, were put on board with the utmoſt Diligence, while with great Impatience he expected News from *England*, to call him thither. So confident were the *French* of the Succeſs of this Enterprize, that the Duke of *Orleans* ſollicited the Duke of *Savoy*, his Son-in-law, to come into a ſeparate Peace with *Lewis* XIV. for that the Allies would ſoon be utterly overthrown; which referred to the Plot for killing the King of *England*, and invading the Kingdom. The Duke of *Wirtemburg* hearing of King *James*'s coming to *Calais*, immediately diſpatched one of his Aid de Camps to give King *William* notice of it. The Prince of *Vaudemont*, who was then at *Bruſſels* with the Elector of *Bavaria*, ſent ſeveral Expreſſes to the King of *England*, by the way of *Holland*, on the ſame Errand; but the Duke of *Wirtemburg*'s Meſſenger paſſing directly over to *England* from *Newport* with difficulty to eſcape the Enemy, came firſt to *Kenſington*, *February* 22, and acquainted his Majeſty, that the Duke of *Wirtemburg* had ſtopped all the Ships in the Harbour and Canal of *Oſtend*, as well as that of *Bruges*, that the Forces might be ready to be tranſported for his Service: and the Duke ordered his Meſſenger to declare, that in caſe he did not quickly hear from the King, he would run the Hazard of bringing them over himſelf. The States of *Holland* made the like Preparations at *Sas van Ghent*. But notwithſtanding all the Expedition us'd by the Duke of *Wirtemburg*'s Aid de Camp, his Majeſty had ſome time before received certain Information, not only of the Invaſion, but alſo of the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, the blackeſt that ever was hatched in the Councils of Hell.

The Jacobites impoſe on the French *King.*

King James *comes to* Calais.

We have already obſerved more than once, that the Conſpirators had been at work ever ſince King *James* had been a Fugitive in *France*, to re-eſtabliſh him on the Throne ſome way or other, and that they never ſtuck at that of Murder, when propoſed in their treaſonable Cabals.

That this Invaſion and Aſſaſſination Plot was a Clue of the ſame Thread with that of *Lancaſhire*, will appear preſently; and if this had been as ill concerted, and as imperfectly detected as that was, the *Jacobites* would have turn'd it into Ridicule, as they did that; and the Party that were always railing at the *Dutch*, would not have been behind-hand with them in it. *Parker*, after he got into *France*, continued his Correſpondence with *Porter* and *Goodman*. The former, *George Porter*, had inherited the ſmall Fortune of his Family, but run thro' it.

Some Account of Porter, Goodman, *and* Charnock.

A.D.1696 *Goodman* was an Actor in King *Charles*'s Reign, infamous for his leud Life, and invincible Impudence, exceeding even that of all other Players, in thoſe diſſolute times. He had been formerly tried for endeavouring to poiſon the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Grafton*; but he got himſelf out of that Scrape, and accepted of a Commiſſion for a Troop in Col. *Parker*'s Regiment of Horſe, as did alſo *George Porter*, upon which they qualified themſelves Capt. *Porter* and Capt. *Goodman*. *Parker* alſo admitted into his Confidence, *Charnock*, who went ſometimes by the *alias* of *Robinſon*; he was born and educated a Proteſtant, but chang'd his Religion to merit King *James*'s Favour. He and ——— were the only Perſons who comply'd with that King's Order to the Fellows of *Magdalen-College*, which Compliance of his procur'd him the Dignity of Vice-Preſident, of which, and his Fellowſhip, he was outed after the Revolution, to make room for the Perſon that had been outed to make room for him: upon this he ſet himſelf with all the Faculties of his Soul, upon Contrivances to deſtroy the Government, and even the Perſon of the Governor, our Deliverer King *William*.

Parker *the Contriver of the* Aſſaſſination *Plot.*

To this Apoſtate, and *Harriſon* the Prieſt, *Parker* firſt communicated the Deſign to murder the King, of which he is thought to have been the firſt Contriver; and to have taken it up in *England*, when it was dropt in *Flanders*, upon *Granval*'s being hang'd.

So far back as the year 1694, Capt. *Waugh* of *Brentford*, who had been ſome time at *St. Germains*, was ſent from thence to *England*, to give thoſe of them he had the moſt Confidence in, an Account, that their Friends in *France* thought the killing of King *William* the moſt effectual Means to reſtore their old Maſter: And in order to give them a full aſſurance of his Concurrence in the Fact, they ſhould have a Commiſſion from him to perpetrate it; and an Order to all his General-Officers then in *England*, to be aiding and aſſiſting in it. To corroborate this Aſſurance, Major *Crosby* came into *England* at the ſame time, and confidently affirmed that he ſaw the Commiſſion ſign'd, and under Seal, in *France*. This damnable Project was to have been executed that year, as appears by Lady *Fenwick*'s Petition for a Reprieve for her Husband; but it miſcarrying ſome how or other, *Waugh* was ſent back by the *Jacobites* to *St. Germains*, to invite King *James* to *England*, upon promiſe of great Aſſiſtance here, to join with what he ſhould bring from *France*. This *Waugh* applying himſelf to *Parker*, he ſeemed not to think the promiſed Inſurrection ſufficient to ſupport their old Maſter in his Undertaking, unleſs the Prince of *Orange*, as the Traytors called the King of *England*, was removed out of the way; which *Caryl*, a Servant and Favourite of the *Pretender*'s pretended Mother, join'd in with. But they ſpoke not out at firſt, as to the Blood-part, only touched on an Attempt to ſeize him, and carry him off to *France*: which was the Language they uſed to thoſe Wretches whom they tempted into the Plot, till they had drawn them ſo far in, that they could not well go back; and then they ſpoke out plain, firſt in a military Style, to attack the Prince of *Orange* at the head of his Guards, and this was King *James*'s turn for it; and afterwards they owned the Deſign was to ſhoot him in his Coach, and in their horrid Mirth they added, ***We muſt not be afraid of breaking the Glaſſes.*** The Traytor *Crosby* aſſur'd the Conſpirators, he ſaw King *James* ſign the Commiſſion for the Aſſaſſination at *St. Germains*, and that it was ſent away from thence to *England* before he left that Place: which Commiſſion was to ſatisfy the ſcrupulous Conſciences of ſome of the *Aſſaſſins*, particularly *Lowick* and *Rookwood*, who ſaid they abhorr'd the Fact, but thought themſelves obliged to it, contrary even to their own Senſe, to obey Orders. *Waugh* being let into all the Secrets returns to *England*, with Inſtructions to aſſure the *Jacobites* who would engage in the *Aſſaſſination*, that this Commiſſion ſhould be ſent them, and thoſe *Jacobites* who were engag'd in the Invaſion, were aſſured of powerful Aſſiſtance from *France*, as ſoon as the Blow was given. That *Crosby* declared he ſaw the Commiſſion ſigned, was aſſerted by Sir *John Fenwick*, in a Paper annex'd to his Lady's Petition for a Reprieve, before mentioned. Tho' the Deſign miſcarried laſt year, they continued their Meetings; and one particularly, where were the Earl of *Aylesbury*, Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, Mr. *Cook*, Mr. *Charnock*, Capt. *Porter*, Capt. *Goodman*. They din'd together, and then fell to the Buſineſs in hand, which was to conſult about the beſt way to reſtore King *James*; and all of them concurr'd in ſending a Meſſenger over to the abdicated King, to deſire him to procure 10000 Men of the *French* King, 8000 Foot, 1000 Horſe, and 1000 Dragoons. *Charnock* was pitch'd upon to carry this Meſſage, but he ſaid he would not go upon a fooliſh Errand, tho' he bely'd himſelf in it; and therefore would know what the Company would do, if theſe *French* Forces could be procured: upon which, they all unanimouſly promiſed, if King *James* would bring them ſuch a number of Troops, they would meet him at the head of 2000 Horſe, wherever he would appoint them. *Charnock* deſired at another Meeting, that they would repeat and confirm this Reſolution of theirs, which they did very ſolemnly: upon which *Charnock* took his Journey into *France*. We have more than once made mention of the Conſpirator *Crosby*, who when he was in *France* talk'd ſo freely and particularly of the intended Attempt, that 'twas plain he was better acquainted with it than the Faction either imagined or deſired; he being a vain talkative Fellow. *Parker* was afraid he would be babbling, and wrote to *Porter* and *Goodman* about it, but they aſſured him they never thought *Crosby* fit to be truſted. *Waugh* told King *James*, that the Earl of *Arran* and the Lord *Forbes* were willing to be concerned in the Deſign to carry off the Prince of *Orange*; but when he return'd to *England*, and talk'd with them about it, they both refuſed to have any thing to do with him, tho' both of them were willing enough to have King *James* reſtor'd.

A.D.1696

Crosby *declares he ſaw King* James *ſign the Commiſſion to the Conſpirators to kill King* William.

They went ſo far in the Project for ſeizing the King's Perſon, that *Charnock* took a Journey to *Deal*, on purpoſe to hire a Ship to carry him, when they had got him, to *France*; and if they ſhould think fit rather to kill him than carry him away, the ſame ſhip was to receive them, and tranſport them thither; but their Deſign meeting with ſome Balk the year before, the Ship was not made uſe of. It will not be improper to give a few Hints of the Arts which the Faction put in practice to encreaſe their Number, and accompliſh their Ends; and I chuſe to take them from a Book printed for *Thomas Bennet*, Bookſeller in *Paul's-Church-Yard*, he being the ſame whom the late Biſhop *Atterbury* ſainted in the Funeral Sermon he preached for him; and we ſhall find a Confirmation of what has been ſaid of the Deſign of the Party, who were not indeed in the Aſſaſſination Plot, but were deeply engag'd in all other Plots, to diſtreſs and deſtroy King *William*'s Government.

The Artifices of the Jacobites *and* Tories *to increaſe their Faction.*

"The Conſpirators endeavoured to inſinuate "themſelves into the Confidence of thoſe who were "diſſatisfied with the Court, and oftentimes made "uſe of them as Tools for carrying on of a Deſign, "of which they were wholly ignorant. They en-"deavoured to corrupt the Officers of the Fleet "and Army, and tamper'd with the Clerks and "Secretaries of thoſe who had been employed in "eminent Poſts under the Government, that by "their means they might get Intelligence of ſuch

"things

A.D. 1695 " things as they were desirous to know. Thus they " obtained an Account of the Naval Forces of one, " and a List of the Army of another. They were " sensible that the *English* were generally possess'd " with a natural Antipathy against the *French*; that " we had been for a long time under perpetual " Apprehensions of the growing Power of those " encroaching Neighbours; and that our Jealousy " and Aversion were extremely heighten'd since " the beginning of the War: and therefore to di-
Railing at the Dutch, *one of them.* " vert our Hatred and Suspicion to another Ob- " ject, they endeavoured to possess us with an ill- " grounded Jealousy of the *Dutch*, &c."

The Reader cannot forget what he found of this kind in the late Judge *Price*'s Speech against the Grant of Lands in *Wales* to the Earl of *Portland*; and it will be well if he remembers this just Reflection upon the Enemies to our Protestant Constitution, wherever he meets with such ill-grounded Attempts, to create in us a Jealousy of our good Allies.

" Another of their detestable Contrivances, *continues that Author*, " was to make us forget, or at
Railing at King William. " least to lessen our Esteem for our *Deliverer*. " 'Twas for this Reason they usually called him " the *Dutch Prince*, and sometimes had the Impu-
Another. " dence to speak of him in base and scurrilous " Terms, as when at one of their traitorous " Meetings, they squeez'd an *Orange*, and drank
Their damnable Jest. " a Health, *To the Destruction of the squeez'd or* " *rotten Orange*. 'Twas thus they were not a- " shamed to treat a Prince, who saved *Europe* by " his Courage and Conduct, *&c.*"

Charnock's Journey to *France* did not answer the *Faction*'s Expectation. He was told there, that the *French* King had not 10000 Men to spare, tho' in truth, he was then determined to assist King *James* with as great a Force, and Transports were secretly providing to take them on board: but the *French* Ministers thought the Necessity of keeping the Secret too great to trust *Charnock* and the Conspirators with it as yet. But when they had got a strong Squadron of Men of War, and 400 Transports in a Readiness at *Calais*, where 30 Battallions of *French* Soldiers attended King *James*'s Motions; then they made no scruple of declaring, that the *Most Christian King* was resolved to restore his *Britannick* Majesty to his Dominions, at the Desire of his Subjects there. Thus in a Letter to the *French* Ambassador in *Sweden*, King *Lewis* wrote, *My Troops are marching to the Coasts, and ready to embark, as soon as the News of an Insurrection in* England *shall confirm the Advices I have so often received*, &c. *that the Nation is generally dissatisfied with the Prince of* Orange's *Government*; than which nothing could be more groundless. 'Tis plain, that the *French* King and the *Jacobites* in *England* were *Dupes* to each other. The *French* King promised them Armies and Fleets, and they assured him there would be a general Revolt, in favour of his Friend King *James*, upon their Appearance off our Coasts: whereas, had it not been for the Effusion of Christian Blood, which must necessarily have been the Consequence of such an Invasion, and which should be avoided by Christians as much as possible, without abandoning Religion, Liberty, and Property, good *Englishmen* had no fear of the Subversion of their Government. There were 7 or 8000 Regular Troops in *England*; there were 12 or 15000 Men of the Confederate Army, under the Duke of *Wirtemburg*, as ready to sail to King *William*'s Assistance, as the *French* at *Calais* were to sail with King *James*; and the whole Body of the Militia and People in the Kingdom, the Faction only excepted, were as ready to fall upon the King's Enemies, as fast as they could come at them. The Project therefore was as weak as it was wicked, and must have ended in the Destruction of King *James*, and the Confusion of his

The French *King and the* Jacobites *Dupes to each other.*

Confederate; there being nothing that they could build upon for their Purpose, but the Death of King *William*, by which they hop'd to get something, if they could not get all; and the *French* were sure to find their Account in it.

A.D. 1696 *The* English *in no fear of the* French.

Sir *George Barclay*, a *Scotchman*, Lieutenant of the abdicated King's Guards, was in *England* when *Charnock* was in *France*, and had frequent Consults with *Goodman* and *Porter*, and the other Conspirators that were in the bloody part of the Business. *Porter* and *Goodman* told *Barclay*, that many well-disposed Persons lay under Discouragements for want of his Majesty's Commission to murder King *William*, or, in King *James*'s own Phrase, to *attack him in his Winter Quarters*; the same thing as cutting his Throat in his Bed. Sir *George Barclay* commended the Delicacy of their Consciences, and the Prudence of their Conduct, in insisting upon such a Commission; and promis'd, when he returned to *St. Germains*, to use all his Interest that it might be no longer wanted. Accordingly he made a short tour to *St. Germains*, and returned in *November* 1695, with several Officers and Soldiers, and 800 *l.* in Money. We see what a Fund they had to carry on a War with the *English* Nation. He also brought with him a Commission from King *James*, all written with his own hand, as was then the common Report, to seize the Prince of *Orange*; and Sir *William Perkins* confess'd to a Committee of Parliament he had seen it. Some, to soften it, said the Commission was only to *levy War against the Prince of* Orange *and all his Adherents*. What a Farce are these Fools playing, before the Tragedy that was to be acted by them! A Commission to *Goodman* the Player and *Keys*, *George Porter*'s Man, to levy War against the King of *Great-Britain!* It was such a sort of War as *Borotski*, the *Polish* Ruffian, levy'd against Mr. *Thynne*, whom he shot in his Coach in *Pall-Mall*. Without being censured as partial, we must observe that there is a Run of Stupidity, Frenzy, and Foolishness, in all the Counsels and Actions of King *James*'s Faction. Could there be a Commission to seize the Prince of *Orange* with his Guards about him? or to levy War with him, and not a Commission to kill him, if the Conspirators met with Resistance? Of this, more in the Sequel.

King James *writes the Commission himself.* Life of King *William*, p. 449.

The Folly as well as Villany of the Faction.

Barclay had with him twenty-two Men of King *James*'s Guards, besides Officers; some of them came before him, others followed him at several times, and under various Pretexts: One gave out he was going to continne his Studies in one of the Colleges in *Scotland*; another, that he was weary of the Service. Secrecy was particularly recommended, and enjoined to every one of them. And lest their Absence should be taken notice of, King *James* declared at his *Levee*, that *it was his Pleasure none should presume to talk of their Departure; and that he would severely punish those, who should give him the least Occasion to believe they were more curious to enquire into his Affairs, than zealous to obey his Orders.*

King James's *High Tone in his low Condition.*

Barclay being returned to *London*, met with *Charnock* first, and afterwards with *Porter* and *Goodman*, with whom he consulted how to put their execrable Design in execution. These Plotters engaged Major *Lowick*, Mr. *Knightly*, Mr. *Bertram*, Mr. *Chambers*, Mr. *Rookwood*, *Durance* a *Walloon*, Mr. *la Rue*, Mr. *Cranburn*, Mr. *Kendrick*, Mr. *Grahme*, Capt. *Fisher*, Mr. *Sherburn*, Capt. *Waugh*, Mr. *Plouden*, Sir *William Perkins*, Mr. *Keys*, Mr. *King*, Mr. *Pendergrass*, &c.

The Assassins.

But before we enter further into the Detail of this hellish Conspiracy, let us confirm it by a prior Discovery, which came timely enough to have put a stop to it, had sufficient Credit been given to the Discoverer; who was indeed too superficial in his Information, to deserve the Attention of so consummate a Politician as the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, then

A.D.1696 then Secretary of State, tho' the Event prov'd that he deserv'd more Encouragement. This Discoverer was Capt. *Matthew Smith*, who was once of the *Inner-Temple*, and Comptroller of that Society, which he left, and became Captain of an Independant Company at *Windsor*, and afterwards of a Company in the Duke of *Norfolk's* Regiment; but was dismiss'd the Service, on Suspicion of being in the late King's Interest. He was Nephew to Sir *William Perkins*, and in great Credit with the Party, from whom, and especially from his Uncle, he had always an Account of their Proceedings and Intentions. On the 1st of *Dec.* 1694, *Smith* inform'd a Person of Quality, that King *James* design'd to invade *England*, the Spring after the Battle of *Landen*; but his Party could not agree among themselves, occasion'd by his *Declaration* of the 17th of *April* 1693, in which it was thought proper to flatter the Church of *England*, with another Promise to stand by it, and maintain it in all its Rights: by which the *Papists* must have been excluded from Commands and Offices; and this so disgusted them, that they wou'd not at that time stir, leaving it to those who were call'd *High-Church* or *Tories*, to betray their Country to the *French*. It was obtain'd, as *Smith* said, by a Party call'd *Compounders*; who were for restoring King *James* or his pretended Son, by a Composition with King *William*, who was to hold the Crown for Life, and then King *James*, if living, or the Pretender, to retake the Possession of it: at least they were against restoring K. *James* by a *French* Army. At the head of these was the Earl of *Middleton* at the Court of *St. Germains*, and the Earl of *Arran* and others in *England*; but the Earl of *Melfort* and the Party of the Invasion and Assassination Conspirators, were for bringing back the old King with *French* Troops, and for a *French* Religion and Government in *England*. The Declaration we are speaking of, was thought by some to be contriv'd, written and printed in *London*, as we have already observ'd, and that Sir *James Montgomery* was the Author of it; but by *Smith's* Information it shou'd be the genuine Product of *St. Germains*, and 'tis not likely the *Popish* and *Tory Jacobites* would have fallen out about it, had it been only a Trick to make Proselytes among Protestants.

Capt. Smith's first Information of the Plot.

Papists and Tories quarrel about King James's Declaration in 1693.

The Compounders a Faction at St. Germains.

Smith, in the Prosecution of his Discoveries, drew up Interrogatories for the Examination of Captain *Scudamore*, and one *Staples* a factious Scoundrel, who liv'd in the Lodge at *Woodstock* Park, in the Service of the *Popish* Ranger. One of which was, *Whether they were not daily with Capt.* Charnock, *alias* Robinson, *one of Col.* Parker's *Captains*; *and at the Cabals at Taverns, with* Porter, Goodman, Charnock, *&c?* Mr. *Smith* gave also Information where to seize Arms, that were at *Marston* in *Warwickshire*, in Sir *William Perkins* his Uncle's House, of whom he gives this Character. *He is no* Papist, *but I fear too much engag'd in their Interest*; *as to his being a* Nonjuror, *I do not know*; *he does not go to Church, and refuses to act as a Justice of Peace in his Country, and is under Indictment for not acting. He was near* 20 *Years a Six-Clerk in* Chancery, *and sold his Place for* 6500*l. There are many of Quality in his Party, and no Man is in greater Favour with the late King, and more like to be great than himself, if there should be a Change.*

Smith's *Information.*

An Account of Sir William Perkins *the Assassin.*

In *May*, when *Charnock* was sent to *France*, *Smith* said, *The Party are now in great Hopes, that there will be a speedy Change of the Scene, and an Attempt will be made for an Invasion.* And in *December* before the Discovery of the *Assassination* Plot, he gave Information, *That the* Toulon *Fleet would be out and make their way to* Brest, *and if the* English *Fleet was not out by the middle of* February, *he fear'd they wou'd execute their Design. That King* James *had put most of his Officers away from him, to have them in* England, *to do him Service here*; and on the 23d of the same Month, he said, *The Malecontents had receiv'd Instructions to prepare and be in a Readiness, for the* Toulon *Fleet wou'd make their way to* Brest. *That* New-Year's-Day, *according to the* French *Account, is the Day intended for their Sailing, and if possible before the Business of the Coin be settled. This Affair is yet communicated to a few, and some Commissions are come over.* He added, *That he had us'd his Endeavours to be employ'd by the* Jacobites *at* St. Germains, *but they answer'd,* his Service would be expected here. He also boasted he had made *Holmes* one of the Conspirators his Friend; and in a Postscript to one of his Lettters writes, *Just now the Person that brings over the Letters was with me, confirms the Business, and tells me the Instructions are communicated but to a few Persons; and that at the King's Court it is hardly discours'd of, they being resolv'd to keep the Matter private, until they are ready to put it in execution. The Forces intended for the* Invasion, *are not to march till the Fleet is out at* Toulon; *and they are to make no stay on the Coast, but immediately embark.* He inform'd me, *he carry'd three Letters to the Lord* Arran *last Summer, who gave him three Guineas a-time*; *Sir* John Friend *a Citizen, half a Crown a-time. But now Capt.* Hambleton *delivers the Lord* Arran's *Letters. There is one Capt.* Neal, *who is a Person of great Intelligence, and Capt.* Charnock *has private Instructions about the intended* Descent.

A.D.1696

On the 9th of *January*, *Smith* writes thus; *I once more humbly offer it as my Advice, that a due Provision and Care be taken to undermine the Designs that are now hatching against the Government,* &c. *As to the* Descent, *I have good reason to believe the Truth of it. 'Tis now again repeated by a positive Command to have all Things in Readiness. This Affair is communicated but to a few Persons, and carry'd on with the greatest Secrecy; the* French *King having been so often betray'd, as they term it, and thereby oblig'd to alter his Measures, by reason of the* Folly *of the* Jacobites *here.* I was charg'd with being Partial, when I call'd them Fools, but that is not the only wrong Charge I have been expos'd to, by sticking close to Truth and the Constitution, in opposition to the Enemies to both. Captain *Smith* adds, *Yesterday I was desir'd to get a List of the Forces and Colonels Names, here it was enquir'd into, what* Number *of* Guards *usually attend the King when he goes abroad? The Intention of this I do not yet know, I believe it is of a bad Consequence, therefore it's necessary to double the Number, and that quickly too. Mr.* Holmes *came from Sir* William's *this Week, by reason of the Express, and their great Expectations from abroad? There were never in this Reign more Designs against the Government than now. As I have engag'd that nothing can be done of a bad Consequence, without my getting a Knowledge of it; so nothing shall be wanting, if his Majesty will support my Expence.*

It is plain by this Account, that *Smith* knew enough, and told enough to deserve Encouragement; and tho' Ministers are often sollicited for Rewards for trifling Informations, yet methinks, when the Conspirators began to inquire into the *Number of the Guards*, it was time to look about, and a little Money wou'd not be thrown away in supporting the Informer's Expence. Men of large or easy Fortunes will not enter into such Designs, either as Principals or Accessaries; and those only that are engag'd in them, as the one or the other, are proper to dive into the bottom of them, and detect them. This is no cheap Work, and Men in narrow Circumstances cannot carry it on at their own Charge; there are so many ways to save the Publick round Sums, that good Policy forbids Statesmen to be sparing of small ones in such extraordinary Cases. Besides, if *Smith*, or any one else, mixes some Trifles with his Intelligence, such

sort

A.D.1696 ſort of Wares, ſhould be taken in groſs and not ſifted; and we ſhall ſee preſently that the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who was then Secretary of State, was in his way of thinking, when other Conſpirators had confirm'd *Smith*'s Diſcoveries, which he continu'd in the following formal Information, the 19th and 20th of *January*.

A Deſcent is reſolv'd to be made upon England, *and will be put in execution as ſoon as poſſible; in order to it, Commiſſions are come to ſeveral here, Forces are moving towards the Coaſt, and a great quantity of Arms are brought down to* Bretagne *to be tranſported hither. I am inform'd the Forces will be* 30000 *Men. There is one Major* Holmes, *come over with particular Inſtructions about it, as he did about the* La Hogue *Buſineſs, and I underſtand he is ſoon to return with an Account of the Poſture of Affairs here; Sir* William Perkins *has a Commiſſion. One of* Holmes's *Inſtructions was to procure ſome Deys from* Rotier *in the Tower, to ſend over to King* James *to coin ſome mill'd Money, to pay his Army when he is landed in* England.

Smith ſeem'd now in haſte, and four Days after declar'd, *There never was a greater Blow intended againſt the Government; what I have next to communicate will be ſurprizing, and I am ſure will merit the greateſt Reward.* He obſerv'd it was reſolv'd upon, when the laſt Expreſs came away, that *Holmes* ſhould ſtay in *England*; he was ſeconded by Sir *George Barclay* in all things. *And it is further evident, that the intended Aſſaſſination was by particular Order of the late King, by reaſon the Number of Guards that attended his Majeſty, was ſent over to him.* The 17th of *February*, he ſaid, *The Storm now coming is ſo violent, concerted and ſudden, that it will be a great Work to prevent it*, And the 20th of *February*, *he diſcover'd that Sir* John Friend *had receiv'd a Commiſſion*; that Sir *William Perkins* had employ'd him to ſollicite Mr. *Cr—v—n*, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel; that Sir *W—m D—x—*, and Mr. *P—rf—y*, had had a Meeting with Sir *William Perkins*, at the *Angel-Inn* in *Leiceſter*. That Sir *George Barclay* was come over from *France*, and had daily Conſultations with Major *Holmes*; that they had a Deſign upon the King at *Kenſington*, to ſurround the Guards and ſeize the King's Perſon. That *Ferguſon* was to be a Privy-Counſellor, and the Earl of *Melfort* a Principal Manager of theſe Undertakings. That he was on the 13th of *February*, with Mr. *Charnock*, at the *White-Horſe-Tavern* in *Norfolk-Buildings*, where *Charnock* preſs'd him to buy a Horſe for the Service, of 40 *l.* Price. The ſame Day there was a great Entertainment at Mr. *Braxton*'s in the *Savoy*, where were Sir *William Perkins*, Capt. *Cripps*, Mr. *Ceely*, Capt. *Cary*, Capt. *Lewis*, Capt. *Neal*, *Thomas Lee* the Meſſenger, Mr. *Holmes*, and Capt. *Smith*; and it was reported that two Days after the King was to be kill'd. To which *Smith* objects, he could not believe that was the Day generally agreed on, becauſe *Cranburn* was not taken in to be one of the Aſſaſſins till ſome Days after. The next Day *Smith* wrote in a Letter to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*; *the* Toulon *Fleet is now out, but the Affair of the greateſt Expedition, and not yet communicated but to few, and they to be Undertakers*, is to carry off the King, and that quickly too; there will be at leaſt ſixty Commiſſion'd Officers to do it. When they have beat the Guards, they are to force the King to ride with them, and a Veſſel is ready to carry him to *France*. *The Order, as they ſay, is not to abuſe his Perſon; and when the King is there, for the Veſſel will be over in a few Hours, while the Kingdom is in a Conſternation for the Perſon of the King, then the* French *will appear, and bring over the late King. The Perſons that are to be Chief Actors are to be made Lords. There are daily Prayers made for the Accompliſhment of this great Deſign, and* 40000 l. *remitted for this and the Inſurrection.*

Prayers made for the Aſſaſſination.

Nothing can be plainer, than that Capt. *Smith* knew who were the Conſpirators, in the Invaſion and Aſſaſſination-Plot, tho' he was not in the Depth of the Secret. The uſe I make of his Evidence, is only to prepare the way for more particular Diſcoveries, and to obſerve that there ſeems to have been too much good Husbandry in not ſupplying him with the Money he demanded, to buy the 40 *l.* Horſe, and to accouter himſelf for the Service with the other Conſpirators. It was but a ſmall Risk, and the Risk on the other ſide was infinite. The Death of the King and the Invaſion of the Kingdom did not, one wou'd think, admit of ſuch a thought as Thrift, eſpecially when 50 or 100 *l.* wou'd have ſatisfy'd the preſent Exigence. Be that as it will, *Smith*'s Information made little Impreſſion on the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who thought it too looſe and general; and his Majeſty, who knew of it, did not think better of it, for it was neglected and ſo was the Informer. A.D.1696

Ill Husbandry in the Miniſter of State.

The Earl of *Portland* receiv'd full Information of the Conſpiracy, the 17th of *February*, from Capt. *Fiſher*, and it was ſo particular, that he thought fit to acquaint the King with it. His Majeſty did not take notice of it, becauſe *Fiſher* nam'd neither Time nor Place; and notwithſtanding *Fiſher*'s Story, he gave Orders for Hunting, *February* 22d, the Day appointed by the Conſpirators, for the Execution of their bloody Purpoſe, and he cou'd not have avoided the Blow, had it not been for a ſpecial Act of Providence: for the Day before, my Lord *Portland*, having been viſiting his Daughter the Counteſs of *Eſſex*, was going directly to *Kenſington*; but he call'd to mind he had appointed a Man to come to him about ſome Buſineſs that Evening, ſo he return'd to his Lodgings at *Whitehall*; where he found the Perſon he went to ſpeak with, and another Man waiting for him, who told him he had an Affair of very great Importance to communicate to his Lordſhip, who bid him ſtay till he had diſpatch'd the other Perſon; which when he had done, the Man came up cloſe to him, and ſaid bluntly, *Pray my Lord, get the King not to hunt to-morrow, for if he goes, he will be murder'd.* This Man was Mr. *Pendergraſs*, an *Iriſhman* and a *Papiſt*, who inſiſted as a Condition of his larger Diſcovery, that he ſhould not be made uſe of as an Evidence; but the King talking to him himſelf, remov'd that Scruple; and he became afterwards a good Proteſtant, a good Subject, a Baronet, and a Colonel of a Regiment, at the head of which he was kill'd, in the Battle of *Tanieres*. Mr. *de la Rue* at the ſame time, made the ſame Diſcovery to Brigadier-General *Leviſon*, as did another Conſpirator to Sir *William Trumbal*. All which Informations, from different Quarters, confirm'd their Truth, and gave his Majeſty juſt Reaſon to take care of his Safety. In the mean time *Smith*, who knew nothing of all this, went on with his Diſcovery, which ripen'd with the Plot, and promis'd to give Informations of the Conſpirators Perſons and their Numbers, and to be equally engag'd to know the Day and Time; *that he might prevent their Deſign, which he was ſure he cou'd do if he was aſſiſted.* In the ſame Letter, he gave notice of the Arrival of *Montagu Brown* Eſq; King *James*'s Secretary, from *St. Germains*. As to carrying the King to *France*, he ſays, *Tho' the manner the Conſpirators gave out among themſelves of carrying the King into* France *was impracticable, no one but muſt infer, their Deſign was to kill his Majeſty; this Method was propos'd, I preſume, rather to ſoften the Matter, that they might not by too blunt a Declaration ſtartle any of their Creatures from proceeding in ſo horrid a Deſign.*

Fiſher informs the Earl of Portland *of the Plot.*

Pendergraſs's Diſcovery.

La Rue's to Brigadier Leviſon.

On the 17th of *February*, he wrote that *Ferguſon* was in the Plot, *and was call'd upon to equip.* On the 18th of *February*, he gave a larger Account of the Invaſion-Plot, and the Deſign againſt the King's Life, with the Names of ſeveral of the Conſpirators,

Ferguſon in this deviliſh Conſpiracy.

A.D.1696 ſpirators, as Sir *George Barclay*, Major *Holmes*, Capt. *Charnock*, Capt. *Porter*, &c. and begg'd that the King might be intreated not to uſe his Diverſion of Shooting for ſome time; he was anſwer'd, *What would you have the King coup'd up?* He reply'd, *Sir, I think it will be ſafe for the King not to hunt or ſhoot for a Day or two, when ſuch a Deſign againſt his Life is reſolv'd on, and to be put in Execution with the firſt Opportunity. He then propos'd how the Conſpirators might be taken, that when the King went out to hunt and they fix'd to go, of which he wou'd give notice, the King ſhou'd not return the ſame way, but ſend a Coach and Guards back, and order another Party of Guards to follow them out of Town.* *Smith* ſaid, the Conſpirators would not let him into the whole Secret, becauſe he was not prepar'd to be an Actor, being deny'd Money to buy Horſe and Arms, upon his Application for it. His Information of the 19th of *February* was pretty full, but the Matter was then well known at Court: he ſaid, the Conſpirators have got a Number of Officers about 50, all or moſt of them *Roman Catholicks*, who are to undertake the Seizure, and have, in order to it, bought up Horſes and Furniture. He added, "I was with my Intelligencer, "when he went to buy Furniture as directed, and "I further examin'd him how this could be put in "execution, the difficulty being great for ſo great "a Number to appear and go out together. He "aſſur'd me, that Difficulty is paſs'd over as thus; "it is reſolv'd upon the Intelligence they expect of "the Day the King is to hunt or ſhoot, to diſpoſe "themſelves after this Method, to inn by two or "four at ſeveral Inns in adjacent Villages, habited "like Country Gentlemen, and upon the Day "and Time of the King's taking his Pleaſure to "meet together and perform their Deſign. They "conclude that when the Matter is perform'd, it "will ſo amuſe the Government, that thoſe who are "at the head of it, will not be able in 24 Hours "to tell what courſe to take, and that in leſs time "they ſhall have carry'd the King away, or *grip'd "him*, as they call'd it. Beſides this Body, they "are to have 25 Footmen in Ambuſcade; and "upon Concluſion of this damnable Conſpiracy, "the Mob was to have been ſtirr'd to riſe in ſeveral "parts of the City; while the Gentlemen retreated "to their ſeveral Counties to make Inſurrections there: during which *Hurly-Burly*, the *French* "Fleet was to have brought over King *James*. "The Perſons particularly employ'd, are theſe; Sir "*George Barclay*, who is made a Major-General, "and to command the Conſpirators as Chief Officer, Major *Holmes*, Capt. *Boyſe*, Mr. *Chambers*, "Captain of a *French* Privateer, Capt. *Porter*, "Capt. *Charnock*, &c. *This is an Affair reſolv'd "on, and I dare ſay will be put in Execution; I "am told I muſt be employ'd in* Warwickſhire."

This *Boyſe* had a Commiſſion given him in the latter part of Queen *Anne*'s time, and was ſent to *Newfoundland* to take poſſeſſion of *Placentia*, and that part of the Iſland which was to be deliver'd up by the *French*. No body will queſtion *Smith*'s being acquainted with the Plot in general, and with enough of it, to have prevented the Execution of it, had he been hearken'd to: but he complain'd that little regard was had to what he ſaid; nay, he made his Complaint to the Houſe of Lords, intimating that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* intended to ſtifle his Informations. But the truth was, *Smith* ſpoil'd the Buſineſs, by being perpetually teazing his Grace for Money; and the Duke's Behaviour at and after the *Revolution*, did not admit of the leaſt Suſpicion of what *Smith* charg'd him with. True, when his Grace afterwards left *England*, went to *Rome* and marry'd an *Italian Papiſt*; when he gave into the *Harleyan* Meaſures, for breaking the Confederacy, and giving up the Fruits of a hundred glorious Victories for an inglorious and deſtructive Peace; the Speculations of People took another turn. *Smith* complain'd to the Lords, and their Lordſhips ſent to the Duke, then in the Country, to know what paſt between him and *Smith*, which his Grace acquainted them with in the following Letter to my Lord-Keeper, A.D.1696

Eyford, 15 *Jan.* 1695.

"*My Lord*,

"HAving receiv'd the Commands of the Houſe "of Lords, to lay before their Lordſhips "what Letters I receiv'd from one *Smith* in *February* laſt, or in caſe I had kept none, then to "acquaint the Houſe with what I can remember "was contain'd in them: I am very ſorry not to "be able ſo fully to comply with their Lordſhips "Directions, as I wiſh I could. For having heard "long ſince, that this Man did pretend to great "Merit for his Diſcoveries, and had on ſeveral "Occaſions in a very unhandſome manner com-"plain'd of me; I did then endeavour to collect "what Letters he had ſent me, that I might judge "how his Intelligence appear'd when put together, "for as it came to me, I could make little of it. "But I found, I could retrieve ſo few, and thoſe "generally of an old Date, when I had more value "for his Intelligence than I had afterwards; that I "am almoſt certain I have none of thoſe Letters "left, which their Lordſhips deſire to ſee. I ſhall "therefore apply myſelf to give them the beſt Account of what he did inform, that is moſt material at this time; which I am the better able to "collect, becauſe ſeveral things he then mention'd "fell out ſo true, that I was ſurpriz'd how he "could know them, and not more; till I underſtood "he had his Intelligence from one *Hewet*, a Youth, "that liv'd with Major *Holmes*'s Brother, I think, "and was about that time often employ'd to wait "on Sir *George Barclay*; by which means he had "Opportunity to gueſs or overhear Particulars, "which otherwiſe I ſuppoſe he might not be truſted with. I remember in Winter, *Smith* writ "very poſitive of an *Invaſion* intended from *France*, "which was to break out at the Arrival of the "*Toulon* Fleet; and that many Gentlemen of "Quality, and Officers, were ſent from *St. Germains* on that Deſign. He nam'd Sir *Henry "Browne*, my Lord *Montacute*'s Brother, at one "time; at another Sir *George Barclay*, *Holmes*, "*Counter* and others. Then he gave Hints of ſome "great Deſign, which he ſhould ſoon diſcover the "bottom of; and afterwards grew more particular, "that it was to ſeize the King's Perſon, and nam'd "*Barclay*, *Charnock*, *Holmes*, and others as employ'd "in the Villany; and that at the ſame Hour this "was to be executed, there was to be a general "Riſing in all the Counties of *England*. He was "different in his Accounts about the manner of "ſeizing the King; ſometimes Mr. *Latin*'s Lodge "near *Richmond* was to be attack'd, and the Walls "ſcal'd by Foot whilſt he was there. Sometimes "an Attempt of the like nature was to be made at "*Kenſington* Houſe; and at other times the King "was to be ſet upon, going to or coming from Hunting. Near to the Day the Aſſaſſination was intended, he was very earneſt for Money to buy a "Horſe and Equipage, upon which I deſir'd Mr. "*Vernon* to talk with him, if he knew of his own "Knowledge any Perſon engag'd in ſuch a Deſign; for being never able to bring any thing in "Confirmation of what he aſſerted, from whom "he had it, or what time it was to be executed, "I ſuppos'd there was no Truth in the Story; or if "there were, I might poſſibly have ſet him out to be "engag'd in it. He gave Mr. *Vernon* no Satisfaction upon diſcourſing with him; but proceeded "in his Promiſes to him, that nothing could be attempted, but he would give him or me an Account of it. When the whole was brought to "light, *Duke of* Shrewſbury's *Letter to the Lords about* Smith. A.D.1696

A.D 1696 " light, and it appear'd he was not enough in the " the Secret to have prevented it; I intended not- " withſtanding to have done ſomething for him, " and at his own deſire conceal'd his Name, to give " him an Opportunity, as he pretended, to appre- " hend *Chambers*. In the mean time I had an Ac- " count, that in very publick Places, he began to " threaten he would complain of me to the Par- " liament; whereupon I neither thought it ſafe nor " decent to have any more to do with him.

" What I receiv'd relating to the Attempt on his " Majeſty's Perſon or the Invaſion, I always gave " the King an Account of it, whilſt I was able to " wait on him; but being much indiſpos'd, I had " his Majeſty's leave to go into the Country for " a few Days, where I remain'd, till I was com- " manded back, upon the happy Diſcovery of that " horrid Deſign.

" This, my Lord, is all I can collect to the Sub- " ject their Lordſhips are pleas'd to command. I " beg the Favour it may be communicated to the " Houſe, and am,

" *My Lord*,

" *Your Lordſhip's moſt*, &c.

" Shrewsbury."

Smith *an Acquaintance of Dr.* Drake's.

One Secret there remains ſtill in this Matter, which is, that *Smith* was as well an Acquaintance of Dr. *Drake* as of *Hewet*; of the Publiſher of the High-Church Memorial in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, as of the Publiſhers of King *James*'s Declaration in King *William*'s; by which we may ſee what an Agreement there is between the Enemies to our Conſtitution, whether *High-Church* or *Papiſts*.

I ſhall ſhorten my Account of this execrable Conſpiracy, as I take it from Publick Memoirs, having been ſo long upon it already.

Several Contrivances for the Aſſaſſination.

There were ſeveral Projects propos'd by the Conſpirators to execute their helliſh Deſign againſt his Majeſty's Perſon. At firſt it was thought beſt to ſeize or kill him at *Kenſington*, by attacking his Guards and firing his Palace in the Night. Another Propoſal was to murder him, when he ſhou'd come on *Sunday* to *St. James*'s Chappel; two or three and thirty of the Conſpirators were to attack the Guards, which uſually do not exceed twenty-five, while ſix Men on Foot ſhou'd ſhut *Hyde-Park-Gate*, and the reſt aſſaſſinate the King 'Twas agreed alſo to kill the Coach-Horſes juſt as they were entring into the *Park*; that the Paſſage being ſtopp'd, the Guards might not be able to come up till the fatal Blow was given. After that was done, the Conſpirators reſolv'd to retire immediately to the *Tower*, which for that end they propos'd to ſurprize; but that Propoſal was found to be ſo impracticable, even by theſe Madmen, that they laid it aſide. Another and more feaſible one, as they imagin'd, was to ſhoot his Majeſty as he came from Hunting. The King had a Houſe at *Richmond*, where he uſually went to hunt every *Saturday*; near that Place there is a little Park that reaches to the River's ſide; the *Thames* on the one ſide, and the Park Pales on the other, forming a kind of *Defile*, or narrow Lane, about 150 Paces long, in the middle of which there is a Gate, that hinders Coaches or Horſes from paſſing that way; and here it was, the Conſpirators reſolv'd to ſhoot the King. Several Perſons on foot well-arm'd were to be plac'd in Ambuſcade behind the Hedges and Pales; when the King's Coach had paſt the Gate, it was to be ſhut upon the Guards that follow'd him, the Coach was to be ſtopp'd by killing ſome of the Horſes; and the Pales were to be ſaw'd ſo far, that they might be broken down as ſoon as they enter'd upon Action. In the mean time, ſome Horſemen were to attack ſix or ſeven of the Guards that go before the Coach; and the Party that lay in Ambuſcade were to fire on the Body of the Guards that were ſtopp'd at the Gate, that the Aſſaſſins might have time to murder his Majeſty, and thoſe who were with him. After which, ſuch of the Conſpirators as were on horſeback, ſhould immediately diſperſe, and thoſe of the Ambuſcade who were to act on Foot, dreſt in Countrymen's Habits, were to make their Eſcape to the River-ſide, where there was to be a Boat lying ready to receive them. Some of the Villains went to view this Place, which was approv'd; but Sir *George Barclay*'s Money did not hold out to raiſe a ſufficient Number of Horſe, to carry off thoſe that were to lie in Ambuſcade; ſo that Deſign was rejected. A.D.1696

The Deſign reſolv'd on moſt practicable.

The laſt and determin'd way was to kill the King as he return'd from *Richmond*, at a Place between *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, in a Bottom where the Ground is mooriſh and uneven; there's a Bridge where ſeveral Roads meet and croſs one another; on the North ſide a Road goes between *Eling* and *Brentford*; on the South there is a Lane that leads to the River; at the Bridge the Road grows narrow, having on one ſide a Foot-Path, and on the other a tall and thick Hedge. They could not have choſen a more convenient Time or Place for doing this damnable Deed. The King us'd to return late from Hunting, and to croſs the River at *Queen's-Ferry* by *Brentford*, with five or ſix of his Guards; it was alſo his Cuſtom to go into the Boat without coming out of his Coach, and as ſoon as he landed on the other ſide, the Coach drove on without ſtaying for the reſt of the Guards, who cou'd not croſs the River till the Boat return'd to fetch them. In the mean time, his Majeſty with that ſmall Attendance wou'd quickly have arrived at the Bridge, and conſequently have fallen into the hands of his Murderers; who were to be divided into three Parties, one to come from *Turnham-Green*, another from the Lane that leads to the River, and the third from the Road between *Brentford* and *Eling*. Never did Counſel hatch'd in Hell form a more practicable Project, had not our good God, whoſe Cauſe King *William* fought for, interpos'd, and put it into the Hearts of ſome of the Conſpirators to diſcover it. One of theſe Troops were to attack the five or ſix advanc'd Guards in Front, and another in the Rear, while eight or ten detach'd Men aſſaulted the Coach, where his Majeſty wou'd have been murder'd before the Guards he left on *Surry* ſide of the River, cou'd have come up to his Aſſiſtance.

After the *Aſſaſſination* the Aſſaſſins were to have kept together till they came to *Hammerſmith*, where they intended to ſeparate and get to *London* by ſeveral Roads; hoping to lurk there during the general Conſternation, till they ſhould be freed from Danger by the ſudden landing of the *French*. *Porter*, *King* and *Knightly*, were ſent by them to view this Ground, and upon their Report, the horrid Work was finally agreed upon. Sir *George Barclay* complaining Money was ſhort, *Charnock* undertook to provide eight Men ready mounted and arm'd, and Sir *William Perkins* five; *Barclay* being oblig'd to buy or hire about 20 Horſes to mount the Men King *James* ſent from *France*, to *levy War againſt* the King of *Great-Britain*, the Cant for knocking him on the head. *Porter* and *Rookwood* had the Command of the two Parties that were to attack the Guards; and Sir *George Barclay*, Lieut. Col. of King *James*'s Guards, undertook to head the Aſſaſſins that were to ſtrike the Blow. A ſhameleſs Impoſition on common Senſe, to aſſert that King *James* never ſign'd a Commiſſion to *Barclay* and his Accomplices to kill King *William*; and yet to own, as they alledg'd, that *Barclay* and his Accomplices had a Commiſſion to attack him, in this or any manner that might

A.D.1696 might deſtroy him under the Pretence of *levying War againſt his Perſon*, which Sir *William Perkins* own'd he had ſeen, as by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, *April* 2, 1696. And why ſhould there be any doubt of it? Was it a new thing for King *James* to be privy to Deſigns againſt the Life of his Son-in-law and Nephew, the Prince of *Orange*, as he and his Conſpirators told the King? Was he not acquainted with *Grandval*'s Plot, for which the Plotter was hang'd in *Flanders*? And yet we ſhall ſee preſently how his Religion permitted him to pravaricate with God and Man, with reference to this Commiſſion.

King James in the Secret.

One of the Conſpirators was ordered to wait at *Queen's-Ferry* till the Guards appeared, and then immediately to give notice to the reſt, that they might have Time to prepare themſelves, and take their reſpective Poſts, while the King was paſſing the River. They had omitted nothing that might ſerve to ſecure and facilitate the Execution of their Attempt. They had viſited all the Inns about *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, and the Places where they might ſet up their Horſes till the King came back from Hunting. They had alſo two Spies, or *Orderly* Men, who were poſted at *Kenſington*; one of them, *Chambers*, was to give notice when the King went out, and the other, *Durant*, to bring an Account when the Guards began to march. There was ſome Difference among the Conſpirators about the Terms and Expreſſions of King *James*'s Commiſſion. Some of them acknowledged, after they had confeſs'd their Crime, that the Order to kill the King was poſitive and plain; others ſaid it was as above, only to *levy War againſt him*. As if it was not the very ſame thing to warrant a Perſon to levy War againſt the Perſon of another, and to warrant him to murder him; unleſs there was an Exception to his Perſon in ſuch a Commiſſion, which the moſt impudent of all theſe Traytors never once pretended?

The Fifteenth of *February* was pitched upon for the Execution of this deviliſh Parricide. To prevent Suſpicion, they diſpos'd themſelves in ſeveral Parts of the Town. *Barclay* and *Rookwood* expected the Signal in *Holborn*; *Porter* and others waited for it at the *Blue-Poſts*, an Eating-Houſe near *Charing-Croſs*; *Charnock* reſolved to accompany *Porter*, either becauſe he miſtruſted him, and intended to animate him by his Example, or becauſe he thought *Porter* would take care to expoſe himſelf as little as poſſible, as *King*, who was hang'd with him, ſuſpected. But this was an odd ſort of a Buſineſs for Cowards to engage in. Thus they lay in expectation of News of the King's Departure for *Richmond*; but his Majeſty did not go out that Day, *Saturday* the 15th of *February*, at which Diſappointment, ſome of the Conſpirators were ſo alarmed, that they ſneak'd off, and left the reſt in the Lurch. Thus *Plowden*, who came purpoſely to Town to act under *Porter*, went back into the Country; *Kendrick* pretended he was diſabled by a Fall, and appeared for ſome Days with his Arm in a Sling; *Sherburn* ſtarted ſo many Scruples, that the Conſpirators did not preſs him farther. But at laſt, concluding their Deſign was not diſcovered becauſe they were not ſeized; Sir *George Barclay*, Sir *William Perkins*, Capt. *Porter*, and *Goodman*, met on the 21ſt of *February*, and reſolved to go on with their bloody Work the next Day, *Saturday* the 22d of *February*; the Morning of which they ſpent in impatient Expectation of Advice from their Orderly Men, of the King's being gone to hunt. *Charnock*, who for ſome Days had been very uneaſy, and full of Jealouſy and Suſpicion, ſent a Man to *Porter* for a Liſt of thoſe who were to act in this *Aſſaſſination*; he ſeemed particularly to doubt *La Rue*. The Liſt was ſent to him, with *La Rue*'s Name at the head of the reſt, and he ſent it back again, after he had inſerted the Names of thoſe whom he was to furniſh. Mr. *Pendergraſs*, before ſpoken of, was to have been of *Porter's* Company. They had ſent for him out of the Country, and aſſign'd him a remarkable part in the Aſſaſſination. *Porter* had a Musketoon that carry'd 6 or 8 Bullets, with which *Pendergraſs* was to ſhoot at the King; and then it was they made that impious Jeſt, *Be not afraid of breaking the Coach-Glaſſes*. The Conſpirators being diſappointed a ſecond time, the moſt daring of them could not help diſcovering their Fears, eſpecially when *Keys* acquainted them that the Guards were come back all in a Foam; and that there was unuſual Muttering among the People: this threw them all into the moſt terrible Conſternation; they immediately diſperſed, and each of them provided for himſelf as well as he could, by Flight or Concealment.

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The Conſpiracy diſcovered, and the Conſpirators fly.

Some of the Conſpirators fall off.

We have already mentioned the Diſcoveries made by *Fiſher*, *Pendergraſs*, and *La Rue*, to which we muſt add, *Fiſher* went to the Earl of *Portland* the 10th of *February*, five Days before the Time appointed for the Execution of the intended Enterprize, which he acquainted him with; and three Days after, gave his Lordſhip an Account not only of the Deſign itſelf, but alſo of the Method and Order of the Execution; but peremptorily refus'd to mention the Names of the Actors: which made the King conclude it was a Story, invented to fright him with a falſe Alarm. But the very next Day before the horrid Deed was to be perpetrated, *February* 14, Mr. *Pendergraſs* came to the Earl of *Portland*, and confirmed *Fiſher*'s Diſcoveries by his own; to which he added, *My Name is* Pendergraſs, *I am an* Iriſhman *and a* Catholick. *They ſent for me out of the Country, without acquainting me with the Reaſon why they ſent for me. They afterwards endeavoured to engage me in the Deſign, but I was ſtruck with Horror at the firſt Propoſal, and immediately reſolved to diſcover it. My Religion is accus'd for authorizing and encouraging ſuch Actions, but for my part, I abhor ſuch Principles, tho' in all other reſpects I am a true Catholick. I would have gone ſtrait to* Kenſington, *to make the Diſcovery to the King himſelf, if I had not been afraid of being ſeen and taken notice of by the two* Orderly *Men, whom the Conſpirators kept in that Place: and the Nature of the Buſineſs requiring all poſſible Diſpatch, I thought I could not make my Addreſs to a Perſon who would be more careful than your Lordſhip:* Who left no Means unattempted to perſuade him to name the Conſpirators, which he reſiſted with an invincible Conſtancy; declaring, he would never be prevail'd with to injure his Friends, or betray thoſe to whom he had been formerly obliged.

Pendergraſs's Speech to the Earl of Portland.

When my Lord *Portland* came to *Kenſington*, which, notwithſtanding all the haſte he could make, was very late, he found the King was already retir'd, and had given the neceſſary Orders for Hunting and Shooting the next Day. And even the new Confirmation he received of the Conſpiracy to murder him, could ſcarce prevail with him to alter his Reſolution; ſo ſecure was he in his Virtue, and the Greatneſs of his Mind: At laſt he was overcome by the Earl's repeated Importunities. And in the mean time the number of the Diſcoverers increaſed, and another of the Conſpirators confirmed theſe Informations by freſh ones to Sir *William Trumbal*, Secretary of State, who had already received Advice that the *French* were bringing together a great Number of Troops and Tranſport-Ships, for ſome extraordinary Deſign, which they kept very ſecret; but in all probability the Storm was like to fall upon *England*. *La Rue* alſo, in his Diſcovery, gave Brigadier *Leviſon* a very particular and circumſtantiated Account of the whole Intrigue, of which a Hint is given before. And his Majeſty, convinced by ſo many Diſcoveries, by Perſons not in concert with one another about it, of the Truth of their Informations, ordered the Earl

King William ſecure in his Virtue.

A.D.1696 Earl of *Portland* and Sir *William Trumbal* to make a more exact Enquiry into the Progreſs and Circumſtances of the Deſign. But their Enquiries had not the deſired Effect. The Earl of *Portland* thought, if Mr. *Pendergraſs* and *La Rue* gave Information of it to the King, before unexceptionable Witneſſes, it might ſerve to convict the Criminals when they were brought to a Tryal; and therefore he adviſed, that his Majeſty ſhould ſpeak to them himſelf firſt, to try whether they could be brought to enter into Particulars, and name the Conſpirators. Accordingly he ſpoke to *Pendergraſs* and *La Rue* ſeparately; to *Pendergraſs* before the Earl of *Portland* and the Lord *Cutts*; to *La Rue*, in preſence of that Earl and Brigadier *Leviſon*. Having aſſured them he eſteemed their Perſons, and was extremely pleaſed with their Proceedings, he told them, *He owned himſelf obliged to them for the Care they took to preſerve his Life; but deſired them to conſider, the Service they had done him by diſcovering the Conſpiracy, could be of no uſe to him, ſo long as they concealed the Names of the Conſpirators; that he could neither puniſh, nor ſo much as convict the Criminals; that the People would never be perſuaded to believe, that ſeveral Perſons had diſcover'd a Conſpiracy, which they either could not or would not juſtify; that on the contrary, they would imagine he had invented a Sham-Plot, to deſtroy his Enemies, which would render him odious to all the World; that ſo general and imperfect a Diſcovery would expoſe his Honour, without ſecuring his Life.* Theſe Arguments ſucceeded, and conquered the Obſtinacy of *La Rue*; he could no longer reſiſt the awful Eloquence of an injured Monarch, but fully acquainted his Majeſty with the Names and Deſigns of the Conſpirators. Which however Mr. *Pendergraſs* did not do, till he heard that Capt. *Porter*, who had engaged him in the Plot, had by an allowable Stratagem, been frighted into a Diſcovery, and accuſed him. He then thought himſelf diſcharged from any Obligation of Honour, and therefore became an Evidence at *Charnock's* Tryal.

The King's Diſcourſe with Pendergraſs *and* La Rue.

His Majeſty communicated the Information he had received to his Cabinet-Council, telling them, he had for ſome time neglected the Advices of a Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon; but being now fully convinced of the Truth of it, he would not tamely ſuffer himſelf to be aſſaſſinated: he added, *I am informed the* French *are preparing to invade the Kingdom; but I hope God will enable me to fruſtrate all their Deſigns.*

A Proclamation to diſcover and ſeize the Conſpirators.

His Majeſty, the next day after the Blow was to have been ſtruck, *Feb.* 23. publiſhed his royal Proclamation to diſcover and ſeize,

James Duke of *Berwick.*
Sir *George Barclay.*
Major *Lowick.*
Capt. *Slow.*
Capt. *Walbank.*
Capt. *James Courtney.*
Lt. Col. *Brice Blair.*
Sir *George Maxwell.*
——*Trevour.*
——*Keys.*
Major *Holmes.*
Brigadier *Rookwood.*
—— *Dinant.*
Capt. *Boyſe.*
Sir *William Perkins.*
Capt. *Porter.*
Capt. *Goodman.*

George Higgons,
Thomas Higgons,
Bevil Higgons,
Sons of Sir *Thomas Higgons*, Brother-in-law to Dean *Granville* at *St. Germains.*

Lieut. *Sherburne.*
Lieut. *King.*
Chriſtopher Knightly.
—— *Davis.*
—— *Chambers.*
—— *Cranburne.*
—— *Durance*, a *Fleming.*
—— *Pendergraſs.*
—— *Bryerly.*

Boyſe, *one of the Conſpirators, employed by Mr.* St. John *in Queen* Anne's *Time.*

We have obſerved, that Captrin *Boyſe* was taken into Service by the *Harleyan* Miniſtry, and we muſt obſerve, that *Bevil Higgons* has lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf as well as he could, by writing againſt the Biſhop of *Salisbury's* Hiſtory of his own Times. There was a Thouſand Pounds Reward offered for every one of theſe Conſpirators that ſhould be brought to juſtice; and it was ſaid, more than one of them ſhared the Money with their Friends, who took them for that purpoſe; there not being Evidence againſt them ſufficient to convict them. Be that true or falſe, the Liſt ſhews they were not worth the Money that was bid for them, otherwiſe than as they were to be Examples to deter others from the like treaſonable and horrible Practices.

A.D.1696 Bevil Higgons *in the Proclamation.*

Preparations againſt the Invaſion.

The Forces in *England* were ordered to be in a Readineſs to march; Troops were alſo tranſported from *Flanders*; and a Train of *Artillery* was prepared to attend them. The vigilant Admiral *Ruſſel* repaired immediately to *Deal*, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet, which by a particular Providence had been detained many Weeks in the *Downs* by contrary Winds, and which was ſoon reinforced by other Men of War from the River, and twelve *Dutch* Ships from *Spithead.* Thus in five or ſix Days time, the Admiral ſtood over directly for the Coaſts of *Calais* and *Dunkirk* with ſixty Men of War, and ſtruck Terror and Amazement into the Enemy. The abdicated King made faſter haſte back to *St. Germains* than he had made to *Calais*; and the *French* Troops and Tranſports that were got together for invading *England*, remained uſeleſs in their Towns and Harbours.

Admiral Ruſſel's *Diligence.*

In the mean time, the Lord *Cutts*, with ten or a dozen choſen Fellows out of the Guards, made Search for, and ſeized ſeveral of the Conſpirators; againſt whom the Nation in general were ſo enraged, on the Diſcovery of the Conſpiracy, that it is certain the Populace would have done them Juſtice, if the Hangman had not.

Upon the publiſhing of the Proclamation, *George Hains*, one of the Aſſaſſins that were ſent from *St. Germains* to obey Sir *George Barclay's* Orders, reſigned himſelf to Sir *William Trumbal*, and confeſs'd the double Deſign, to kill the King, and invade the Kingdom. One *Horn*, if his Name is not miſtaken for *Hains*, who came alſo from King *James's* Court, depos'd he had been an Enſign under that King in *Scotland*, and had ſince ſerved in the ſecond Troop of Guards in *France*; that about the 14th of *January*, 1695, the late King ſent for him and *Michael How* his Comrade, and in the Queen's Bedchamber told him, he had now an Opportunity of doing ſomething for him, as a Reward of his faithful Services. Which, by the way, was to ſend him to *England* to be hanged, or cut in pieces. That he ſhould be provided for when he got there, if he followed Sir *George Barclay's* Orders; that he and his Comrade ſhould have Money for their Journey, of Mr. *Caryl* the Queen's Secretary: and that the King further told him, he ſhould find Sir *George Barclay* every *Monday* and *Thurſday* between ſix and ſeven at night, in *Covent-Garden* Square, and ſhould know him by a white Handkerchief hanging out of his Pocket; that when he was in *England* he muſt go by the Name of his Comrade, and his Comrade by that of *Guinny*. He added, that Col. *Parker*, that Blood-hound, ſo deeply dipp'd in *Grandval's* Aſſaſſination-Plot, was preſent when King *James* talk'd thus to him, and carry'd him and his Comrade to *Caryl*, who paid them ten Lewis-d'Ors apiece, as enough to defray their Expences to *England:* and if they ſhould be wind-bound, *Parker* ſaid he would write to Preſident *Taff* at *Calais*, to ſupply them with what they ſhould have occaſion for. Let any impartial Man judge after all this, whether it was poſſible that ſuch a villainous Deſign as killing a great Prince, could be carry'd on by Sir *George Barclay*, Lieutenant of King *James's* Guards, and his Maſter not conſent to it nor know it? nay, that the abdicated King himſelf ſhould pay and ſend over the Aſſaſſins, and give them Inſtructions how to find out their Cap-

King James's *Diſcourſe with the Aſſaſſins before he ſent them from* France.

A.D.1696 tain, Sir *George Barclay*, and to do what *Barclay* bid them, without being privy, or conſenting to the Buſineſs he went to *England* for? Yet after this diabolical Conſpiracy was diſcovered, and all *Europe*, as well as all *England*, were ſtruck with Horror and Aſtoniſhment, all but *Lewis* XIV. who had been cunning enough to have his Name kept out of the Queſtion; then did King *James* think fit to profeſs his Innocence and Ignorance in this Matter, to *Erizzo*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador at *Paris*, in theſe Words; *The Winds have diſconcerted my Meaſures*, no truer than his other Speeches, for it was the Diſcovery of the Plot, and Admiral *Ruſſel*, that diſconcerted his Meaſures, *to land in* England, *and betray'd my beſt Hopes; but I ought, as I do from my Heart, to acquieſce with the divine Will. As to any Attempt upon the Perſon of the Prince of* Orange, *I am wholly ignorant; and tho' to face an Enemy at the head of his Troops, in my Opinion, can never be reputed an Aſſaſſination, I do ſwear I know nothing of it; and I deſire you would impart this firm Truth to the Senate.* He further added, *That he very well underſtood the Intereſt of Princes, and therefore he was not concerned at their Embaſſy to the Prince of* Orange; *to which, the Conjuncture of the Times, the Commerce of their People, and a War with a moſt potent Enemy, had mov'd them; and he ſhould always have it freſh in his Memory, that the* Republick *was the firſt that congratulated his Acceſſion to the Throne, and the laſt that acknowledg'd the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.* Which is no truer than the reſt, for the King of *Poland* came lagging after with his Acknowledgment, as the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* had done a little before, and all of them upon his Majeſty's glorious Campaign of *Namur*.

King James *denies it to the* Venetian *Ambaſſador at* Paris.

The Diſcovery of the horrid Conſpiracy being now compleat, his Majeſty thought fit to communicate it to his Parliament in the following Speech, *February* 24.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech about the Plot and Invaſion.

I AM come hither this Day upon an extraordinary Occaſion, which might have proved fatal, if it had not been diſappointed by the ſingular Mercy and Goodneſs of God; and may now, by the Continuance of the ſame Providence, and our own prudent Endeavours, be ſo improved, as to become a ſufficient Warning to us to provide for our Security againſt the pernicious Practices and Attempts of our Enemies.

I have received ſeveral concurring Informations of a Deſign to aſſaſſinate Me; and that our Enemies are at the ſame time very forward in their Preparations for a ſudden Invaſion of this Kingdom; and have therefore thought it neceſſary to loſe no time in acquainting my Parliament with thoſe things in which the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Publick Welfare, are ſo nearly concern'd, that I aſſure myſelf, nothing will be omitted on your part, which may be thought proper for our preſent or future Security.

I have not been wanting to give the neceſſary Orders for the Fleet; and I hope we have ſuch a Strength of Ships and in ſuch a Readineſs, as will be ſufficient to diſappoint the Intentions of our Enemies. I have alſo diſpatched Orders for bringing home ſuch a number of our Troops, as may ſecure us from any Attempt.

Some of the Conſpirators againſt my Perſon are already in Cuſtody, and Care is taken to apprehend ſo many of the reſt as are diſcover'd; and ſuch other Orders are given, as the preſent Exigency of Affairs abſolutely require at this time, for the Publick Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having now acquainted you with the Danger which hath threatned us, I cannot doubt your Readineſs and Zeal to do every thing which you ſhall judge proper for our common Safety; and I perſuade myſelf we muſt be all ſenſible how neceſſary it is in our preſent Circumſtances, that all poſſible Diſpatch ſhould be given to the Buſineſs before you.

This Speech ſo affected the two Houſes of Parliament, that they agreed to wait upon the King that very Evening at *Kenſington*, with this humble Addreſs, *February* 24th, 1695. A.D.1696

The Parliament's Addreſs upon it.

"WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, having taken into our ſerious Conſideration, what your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to communicate to us this Day, think it our Duty, in the firſt place, to give your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for having acquainted your Parliament with the great Danger your ſacred Perſon hath been ſo nearly expos'd to, and the Deſign of an Invaſion from our Enemies abroad. We heartily congratulate your Majeſty's happy Preſervation, and thankfully acknowledge the ſignal Providence of God in it; and at the ſame time declare our Deteſtation and Abhorrence of ſo villainous and barbarous a Deſign. And ſince the Safety and Welfare of your Majeſty's Dominions do ſo entirely depend on your Life, we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take more than ordinary Care of your Royal Perſon. And we take this Occaſion to aſſure your Majeſty of our utmoſt Aſſiſtance to defend your Perſon, and ſupport your Government, againſt the late King *James*, and all other your Enemies, both at home and abroad; hereby declaring to all the World, that in caſe your Majeſty ſhall come to any violent Death, which God forbid, we will revenge the ſame upon all your Enemies, and their Adherents. And as an Inſtance of our Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, we will give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Publick Buſineſs. And we make it our Deſire to your Majeſty, to ſeize and ſecure all Perſons, Horſes, and Arms, that your Majeſty may think fit to apprehend upon this Occaſion."

To which hearty Addreſs, the King returned this agreeable Anſwer;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you heartily for this kind Addreſs. On my part, you may be aſſured that I will do all that is within my Power for the Conſervation of this Kingdom, to which I have ſo many Obligations. I will readily venture my Life for the Preſervation of it, and recommend myſelf to the Continuance of your Loyalty and good Affections.

The Houſe of Commons agree upon an Aſſociation.

The ſame Day the Houſe of Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, to empower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government: As alſo a Bill to continue the ſitting of the Parliament after his Majeſty's Death, till the next Succeſſor ſhall diſſolve it. They voted an Addreſs for a Proclamation, to baniſh all Papiſts from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and agreed upon this Form of Aſſociation, to be ſign'd by all the Members that came to the Houſe:

WHereas there has been a horrid and deteſtable Conſpiracy form'd and carry'd on by Papiſts and other wicked and traitorous Perſons, for aſſaſſinating his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, in order to encourage an Invaſion from France, *to ſubvert our Religion, Laws, and Liberty: We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do heartily, ſincerely, and ſolemnly profeſs, teſtify, and declare, that his preſent Majeſty King* William *is rightful and lawful King of theſe Realms. And we do mutually promiſe and engage to ſtand by and aſſiſt each other, to the utmoſt of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt the late King* James *and all his Adherents. And in caſe his Majeſty come to any violent or untimely Death, which God forbid, we do hereby further*

A.D.1696 *ther freely and unanimouſly oblige ourſelves, to unite, aſſociate, and ſtand by each other, in revenging the ſame upon his Enemies and their Adherents, and in ſupporting and defending the Succeſſion of the Crown, according to an Act made in the firſt Year of the Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *entitled,* An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown.

This *Aſſociation* was on the three following Days ſigned by all the Members who came to the Houſe. And becauſe ſome others had abſented themſelves upon pretence of Health or Buſineſs, but in reality to avoid ſetting their Hands to an Acknowledgment of King *William*'s being *Rightful and Lawful* King, it was ordered, *February* the 27th, "That "ſuch Members of the Houſe who had not al- "ready ſign'd the Aſſociation, ſhould do it by "*Monday* Fortnight, or declare their Refuſal, not- "withſtanding their Leave to be abſent." When the appointed Day came, the Names of ſuch Members were call'd over, as were abſent upon the laſt Call of the Houſe, and ſeveral of them being ſtill abſent in the Country, or ill in Town, ſignifying their Intentions to ſign the *Aſſociation*, were excuſed their Attendance. And the Speaker was order'd to write to ſuch Members as were in the Country, and had not ſign'd the *Aſſociation*, or declar'd their Refuſal ſo to do, to know what they would do, and to return their Anſwer by the firſt Opportunity. The Clerk of the Houſe was to attend ſuch Members as were ill in Town, with the ſaid *Aſſociation*, in order to their ſigning the ſame, or receiving their Anſwer or Refuſal. Moſt of the abſent Members ſeeing themſelves ſo preſs'd, and the Nation at that time in ſo great a Ferment againſt the Diſaffected, thought it prudent to comply, and either to ſubſcribe the *Aſſociation*, or to promiſe to do it upon their firſt coming up to Town; tho' it was againſt the Inclination of too many of them, and ſome of them refuſed to ſign it at all. The Names of theſe do as well deſerve Remembrance, as the Names of any Perſons before them, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Hatred to Liberty, to their King and their Country, and therefore let them live here as long as this Hiſtory.

Berks.
William Jennings.
Simon Harcourt.

Bucks.
Alexander Denton.
Montague Drake.
Sir *James Etheridge.*

Cornwall.
Henry *Lord* Hyde.
John Manley.
Daniel Eliot.
Henry Fleming.
Francis Butler.
John Tredenham.
Seymour Tredenham.
Sir *William Coryton.*
John Mount-Stevens.
Bernard Granville.
Charles *Lord* Cheney.
Francis Gwyn.

Cheſhire.
Sir *Thomas Grovenor.*

Derbyſhire.
Sir *Gilbert Clarke.*

Devon.
Francis Courtney.
Sir Edward Seymour.
John Granville.

Dorſetſhire.
Thomas Strangways.
Thomas Freke.
Richard Fownes.

Eſſex.
Sir *Eliab Harvey.*

Glouceſter.
Robert Payne.
William Frye.
Richard How.
John How.

Herefordſhire.
Robert Price.

Kent.
Sir *John Banks.*

Lancaſhire.
Leigh Banks.
Thomas Brotherton.
Sir *Roger Bradſhaw.*
Peter Shakerly.

Lincolnſhire.
George Lord *Caſtleton.*
Sir *John Bolles.*

Norfolk.
Sir *John Wodehouſe.*

Northampton.
Gilbert Dolben.

Northumberland.
William Forſter.

Oxford.
Mountague *Lord* Norris.
Sir *Robert Jenkinſon.*
Heneage Finch.
Sir *Edward Norreys.*
Thomas Rowney.
James Bertie.
Sir *Robert Daſhwood.*

Salop.
Edward Kynaſton.
John Kynaſton.
Andrew Newport.
George Weld.

Somerſet.
Sir *John Trevillian.*
Edward Berkley.
John Sandford.
Sir *Charles Carteret.*
Sir *John Smith.*

Southampton.
Henry Holmes.
Thomas Done.

Staffordſhire.
Robert Burdett.
Sir *John Leviſon-Gower.*
John Grey.
Henry Gough.

Surrey.
John Parſons.

Suſſex.
Sir *William Morley.*
John Lewkner.
Sir *Thomas Dyke.*
William Stringer.

Warwickſhire.
William Bromley.
Andrew Archer.
George Bohun.
Lord *Digby.*
Francis Grevill.

Weſtmorland.
Sir *William Twiſden.*
Sir Chriſt. Muſgrave.

Wiltſhire.
Robert Bertie.
William Harvey.
Henry Pynnill.
Thomas Bennet.
William Daniel.

Worceſterſhire.
Samuel Swift.
Henry Parker.

Wales.
Edward Jones.
Jeffery Jefferies.
Sir *Richard Middleton.*
Edward Brereton.
Thomas Manſel.
Sir *John Conway.*
William Williams.

Yorkſhire.
Robert Byerly.
Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill.*
Sir *Michael Wentworth.*

The Houſe of Lords reſolv'd on an Aſſociation as well as the Commons, it was very little different from the Form before-recited; only inſtead of the Words in the Commons *Aſſociation*, *King* William *is rightful and lawful King*, the Lords inſerted, *That his preſent Majeſty King* William *hath a Right by Law to the Crown of this Realm, and that neither the late King* James, *nor the pretended Prince of* Wales, *nor any Perſon hath any Right whatſoever to the ſame.*

The Peers who were preſent, and refus'd to ſign the *Aſſociation*, were

Marquiſs of *Hallifax.*
Marquiſs of *Normanby.*
Earl of *Thanet.*
Earl of *Cheſterfield.*
Earl of *Winchelſea.*
Earl of *Scarſdale.*
Earl of *Craven.*
Earl of *Aylesbury.*
Earl of *Feverſham.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*
Dr. *Sprat* Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*
Dr. *Watſon* Biſhop of *St. David's.*
Lord *Jefferies.*
Lord *Chandos.*
Lord *Ferrars.*

Did the Marquis of *Normanby*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *&c.* underſtand our Conſtitution or love the Church better than her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, or the Prince her Husband? of whom read in the Gazette of *April* 2d, *Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of* Denmark, *having given particular Directions for tendring the* Aſſociation *to all their Servants; the ſame was accordingly ſign'd by them, and this Day preſented to his Majeſty by the*

The Princeſs Anne's *Servants ſign the Aſſociation.*

A.D.1696 *the Right Honourable my Lord* Berkley, *and other Principal Servants of their Royal Highneſſes.*

Of thoſe that chearfully ſubſcrib'd this *Proteſtant* Aſſociation, the Number is ſo great, that to give the Names of them, we muſt give a Liſt of the greateſt Part of the two Houſes of Parliament; above Four Hundred Members of the Houſe of Commons voluntarily and heartily ſet their Names to it, and it is to be obſerv'd that in the larger and richer Counties, as *York*, *Devon*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, there are very few *Refuſers* to be met with; but in the little County of *Oxford*, notwithſtanding the Loyal Leſſons of her Univerſity, there are but two Subſcribers, Sir *William Trumbal*, and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, out of Nine Members. The Aſſociation was ſubſcrib'd by near 70000 Hands in the County of *Suffolk*, and by near a Million all over *England*; but it muſt not be forgotten that while it was debated in the Houſe of Commons, the *French* lay at *Calais* with an Army and Fleet ready to invade us, and then did the Party who have aſſum'd the Name of *High-Church*, uſe all their Rhetorick and Intereſt to debauch others, from their Duty to the King and Love to their Country. Thoſe of them that were Members of Parliament, made Speeches to diſſuade them from agreeing to the *Aſſociation*. One Inſtance of which we muſt not omit: When the Houſe of Commons had appointed a Day on purpoſe for the ſigning of it, the Avenues to the Houſe were that Morning beſet, and ſeveral of the Members not left to the Freedom of their own Wills; but the little Arguments and Addreſs of the Party, were made uſe of to hinder their voluntary ſigning this *Aſſociation*. One of the moſt eminent of them ſtudy'd the Point with great Induſtry, and fram'd an Opinion to ſtartle the more Unwary; which was, *That by the Statute of* Henry VII. *Subjects are indemnify'd in taking an Oath to, or fighting for a King* de Facto, *but the* Aſſociation *is not within the Statute, but an* Overt-Act *of Treaſon againſt the King* de Jure, *and puniſhable as ſuch, when he ſhall be reſtor'd.* The ſame Men, on the breaking out of the *Aſſaſſination* Plot, did what they could to ſtifle it; at one time they told the People, *Now all is diſcovered, and the Government ſafe, there's no need to make any Laws for its further Security:* at other times, they very gravely pretended, *That ſo many were engag'd in it, it was adviſable to connive at it, and not proſecute it any farther.*

Above 400 Members of Parliament ſign it.

Near 70000 ſubſcribe it in Suffolk.

The Faction endeavour to ſtifle the Plot.

The Commons preſent their Aſſociation to the King.

On *Friday*, *April* 3, the Houſe of Commons in a Body, preſented their *Aſſociation*, with their Subſcriptions to it, to his Majeſty, with an humble Requeſt, that he would be pleaſed to order that *Aſſociation*, and all other *Aſſociations* by the Commons of *England*, to be lodged among the *Records* in the *Tower*. His Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay in anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I take this as a moſt convincing and moſt acceptable Evidence of your Affections. And as you have freely aſſociated *yourſelves for our common Safety, I do heartily enter into the ſame* Aſſociation, *and will be always ready with you and my good Subjects, to venture my Life againſt all who ſhall endeavour to ſubvert the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of* England. *And I will take care that this and all other* Aſſociations *preſented to me, be lodged among the Records in the* Tower.

The next day the Houſe *Reſolved*, "That who-"ever ſhall, by Word or Writing, affirm, that the "*Aſſociation* enter'd into by any Member of this "Houſe, or any other Perſon, is illegal, ſuch Per-"ſon ſhall be deemed a Promoter of the Deſigns "of the late King *James*, and an Enemy of the "Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom." The Houſe of Lords alſo preſented their Aſſociation to the King, and the Example of both Houſes of Parliament was followed by all the Corporations of the three Kingdoms. A.D.169[illegible]

The Houſe had the Day before *Reſolved*, upon a Report of the Examination and Confeſſion of Sir *William Perkins* and Sir *John Friend*, that a Bill be brought in for the *better Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; the heads of which ſhould be, 1. *That ſuch as ſhall refuſe to take the Oaths to his Majeſty, ſhall be ſubject to the Forfeitures and Penalties of* Popiſh Recuſants *Convict.* 2. *That a Penalty be inflicted on ſuch as ſhall by writing, or otherwiſe, declare, that King* William *is not Lawful and Rightful King of theſe Realms; or that the late King* James, *or the pretended Prince of* Wales, *or any other Perſon, than according to the Act of Settlement of the Crown, hath any Right to the Crown of theſe Realms.* 3. *To ratify and confirm the* Aſſociation *enter'd into by all his Majeſty's good Subjects, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.* 4. *That no Perſon ſhall be capable of any Office of Profit or Truſt, Civil or Military, that ſhall not ſign the ſaid* Aſſociation. 5. *That the ſame Penalties be inflicted on ſuch as come out of* France, *as upon thoſe that go thither.* The Houſe of Commons taking into Conſideration that part of his Majeſty's Speech, at the Opening of this Parliament, which related to the *Civil-Liſt*, and to the diſtreſs'd Proteſtants driven from their Country, by the Perſecution in *France* under *Lewis* XIV. it was reſolv'd *March* 17, that a Fund be ſettled for raiſing 500000 Pounds for the *Civil-Liſt*, and 15000 Pounds a year for the *French* Proteſtants. The King had made mention of the latter to the laſt Parliament, but they did not fall in with it; the Majority was influenc'd by *High-Church*, and Charity is the very reverſe of her Principles, if really ſhe has any. This too is a Paſſage that will be charg'd with *Partiality*, of which I muſt clear myſelf by the Opinion of others, and I chuſe that of a Foreigner, who muſt be ſuppos'd to have leaſt Biaſs in his Deciſion. *Comme les* Toris, *qui n' aiment gueres les Proteſtans etrangers dominoient dans cette Aſſemblée, ſes Remonſtrances furent inutiles.* "But as the *Tories*, ſays "Monſ. *de Cize*, who do not love foreign Proteſ-"tants, prevail'd in that Aſſembly, his, the King's, "Remonſtrances were to no purpoſe."

Loyal Reſolutions of the Commons.

15000 l. a year ſettled on the French *Proteſtants.*

One would think, by the Prevalency of the Landed Intereſt, that the Party aforeſaid had the major Vote in this Parliament alſo; but it was occaſionally only, and to carry a Point which did not directly affect King *William*'s Government; as was the Caſe of the *Land-Bank*, a Chimæra of Dr. *Chamberlain*'s Invention, under the Patronage of Mr. *Robert Harley*, who gave ſmall Hopes of Merit to the Lord High Treaſurer's Staff, by the Share he had in procuring the Act for it, and the Succeſs which attended it. The Project was to raiſe two Millions 564000 Pounds upon the Security of a Land Company, who were to lend Money upon nothing but Land-Security, or to the Government. The Bank petition'd againſt it, but that did not hinder its paſſing; and the great Houſe in *Queen-Street*, late the Lord *Conway*'s, was taken for the Office, where proper Officers attended, to carry on ſo notable a Work; which, like the Bubble of the Brook, ſwell'd with the Wind, and burſt again with it in an inſtant; to the great Mortification of the ſaid Mr. *Robert Harley*, who had been at no ſmall pains to carry it ſo far as into an Act of Parliament.

The Land-Bank; A Project of Mr. Robert Harley's.

The Honorary Hiſtory of this year is very barren, affording little more than the inveſting the Duke of *Glouceſter* with the Enſigns of the Order of the Garter; the making the Lord *George Hamilton* Earl of *Orkney*; and the Lord *John Murray*, eldeſt Son to the Marquiſs of *Athol*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*, in the place of the Lord *Stairs*, who had incurr'd the popular Odium by the

Glenco

A.D.1696 Glenco Buſineſs, which in the Opinion of many, he had not thoroughly clear'd himſelf of, though by means of the Earl of *Portland* and Mr. *Carſtairs*, who were his Friends, he had too powerful a Protector at Court, to fall into other Diſgrace for it.

A Bill about Elections of Members of Parliament rejected.

The Act to *regulate Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, paſs'd both Houſes, but had not the Royal Aſſent, when his Majeſty gave it to ſeveral other Bills, moſt of them private ones, *April* 10. Upon this the Houſe of Commons ſhew'd ſome Reſentment againſt thoſe that adviſed the King not to paſs that Bill. The Queſtion was put *April* 24, *That whoſoever adviſed his Majeſty not to give his Royal Aſſent to the Bill for further regulating Elections for Members to ſerve in Parliament, which paſt both Houſes, is an Enemy to the King and Kingdom.* But the Majority finding by the Warmth with which the Party abovemention'd eſpous'd the *Affirmative*, that it was intended to make a Difference between the King and Parliament, did not only put a *Negative* upon the Queſtion by near 150 Voices, Noes 219, Yeas 70; but it was order'd, that the Speaker do with the Votes print the Queſtion, together with the Numbers of the *Affirmative* and *Negative*.

Three Days after, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for the better Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, and other Bills, and clos'd this Seſſion with the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" YOU have ſhewn ſo great Concern for my " Perſon, and Zeal for my Government, and " have done ſo much for the Preſervation of the " one, and for the ſtrengthening of the other, by " the good Laws which have been made, and by " the Supplies you have provided for the ſeveral " Occaſions of this Year, that the late Deſigns of our " Enemies are, by the Bleſſing of God, like to have " no other Effect, than to let them ſee how ſtrictly we are united; and to give me this Occaſion " to acknowledge your Kindneſs, and to aſſure " you of all the Returns which a Prince can make " to his People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Neceſſity of Affairs require my Abſence " out of the Kingdom for ſome time; I do earneſtly recommend to you, that in your ſeveral " Stations, you will be aſſiſting thoſe whom I " ſhall leave to adminiſter the Government; " and that you will be careful in preſerving the " publick Peace of the Kingdom."

Then the Lord-Keeper, by his Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament till *Tueſday* the 16th of *June*.

Bills dropp'd.

To have done with this Seſſion, we muſt mention ſome Bills which were brought in, but did not paſs the Houſe; as 1. The Bill for *regulating Printing and Printing-Preſſes*. 2 A *Bill for reverſing a Judgment againſt Sir* William Williams *in* 2 Jac. II. *for what he did as Speaker of the Houſe of Commons*. 3. *A Bill for ſettling and regulating the* Eaſt-India *Trade*. 4. Another to *regulate the Trade to* Africa. 5. *A Bill to confirm the Earl of* Torrington's *Grant*. 6, 7. *Two Bills to veſt in the Crown all forfeited Eſtates in* England *and* Ireland, *and to vacate all Grants made thereof*. 8. *A Bill to prevent Stock-jobbing*. 9. *A Bill for preventing* Papiſts *from diſinheriting their Proteſtant Heirs*.

Upon publiſhing the Proclamation for diſcovering and ſeizing the Conſpirators, before ſpoken of, *Porter*, *Bertram*, *Boyſe*, *Goodman*, *Pendergraſs*, and *de la Rue*, came in voluntarily, and they all far'd the better for it; but *Robert Charnock* of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, was ſuch an abandon'd Parricide, that meeting *Bertram* accidentally at *Lincoln's-Inn* Back-Gate, he ſaid to him, *I am informed there are Warrants out againſt us; and we had as good, if you will come to my Lodging, go up to* Kenſington, *and do the Work at once*. Mr. *George Harris*, one of the Perſons whom King *James* ſent out of *France* to obey the Orders of Sir *George Barclay*, and was actually engag'd in the *Aſſaſſination*, reſign'd himſelf to Sir *William Trumbal*, and inform'd him of all he knew, concerning the double Plot, to kill the King, and invade the Kingdom. A.D.1696

Charnock for killing the King after the Diſcovery.

Several of the Conſpirators who were apprehended, were brought to their Tryal, convicted, condemn'd, and executed; the three firſt of theſe were, *Charnock*, late of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxon*; *Thomas Keys*, late a Trumpeter, then Servant to Capt. *Porter*; and *Edward King*, late a Lieutenant in the Service of the abdicated King. *Charnock* behav'd with great Boldneſs at his Tryal, and, tho' very unſeaſonably, ſeemed to affect much to ſhew his Parts, and even his Law-Learning; the Vanity of which was the more ſurprizing, becauſe the Treaſon and Murder were prov'd plainly upon him by a Cloud of Witneſſes. *King* and *Keys* ſaid leſs than *Charnock*, but ſpoke as much to the Purpoſe. After a full and fair Hearing, they were all three found guilty, *March* 11, and executed a Week after at *Tyburn*. Before they were turn'd off, *Charnock* and *King* deliver'd each a Paper to the Sheriff; *Charnock*'s was to this effect, " That to avoid Diſ- " traction, and be as compos'd as he could, he " thought it the better way to deliver his Mind " in writing to the Sheriffs, at whoſe liberty he " left the Publication of it, and that he had been " as ſhort therein as could be. That as for the Inyaſion intended by King *James*, he preſum'd e- " very body was ſatisfied of it; and he own'd, that " to facilitate the ſame, he himſelf, and ſome o- " thers, had agreed upon the Undertaking of at- " tacking the Prince of *Orange* and his Guards, " for which he then ſuffer'd. That he thought " himſelf oblig'd to it by all imaginable Ties, both " of Conſcience and Honour, to declare, that as " for any Order or Commiſſion from King *James* " for *aſſaſſinating* the Prince of *Orange*, he never " ſaw or heard of any; but had frequent Aſſurance " of his having rejected ſuch Propoſals when they " had been offer'd. He confeſs'd he had heard " there was a Commiſſion come for levying War, " which was natural to believe, if King *James* was " in ſuch a Readineſs to come as was reported; " but he declar'd, if there was any ſuch Autho- " rity as that, he never ſaw it. As to what regard- " ed the Body of the *Roman Catholicks*, he muſt do " them juſtice, and he durſt be poſitive in it, that " they had no manner of Knowledge of that " Deſign; neither did he believe it was communi- " cated to any other Party of ſuch as were repu- " ted King *James*'s Friends, but carry'd on merely " by a ſmall Number, without the Advice, Conſent, or Privity of any Party whatſoever. He " concluded, with deſiring Forgiveneſs of all he " had offended or injur'd, and dy'd in perfect " Charity with all Men." A.D.1696 Charnock, King, *and* Keys *hang'd.*

Charnock's Paper.

Lieutenant *King* acknowledg'd, " he was by the " juſt hand of God brought to that Place of Ex- " ecution, in Puniſhment of all his Crimes, and " particularly of that he was condemn'd for: but " he hop'd he was ſenſible of his Wickedneſs, and " that God would be merciful to him, thro' the " Merits of his Redeemer: and being further ſenſible that he was to anſwer the Truth of what he " ſaid before the Tribunal of God, he declared, in the ſame manner as *Charnock* had done, " That " he never ſaw any Commiſſion of King *James*'s, " to authorize the intended *Aſſaſſination*; neither " did he know of any Order or Commiſſion; neither was the Deſign communicated to any Body " of Men, either Catholick or Proteſtant; and that " he did not engage therein upon Preſumption of

King's.

*A.D.*1696 *Owns his Crime.*

" any King-killing Principles that could justify the " Undertaking, but from his own Rashness and " Passion, for which he begg'd of God Forgiveness. " And that he hop'd that such Persons as thought " the Misfortune of their Imprisonment or Trou- " ble was deriv'd from his being engag'd in that " Enterprize, or such to whom it had any way " given Slander, would pardon him, as he heartily " forgave others."

Keys deliver'd but a very few Words of seeming Penitence, and said nothing of the Fact, either one way or other. And it is obvious, that *Charnock* prevaricated with God and Man in his last dying Speech, for he own'd he had heard of a Commission from King *James* to levy War against the Person of the Prince of *Orange*, which was the Phrase in fashion among them, but never of any Commission to cut the Prince's Throat.

Sir John Friend *and Sir* William Perkins *try'd.*

Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Perkins* were brought to their Tryal the 23d of *March*, before

Sir *John Houblon*, Lord-Mayor of *London*,
Lord Chief-Justice *Holt*, Mr. Justice *Nevil*,
Lord Chief-Justice *Treby*, Mr. Justice *Rokesby*.

The Attorney-General Sir *Thomas Trevor*, and the Sollicitor-General Sir *John Hawles*, and Mr. *Cowper*, and Mr. *Montagu*, King's Counsel, manag'd the Cause for the King. *Friend*'s Jury consisted of considerable Merchants and Tradesmen, as,

Mr. *Thomas Clarke*,
Mr. *Thomas Emms*,
Mr. *Henry Hunter*,
Mr. *Thomas Pool*,
Mr. *Peter Parker*,
Mr. *Samuel Jackson*,
Mr. *Nathaniel Long*,
Mr. *John Child*,
Mr. *William Walker*,
Mr. *John Sherbrook*,
Mr. *William Prince*.
Mr. *Joseph Morewood*.

The late Lord *Trevor* open'd the Indictment, That Sir *John Friend* did accept of a Commission from the late King *James*, for raising a Regiment of Horse, in order to join the *French* Forces that were to invade this Kingdom: that there were several Meetings between him and several other Persons, in which it was resolv'd to send Mr. *Charnock* to *France*, to desire the late King *James* to prevail with the *French* King, to send a Number of Men from *France*, and to assure him, that *Friend*, with others, would be assisting in the Invasion, with a good Number of Men and Horses when they came: that he did accordingly raise Men, and provide several Arms; that he listed Men, and had them in a readiness to join the *French* Forces; Captain *Brice Blaire* was to be *Friend*'s Lieutenant-Colonel, one *Sclater* was to be his Major, *Everard*, *Richardson*, *Vernalli*, and *Cole*, were to be his Captains. *Sclater* was a Parson's Son, and he engag'd to bring in so many Nonjuring Parsons as should form an entire Troop. I shall only add a Word or two of the late Lord *Trevor*'s Speech at the opening the Indictment, they being very *à propos*. " About *Janu-* " *ary* last Sir *George Barclay* came over from *France* " with several Troopers, pretending to be dis- " charg'd; and they enter'd into a Conspiracy to " *assassinate* the King, and to prepare for an Inva- " sion; that was to be done first, to facilitate the " Invasion, which was immediately to follow upon " it: and they thought they should not have a good " Assurance of Success so long as the King liv'd. " And I hope every body will take notice how pre- " cious that Life is to be accounted of by us, when " the Success of their Conspiracy depended upon " the taking that Life away."

A Troop of Nonjuring Parsons to be rais'd by Friend.

Could one have imagin'd, that a Gentleman so just in his Sentiments, would ever have fallen off so far as to make one in the *Harleyan* Scheme, so contrary to all Revolution, and other good *English* Principles? Capt. *Porter* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Blaire*, being the Evidence for these treasonable Facts, the Jury wanted little Instruction for their Verdict of Conviction; for nothing could be more positive and plain. *Friend*, as Lord *Trevor* observ'd, knew of the *Assassination* Plot, but did not approve it, saying, It would be a Disservice to the late King *James*'s Affairs; however, he did not stick at Meetings with the Conspirators, *Charnock* and *Barclay*, and being let into the hellish Secret, never discover'd it. *Perkins* was to furnish five or six Fellows mounted for the *Assassination*, as well as to raise a Regiment of Horse for the Invasion; which was as fully prov'd upon him, as the other treasonable Facts were upon *Friend*. So the next day, *March* 24, these two Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death together. *Friend* had very little to say, but that he was a good *Churchman*, and brought Mr. *Hoadley* who kept a great Boarding-School at *Clapton* in *Hackney* Parish, where Sir *John Friend* liv'd, to prove it. This Mr. *Hoadley* being Father of the Right Reverend the present Bishop of *Winchester*, and the most Reverend the present Archbishop of *Dublin*, I will repeat what he said:

I believe, my Lord, Sir John Friend *is a very settled Protestant of the Church of* England; *I have frequently discours'd with him upon it: I have a couple of Children that are his Nephews, on whose account I am forced several times to wait upon him, and trouble him. He hath often said, he would never be in a Plot; and which makes me the better remember it, his Words were,* " If you catch me in " the Corn, put me in the Pound." And so indeed it came to pass, he was caught in the Corn, and put in the Pound.

Another Clergyman, one *Lupton*, Sir *John Friend*'s Chaplain, gave Evidence, that he read the Common Prayers in his House since the Revolution, and that Sir *John* was present when King *William* and Queen *Mary* were pray'd for. But the Lord Chief-Justice *Holt* said to that, *I have known a great many Men that go to Church, and are present at the Prayers; but whether they join with them or no, I know not. But now you are to consider, whether or no Sir* John Friend, *being a Protestant, he would not be in a Plot, because he said so, is such an Argument as shall make you disbelieve the Credit of the Evidence.*

Perkins *and* Friend *examin'd by a Committee in* Newgate.

While *Friend* and *Perkins* lay under Condemnation, a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to examine them; and on *April* 2, the Lord Marquis of *Winchester* reported to the House, That the Committee had been yesterday at *Newgate*, and had sent for Sir *William Perkins*, and Sir *John Friend*, severally, and acquainted them with the Order of the House, and according thereunto did examine them. That Sir *William Perkins* own'd *his being privy to the* Assassination, *and his being in Company when it was discours'd of, at two or three Meetings, and thinks it was a Fault that he did approve of it. That he had received Hints several times of King* James's *Design of coming over, and particularly now, and was resolv'd to serve him whenever he came, with himself and Friends, thinking that he had Wrong done him, and that it was his Duty to help him whenever he could. That he consulted not with any, but those that he could engage, and he had an Influence upon. That he guess'd he could have been able to have brought in the* Number *of a Troop; but that he would never redeem his own Blood, at the Expence of theirs that he had drawn in. That since* Christmas *he did see a Commission, which he understood to be King* James's, *directed to his loving Subjects,* to levy War against the Prince of *Orange*, and all his Adherents: *he believes it was sign'd by King* James; *that it had a Seal to it, and that he saw it in the hands of a Friend, which he desir'd not to name; but he believes he is not in* England. And that Sir *John Friend*, on his Examination, *denied knowing any thing of the intended* Assassination, but express'd *his Abhorrence of it. He confess'd he was at the two Meetings men-* *tion'd*

A.D.1696 *tion'd at his Tryal, and that the Perſons named to be preſent, were there likewiſe: and that* Charnock *was ſent to* France *from one of theſe Meetings, to acquaint King* James, *that if he would come over with* 8000 *Foot and* 2000 *Horſe, that* 3 *or* 4000 *Horſe would be ready to join him here; of which he did engage to furniſh about* 200.

The next day, *April* 3, Sir *William Perkins* and Sir *John Friend* were drawn on a Hurdle to *Tyburn*, where the former ſpoke to this effect:

Perkins's *laſt Speech.*

" That being then in a Diſpoſition of Charity, " he ſhould make no Complaints of the Hardſhips " upon him, but muſt mention the Falſeneſs of " Mr. *Porter*'s Evidence againſt him, that he ſhould " own to him, that he had ſeen and read a Com- " miſſion from the King, to *levy War upon the* " *Perſon of the Prince of* Orange; whereas the Te- " nour of that which he ſaw was general, and di- " rected to all his Subjects, to raiſe and levy War " againſt the Prince of *Orange* and his Adherents, " and to ſeize all Forts and Caſtles, *&c.*" Mind the quibbling of this dying Traytor: Did not he, and all the Aſſaſſins, underſtand by that Commiſſion, that they were authoriz'd to ſhoot that Prince in his Coach, or otherwiſe to deſtroy him, whenever they had an Opportunity?

" He own'd he was privy to the Deſign upon the " Prince, tho' not to act in it; and was fully ſatiſ- " fied, that very few or none knew of it, but thoſe " who undertook to do it. He acknowledg'd, and " thought it was for his Honour to ſay, that he " was entirely in King *James*'s Intereſt." A mi- ſerable Wretch, juſt going to be turn'd off the Ladder, for the moſt damnable piece of Villany a wicked Man can be guilty of, to talk of his Ho- nour! and to add, " as being firmly perſuaded of " the Juſtice of his Cauſe; and look'd upon it as " his Duty, both as a Subject and an *Engliſhman*, " to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Throne, " which he thought he was depriv'd of contrary to " all Right and Juſtice, taking the Laws and Con- " ſtitution of his Country for his Guide." The ſtupid, as well as the execrable Traytor! Had he been an Officer in the Court of Chancery twenty Years, and did he know no better, than that the Laws and Conſtitutions of *England* warranted his committing Murder on the ſacred Perſon of a Pro- teſtant Prince, to ſerve the Ends of a Popiſh one? He concluded, " *that he was of the Church of* Eng- " land;" and ſo forgiving, and deſiring to be for- given, the Hangman did his Duty.

Friend's *laſt Speech,*

Sir *John Friend*, after a ſhort Preface concerning his own Sincerity, in reſpect of what he had to de- liver, ſaid, *The Cauſe he was brought thither to ſuf- fer for, he firmly believ'd was the Cauſe of God.* He firmly believ'd, that the inviting King *James* with a *French* Popiſh Army to invade this Proteſtant King- dom, and to deſtroy the Religion and Laws of his Country, which muſt be the neceſſary Conſequence of his being reſtor'd by a *French* and Popiſh Army, *to be the Cauſe of God, and true Religion; and to the utmoſt of his Knowledge and Information, agreeable to the Laws of the Land, which he had* evermore *heard to require firm Duty and Allegiance to their Sovereign, and that as no Foreigner, neither could any domeſtick Power alienate their Allegiance; that it was altogether new and unintelligible to him,* a home-ſpun Brewer of the Suburbs, *that the King's Subjects could depoſe or dethrone him upon any Ac- count, or* conſtitute *any that had not an immediate Right in his place. He thought they ought not to do that; and ſurely, when it was done, to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Right, was juſtifiable, and their Duty. And that he believ'd, however things went for the preſent, nay, he heartily pray'd, that he ſhould one Day be reſtor'd to his rightful Throne and Domi- nions. That as for any ſudden Deſcent of* King James, *for the Recovery of his Dominions, he declar'd he had no certain Knowledge of it, neither could he tell what Grounds there were to believe it, ſo little Reaſon had he to be in a Readineſs for it. He ſuppos'd it was not expected he ſhould endeavour to clear himſelf of the* Aſſaſſination, *which was not the thing alledg'd againſt him, though it was mention'd, through what means he knew not, and inſinuated to his diſadvan- tage, for which he forgave all that were inſtrumental therein, and did the ſame to all that were acceſſary to the taking away his Life, which he look'd upon to be their Misfortune, and not his own. He declar'd himſelf to be a Member, tho' an unworthy one, of the Church of* England, *which ſuffer'd ſo much at that time for its ſtrict Adherence to Loyalty.* A ſtaring Falſhood! The Church of *England*, if it conſiſts of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Dignitaries, and Cler- gy, and of the King and two Houſes of Parliament, and ninety-nine in a hundred of all Proteſtants in *England*, did not ſuffer at that time in the leaſt, but was in the moſt flouriſhing Condition, under their Deliverer and Defender King *William*. If by the Church of *England* he meant the Troop of Nonjuring Parſons whom he had liſted in the abdicated King's Service, they did not ſuffer for their Loyalty, but for Treaſon and Sedition. He added *to the Law and Chriſtian Principles for which he ſuffer'd and died, that he had Charity for Men of all Profeſſions*; the very contrary of which was true, if his Conduct in his former Life was to guide us, he being a great Perſecutor of Diſſenters, and as ſuch, had ac- quir'd the Favour of the Duke of *York* before he was King, was made a Commiſſioner of the Exciſe, and got into that King's Parliament, as a Burgeſs for *Great-Yarmouth*. *He had among all Profeſſions found* upright, ſincere *Perſons; and he hoped and de- ſir'd it might not be taken as an uncharitable Cen- ſure, or undue Reflection, that he reflected on the Legality of Popiſh Evidences, ſince he had been ad- viſed to do ſo for his better Security, upon the Foun- dation of a Statute-Law.* Then he exhorted the Members of the Church of *England*, to be conſtant to the Principles and Practice of it; ſeemed to be much ſatisfied with his preſent Sufferings, *which he chearfully underwent, in certain Hope of a Reſurrec- tion to eternal Life. He begg'd of God to forgive and bleſs the ſinful Nation, to preſerve the* Church, *to comfort the diſtreſs'd King, and reſtore him to his Rights, as well as his miſled Subjects to their Al- legiance; to bleſs the Queen and Prince of* Wales, and ſo concluded, *with begging the Remiſſion of all his Sins.*

A.D.1696

Falſhood in it.

The two Traytors have the Church-Abſolution given them at the Gal- lows, by Collier, Cook, *and* Snatt.

Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, a Non-juring Parſon, with *Cook* and *Snatt*, two others of his Brethren, ſolemn- ly abſolv'd Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Perkins* before they were hang'd, by pronouncing the *Ab- ſolution* of the *Church*, as in the Viſitation of the Sick. The Impiety and Impudence of theſe Prieſts ſhock'd all Men of common Senſe, Honeſty, and Modeſty; and it was the general Deſire of the Peo- ple, that ſome corporal and exemplary Puniſhment ſhould be inflicted upon them: and on the 7th of *April*, my Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt* repreſented to the Grand Jury in the Court of *King's-Bench*, the ſhameful and pernicious Practices of thoſe three *abſolving Prieſts*; upon which the Grand-Jury made a Preſentment to the Court, " That *Collier*, *Cook*, " and *Snatt*, Clerks, did take upon them to pro- " nounce and give Abſolution to Sir *William Per- " kins* and Sir *John Friend*, at the time of their Ex- " ecution at *Tyburn*, immediately before they had " ſeverally deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriff of *Mid- " dleſex*, wherein they had ſeverally endeavour'd " to juſtify the Treaſons for which they were juſt- " ly condemn'd and executed: And that they the " ſaid *Collier*, *Cook*, and *Snatt*, had thereby coun- " tenanc'd the ſame Treaſons, to the great Encou- " ragement of other Perſons to commit the like " Treaſons, and to the Scandal of the Church of " *England*, eſtabliſh'd by Law, and to the Diſtur- " bance of the Peace of the Kingdom." The Court

of

*A.D.*1696 of *King's-Bench* immediately order'd an Indictment to be preferr'd againſt them, and *Cook* and *Snatt*, two of thoſe *Abſolvers*, were ſent to *Newgate* for ſuſpicion of High-Treaſon and Treaſonable Practices: but as King *William*'s Government was ever expos'd to Inſults and Injury, by too much Lenity and Moderation; ſo now its Enemies reproach'd it, with doing no more to thoſe Prieſts than throwing them into Goal, not becauſe it cou'd not, but becauſe it durſt not; as if the Name of Prieſt was ſo formidable in *England*, as to confound the Law, and make even Juſtice tremble. *Jeremy Collier* kept out of the way, and was ſo impudent as to publiſh ſeveral Papers to juſtify what he and his Brethren in Cloth and Iniquity had done; but the Reverend Fathers of our Church, the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, publiſh'd a Declaration againſt that wicked Practice of theirs. The firſt Paragraph of which relates to *Friend:*

Who are indicted for it, but not puniſhed.

The Archbiſhops and Biſhops Declaration againſt it.

" As to the Paper before-mention'd, we cannot " but obſerve that in that Part to which Sir *John* " *Friend* is entitl'd, among many other Things there " deliver'd, as his private Opinion, for which " we muſt leave him to God; there are ſome " things concerning the Church of *England*, to the " great Diſhonour and Reproach of it." This refers to the Aſſertions in it of the *Doctrines* of the *Church*, in direct Oppoſition to the *Revolution*, and the Government built upon it; ſuch as the *Divine Indefeaſible Hereditary Right* to the Crown; ſuch as *Paſſive-Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, made uſe of only in favour of King *James* and his pretended Son's Title; and preach'd and aſſerted in Addreſſes and Pamphlets, during the *Harleyan* Miniſtry, with the utmoſt *Effronterie*, purpoſely to invalidate the truly *Divine Right* of the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*, now glorioufly Reigning; for *Vox Populi*, *Vox Dei*, is an Eternal Truth. What the Biſhops ſay next, alludes to thoſe wretched Schiſmaticks that perform their Rebellious Rites in ſeparate Congregations, calling themſelves the Church of *England*. " That venerable Name is by the Author " of that Paper appropriated to that Part of our " Church which hath ſeparated itſelf from the " Body, and more particularly to a *Faction* of them " who are ſo furiouſly bent upon the reſtoring of " the late King, that they ſeem not to regard by what " Means it is to be effected; we have a ſad Inſtance " of it in this very Perſon, who, as was depos'd " at his Trial, was privy to the horrid Deſign of " *Aſſaſſination*, and yet neither diſcover'd it, nor " ſhew'd any diſlike of it, *but as he was afraid it* " *might ruin King* James *and his Affairs*; and was " ready alſo, together with Others of the ſame " *Chriſtian Principles*, as the Author of his Paper " is bold to call it, to act in conjunction with " an Army of *French Papiſts*, for the Ruin of their " Country, and the Extirpation of that Religion, " which they themſelves do profeſs."

They condemn the Schiſmatical Church of England.

The Jacobite *Faction ſet in a true Light.*

There's nothing in the World that ſets this *Jacobite Faction* in a truer Light, that ſhews more plainly their deviliſh Hypocriſy and notorious Inconſiſtency. *They are for the Church*, and yet out of Principle do thoſe Things that would infallibly deſtroy it. They are for reſtoring the *Engliſh* Conſtitution by a Conqueſt of *Frenchmen*, and ſecuring our *Proteſtant* Church by an Army of *Papiſts*. The Biſhops farther ſay,

" As for Sir *William Perkins*, who alſo profeſs'd " to die in the Communion of the Church of *Eng-* " *land*, we cannot think he meant any thing elſe " by it, than that he adher'd to the ſame violent " *Faction*, that had withdrawn themſelves from " our Publick Aſſemblies ſome time before their " Death; which makes us the leſs wonder to find " in both their Papers, ſo light and even favoura- " ble mention of that moſt inhuman Deſign of " Aſſaſſinating his moſt Sacred Majeſty, and eſpe- " cially in that of Sir *William Perkins*, who tho' he " was publickly convicted of having engag'd ſo " many in that horrible Sin; yet after all could " think to clear himſelf of it, with this wretched " Excuſe, *'Tis true, I was privy to the Deſign upon* " *the* Prince, *but was not to act in it.*" *A.D.*1696

Their Lordſhips then ſhew the Irregularity, as well as the Wickedneſs of the *Abſolving* Prieſts in their ſo doing, and that it was contrary to the *Rubrick* they ſo ſhameleſſly abus'd. Their Declaration was ſign'd by

Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *John Sharp*, Archbiſhop of *York*.
Dr. *Henry Compton*, Biſhop of *London*.
Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Biſhop of *Durham*.
Dr. *Peter Mew*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.
Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Biſhop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *John Moor*, Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
Dr. *Robert Grove*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Dr. ————, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*.
Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Dr. *Kidder*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

And the other Biſhops who were not in Town to ſign this Declaration, were of the ſame Sentiments; and this ſhews how fooliſh and vain, as well as Rebellious and Impious, theſe *Schiſmaticks* are; that in defiance of our Religion and Laws, call themſelves the *Church* of *England*, but are in truth a bold deſperate *Faction*, who would be a ſhame to any Church, nay to any Religion in the World.

Rookwood, Lowick and Cranburne, try'd, condemn'd and executed.

On the 21ſt of *April*, Brigadier *Rookwood*, probably of the ſame Blood, as well as Name with one of the *Gunpowder* Plot, ninety Years before this *Aſſaſſination* Conſpiracy; Major *Lowick*, and Mr. *Cranburne*, three other Conſpirators, were brought to their Trial: and it was remark'd then, that they were the firſt who had the Benefit of the Statute, made this very *Seſſion*, to *regulate Trials in Caſes of High-Treaſon:* According to which a Copy of their Indictment was deliver'd to them; and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, who had left the Conventicle eight or ten Years before, and two other Lawyers of his Party, undertook their Defence. This is another Paſſage that will ſurely be cenſur'd as Partial, and therefore let us produce what Authority we have for the Truth of it; the rather, becauſe it will ſerve to enlighten this dark Scene of Hiſtory.

Tory Lawyers plead for them.

Il y eut des Conſpirations pour aſſaſſiner le Roy, ſays a *French* Hiſtorian, *& pour le dethroner, mais ce ſeroit a tort que l'on en rendroit les* Tories *reſponſables. On voit ſeulement que les Parricides choiſiſſoient toujours leurs Avocats parmi les gens de ce Party. On voit que les* Nonjurants *declaroient que ces Miſerables avoient agi ſelon les Principes de l'Egliſe Anglicane.* " There were Conſpiracies to aſſaſſi- " nate the King, and to dethrone him, but it wou'd " be wrong to make the *Tories* anſwerable. 'Twas " only obſervable, that the Parricides pick'd their " Advocates out of that Party; and the *Nonjurors* " declar'd that thoſe Villains acted according to the " Principles of the Church of *England*, but the " moſt illuſtrious Prelates of that *Church* juſtify'd " her in this Matter." The Evidence againſt theſe three Conſpirators giving full Satisfaction to the Jury, they were convicted and condemn'd. Great Interceſſion was made by ſome Noblemen for the Life of *Lowick*, but whether with the ſame view as others interceded for *Charnock*, we cannot decide. *Cranburne* petition'd to be tranſported, but they were all three executed *April* 29. *Cranburne* died a *Proteſtant*, as he was pleas'd to call himſelf, ſpoke much to the Spectators, and ſaid he ſuffer'd for

A.D.1696 for his Loyalty. *Rookwood* and *Lowick*, *Papiſts* both, behav'd more decently and modeſtly than *Cranburne*, who glory'd that he ſuffer'd for a *Righteous Cauſe*. *Lowick* own'd he would have aſſiſted King *James*, if he could, when he landed, tho' not concern'd in the other Buſineſs of the *Aſſaſſination*. *Rookwood* quibbl'd again, ſaying he *knew of no Commiſſion of King* James's, *to authorize the Aſſaſſinating the Prince of* Orange; but they all knew of a Commiſſion to ſhoot him, or ſtab him, or beat out his Brains, or deſtroy him any how, after the manner of deſtroying Men in Battles, and Sieges, Combats and Skirmiſhes, whether with or without Guards, within Doors or without Doors, which was call'd *levying War* in the Abdicated King's Commiſſion. *Rookwood* added, *So far as I was concern'd therein, it was in obedience to the Command of my ſuperior Officer; and the Prince of* Orange *as a Soldier ought to have conſider'd my Caſe, before he ſign'd a Warrant for my Death.* Sure never was ſuch Wrongheads ſtuck upon Poles before; if his ſuperior Officer had commanded him to commit Sacrilege in a time of Peace, as it was then in *England*, tho' there were Wars abroad, wou'd it have been a good Plea to ſave him from the Gallows?

Their Behaviour at the Gallows.

Mr. *Cook*, Son of Sir *Miles Cook*, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and Mr. *Knightly*, were the laſt of the Conſpirators who were try'd this Year; but tho' they receiv'd Sentence of Death, yet ſuch was his Majeſty's unparallel'd *Clemency*, that *Cook* was only baniſh'd; and *Knightly* having freely confeſs'd the Fact, was pardon'd.

Cook and Knightly condemn'd. Cook baniſh'd, Knightly pardon'd.

I hinted a little before, that Interceſſion had been made to ſave *Charnock*, not for any Merit of his, by Penitence and a juſt Senſe of his Crime, but for ſhewing a Diſpoſition to make an ample Diſcovery of the *Acceſſaries*, as well as *Principals* in this double Plot; which I am afraid wou'd have brought in too many of thoſe above-mention'd, whom the *French* Hiſtorian calls *Tories*; there being not a few of them in the King's Council and Favour, as ill as they deſerv'd it of him. But as this will be partial with a vengeance in the Opinion of thoſe Men, I chuſe to uſe the Words of an Author, ſaid to be Noble, when his Treatiſe was publiſh'd. He is ſpeaking of the Conduct of that and the oppoſite Party.

" Who were thoſe that appear'd moſt affectio-
" nate, and were moſt tenderly touch'd with the
" Diſcovery of the Plot in 1695; who promoted
" the *Aſſociation*, and were for going into the Exa-
" mination of it without Reſerve? Who were thoſe
" that preſs'd to ſave *Charnock*, *becauſe he knew*
" *all, and offer'd to diſcover*; and who were thoſe
" that ſollicited without ceaſing, to get him hang'd
" that they might ſtop his Mouth? Who were thoſe
" that were Advocates for all the *Jacobite* Tray-
" tors, and that ſtifled the Diſcovery, and pro-
" cur'd the Names of thoſe to be conceal'd, that
" were concern'd in it, or that had got Pardon, or
" made Terms with King *James*? Again, their Ma-
" lice is in perpetual Motion, either in Action or
" Conſult, poiſoning the World with the helliſh O-
" pinions they ſhew'd againſt the Government.
" Their Libel of laſt Summer, under the Name of
" *Charnock*'s Letter, is the moſt execrable Paper
" that ever ſaw the Light. The poor Duke of *Glou-*
" *ceſter* was hardly cold in his Grave, when this
" Monſter came wet out of the Preſs. It impu-
" dently acknowledges the late Plot, and defends
" the intended *Aſſaſſination*, as a thing lawful, neceſ-
" ſary and juſt. The Author tells us, the Publica-
" tion of it was referr'd to a *proper Seaſon*. As ſoon
" as the dear young Prince was dead, and thereby
" one of the Branches of our Settlement cut off;
" that it ſeems was the proper Seaſon to ſpread this
" Doctrine of Devils, and to raiſe the Infernal Spirit
" of the Party to murder the beſt of Kings. He tells
" us, *Such Offers formerly made, had always been*
" *rejected by King* James, *but it may be reaſonably*
" *preſum'd, that what his Majeſty had for ſome*
" *Reaſons rejected, he might not be diſpleas'd at*
" *the doing of it another time.*" Sure this is ſuffi-
cient to convince any ſober Mind, that King *James* and his Faction did think Murder a laudable Practice, and took pleaſure in Parricide, elſe he cou'd never at any time be pleas'd with it. A.D.1696

Charnock *hang'd, to prevent further Diſcovery.*

The Aſſaſſination juſtify'd by the Faction.

The Parliament being prorogu'd, his Majeſty prepar'd for his croſſing the Water; but before his Departure he was pleas'd at ſeveral times to beſtow Honours and Preferments on ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction and Merit.

Honours and Preferments.

Sir *John Thompſon* Bart. was made Lord *Haverſham*; Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*. His Majeſty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon

John Combs Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of *Cheſter*.
Col. *Willoughby Chamberlain* of *Barbadoes*.
Charles Turner Eſq; of *Lynn-Regis*.
Edward Willis, *Owen Buckingham* Eſqrs; Sheriffs of *London*.
Alexander Rigby Eſq; a *Leghorn* Merchant.
William Milard Eſq; Sheriff of *Bedfordſhire*.
Charles Morley Eſq; Burgeſs for *Hindon* in *Wilts*.
George Hanger Eſq; Sheriff of *Gloceſterſhire*.
John Elwill Eſq; Burgeſs for *Bereallſton* in *Devon*.
John Robinſon Eſq; Burgeſs for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*.
Theodore Janſſen of *London*, Merchant.

Signor *Soranzo*, one of the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors, to whom alſo, as had been uſual in former Reigns, he preſented his Sword.

Thomas Wheate Eſq; of *Glympton* in *Oxfordſhire*, and *Richard Blackham* of *London*, Merchant, were made Baronets.

Chriſtopher Muſgrave Eſq; was made Clerk of the Ordnance.

James Lowther Eſq; Clerk of the Delivery of the Ordnance.

His Majeſty was alſo pleas'd to appoint the great Officers of the Crown, and

Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Earl of *Bridgwater*.	*Abraham Hill* Eſq;	
Earl of *Tankerville*.	*John Lock* Eſq;	
Sir *Philip Meadows*.	*John Pollexfen* Eſq;	
William Blaithwait Eſq;	*John Methuen* Eſq;	

To be Commiſſioners for Encouraging, Improving and Protecting of the Trade of this Kingdom, and Plantations, ſince term'd *Lords of Trade and Plantations*. Mr. *Popple* a Merchant was made Secretary to the Commiſſion. And on *May* 1. his Majeſty was pleas'd to declare in Council, that he had appointed

Lords Juſtices.

The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Tenniſon*;
The Lord-Keeper, Sir *John Somers*;
The Earl of *Pembroke*;
The Duke of *Devonſhire*;
The Duke of *Shrewsbury*;
The Earl of *Dorſet*;
The Lord *Godolphin*;

} To be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Abſence.

The next Day his Majeſty went from *Kenſington*, and lay at the Houſe of Capt. *Ball*, near *Margate*, where he was detain'd two Days by the Wind and Weather; he then went on board the *Elizabeth*, commanded by Vice-Admiral *Aylmer*, landed at *Orange-Polder*, *May* 7. and came about Midnight to the *Hague*.

Before we enter upon the Tranſactions tending towards a Peace this Year, we muſt remember that the Generals and Miniſters of the Allies in *Holland* and *Flanders*, who had been in the utmoſt pain for his Majeſty's ſafety, on News of the damnable Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate him: were in as much Joy upon News that the Conſpirators were diſcover'd and

A.D.1696 brought to Punishment. Prince *Vaudemont*, and the other Generals, resolv'd to make an Attempt, that might in some measure revenge upon the *French*, the Invasion they design'd against *England*. After several Orders and Counter-Marches given to the Garrison of *Namur*, the greatest Part of them were order'd to march with Provision for six Days, and being join'd by several other Troops, they cross'd the *Maese* on the 4th of *March*, and were follow'd the next Day by the Horse under the Command of the Earl of *Athlone*, and Major-General *Cohorn*; and having cross'd the River *Leile*, the Earl with one Part of this Body march'd towards *Dinant*, while *Cohorn* with the rest set down before *Givet*; and having got all Things ready, he fir'd upon the Place with Bombs and red-hot Bullets, *March* 16. which burnt the Forage, and at the same time a certain Number of Soldiers were commanded to enter the Town with lighted Flambeaux in their Hands, who fir'd the Cazerns and other Edifices, where the Magazines of Oats and other Provisions lay, which were all utterly destroy'd with the loss of 10 Men only of this Body of Troops, consisting in all of about 40 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions. Not long after, Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* sail'd out of the *Downs*, with several Men of War and Bomb-Vessels, to chastise the *French* for their pretended Invasion, from their Neighbouring Coast. Being come to *Calais*, Capt. *Bembow*, notwithstanding the vigorous Opposition from the Enemies Boats and Half-Gallies, threw between 3 and 400 Bombs, most of which fell in the Town, and amongst the Transport-Ships, that had been provided to land King *James* and his *French* Auxiliaries in *England*. The Expence of this Bombardment was probably as great as the Damage done the Enemy by it: However, there were several Houses in the Town, and Ships in the Port burnt; but that was not the main thing intended by it, it was to let the Confederates and all *Europe* see, that *Lewis* the XIV. who had been talking big in most of the Courts of it by his Ministers, of his Royal Intention to restore King *James* to his Dominions, cou'd not preserve his own from the Vengeance of that Power which he had fruitlessly provok'd. 'Tis remarkable that there was in *Calais*, if there is not still, a Cross and Oratory, rais'd upon a Shell, which stuck in the Market-Place, where in Wartime at least, they were wont to pray against the Fury of *English* Bombs.

The Allies burn the French *Magazine at* Givet.

Calais *bombarded.*

The Discovery of the Plot, and the Proceedings of the Parliament upon it, spun out so much time, that the King cou'd not prevent the Enemies taking the Field in the *Netherlands* before him. And indeed himself did not think it prudent to leave his Dominions, while Sir *George Rooke* was at *Cadiz* with a strong Squadron of Men of War, to have an eye on the Motion of the *Thoulon* Squadron, and hinder if possible their Junction with that at *Brest*. Sir *George* had Orders to return and join the *English* Fleet upon Discovery of the Plot, and he safely reach'd the Coast of *England*, towards the latter-end of *April*, to the great Joy of the Nation, who were apprehensive that the *Brest* and *Thoulon* Squadrons might join and intercept him, and indeed the latter was not far behind him; for before the Junction of Sir *George Rook*'s Squadron with other Men of War in the *Downs* cou'd be so well accomplish'd, as to be ready to meet the Squadron from *Thoulon*, or that from *Brest*, to hinder their joining, the former were got safe into Harbour. Tho' the *French* Army were more in Number than the Allies, and took the Field before them, yet the latter being re-inforc'd by the coming up of the *Germans*, wou'd have been in a Condition to have made good their Ground, if not to have gain'd upon the Enemy, had not the common Scarcity of Money kept both the Confederate and *French* Armies pretty quiet.

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The *French* suffer'd by reason of the general Poverty of their Kingdom, and the *English*, which included the Confederacy, on account of calling in the Coin. The Poverty of *France* might probably be exaggerated by the *Allies*, but it most certainly was disguis'd by the *French*; whom we must needs own to be the best People in the World at Appearances. Let us only bring to mind the Progress of the *French* King's Arms in the *Netherlands*; and we find that notwithstanding the immoderate Praises bestow'd by his Panegyrists on his own Valour, as well as that of his Soldiers, there was really nothing decisive in any of his boasted Victories. He gain'd the Battle of *Flerus*, but what Gain was it? Nay, what was that of *Steinkirk*, and even the greatest of his Gains, that of *Landen*? We have seen that wise Prince, whatever Airs he gave himself, cou'd build nothing on them, but a continual waste of his People's Blood and Treasure for a Town or two, which cost him more keeping than the Revenue of it was worth, and even that Town or two wou'd doubtless follow the Fate of *Namur*, the most valuable of them all. If the Allies shou'd in any succeeding Campaign act with the Vigour they did in the last, as he had all the Reason in the World to expect; he had therefore but two Things to resort to in this Extremity. The one was that desperate and dangerous Attempt against *England*, if not against the Person of the King. The other was a Peace, and tho' the *Jacobites* laugh'd at the Hint of it, as a Scheme not practicable, without restoring their Abdicated King; yet Men of Penetration were very well satisfy'd, the *French* King had no other way to disintangle himself from his ruinous Union with King *James*, and to put a stop at least to the growth of his People's Miseries.

The French *King's Conquests exaggerated.*

Inclines to Peace.

Lewis XIV. address'd himself first to the *Dutch*, to feel their Pulse as to a Treaty, imagining with good Reason, that a Trading Nation wou'd have a quicker Ear for such a Proposal than another, or than *England*, which tho' a Trading Nation, had more Demands upon him for Satisfaction for Injuries than the *Hollanders*. As soon as he came to a Resolution to acknowledge King *William*'s Title to the Crown of *England*, which was almost as soon as it was known in *France*, that Sir *George Barclay*, and the late King *James*'s Life-Guard had not murder'd him, Monsieur *Calliere* was sent from *Paris* to the *Hague*, with Proposals for a Treaty; which appearing to have somewhat in them of a Foundation for an Honourable Peace, the States Ministers gave him a favourable Reception, but wou'd not grant him a Passport, nor have Conference with him, without the Consent of his *Britannick* Majesty. The *French* Agent had positive Orders not to acknowledge King *William*, till he had good Assurances of the Peace; and as the *Dutch* wou'd enter into no Negotiation without the King's concurring in it, an immediate stop wou'd have been put to it, had not *Calliere*, who was loth to leave *Holland*, found out an Expedient, which was, that the States and he should not come to a final Conclusion; but if they found Reason to agree upon any Point, that the same should be communicated to their Allies. To which the *Dutch* readily agreed, and demanded as *Preliminaries* of the Treaty, the Restitution of *Lorain*, and of the Towns of *Strasburgh* and *Luxemburgh*. Monsieur *Calliere* granted both in his Master's Name, but upon Condition that *Lorain* shou'd be restor'd to the Duke of that Name on such Terms only, as had been agreed to at *Nimeguen*. This was oppos'd by the President *Canon*, the Duke of *Lorain*'s Minister in *Holland*, under Pretence that when his Master enter'd into the Grand Alliance, the Allies engag'd never to conclude a Peace, till he had full Satisfaction done him; urging that if the Duke's Dominions were not restor'd to him, but upon the Terms of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, he shou'd rather be a Loser than

Sends Monsieur Calliere to the Hague.

The Dutch *Demands as Preliminaries to a Treaty.*

A.D.1696 than a Gainer by the Confederacy, ſince he could have made a better Bargain with the *French* King, before he enter'd into the War: but theſe Reaſons were not weighty enough to hinder the Progreſs of the Pacifick Negotiations. For the *French* King having been in Poſſeſſion of that Duke's Dominions during the whole Courſe of the War, the Duke's entring into it gave the Allies no more real Advantage, than the Credit of his Name could give. There's no need of ſubtiliſing, and breaking open the Cabinets of Princes, to find out what Motives the Confederates, and their Enemy the *French* King, had to accept of the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*, in order to a Treaty of Peace. Both Parties were undoubtedly weary of a War, which was like to be determin'd by the longeſt Purſe, and not by the longeſt Sword. The King of *England*, who of himſelf was the leaſt diſpos'd to it, was tir'd with the continual Din of the Taxes, which the *Tories*, as the *French* Author calls them, were always buzzing in his and the People's Ears, with the Clamour of the Loſs of Trade, and the Handle which theſe two unavoidable Conſequences of War, gave the Diſaffected to encreaſe their Party, and perplex his Government. This induc'd his Majeſty to come into the Sentiments of the *Dutch*, with reſpect to entring upon a Treaty; and by the wiſe Management of the Baron *Lilleuroot*, the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador in *Holland*, the Matter was brought to ſuch a Maturity, that it was agreed to name Plenipotentiaries to bring it to Perfection.

The Tories force King William to a Treaty.

Small Events in the War this Year.

The ſmall Advantage obtain'd by the Duke *de Vendoſme* over the *Spaniſh* Army in *Catalonia*, is hardly worth mentioning, the *Spaniards* loſing but 300 Men, and the *French* 200.

As little was done on the *Rhine* this Campaign; and on the ſide of *Italy*, the *French* contented themſelves with the ſeparate Peace into which they had drawn the Duke of *Savoy*, by letting him into the Secret of the Deſign againſt *England*, and threatning to ſtrip him of all his Dominions the next Campaign, if the greateſt Power the *French* King could raiſe for it, could effect it. However, one may very reaſonably imagine, that the Temptation of marrying his Daughter to the Dauphin's eldeſt Son, was the ſtrongeſt Motive, to a Prince who made his Intereſt and his Ambition the Meaſure of his Actions. The Earl of *Galway*, the King of *England*'s Ambaſſador at *Turin*, had a watchful Eye on that Court; and the more, becauſe he conceiv'd a Jealouſy of ſome clandeſtine Negotiation. To prevent his diſcovering it, the Duke of *Savoy* went to viſit the Lady of *Loretto*, with a ſmall Retinue, which made the Earl ſtill more jealous; the Duke being by no means a Bigot, and his Highneſs not admitting him to accompany him, confirm'd his Lordſhip in that Jealouſy: ſo he ſent Spies after him, who, with all their Induſtry and Dexterity, could diſcover no Traces of a Treaty, which the Duke concluded and ſign'd at *Loretto*, by the Mediation of the Agents of *Rome* and *Venice*. By this Treaty the *French* King reſtor'd to the Duke of *Savoy* all that had been taken from him in the laſt War, as alſo *Pignerol* demoliſh'd; gave him four Millions of Livres, and engag'd to aſſiſt him with 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, and contracted for the Marriage of his Grandſon the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Duke of *Savoy*'s Daughter. The Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters being reproach'd with entering into ſeparate Negotiations, excus'd it, by ſaying, *Their Maſter lay under a Neceſſity of doing it, to prevent his utter Ruin; and ought not to have let ſlip a Conjuncture, which brought ſuch ſingular and happy Advantages to his Family.* But my Lord *Galway* was not ſatisfied with this diſingenuous Excuſe, and could not forbear to ſay in the Duke's Preſence, *Such Principles were imbib'd by the Example and Hereditary Inconſtancy of his Anceſtors*; nor did he fail of remonſtrating upon the Ingratitude of the Duke's Conduct, who had receiv'd ſuch large Subſidies from the King of *England*, and the States of the United Provinces. A.D.1696

Duke of Savoy makes a ſeparate Peace.

It was a good while before the Confederates and their Friends could digeſt this Duke's ſeparate Treaty, but his Behaviour in the ſecond Grand Alliance reconcil'd them to his Royal Highneſs's Character, and caus'd them to look upon him as one of the Defenders of the Liberties of *Europe*, againſt the Uſurpations of *France*. There was now a general Diſcourſe of a Peace between the other Confederates and *France*, grounded not only upon *Calliere*'s Negotiations in *Holland* before mention'd, but upon Monſieur *Dyckvelt*'s going to the King's Camp, juſt as News came of the Duke of *Savoy*'s ſeparate Treaty. It was thought he went to his Majeſty to communicate the Steps that had been taken towards it, and receive his further Inſtructions about that important Affair: *Dyckvelt* making that Journey more than once, occaſion'd theſe Speculations.

In the mean time, the Naval Power of *England* continued to keep the Maritime Provinces of *France* in Terror and Alarm. Sir *George Rook* having reſign'd the Command of the Fleet to the Lord *Berkley*, his Lordſhip inſulted that Coaſt, and in the beginning of *July* landed ſome Men on the Iſland of *Guoy*. The Fleet came to an Anchor off *Belle-Iſle*, and the Barges and Pinnaces were immediately mann'd, and order'd to land upon *Horeal*, one of the Iſlands call'd the *Cardinals*, which they did without any Oppoſition from the Inhabitants, or the Garriſon in the Fort; they made themſelves Maſters of it, and burnt the Town of *Horeal*. They had the like Succeſs on *Hodicke*, another of thoſe Iſlands. On the 5th of *July*, three *Engliſh* and two *Dutch* Men of War, with the Long-boats of other Ships, and 700 Soldiers and Mariners, were ſent to join the Men at *Guoy*, who with their Aſſiſtance deſtroy'd twenty Villages, kill'd and carry'd off 1800 Head of black Cattle, and took 20 ſmall Veſſels. While this was doing, Sir *Martin Beckman*, with the Bomb-Veſſels, and a Squadron of 16 Men of War, under the Command of Capt. *Mees*, arriv'd before *St. Martin's*, a trading and wealthy Town in the Iſle of *Rhee*, going in with *French* Colours, which they took down when they anchor'd: Sir *Martin* began the Bombardment in the Evening, and that Night and the next Day fir'd about 2000 Bombs and Carcaſſes, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the greateſt part of the Town was burn'd down, or miſerably ſhatter'd.

Some Engliſh land in France.

The *French*, at laſt, recover'd their Surprize, and brought Cannon and Mortars down to the Shore, from whence they fir'd furiouſly on the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships; the Commanders of which, contenting themſelves with the Execution their firing had done in the Town, bore away towards *Olonne*, where they had but little Succeſs, through a Miſtake of the Situation of the Place. Theſe Bombardments were not generally approv'd, as not anſwering their Expence, and being of no Benefit to the *Engliſh*, whatever Damage they did the *French*. But theſe were very poor Reaſonings; the Expence was abundantly anſwer'd, by the vaſt Charge the Enemy was at, in keeping a multitude of Men all along the Coaſts, to defend them in caſe of a Deſcent; and the little Damage that was done, was in ſo terrifying a manner, that the Inhabitants on thoſe Coaſts were in perpetual Fear of greater, and had no Conſolation from the Thought of their Monarch's invincible Power.

Tho' we have not enter'd far into the Hiſtories of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as not being our principal Deſign; yet 'tis neceſſary to touch upon them, as they come in our way.

Scotland.

On the 8th of *September* the Parliament of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and the Lord *Murray*, lately created Earl of *Tullebardine*, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, made a Speech to them, on occaſion

*A.D.*1696 sion of their Meeting, as did also the Lord *Polwarth*, Lord High-Chancellor of that Kingdom. Was it not surprizing to find an Earl of *Tullibardine* among the Rebels, under that Arch-Rebel the Earl of *Mar*, nineteen Years after? But we find no such Degeneracy in the noble Family of *Polwarth*, as firm now in good Protestant and Revolution Principles, as when King *James* was fore-faulted by the *Scots* Convention for his illegal and tyrannical Government. The King's Letter being read, all the Members sign'd an *Association*, the same in substance with that in *England*, and an Act was order'd to be brought in, to oblige all Persons in Places of Trust to sign it; as also an Act for securing their Religion, Lives, and Properties, in case his Majesty should come to an untimely Death: both which Acts were great Checks upon the Designs of the Enemies to the Government, for which reason, the villainous Author of the Memoirs call'd *Lockhart's*, but not his writing, says, *This Parliament was made up of a Set of Men of the same Stamp and Kidney, old forfeited Rebels, and Gentlemen of no Fortune, Respect, or Favour in the Kingdom.* Another Sample of the Integrity and Modesty of the *Jacobite* Faction!

The Association *past there.*

Ireland. The Lord Deputy *Capel* dying in *Ireland*, after a long Sickness, the Council, pursuant to an old Statute, elected *Charles Porter* the Lord-Chancellor, to be chief Governor of the Kingdom, till his Majesty's Pleasure was known. This Gentleman had render'd himself obnoxious to the Country Party, in the latter part of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, by his Attachment to the then Court, and good *Englishmen* were puzzled to find out what new Merit he had to recommend him to the Favour of King *William*; which indeed was sufficient Cause for the Council of *Ireland* to place him in the Government: upon which he was congratulated by both Houses of Parliament; and not long after, *August* the 14th, the Earls of *Montrath* and *Drogheda* were declar'd Lords-Justices of that Kingdom. On the 8th of *December* Sir *Charles Porter* was seiz'd with an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd immediately.

The Parliament there having pass'd a Bill transmitted from *England*, entitled, *An Act for confirming several* Out-lawries *and Attaidters; as also for vesting in his Majesty the Estates of those who were dead in Rebellion, there, or in Foreign Parts:* and being now jealous it might be prejudicial to the *Protestants*, they address'd the Lords-Justices, and told them, *Least any thing should be construed to prejudice the* Protestants, *whose Interests were never intended to be injur'd thereby, they therefore besought their Excellencies to transmit into* England *those Heads of a Bill which they had prepar'd, and therewith presented to their Excellencies, for saving the Estates, Rights, Titles, and Possessions, of* Protestants, *from being prejudic'd by the said Act. And they unanimously, earnestly, and humbly entreated their Excellencies to recommend the same so effectually to his Majesty, that it might be return'd to them that Session, in order to be pass'd into a Law.*

To which their Excellencies were pleased to answer, "They believ'd the whole Kingdom was satisfied that the King desir'd nothing more than "the Good of his *Protestant* Subjects; the Orders he had been pleas'd to give them being express to that effect, and they had reason to hope, it had been observ'd how exactly they had follow'd "these Orders; that they should always continue so to do, and in that Case particularly should be very careful to represent to his Majesty the Preservation of the Interest of his *Protestant* Subjects, to the end that no one of them might suffer by that Law, which they did believe so advantageous to the *Protestant* Interest in general."

The Parliament of *Ireland* pass'd also an *Act for banishing all Papists exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and all* Regulars *of the Popish Clergy out of the Kingdom*; another *to confirm the Articles of* Limerick; and a third *to prevent* Protestants *intermarrying with* Papists. All which were sign'd the 27th of *September*, and then the Parliament was adjourn'd. *A.D.*1696

The Lords-Justices in *England* did all that was possible to preserve the *Peace*, and to maintain the Honour of the Nation in his Majesty's absence. They appointed a general Fast to be observ'd on *Friday June* 26. They issued a Proclamation for apprehending the famous Pirate *Henry Avery*, and his Crew, who had not only taken a huge Hulk belonging to the great *Mogul*, or one of his petty Kings, having an *Indian* Princess and a great Treasure on board, but had committed many other Piracies in those Seas, to the great prejudice of the *English East-India* Company and Trade. This Robber afterwards made a sort of Settlement in the Island of *Madagascar*, and had at one time as many resolute Fellows about him, as *Romulus* had with him, when he trac'd out the Walls of *Rome*; but as such Rogues never agree long together, and are incapable of Subjection to the necessary Laws of Society, his Followers left him gradually, till at last he found himself almost alone upon that Island, and from thence got Passage to *England*, as some report; as others, to *Ireland*: but whether it was the one or the other, it is agreed on all hands that the Remains of the Plunder which he brought with him, were by him entrusted with a Person who cheated him of so much of it, that he died in Want, a Death much too honourable for him. In *August* the Lords-Justices publish'd a Proclamation for apprehending *William Berkenhead*, who being committed to *Newgate* for High-Treason, had made his Escape; and another in *September* for apprehending Capt. *William Winter* of *Dymock* in the County of *Glocester*, and several other Clippers and Coiners.

Avery *the Pirate's Settlement at* Madagascar.

Dies in Want.

There being no likelihood of any Action in the Field, his Majesty left the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria*, about the latter end of *August*, and went to his usual Diversion of Stag-Hunting, in the Neighbourhood of his Royal Palaces of *Dieren* and *Loo*. On the 14th of *September* his Majesty set out from the latter, accompanied by the Duke of *Zell*, a most excellent Prince, Grandfather to our present Sovereign, whom King *William* respected as a Father, and lov'd as a Brother. The next Day he went to *Cleves*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by the Court of *Brandenburgh*, who were come thither on purpose to receive his Visit. Here his Majesty staid two Days, and then returning to *Loo*, was there three Days after visited by the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburgh*. On the 14th of *October*, the King after a short stay at the *Hague*, embark'd on board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, attended by several other Yachts, and a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Aylmer*. His Majesty landed at *Margate* two Days after, and arriv'd the same Evening at *Kensington*; where he was presented with a Congratulatory Address from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Johnson*, Goldsmith, one of the Aldermen, and *John Wolfe* and *Samuel Blewet*, the two Sheriffs. On the 18th of *September*, the King was pleas'd to appoint Serjeant *Blencow* to be one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the room of Baron *Turton*, who was remov'd to the *King's-Bench*, on the Death of Mr. Justice *Gregory*. His Majesty also fill'd up the See of *Chichester*, vacant by the unfortunate Death of Dr. *Grove*, with Dr. *Williams*, the most worthy Rector of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*.

The King returns to England.

Honours and Preferments.

On the 20th of *October*, his Majesty met his Two Houses of Parliament at *Westminster*, and made the following Speech to them.

My

A.D.1696

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Have call'd you together, as ſoon as was poſſible, and I think it a great Happineſs that this Year hath paſt without any Diſadvantage abroad or Diſorder at home, conſidering our great Diſappointment in the Funds given at your laſt Meeting, and the Difficulties which have ariſen upon the recoining of the Money.

"This is ſo convincing a Proof of the good Diſpoſition of my Army, and of the ſteady Affections of my People, that I cannot but take notice of it with great Satisfaction.

"Our Enemies have not been without Hopes that ſuch a Conjuncture might have prov'd fatal to us. But as they have fail'd in thoſe Expectations, ſo I am fully perſuaded that your Unanimous Proceedings in this Seſſion, will make them for ever deſpair of an Advantage from any Diſagreement among ourſelves. It muſt be confeſs'd, that the Buſineſs which you have before you will be very great, becauſe of the neceſſity of ſupplying former Deficiencies, as well as making Proviſions for the next Year's Service.

"And upon this Occaſion it is fit for me to acquaint you, that ſome Overtures have been made in order to the Entrance upon a Negociation for a General Peace: But I am ſure we ſhall agree in Opinion, that the only way of treating with *France*, is with our Swords in our Hands, and that we can have no Reaſon to expect a ſafe and honourable Peace, but by ſhewing ourſelves prepar'd to make a vigorous and effectual War. In order to which, I do very earneſtly recommend to you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, That you would conſider of raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, as well for maintaining the Honour of Parliaments, as making good the Funds already granted, and for carrying on the War the next Year, which I think ought not to be leſs, than what was intended to be raiſed for that Purpoſe the laſt Seſſion.

"I muſt alſo put you in mind of the *Civil Liſt*, which cannot be ſupported without your Help; and the miſerable Condition of the *French Proteſtants* does oblige me to mention them to you again.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It may deſerve your Conſideration, whether there do not ſtill remain ſome Inconveniencies relating to the Coin, which ought to be remedied: And I hope you'll find out the beſt Expedients for the Recovery of Credit, which is abſolutely neceſſary, not only with reſpect to the War, but for carrying on of Trade.

"I am of Opinion, that there is not one good *Engliſhman*, who is not entirely convinc'd how much does depend upon this Seſſion; and therefore I cannot but hope for your Unanimity and Diſpatch in your Reſolutions, which at this time are more neceſſary than ever, for the Safety and Honour of *England*."

Of King William's Speeches.

Whoever was conſulted in forming and drawing up of King *William*'s Speeches, the Wiſdom and Spirit of them were his own; and there are in them a Temper and Complacency, which cannot but affect all that heard or read them, let the Neceſſity of his Affairs oblige him ever ſo often to call upon his Parliament for Supplies, towards carrying on a War in which he engag'd by their Advice. The Difference between this Government and that of the Princes who reign'd immediately before him, may be conceiv'd in part even by their Speeches. The little Deference thoſe Princes ſhew'd to Parliaments, on almoſt all Occaſions, was a Proof of their Diſpoſition to get rid of them, and rule without them, whenever it was in their power; as the Complacency and Temper in King *William*'s Speeches were Proofs that he look'd upon himſelf as the Father of his People, who cou'd not well avoid making him ſuitable Returns of Duty and Affection. Accordingly the Houſe of Commons voted, *Nemine Contradicente, That they would ſupport his Majeſty and his Government againſt all his Enemies both at Home and Abroad, and that they would effectually aſſiſt him in carrying on the preſent War againſt* France; *and that an humble Addreſs ſhould be prepar'd to be preſented to his Majeſty, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution*: which Addreſs, as follows, was drawn up by Mr. *Montague* Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

A.D.1696

The Commons Addreſs drawn up by Mr. Charles Montague.

May it pleaſe your moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"THIS is the Eighth Year in which your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, have aſſiſted your Majeſty with large Supplies for carrying on a juſt and neceſſary War, in Defence of our Religion, Preſervation of our Laws, in Vindication of the Rights and Liberties of the People of *England*, which we have hitherto preſerv'd; and by the Bleſſing of God, upon your Majeſty's Conduct and good Government, will ſtedfaſtly maintain and entail upon our Poſterity.

"This hath coſt the Nation much Blood and Treaſure, but the Hopes of accompliſhing ſo great and glorious a Work, have made your Subjects chearfully ſupport the Charge. And to ſhew your Majeſty and all *Chriſtendom*, that the Commons of *England* will not be amuſed or diverted from their firm Reſolutions of obtaining by War a Safe and Honourable Peace; we do in the Name of all thoſe we repreſent, renew our Aſſurances to your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſupport your Majeſty and your Government againſt all your Enemies both at Home and Abroad, and that they will effectually aſſiſt you in the Proſecution and carrying on the preſent War againſt *France*."

This very acceptable Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty the 23d of *October*, who was pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

The Continuance of your Zeal and Affection is the Thing of the World I value moſt, and I will anſwer it by all the ways I can think of, and will make your Good, and the Safety of the Nation, the principal Care of my Life.

The Houſe of Commons taking into Conſideration the great Affairs recommended to them from the Throne; *The further remedying the ill State of the Coin*; *The providing a Supply for the next Year's Service, and the reſtoring of Credit*; proceeded on the firſt and the laſt together, and *Reſolv'd* on the very firſt Day of their Meeting, *That they would not alter the Standard of Gold or Silver in Fineneſs, Weight or Denomination; and that they will make good all Parliamentary Funds, ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, that have been made Credits for Loan from the Subject.* The Circulation of *Guineas* having been obſtructed of late by reaſon of the want of other Coin, and the Act made the laſt Seſſion to take off the Obligation of coining Gold; a Bill was order'd to be brought *October* 22. *For giving leave to import Guineas, and to coin Gold at the Mint.* While *Guineas* for want of Silver Coin were current at 30*s.* a-piece, the *Dutch* and other Foreigners ſwept their Countries of all that were there, and ſent them away to *England*; where they laid them out in the moſt Merchantable Wares at Market Price, or a little above it, and conſequently made a gain of their Guineas, of almoſt as much as the then Currency of them was at above their real value, which was ſo much Loſs to the *Engliſh*; and to prevent this Inconvenience, the beforemention'd Bill paſt. But now that the value of Guineas was reduc'd to little more than the real Value,

A.D.1696 that Reaſon againſt the bringing of them in from *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, &c. ceas'd. A Pamphlet had been publiſh'd, intitl'd, *An Account of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, in relation to the re-coining the clipp'd Money, and falling the Price of Guineas*; which the Houſe cenſur'd as falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious, and deſtructive of the Freedom and Liberties of Parliament, and order'd it to be burnt by the Common Hangman. It was a terrible Mortification and Diſappointment to the Diſaffected, whether *Jacobites* or Murmurers, that the Buſineſs of the Coin paſs'd off ſo peaceably and happily; and they ſpar'd for no pains, either in Writing or Talking, to perplex and expoſe the Schemes for remedying the ill State of it, and for reſtoring Credit. But the continuing the Standard and Value of Money, was thought to be owing in a great meaſure, to an Excellent Treatiſe, written by the celebrated *John Locke* Eſq; the greateſt Philoſopher of the Age. It was call'd, *Some Conſiderations of the Conſequences of the lowering of Intereſt and raiſing the Value of Money, in a* Letter to a Member of Parliament. This Famous Author, who was a Pillar and Ornament of Learning and Polite Literature, was turn'd out of his Student's Place, at *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, by Dr. *John Fell* the then Dean, juſt ten Years before, which ought never to be forgotten; and as long as it is in Memory, the Merit of the Publiſhing the Lord *Clarendon*'s *Grand Rebellion*, will not be ſo much for the Honour of that Houſe, as the turning Mr. *Locke* out of their Society for his good *Engliſh* Principles will be their Shame.

Mr. Locke's Treatiſe of the Coin uſeful in altering it.

He was turn'd out of Chriſt-Church, Oxon.

The Houſe of Commons being informed of a Printed Paper, entitl'd, *A Summary Account of the Proceedings upon the happy Diſcovery of the* Jacobite *Conſpiracy*; Reſolv'd, "That the Printing the "Names of the Members of their Houſe, and re- "flecting on them for their Proceedings in Parlia- "ment, was a Breach of the Privileges of that "Houſe, and deſtructive of the Freedom and Li- "berties of Parliament."

On the 3d of *Dec.* his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for *Importing and Coining Guineas and Half-Guineas*; an Act for the further remedying the *Ill State of the Coin*; an Act *relating to the Duties on Low Wines*. The Commons voted a Supply of 2372099 *l.* for the Maintenance of 40000 Seamen, &c. 1597882 *l.* for maintaining 89440 Land-Men, &c. 123000 *l.* to make good the Deficiency in recoining the hammer'd Money, and the Recompence to be given for bringing Plate into the Mints to be coined. All which was rais'd by a *Capitation-Tax*, Three Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, and a Duty on Paper, Paſtboard, Vellum and Parchment, imported or made in *England*.

Acts paſt.

Supplies granted.

The greateſt Difficulty the Parliament had to ſtruggle with, was the reſtoring of Publick Credit, and particularly that of the Bank, which was then become a common Concern, the State having ſuch Aſſiſtance from it, and the Notes of the Bank were then at 20 *per Cent*. Diſcount, as the Author knew to his Coſt, having a large Sum impos'd upon him in Bank Notes at par, by certain vile Extortioners in the City, when they were diſcounted at indeed above 20 *per Cent*. Loſs. The Story of this Villany being too particular for Hiſtory, will be explain'd elſewhere, for a Caution to others to beware how they fall into the Claws of ſuch Harpies. All Tallies and Funds ſettled by Parliament bore the like ruinous Diſcount, nay in ſome remote Funds, the Loſs was 50 or 60 *per Cent*. and this great Loſs of Credit was owing chiefly to that miſerable Scheme of a *Land-Bank* laſt Year, the hopeful Contrivance of Mr. *Robert Harley*, which did not produce one Penny of above Two Millions and a Half, with which that moſt excellent Contriver had charg'd it.

Bank Notes 20 per Cent. Diſcount.

Mr. Robert Harley's Blunder of the Land-Bank Funds deficient.

On the 29th of *Nov.* the Commons *Reſolv'd, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, to make good the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds*; which upon an exact Eſtimate were found to amount to Five Millions, One Hundred and Sixty Thouſand, Four Hundred Pounds. A Sum that ſeem'd little leſs than Infinite, at a time when the Nation was involv'd in a War, at the yearly Expence of Five or Six Millions. For the ſecuring the Diſcharge of theſe Deficiencies, and making good whatever Tallies were ſtruck upon them; Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, had prepar'd a feaſible Scheme, which the Parliament approv'd of, by continuing ſeveral Duties ariſing not only by the *Cuſtoms*, and *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, but by Impoſitions on Paper, *&c.* as above-mention'd, on *Marriages*, *Births* and *Burials*, *Windows*, &c. from the time of their Expiration by former Acts, to the firſt *Auguſt* 1706; and appointed all the Monies ariſing thereby to be a *General Fund*, for making good the ſaid Grand Deficiency; and in caſe of Failure, to make good that alſo out of the Funds to be ſettled the next Seſſion of Parliament after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1706. This went a great way towards lowering the Diſcount upon all Tallies, Debentures and *Exchequer* Payments; and the Engraftment of a Million Stock more upon that of the *Bank* by new Subſcriptions, at 8 *per Cent*. Intereſt, to be paid by Tallies and Bank-Notes, did in a few Weeks reduce thoſe Notes to par; as the Circulation of two Millions *Exchequer* Notes of 5 *l.* and upwards, at 7 ½ *per Cent*. Intereſt, current in the Revenue, ſerv'd inſtead of ſo much Gold or Silver Coin; and in a few Weeks alſo became preferable to it, on account of the Intereſt they bore. This Project alſo came from Mr. *Montague*, who was diſmiſs'd not many Years after, and Mr. *Harley* the Projector of the *Land-Bank*, made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. People cou'd hardly believe what they ſaw in a very little while come to paſs, that theſe ſurprizing and beneficial Schemes wou'd take effect, amidſt ſuch a Scarcity of, and Demand for Money; or that the Bank and the Funds wou'd ſo ſoon, and ſo eaſily recover their loſt Credit, as they did all by degrees; and then thoſe that had oppos'd, rally'd and cenſur'd Mr. *Montague*'s Projects, as chimerical and impracticable, contented themſelves with calling 'em in groſs a *Fortunate Temerity*; whereas in truth the Succeſs was more owing to Forethought and Foreſight than to Fortune.

A.D.1696

Credit reſtor'd

Owing to Mr. Charles Montague.

On the 12th of *December*, his Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, who had been lately ſworn of the Privy-Council, to be his Ambaſſadors Plenipotentiaries for the enſuing Treaty of Peace; and they choſe *Matthew Prior*, who had been Secretary to the Lord *Durſley*, Ambaſſador in *Holland* from the then King of *Great-Britain*, to ſerve them in that Capacity. This Mr. *Matthew Prior* was firſt bred a Vintner at *Charing-Croſs*, by an Uncle of the ſame Name, who took him from *Weſtminſter* School, to bring him up to his Trade. But his Genius for Poetry breaking thro'the Cloud of his Education, with a Brightneſs that charm'd the Earl of *Dorſet*, Patron of the Muſes; his Lordſhip ſpoke of it in ſuch a manner to Mr. *Prior*'s Uncle, that he was ſent to *Cambridge*, and his great Patron continuing his good Offices to him on all Occaſions, put him into a way of Life which wou'd have made him a great Man, had the Endowments of his Mind for other Things been equal to that for Poetry, and had its Purity been equal to that of his Stile.

Plenipotentiaries for the Ryſwick *Treaty.*

Mr. Matthew Prior *made their Secretary.*

1697.

Tho' Sir *John Fenwick*'s Affair began at the latter end of the laſt Year, I chuſe to begin this with it, becauſe it was carry'd on a pretty way in it, and then concluded in his Death. No-body queſtion'd his being concern'd in the Conſpiracy for a *French* Invaſion, and few doubted his being acquainted with the

Sir John Fenwick's *Attainder.*

A.D.1697 the *Aſſaſſination* Plot, tho' he was not ſo deep in it as to be an Actor. On the Diſcovery of both he lurk'd about Town ſome time, and then got down towards the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, to tranſport himſelf to *France*, in ſome *Owler* or other Smuggling Veſſel. He was taken at *New Romney* in *Kent*, going by an *alias Thomas Ward*, and from thence brought up to *London*, where he was at firſt committed to the *Tower*, and then to *Newgate*. As ſoon as he was ſeiz'd, he wrote a Letter with a *Black-lead* Pencil to his Lady in theſe Words.

His Letter to his Wife, upon his being taken.

" WHAT I fear'd is at laſt happen'd; if I had gone alone I had done it, but the other was betray'd from *London*. It is God's Will, ſo we muſt ſubmit. I know nothing can ſave me, but my Lord *Carliſle*'s going over to him, King *William*, back'd by the reſt of the Family of the *Howards* to beg it, and offering that I will be abroad all his time where I cannot hurt him, and that I will never draw Sword againſt him. I muſt leave it to you, what elſe to ſay. All Friends muſt be made, my Lord *Devonſhire* may perhaps, by my Lady; my Lord *Godolphin*, and my Lord *Pembroke* by my Lady *Montgomery*; Mr. *Nelſon* by the Biſhop of *Canterbury*; my Lord *Arran* might engage his Brother *Selkirk* to uſe his Intereſt with *Keppel*. I believe if my Lord *Carliſle* would go, it were beſt before my Trial, or elſe they will cut me ſhort for want of time. If he can prevail with him for a Pardon, he will procure it as well before my Trial as after; at leaſt he may prevail for a Reprieve, till ſome can come over to him: My Lord alſo will have an Opportunity to engage *Bentinck*, the Earl of *Portland*, and get my Lord of *Eſſex* to join with him. I cannot think what elſe to ſay, but the great Care muſt be the Jury; if two or three could be got that wou'd ſtarve the reſt: that or nothing can ſave me. Money I know would do it, but alas that is not to be had, nor ſhall I get enough for Counſel. I beg of you not to think of being ſhut up with me; I know it will kill you, and beſides I have no ſuch Friend as you to take care of my Buſineſs; though it would be the Comfort of my Life, the little time it laſts, to have you with me; and I have this only Comfort now left, that my Death will make you eaſy. My deareſt Life grieve not for me, but reſign me to God's Will. You will hear as ſoon as they bring me to Town, where they put me, and then I would have a Servant or ſome-body with me; I am interrupted, ſo can ſay no more now. Engage Sir *John Lowther*, the new Lord, who has more Intereſt than any body. Let my Lord *Scarſdale*, engage *Jermaine*, to engage *Overkirk* for me. Speak to my Lady *Arlington*, if my Trial could be put off till the King comes back, there would be more Opportunity to ſollicite him."

In this Letter Sir *John Fenwick* pretends to have a very great Affection and Tenderneſs for his Lady, Aunt to the Earl of *Carliſle*, mention'd in this Letter; but it may well be ſuſpected that his Diſtreſs, and the need of her Relations Aſſiſtance to get him out of it, if poſſible, had that Effect on his Paſſion, which was diverted not long before by an Amour with Mrs. *Laſſels* an Actreſs, who appear'd in Mourning, as if ſhe had been his Relict after his Death. This part of his private Life is no Digreſſion, conſidering we ſhall find him valuing himſelf much upon his Religion, which with his laſt Words he ſaid, *taught him his Loyalty*, that is, it made him a *Jacobite*.

Webber *who fled with him employ'd by Mr.* St. John, *&c.*

The above-cited Letter being deliver'd to one *Webber*, the Companion of Sir *John Fenwick*'s Flight, was intercepted by the Mayor of *Romney*, and brought to the Lords Juſtices. Sir *John*, who thought it had gone ſafe, as he intended it, deny'd before their Lordſhips every thing he was charg'd with, upon which the Lords produc'd the Letter, telling him, *He was of another mind when he wrote that Paper*. This ſo confounded him, that he had nothing to ſay, but laying it down ſhew'd all the Marks of Shame and Confuſion. *Webber*, who was *Fenwick*'s boſom Friend, Companion and Sollicitor, we ſhall find to be taken into Service and Pay by the *Harleyan* Miniſtry, which will we hope without Partiality give one a juſt Idea of the Men. Biſhop *Kennet* tells us in his Hiſtory, " There " was another Expedient of double Dealing, ſug- " geſted to Sir *John Fenwick*, by a Perſon, who " though he had been a great Inſtrument in the " late *Revolution*, yet to gratify a private Reſent- " ment, adviſ'd Sir *John* to ſet up a Counterplot, " by impeaching ſeveral of the King's beſt and " heartieſt Friends." Whether he meant *Robert Ferguſon* or Mr. *John How*, he miſtakes as to *great Inſtrument*. For King *William* never truſted *Ferguſon* with his Secrets, nor was *How* any further inſtrumental in the Revolution, than by joining the Prince of *Orange* at *Exeter*. Be it who it will, the Advice was as weak as wicked, and haſten'd the bringing the Knight's Caſe into Parliament. He had deliver'd a Paper to the Government, wherein he ſaid in general, *There were in* England *a ſettled Number of Perſons to manage King* James's *Affairs*. And being afterwards put upon to name thoſe Perſons, and to deſcend to particulars; he gave in another Writing, wherein among other Things he pretended, *That the Duke of* Shrewsbury *came again into the Office of Secretary of State, by the Operation and Conſent of King* James, *with whom the Duke was in Treaty before he laid down the Seals. That the Lord* Marlborough *had promiſ'd King* James *ſome Service, which had inclin'd King* James *to promiſe him his Pardon. That the Earl of* Bath *was to betray* Plimouth *into the hands of the* French *King. That Admiral* Ruſſel *and the Lord* Godolphin *were alſo in King* James's *Intereſt. And that Commiſſary* Crawford *had ſent over to* France *a Liſt of the Forces of* England. General *Talmaſh* and Sir *Ralph Delaval* were alſo inſerted in his Paper, as in a Correſpondence with the *St. Germains* People. This monſtrous Impoſture ſtartled not only the Court, but the King himſelf at firſt hearing of it; but it was ſo prepoſterous and incredible, that tho' it gain'd *Fenwick* ſome time, yet it prov'd fatal to him in the end, by raiſing the Indignation of all good *Engliſhmen*, both within doors and without againſt him. And as neither himſelf nor his Adviſers cou'd think it wou'd ſerve his Turn long, they took a ſurer Courſe by tampering with *Cardel Goodman* the Actor, who was a *Viva Voce* Witneſs againſt him, and gave him a round Sum of Money to run away to *France*; which he did, and was there hurry'd away to *Pignerol*, or ſome other Fortreſs on the Borders of *Savoy*, where he was kept in Confinement for fear of his getting back into *England* again. *Goodman* being thus ſpirited away, *Fenwick*'s *Emiſſaries* practis'd the ſame with Capt. *Porter*, and *Clancy* an *Iriſh Papiſt* Peruke-maker in *Covent-Garden* offer'd a large Sum and Penſion, if he wou'd withdraw as *Goodman* had done. *Porter* ſeem'd to hearken to the Offer, nay, he took a good Part of the Money, but with the Privity of the Miniſtry, whom he had all along acquainted with *Clancy*'s Practice.

Fenwick's *falſe Information againſt the King's Friends.*

Goodman *ſpirited away.*

Porter being now the only Evidence *Viva Voce*, *Fenwick*'s Friends began to ſpeak of his Caſe, as a very hard one, and to inſult the Government for not bringing him to Trial, or diſcharging him; and their daring Speeches and wicked Acts to prevent his falling into the hands of Juſtice, rous'd at laſt the Reſentment of his Majeſty and his Parliament. The King gave Admiral *Ruſſel* leave to acquaint the Houſe of Commons with the Proceed-

ings

A.D. 1697 ings relating to Sir *John Fenwick*; and Sir *William Trumbal*, Secretary of State, alſo acquainted them, that his Majeſty had given leave for the Informations Sir *John* had given, to be laid before them; which was done accordingly, *Nov.* 6. and *Fenwick* being brought to the Bar of the Houſe, the Speaker *Paul Foley* Eſq; inform'd him, the Houſe expected a full Diſcovery of all he knew, for they look'd on his Informations as the Contrivance of others, as they had good reaſon to do, when in one of the Papers ſign'd by him he had the Confidence to ſay, *King* James *thought himſelf ſure of the Army by means of the Lord* Marlborough; *and of the Fleet by means of* Killegrew *and* Delaval. But not having the face to charge Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* with Diſaffection, he own'd Delaval *and* Killegrew *ſaid*, Shovel *was not to be ſpoke to, but they would ſecure him, and let the* French *Fleet ſail by*. He added, *The Lord* Brudenel *is out* 6000 *l. That he did not write to King* James *in Perſon, but his Wife did.* As to his own Correſpondence with the abdicated King, he confeſs'd *he had two Letters from him and no more*; he ſaid further, *That being coming in his Coach from* Hyde-Park, *he met General* Talmaſh *in his, in* St. James's *Street, that the latter beckon'd to him to go into* St. James's *Court; that they came out of their Coaches and took a turn or two there, at which time* Talmaſh *whiſper'd him, we ſhall ſerve both on the ſame ſide*. He added, *Brigadier* Mayne *promis'd to come over to King* James's *Intereſt in* Ireland; and he ſaid, *Indeed I wonder he did not*. He confeſs'd, *Lieutenant-General* Kirk *had given King* James *the ſame Aſſurances. That* Sheerneſs *was to be ſecur'd by the Deputy-Governor; that the Lord* Montgomery *was in the Plot, and had been with him about it ſeveral Times. That ſeveral great Lords, as the Duke of* Shrewsbury, *the Earl of* Marlborough, *the Lord* Godolphin, *Admiral* Ruſſel, *&c. had accepted of Pardons from King* James. Every Word of this pretended Information and Confeſſion is notoriouſly falſe, except what relates to the Lord *Montgomery*. *Fenwick* being preſt by the Speaker to make a ſincere Confeſſion, he complain'd, *he had been very hardly dealt with, for whatever he had ſaid, the Anſwer was ſtill, 'tis not ſatisfactory*. One can ſcarce forbear laughing at his *hard Uſage*, after all that he had ſaid, amounted to no more than a ſtring of Falſities, which every Man that heard muſt be aſham'd of. Upon his perſiſting in it, that he had no more to ſay, *a Motion* was made for leave to bring in a Bill to attaint Sir *John Fenwick* of High-Treaſon; and after a Debate the Houſe divided, Yea's 179, No's 61. Sir *Thomas Trevor*, then Attorney-General, was order'd to prepare and bring in the Bill, which I ſuppoſe was not mention'd in the Preamble to the Patent, upon his being made a *Peer*, at the ever-memorable Creation, a little before the *Utrecht* Peace, and a little after *Sacheverel's* Sedition.

Further Particulars of Fenwick's *falſe Informations.*

The Members who ſpoke for and againſt this Bill of Attainder, were

The Speakers for and againſt the Bill of Attainder.

For the Bill.

Charles Montague Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer.*	Lord *Coningsby.*
Sir *Thomas Littleton.*	Mr. *Waller.*
John Smith Eſq;	*John Methuen* Eſq;
William Cowper Eſq;	*Goodwin Wharton* Eſq;
Edward Clark Eſq;	Sir *William Trumbal.*
Mr. *Sloan.*	Admiral *Ruſſel.*
Sir *Thomas Trevor.*	*Hugh Boſcawen* Eſq;
Sir *John Hawles.*	Col. *Crawford.*
James Montague Eſq;	Sir *Robert Rich.*
George Rodney-Bridges Eſq;	Sir *Henry Hobart.*
Sir *Joſeph Williamſon.*	Sir *Henry Dutton Colt.*
Mr. *Whitaker.*	Sir *Walter Yonge.*
Lord *Cutts.*	Mr. *Vernon.*
Mr. *Pulteney.*	Lord *Walden.*
Sir *William Strickland.*	*Harry Mordaunt* Eſq;
Sir *William Lowther.*	Mr. *Palmes.*
Sir *Herbert Crofts.*	Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon.*
	Peregrine Bertie Eſq;
	Sir *Ralph Delaval.*
	Dr. *Oxenden.*

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Againſt the Bill.

Lord *Norreys.*	Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill.*
Sir *Richard Temple.*	Lord *Caſtleton.*
Nicholas Hooper Eſq;	Sir *William Williams.*
John How *Eſq;*	Edward Harley *Eſq;*
Robert Price *Eſq;*	Mr. *Gery.*
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave.*	Mr. *Newport.*
Sir *Edward Seymour.*	Mr. *Pelham.*
Sir Francis Winnington.	*Henry Boyle* Eſq;
John Granville Eſq;	Lord *Digby.*
Thomas Brotherton Eſq;	Henry Paget *Eſq;*
Simon Harcourt *Eſq;*	*Mr.* Foley.
Heneage Finch Eſq;	Sir *Charles Carteret.*
Sir *Thomas Dyke.*	*Gilbert Dolben* Eſq;
Robert Harley *Eſq;*	Sir *Robert Cotton.*
Sir *William Coriton.*	*William Bromley* Eſq;
John Manley *Eſq;*	*Mr.* Jefferies.
Sir *Godfrey Copley.*	

Counſel for the King.

Sir *Henry Gould.*	Sir *Salathiel Lovel.*

Counſel for Sir *John Fenwick.*

Sir *Thomas Powis.*	Sir *Bartholomew Ruſſel.*

After Sir *John Fenwick* was again brought to the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, the Bill of Attainder was read, and Sir *Henry Gould* firſt ſpoke to the Charge againſt him, as to his Conſpiring a *French* Invaſion, which had been prov'd before the *Grand-Jury*, by the Oaths of *Goodman* and *Porter*; but *Goodman*, as has been hinted, being ſpirited away, it was the Reaſon that *Fenwick* was not try'd at the *Old-Bailey*, as well as *Charnock* and the other Traytors. Sir *Henry Gould* explains the Matter further, thus; *Here ſtands our Matter, here was an Indictment found according to the Law you made laſt Seſſion of Parliament by two Witneſſes, to one Species of Treaſon againſt Sir* John Fenwick; *we have one of theſe Witneſſes here* Viva Voce: *but Sir* John Fenwick *hath protracted his Trial by frequent Aſſurances of making a Diſcovery. He had been try'd in courſe, without theſe Applications, and found Guilty.* Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe; and then the Evidence being about to be call'd in, Sir *Thomas Powis* objected that Sir *John Fenwick* had no Notice that Evidence would be heard againſt him, ſo as to provide his Witneſſes alſo. He had not a Witneſs to provide, yet this renown'd Lawyer takes on him to trifle thus with the moſt auguſt Aſſembly in *Europe*, to give a handle for Debate to the Party in the Houſe, that were determin'd to defend *Fenwick* in every Article that was offer'd againſt him. Sir *John* had had the Vote of the Houſe, nay the Copy of the Bill ſent him; he had petition'd for Counſel and it was allow'd him, and did neither he nor his Counſel imagine that Witneſſes wou'd be heard to prove the Allegations in the Bill?

Sir Thomas Powis *trifles in his Pleading for him.*

Mr. Speaker told Sir *Thomas Powis* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, the Houſe *wou'd not allow them to queſtion the Power of Parliaments to paſs Bills of Attainder when they thought it requiſite; of which this Houſe, continues he, are more proper Judges than any private Perſon.* Here the Speaker, Mr. *Paul Foley*, determin'd the Matter in favour of the Bill; for the Houſe being the proper Judges, did ſo determine it, and Sir *Thomas Powis* expreſt himſelf much to the ſame purpoſe: *I ſhall very carefully obſerve the Directions you give me, which I hope we ſhould not have ſtood in need of, but have behav'd ourſelves as becomes us, and not have drawn in queſtion the Power of Parliaments; I never had a Thought of doing ſuch a Thing.* But the *Faction* without doors did loudly exclaim againſt that unqueſtionable Power of Par-

The Speaker Mr. Foley *decides the Matter for the Bill.*

*A.D.*1697 Parliaments in this Caſe; they urg'd that it was unprecedented, tho' if they had known ever ſo little of Hiſtory, they wou'd have met with ſeveral Attainders even without Hearing. Was not the Duke of *Monmouth*'s of that kind; which this very Gentleman Sir *John Fenwick* ſollicited with ſo much earneſtneſs, being then one of the Knights of the Shire for *Northumberland*, as was the Rebel *Forſter* afterwards, that he got it read thrice and paſs'd in a Day? Whereas it was pretended, that never any Man had ſuffer'd for a Crime committed before the Law for its Puniſhment was made. That Objection was remov'd by the Inſtance of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Cook, who, for poiſoning ſome of his Domeſticks, was condemn'd to be *boil'd to death alive*, by an Act made after the Crime was committed *Temp. Hen.* VIII. Upon the Nun of *Kent*'s Impoſture, the Parliament adjudg'd thoſe that had abetted her to be guilty of *High-Treaſon*, and ſeveral of them were attainted in the ſame Reign. The Duke of *Somerſet*, King *Edward* VI's Uncle, was condemn'd upon a Depoſition read in Court: yet notwithſtanding all thoſe Examples the Diſaffected had nothing more in their Mouths than that it was without Example. What is ſaid here is not to give any Countenance to the Condemnation of Perſons by extraordinary Means, when the ordinary would not condemn them. Such Inſtances are and ſhould be very rare, and never but when the *Legiſlature* is oblig'd to interpoſe for the ſafety of the Government, when the Crime is enormous, and the Criminal has been either inſtrumental in quaſhing the legal Proof of it, as was *Fenwick*'s Caſe, or it is ſo Self-evident, that there is not the leaſt room to doubt it; which was his very Caſe alſo. No-body in the World doubted of *Fenwick*'s Guilt; his Advocates could not deny that *Goodman*, whom his Emiſſaries ſpirited away, had ſworn it before, as the Law requir'd, and *Porter* was ready to ſwear it then. All own'd *Fenwick* was certainly a *Traytor*, and had conſpir'd to reſtore King *James* by a *French* Power. Every Nation has a laſt and ſovereign Reſort in all Caſes of Emergency, ours is in the King and the two Houſes of Parliament; yet ſo zealous were *Fenwick*'s Party for the Liberty of the Subject, tho' he and they had ſo lately been in a Plot to deſtroy all Liberty, that they cou'd not bear to hear of any ſtep ever ſo little out of the way, becauſe the Security of King *William* and the Proteſtant Religion was concern'd in it.

Fenwick most zealous for attainting the Duke of Monmouth.

The Counſel on both ſides being heard as to the hearing of the King's Evidence, Sir *John Fenwick* and his Counſellors were order'd to withdraw, and it was debated in the Houſe very warmly on both ſides of the queſtion; *James Montague* Eſq; afterwards Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, ſaid the Truth of the Matter in a few Words: The Conſequence of allowing the King's Evidence, was the allowing of *Fenwick*'s. And his Counſel pretending they had no notice of Evidence to be heard, nor were prepar'd with theirs, *Fenwick* deſires time to get them ready; *I am not ſurpriz'd*, ſays Mr. *Montague*, *to hear Sir* John Fenwick *deſire time; for giving him time, is giving him Life. Nor for his Counſel to tell you his Witneſſes are not ready, 'tis a common Excuſe.* But as common as it is, Sir *Francis Winnington*, *Robert Price* Eſq; *Nicholas Hooper* Eſq; Mr. *Brotherton*, Mr. *Heneage Finch*, Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, pleaded earneſtly for the Priſoner, and aſſerted things quite contrary to what was aſſerted in the ſame Debate, by Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Sir *John Hawles*, Mr. *Sloan*, *William Cowper* Eſq; Serjeant *Whitaker*, and Mr. *Montague*, all Gentlemen of the Long-Robe; and all of equal Reputation with the beſt of their Antagoniſts. Mr. *Simon Harcourt* ſaid at the opening of his Speech, *If Sir* John Fenwick's *Buſineſs muſt be done, I hope we ſhall do it like rational Men*; inſinuating plainly enough, that the Court was reſolv'd to have this Man's Blood, Right or Wrong, *Reaſon* or not *Reaſon*, why elſe muſt *his Buſineſs be done*? Why elſe did he *hope*, and not depend upon its being done with *Reaſon*? His doing it with *Reaſon*, was proceeding according to the *Forms* of *Weſtminſter-hall*, which if the Government could have proceeded upon at that time, what need of a Bill of Attainder? This he and all that ſpoke on his ſide knew as well, as that *Friend* was hang'd and *Goodman* run away. And the Gallant and Eloquent Lord *Cutts*, ſaid in two or three Words, all that cou'd *rationally* be ſaid to the Point; *I conceive it a thing to be wiſh'd, that every Gentleman that ſpeaks upon this Occaſion, would apply himſelf more cloſely to Subſtance, and leſs to Forms. I mean to Forms conſider'd meerly as Forms, for it ought to be true Reaſon that is convincing to you, and you ought not to tie yourſelves to any Forms on this Occaſion, but ſuch as are grounded upon Reaſon; and really I have not heard any Thing that fell from any Gentleman that ſhews his doubt of the Nature and aggravating Circumſtances of the Crime of the Priſoner.* Which is the whole of the Argument then in Debate, the Houſe by voting the Bill declar'd themſelves Judges. Mr. *Foley* the Speaker explain'd the ſenſe of the Houſe to the Priſoner and Counſel. They agreed to that Explanation, by which the Houſe declar'd they were not to be bound by the Common Rules of *Weſtminſter-hall*; and yet all who ſpoke on *Fenwick*'s ſide, were perpetually labouring to bind the Houſe by them, knowing full well that *Goodman*'s being bought off and withdrawing, had ſav'd him from Conviction and Puniſhment by thoſe Forms; which had there been no want of, wou'd have render'd the Bill rather impertinent than unprecedented.

*A.D.*1697

Lord Cutts.

Sir *Edward Seymour*, whoſe Character was the Reverſe of *Literature*, dropt ſomething out of the *Roman* Story concerning *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, and of *Cethegus*'s vindicating him; which was much taken notice of, coming from a Perſon, of whoſe Learning the Houſe had no great Opinion; and Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, ſaid in anſwer to him, after having extoll'd his Reading, *That the worthy Member who ſpoke laſt, had omitted one Particular of his* Hiſtory, *which was, that* Cethegus *was a Fellow-Conſpirator with* Catiline; a Circumſtance too well known not to occaſion ſome Mirth, as did what Sir *Edward* ſaid afterwards, being a Pun much below the *Manner* of Gentlemen, eſpecially in ſuch an Aſſembly. *If there had been no more*, ſaid he, *than the Enacting Clauſe, it would have done Sir* John Fenwick's *Buſineſs with a Witneſs, or rather without a Witneſs.* As to the Hardſhips in Sir *John Fenwick*'s Caſe, mightily inſiſted upon by ſome Members, it was anſwer'd by others, and none came cloſer to the point than *Hugh Boſcawen* Eſq; *The great thing*, ſaid he, *which ſome Gentlemen ſay we muſt take care of, is the Blood of a Man. Does any one ſay he is innocent? no; but we muſt have ſome way or other that he muſt not be brought to his Trial. I deſire, as* Engliſhmen, *you will not only take care of the Life of one Man, but of the Life of the King, of the Lives of our Wives and Children, and all our Families; what will they ſay without Doors?* Mr *Robert Harley* ſeconds Mr. *Simon Harcourt* about doing *Fenwick*'s Buſineſs; *Let him deſerve never ſo much*, ſays Mr. *Harley*, *yet he does not deſerve to die unjuſtly by your hands.* Not a Soul there but believ'd him *Guilty* of *High-Treaſon*, and the worſt ſort of *High-Treaſon* a Traytor could be guilty of, a Conſpiracy to bring in the implacable Enemies to our Religion and Liberty, and to betray our Country to the *French*; not a Soul there but believ'd the Parliament had the Power of *Attainting* him for it: how then could he die by that Power *unjuſtly*, when the Treaſon againſt the King and Kingdom was ſo clear againſt him, that not one Member in the Houſe had the leaſt Doubt of his Guilt. The Queſtion having been debated till very late at night,

Sir Edward Seymour.

Rallied by Lt. Gen. Morduant.

Hugh Boſcawen Eſq;

Mr. Robert Harley *joins with Mr.* Simon Harcourt.

Mr. James Montague's *Speech.*

Lawyers plead for him.

Mr. Simon Harcourt.

A.D. 1697 was at last carried in the *Affirmative*, that the *King's Witnesses should be heard*. The first Evidence was Capt. *Porter*, who prov'd *Fenwick* was present at two Meetings to send *Charnock* to *France* for a *French* Army of 10000 Horse and Foot. The Lord *Montgomery* was at one or both of those Meetings, but I know not how it happen'd, he came off better than the rest of the Conspirators, and liv'd to take upon him the Title of Duke *Powis*, which he had no other Right to, than the abdicated King, who had no Right to any thing in *England*, could give him. *Porter* prov'd also that *Chancy* the *Irish* Peruke-Maker tamper'd with him to withdraw, as *Goodman* had done, paying him 300 Guineas down in hand, and promising him a Bill for 300 more, and 300 *l.* a year to be paid him in *France*, one hundred Pounds of which was to come from the Lord *Bruce*'s Father, the Earl of *Aylesbury*, one hundred Pounds a year from the Lord *Montgomery*, and one hundred Pounds a year from Sir *John Fenwick*; that my Lady *Fenwick* had been with him about it, and he had seen a Letter from her Husband to King *James*, wherein Sir *John* desir'd that King to pardon *Porter*, because his running away was to serve the Lords *Aylesbury* and *Montgomery*, and himself. One *Roe* also prov'd that he had been tamper'd with to get *Goodman* out of the way, by *Deighton*, who was then at the Bar of the House as *Fenwick*'s Sollicitor. The Record of *Clancy*'s Conviction was then read, so careful were the King's Counsel to have every thing appear as clear as the Sun at Noon in a fine Day; they offer'd to read also *Goodman*'s Examination before Secretary *Vernon*, but a Cry was presently made against that by Sir *John Fenwick*'s Advocates, under pretence that Depositions were never heard in Evidence: which was answer'd so plainly by Mr. *Sloan*, that one cannot but pity the Poverty of those Arguments that had been made use of against it. Mr. *Manly* said, *Every one that had look'd into the* A, B, C, *of the Law, knew that Examinations before Justices were never read.* To which Mr. *Sloan* replied, *I believe I may save a great deal of Trouble in this Matter; for those Gentlemen at the Bar that made the Objection, speak without Book, but I speak by Book*, having my Lord Chief-Justice *Hales*'s Pleas of the Crown in his hand, *I think he was past his* A, B, C, *of the Law; I know not how far this Gentleman is advanced in his Pleas of the Crown in that part, where he shews what is Evidence to the Petit-Jury; he says, first*, By the Statute 1 & 2 *Philip* and *Mary*, c. 13. The Justice hath Power to examine the Offender and Informer; *and so he goes on in several Particulars, and then he says*, These Examinations, if the Party be dead or absent, may be taken in Evidence. It was not pretended that such an Examination was of equal Authority with Evidence *Vive Voce;* but the House of Commons being Judges of the Fact, and to give Judgment according to their Consciences, they, who were not tied down by Rules, ought surely to hear what would be allow'd to a common *Jury*, to guide their Judgment in the like Case, according to Judge *Hales*; yet all that pleaded for *Fenwick* would hear of nothing, but the usual Forms at Sessions and *Assizes*, where because the Reading of *Examinations* was not commonly practis'd, therefore the House must not hear the Information of an absent Witness, prov'd to be withdrawn on purpose to prevent his giving Evidence *Viva Voce*. In this Debate we find in the same Tone again Mr. *Robert Harley*, and Mr. *Simon Harcourt*. Mr. *Harcourt* said, *If you were to pick all the Absurdities out of the Trials in the late Reigns, you could not pick out more than have been endeavour'd by the King's Counsel to be impos'd upon you this Day.* Intimating that *Jefferies* had as much Power as the House of Commons, and that the *Legislature* was as much bound by Rules, as that infamous Judge should have been. Next comes Mr. *Robert Harley*, and he truly cries out, *Here it is that the Boundaries are establish'd for the Laws and Liberties of Mankind, and this is an Observation that is found in History, that those that have broke their Bounds down, it hath return'd upon them to their Prejudice: Let us not out of Hatred or Zeal against a guilty Man, lose our own Innocence.* At last the Question was put, whether *Goodman's Information* should be read, and the House divided, *Yeas* 218, *Noes* 145. A.D. 1697

Evidence against Fenwick.

Mr. Simon Harcourt *and Mr.* Robert Harley *again.*

The Substance of *Goodman*'s Information about the *Assassination* and Invasion Plots.

THat he and *Porter* had held a Correspondence with *Parker* while he was in *England*, and after he was in *France*, by the means of *Charnock* of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxon*; that he had a Commission for a Troop of Horse from King *James*, as had also Capt. *Porter*, Sir *William Perkins*, Mr. *Charnock*, Sir *Henry Sheers*, and Mr. *H.* That he and *Porter* took a House in the *Chase*, for the Convenience of Stabling for their Horses, and for their private Cabals; that *Charnock* told him, the Sign for the *Invasion* would be when the *Toulon* Fleet should join the *Brest* Fleet; that *Porter* had sent Arms into *Lancashire*; that *Charnock* came to him, and said he had something to propose to him, desiring him to go along with him, which he did, and was carried by him to one Mr. *W*—, who said he expected a Commission from King *James* to seize King *William*; that he had several Meetings with *Charnock*, *Porter*, and others; that the Subject of their Discourse was about the surprizing the King as he came from *Richmond*, and after several ways proposed for that purpose, he particularly ask'd, *Suppose the King were in our power, what then? for we ought to have regard to some End or other in such an Undertaking, and I am not willing to offer any thing to his Person.* Mr. *W.* said, *He might have a Coach, and convey him away*, adding, *I am sure of a Fort to be deliver'd to me*; *Goodman* thought he mention'd *Deal*. This Matter hung some time for want of King *James*'s Commission to seize King *William*; and *Goodman* demanded to have a Pardon in case of an Accident, which not coming when it was first expected, the *Assassination* Plot was a while suspended. In the mean time there were several Meetings, about sending over Proposals to King *James*, at which Sir *John Fenwick* assisted, as also did the Lord *Aylesbury*, who had been himself in *France*. Sir *John Fenwick*, as *Goodman* confess'd, us'd to send over a List of the Forces, how they were quarter'd, what were in Garrison, and what were otherwise dispos'd of. But tho' Sir *John Fenwick*'s Zeal was very good, yet his Care it seems was deficient; for his Lists being imperfect, the Assassin *Parker* wrote to *Goodman* to try to get true ones; which the latter did, by bribing *Gibson*, a Clerk in the Commissary Office, who gave him Lists frequently, and *Goodman* sent them to *France*.

The Substance of Goodman's *Evidence.*

Goodman's Information was not only read in the House of Commons, but had been given to the Grand Jury who found the Bill against him; Sir *Bartholomew Gracedieu* and Mr. *Mead* gave Evidence, that his Confession was the same before them as in the Information, and that Sir *John Fenwick* particularly promis'd, there should be 2000 Horse ready to join the *French* Army.

The next thing produced at this Hearing was, the Evidence that had been given at *Cook*'s Tryal; every Step of this Proceeding was debated, and the Clamour against it the same, that it was not agreeable to the Rules in *Westminster-Hall*. This had been answer'd over and over again; and indeed, I never met with such a Flux of Tautology in any Arguments, as in those made use of by Sir *John Fenwick*'s Advocates.

Coll. *Granville* and Sir *Richard Temple* were the first that oppos'd the hearing of *Cook*'s Record, and

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A.D.1697 in answer to the latter, Sir *Thomas Mompesson* said, *This Gentleman complains this was never done; when the Duke of* Monmouth *was impeach'd, the Bill was read three times in one Day, and Sir* John Fenwick *mov'd for the Impeachment.* After Coll. *Granville*, spoke three Revolution-Men on the same side, which was quite contrary to the Cause they had espous'd, when they declar'd for the Prince of *Orange*; as Mr. *John How*, Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, and Mr. *Robert Harley*. Says Mr. *Harcourt*, *'Tis not in the power of Men to offer any thing more absurd. If there be Books, Practice, Precedent, or any thing* to justify *it, I will sit down.* Mr. *Harcourt* knew full well it was not offer'd as Evidence, but as Mr. *Sloan* said, *This is no sort of Evidence against Sir* John Fenwick, *but our Question is about a Witness that is withdrawn, and to know what he said: and how he was believ'd when he was here, we have seen already.* My Lord *Cutts* reply'd also, very pertinently, to Mr. *Simon Harcourt*; *If the worthy Gentleman that spoke last, had made out all his Propositions, with Clearness equal to the Assurance with which he reported them, they would have more Weight.* Against the admitting of *Cook*'s Record to be read, spoke further, Mr. *Robert Price*, Mr. *Pelham*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill*, and even Sir *Thomas Trevor*, who was then Attorney-General, and Mr. *Edward Harley*, Brother to Mr. *Robert Harley*. Mr. *Edward* thought fit to say, *I would not have it said, that under the Reign of King* William *any thing was done contrary to the Law and Constitution of the Nation.* For the Reading of *Cook*'s Record, spoke Sir *John Hawles*, Sollicitor-General, Dr. *Oxenden*, &c. and upon the Question the Division was, *Yeas* 181, *Noes* 110.

My Lord Cutts *charges Mr.* Simon Harcourt *with Assurance.*

The Record being read, and a Debate arising about examining Witnesses as to what *Goodman* swore at *Cook*'s Tryal, the old Story of *Westminster-Hall* is trump'd up again by Mr. *Manley*, Son of honest Major *Manley*, an old Round-head, Mr *Robert Harley*, Son of Sir *Edward Harley*, another old Round-head, Mr. *John How*, Mr. *Gery*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Sir *Godfrey Copley*; but Mr. *Sloan*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, *John Smith* Esq; having fully answer'd their stale Objections, it occasion'd another Division, *Yeas* 180, *Noes* 102.

Then Mr. *Collins* and Mr. *Cooper*, two of the Jury who convicted *Cook*, gave the House full Information of what *Goodman* swore at the Trial of *Cook*; that Sir *John Fenwick* was with the other Conspirators at the Meeting in *Leaden-hall-Street*, where 'twas agreed to send *Charnock* to *France*. The next Evidence was Sir *John Fenwick*'s Letter to his Lady, before cited, and if there wanted those many Proofs of his Guilt, this Letter is enough to convince his best Friends that nothing *should have sav'd him*, for he himself said there, that *nothing could*; which imply'd, that he by his own Judgment deserv'd to die by the Laws of our Constitution.

After the reading of this Letter, his Council, Sir *Thomas Powys* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, who were Counsel against the seven Bishops, desir'd time till the next day, to make Obsevatiens on what had been said against their Client, which was granted; but they were order'd to examine their Witnesses for him, if they had any, that Night: Sir *Thomas Powys* frankly own'd, that truly they *had no Witnesses at all*, against so much Evidence of *Fenwick*'s Treason produc'd by the King's Counsel.

The only Objection his Advocates could make to this Prosecution, was, that it was an extraordinary one; and that he ought to have been tried at the *Old-Baily*, as he would have been, and convicted, and executed, Months before this, had not his Emissaries brib'd *Goodman* to go off, that he might not confirm the Evidence he had given against *Fenwick* in his Examination by Secretary *Vernon*, and at *Cook*'s Trial, both upon his solemn Oath. It remain'd therefore to clear that Matter to the House, which Mr. Secretary *Vernon* did, by proving *Fenwick*'s Prevarications to protract his Trial till *Goodman* was out of the Kingdom. Mr. *Vernon*'s Speech on this Occasion contains so many curious things, that I shall insert it entire, as he spoke it to the House of Commons, before the Bill was read the second time, in presence of the Counsel on both sides, and the Prisoner, Sir *John Fenwick*. A.D.1697

Mr. Secretary Vernon's *Information.*

" IF I understand the Counsel for the Bill aright, said Mr. *Vernon*, that which they did appeal to me for, was about the protracting of Sir *John Fenwick*'s Trial, and upon what Pretence it was. The Account, Sir, that I can give of it is this; That Sir *John Fenwick*'s Trial was put off, will appear best from the frequent Adjournments of the Sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, for six or seven Weeks together; for when Sir *John Fenwick* was committed to the *Tower*, which was, as I take it, on the 19th of *June*, there was, I believe, a Sessions to be held soon after; for, as I remember it, the first Application that my Lady *Mary Fenwick* made for the putting off Sir *John Fenwick*'s Trial, was upon the 30th of *June*, and the Petition was, that he might have some Friends come to him, to advise him how to make his Application to the King. On the 30th of *June*, or about that time, my Lady *Mary Fenwick* did first propose, that somebody should be sent over from Sir *John Fenwick* to the King, upon some Matters of Importance, but did not declare what they were, but only that she was told there were such Matters, and she had a proper Person to send, and would acquaint the Lords-Justices with the Man, if he might have Leave to go. But afterwards my Lady *Fenwick* said, she could not provide a Person so soon. And, I think, the 2d of *July* she came and offer'd to go herself, saying, *if it was not as much for the King's Service, as Sir* John Fenwick's *Benefit, she would not undertake the Journey.* She had Leave to go, and would have capitulated, that the Trial should be put off till she return'd; but the Lords said, when she would return would depend upon her Pleasure; but they would write to the King at the same time, and give notice of her Intention, and that the Trial should not go on till they had an Answer to their own Letter. There was a Passage order'd her in the Royal Transport Ship, then going to *Holland*; and my Lady *Mary Fenwick* desir'd to speak with Sir *John* in private, in order to her Journey. The same Night she came back again, and said, *she had consider'd of it, and would not go*; and several Reasons she gave for it. Upon the 7th of *July* there was a noble Lord that was in the Commission for the Administration of the Government, said, he had an Application made to him from another noble Peer, my Lord *Carlisle*, who desir'd that he would go to Sir *John Fenwick*, for he had been very earnest to speak with him. That noble Lord did acquaint the rest of the Lords-Justices with it, who acquiesc'd in what he thought fit to do in the matter.

" He went the same day to Sir *John Fenwick*, and the next day the Lords-Justices meeting again, he told them he had been with Sir *John Fenwick*, and that Sir *John Fenwick* had told him he had sent to the King, for he did not allow it should be otherwise communicated. My Lords then thought it was very fit to stay for the King's Answer. This was the 7th of *July*, and by what Accident I know not, no manner of Account came till the 7th of *August* that the Letter was receiv'd; but the 7th of *August* the Letter was acknowledg'd to be receiv'd, and the Answer that came to it was, that the King had not receiv'd any great Satisfaction by the Message. I know

" not

A.D.1697 " not what it was, but that Sir *John Fenwick* ſhould " be tried; but withall, that noble Lord acquaint- " ed the Lords-Juſtices, that the King was pleas'd " to write to him, that what Sir *John Fenwick* had " to ſay ſhould be ſent to him in Writing. It hap- " pen'd at that time that the Judges were upon their " Circuits, and there being the King's Directions " to receive what Sir *John Fenwick* had to ſay in " Writing, that noble Lord did undertake to go again " to Sir *John Fenwick*, and I ſuppoſe he did receive " ſomething from Sir *John Fenwick* which he ſent " to the King. When the Anſwer to that came, it " was *September*, and that noble Lord was at the " *Bath*, and ſo it requir'd a little time to hear from " him. Then it happen'd, that the King's Direc- " tion was, that what Sir *John Fenwick* had ſent to " the King, he ſhould prove it, and he ſhould like- " wiſe ſhew his Ingenuity in confeſſing what he " knew of any other Deſigns againſt the Govern- " ment. On the 10th of *September*, as I take it, " I was directed to go to the *Tower*, and to ac- " quaint him with the Meſſage from the Lords- " Juſtices. Sir *John Fenwick*'s Anſwer was, that *he* " *had no more to ſay*, or Words to that effect, *and* " *he muſt prepare for his Defence as well as he could*, " but if he could ſpeak with that noble Lord, he " ſhould be glad to do i ; but he was not come from " the *Bath*, and Direction was then given for his " Trial again. In the mean time that noble Lord " came to Town, and he went to Sir *John Fenwick*, " and brought an Account from him, that Sir *John* " *Fenwick* would prove to the King, and make out " what he had ſaid, and was ready to give the Lords- " Juſtices Satisfaction. Upon that I was ſent to " Sir *John Fenwick*, and I carried the Meſſage in " Writing, which you may ſee when you pleaſe, " and it was to ask him, whether he was willing to " make out by Proof what he had already ſaid to " the King, and whether he was ready, in compli- " ance with the King's Directions, to give the " Lords an Account of what he knew of any De- " ſigns againſt the Government. I carry'd Sir *John* " *Fenwick* this Meſſage, and he return'd an Anſwer " in Writing, that he was ready to make out to the " King what he had ſaid, and would acquaint the " Lords with all the Matter, that he had not ob- " ſerv'd to the King; and the Trial was put off as " to that time: and before the Anſwer from the " King came, it was, I believe, the Beginning of " *October*."

The Informations he gave have been talk'd of before, and were a high Aggravation of his Crimes, being a treaſonable, but falſe Charge, againſt his Majeſty's beſt Friends, and moſt faithful and able Servants, with a deſign to create Suſpicions of them, and deprive the Government of the Benefit of their Services. What were the Contents of his Informations, has been hinted already, and will further appear, by the Speeches of ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, in behalf of themſelves or their Friends, immediately after the Evidence againſt *Fenwick* was heard.

Admiral *Ruſſel*. *I think this may be a proper time to ask Queſtions; if ſo, I think myſelf enough concern'd to trouble you with one or two. I think in the Paper that hath occurr'd, I am mention'd; theſe are the Queſtions I deſire to have ask'd, What Proof he hath of this? Whether ever he ſaw, and what Proof he hath that I ſent Capt.* Loyd *over? And that I gave him a Liſt of the Ships? And that I ſaid we could not fit out* 30 *Ships in* May? *And whether or no, ſince this Revolution, he hath had any Converſation with me?*

Coll. *Crawford*. *What that honourable Perſon ſays, calls me up. My Name is mention'd in Sir* John Fenwick's *Paper. I deſire you would ask him why he mention'd me in his Paper, as he hath done? And that you would require him to make Proof of what he ſays in relation to me.* A.D.1697

Coll. *Godfrey*. *I deſire ſome Queſtions may be ask'd him in relation to a noble Lord, my Lord* Marlborough; *if he be guilty, I would have it known, and I would as willingly have it known, if he be innocent, as I believe it will ſo appear. I would have him ask'd, whether, ſince the Beginning of this War, or from the time of the King's Landing, Sir* John Fenwick *did ever ſpeak to him in publick or private, or ever did write to him, or receive any Meſſage, by word of Mouth or Letter, from my Lord* Marlborough? *He ſays, that ſome Service he had promis'd King* James, *which inclin'd him to promiſe that noble Lord a Pardon, I would know what that Service was? And in relation to his ſending* Loyd *to* France, *whether he can by any body elſe make that appear?*

Coll. *Crawford*. *That Gentleman hath put me in mind of one ſhort Queſtion; I deſire it may be ask'd him, whether ever he convers'd or ſpake with me in his Life?*

Mr. *Bridges*. *Whether Sir* John Fenwick *hath any body but himſelf to ſupport the Hearſay he hath given an Account of, I deſire a Queſtion may be ask'd him in behalf of the Duke of* Shrewsbury, *What Proof he has, that the Duke of* Shrewsbury *came into the Office of Secretary of State* again, *by the Operation and Conſent of King* James?

Mr. *Vernon*. *I deſire a Queſtion may be ask'd previous to that, becauſe 'tis ſo in Time, how he knows that noble Lord was in Treaty with King* James, *before he went out of the Secretary's Office, when he was firſt there?*

Coll. *Granville*. *I deſire he may be ask'd, what Proof he can give that my Lord of* Bath *was to betray* Plymouth *into the hands of King* James, *or the King of* France, *or whatever elſe my Father is accus'd of in this Paper?*

Here Mr. *Robert Harley* interrupted the Gentlemen who ſpoke in behalf of themſelves or their Friends; and Mr. *John How* gave the Houſe to underſtand, he look'd on theſe Requeſts as Grimace, giving a broad hint, that he believ'd *Fenwick*'s Information to be true; which doubtleſs was no more in his Thoughts, than ever it was in mine, that he himſelf was ſincere and diſintereſted. *It may be poſſible*, ſaid he, *that Sir* John Fenwick *may never have ſeen any of the Perſons nam'd in the Paper, and yet all in his Paper be true.* Was this Sophiſtry become ing a Senator, and this Partiality a Judge? for ſuch was every Member in the Houſe, as to *Fenwick*'s Guilt. Becauſe it was barely poſſible for ſuch a thing to be, ſhould a wiſe and honeſt Man have urg'd Poſſibility againſt Probability almoſt as certain as Proof? There was ſcarce a Man of common Senſe and common Honeſty in the Kingdom, who had heard of *Fenwick*'s Informations, and did not believe them to be an Artifice, tho' a very ſorry one, to delay Time, and perplex the Government. Sir *John Fenwick*'s Anſwers, when he was examin'd as to the Matters ſhew it; yet the Party were loth to loſe ſo fair an Opportunity to blacken the King's moſt faithful Counſellors; and therefore many Whiſpers went about as to the Validity of the Evidence: nay afterwards, when Sir *John Maclean* was in the *Tower*, this wicked, incredible Buſineſs was reviv'd. 'Twas given out, Sir *John* declar'd the Miniſters at *St. Germains* and ſome at *St. James's* were agreed, that King *James* himſelf was come into the *Compounding* Scheme; that King *William* truly was to reign as long as he liv'd, and then his *Father-in-law*, if he ſurviv'd him, to be his *Succeſſor* as well as *Predeceſſor*; if not, his pretended *Brother-in law* was to ſucceed: That Pardons had been, or were to be interchang'd, and *Fenwick*'s *After-Plot* was ſaid to be the Baſis on which this extravagant Project was built, to create Jealouſies in the Minds of King *William* and his People, of his trueſt and greateſt Friends and Servants. It highly

Mr. John How's *vile Suggeſtion.*

The Compounding Scheme.

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A.D.1697 concern'd the Gentlemen accus'd, to clear themſelves of ſo villainous a Scandal; yet what a turn does Mr. *John How* give to the Care they took to have their Innocence vindicated by themſelves, their Relations and Friends! There is ſomething in that turn of his ſo ſhocking to ingenuous Minds, who conſider, he himſelf believ'd, if he did not know, every Word in *Fenwick*'s Information to be falſe, that the Story ſeems a Diſgrace to Humanity itſelf, ſhewing it to be capable of ſo much Malice and Falſhood.

The next Member who propos'd a Queſtion to be put to Sir *John Fenwick*, was,

Mr. *Boſcawen, who deſir'd he might be ask'd, what Proof he had of what he ſaid in that Paper concerning my Lord* Godolphin?

Lord *Conings by. I do intend to take care of my Lord* Godolphin. *There is a hard Reflection upon that noble Perſon. But, under favour, I think you muſt let Sir* John Fenwick *know you have ſuch a Paper, and then ask him in general, what Proof he hath to the Particulars of that Paper? and then you will do Injuſtice to no-body.*

Sir *Ralph Delaval. I find I am nam'd in this Paper that Sir* John Fenwick *hath given. I deſire that part that relates to me may be read to him, and that he may give a Reaſon why he hath ſaid ſo of me and Mr.* Killegrew?

Lord *Walden. There is another mention'd, and that is Commiſſary* Crawford. *I deſire he may be ask'd, what Proof he hath that he gave Mr.* —— *a Liſt of the Army?*

Theſe were all the Members who deſir'd Queſtions might be put to him, in behalf of themſelves or their Friends.

Lord *Cutts* ſaid upon this head, *I think there is no one Perſon that he hath nam'd, but is eminently known, or believ'd, to be in the Intereſt of the Government; and none but what are in ſome Place of Truſt and Employment; then I think it highly neceſſary to know, how it comes to paſs that he hath had ſo much Converſation with Perſons of that Character, and none with thoſe People that he hath been ſeen daily to converſe with; and if he hath, why he hath not diſcover'd them, as he has done the reſt?*

Mr. Harley *ſtickles for* Fenwick, *notwithſtanding his falſe Accuſations.*

Notwithſtanding the monſtrous Abſurdity, as well as Malice, in *Fenwick*'s Informations, Mr. *Harley* and Mr. *Manley* continued to ſtickle for him; but Sir *John* was order'd to be call'd in, and examin'd to his Paper. Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, clos'd his Speech concerning it with theſe remarkable Expreſſions; *I take theſe Matters to be falſe, but I ſhall have ſome Queſtions to ask him, to what I believe will prove true:* intimating doubtleſs, what was intimated in the beginning of *Fenwick*'s Caſe, that Mr. *John How*, and others of his *Party*, knew more of *Fenwick*'s Information-Plot than they durſt own.

Mr. How *and others know more of them than they durſt own.*

When Sir *John Fenwick* was come into the Houſe, the Speaker, *Paul Foley* Eſq; ask'd him in the firſt place, what he knew of my Lord *Godolphin*; he alſo recommended to him to deal candidly with them in that Matter. To which he anſwer'd;

Sir *John Fenwick. I am under a double Proſecution, Sir, for my Life; I know not but what I ſay may turn to my Prejudice. I hope the Houſe will not think it Obſtinacy in me. And ſince this Houſe have done me the Honour to hear me by my Counſel, I hope they will pleaſe to conſider what they have ſaid.*

What a wretched Evaſion was this? Could his ſaying what he knew of my Lord *Godolphin* affect him, as to his conſpiring *a French* Invaſion? The Speaker preſs'd him again to deal candidly, and he had recourſe again to Evaſion.

Sir *John Fenwick. Sir, I am under Proſecution for my Life, and I hope the Houſe will pleaſe to conſider, that I know not what Inconvenience may come upon me by it; and I hope the Houſe will excuſe me, for I do it not out of Obſtinacy, but for my own Preſervation.*

The Speaker continued to preſs him to deſerve the Favour of the Houſe by ingenuous Anſwers to the ſeveral Queſtions he ſhould put to him. The truth is, he knew nothing at all of the pretended Correſpondence between the noble Perſons mention'd in his Informations and King *James*. He *was not obſtinate*, as he ſays, but he was *falſe*, and would have been perjur'd had he ſworn to his Paper. Had he known any thing againſt them, he would have told it faſt enough, for it could have done him no harm; on the contrary, the Merit of ſo important a Diſcovery would have been ſerviceable to him, and have procur'd him the Favour of the Houſe. Being preſs'd a third time, he ſaid; A.D.1697

Sir *John Fenwick. I hope the Houſe will not put me upon any thing that may hurt myſelf. I ſhould be ſorry to incur the Diſpleaſure of this Houſe; but I hope they will conſider my Condition. And I am ſure the Juſtice and Honour of this Houſe is ſuch, that they will not preſs any Man to do any thing that may hurt himſelf.*

Upon this he was order'd to withdraw, and the Bill was read a ſecond time, which occaſion'd a long Debate, *Fenwick*'s Friends ſtill inſiſting on the Uſages of inferior Courts, the Abſurdity of which is extremely provoking; that Matter having been ſufficiently diſcuſs'd and determin'd in the preceeding Debates and Votes, and the Reader will obſerve in the Sequel, the Argument was given up by thoſe who were moſt in Sir *John Fenwick*'s Intereſt. Sir *Thomas Powis* was not contented with what he had ſaid, at the beginning of the Trial, to the Authority of the Parliament in Attainders, he explains himſelf farther at the cloſe of it; *I do not ſpeak*, ſays he, *in Oppoſition to the Power of Parliaments, for I know very well that our Lives and Eſtates, and all that we have, are ſubject to Acts of Parliament.* And again, *I do agree that there are Caſes, where Perſons have been attainted, without being admitted to be tried*; and then he goes on to inſtance them, as the Gentlemen for the Bill did very often. And Sir *Bartholomew Shower* added, *No queſtion but in all Governments there is ſome Supreme Power; and by our Conſtitution 'tis lodg'd in King, Lords, and Commons.* So that the Matter turns on Sir *John Fenwick*'s Guilt; and neither his Friends, nor his Counſel, pretended he was not *Guilty*.

Fenwick's Counſel in a manner give up his Cauſe.

I ſhall proceed now to take notice of the Debate previous to the *Commitment* of the Bill. Some of *Fenwick*'s Friends durſt not avowedly defend him, without complementing the Court; others ſeem'd to defy the Government, and make it appear they pleaded for *Fenwick* rather out of Spite to the Court than Concern for him.

Sir *Thomas Dyke* ſaid, *The Pretence of the Bill being for the Preſervation of the King and Government, if I thought it was really ſo, I ſhould be heartily for it.* Sir *Thomas* would not ſtand to call in queſtion the Power of Parliaments, if he imagin'd there was any Danger in an Invaſion of 8000 *French* Foot, 2000 *French* Horſe and Dragoons, and 2000 *Engliſh* Papiſts and Jacobites, well mounted and arm'd, to be headed by Sir *John Fenwick*: let any one judge then, whether the Preſervation of the King's Perſon was not to be conſider'd in the Puniſhment of ſuch a Traitor. Mr. *Newport* went upon the old Topick, the Forms of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Tenderneſs Parliaments ſhould have for the Lives of thoſe, who had no Tenderneſs for their Religion, Laws, Liberties, Properties, and Lives; which would have all been at the Mercy of *French*, *Iriſh*, and other Papiſts, had *Fenwick*'s Plot ſucceeded. *I ſpeak not this*, ſaid Mr. *Newport*, *on account of Sir* John Fenwick; *I know him not, he is a Stranger to me, tho' I am not to his Character, and that I hear is none of the beſt.* *Sir* Thomas Dyke.

As for thoſe who urg'd in this Caſe the want of Precedents, I refer them to what Mr. *Simon Harcourt* ſaid with the ſame Air my Lord *Cutts* ſpoke

A.D.1697 of; *There have been many Precedents, and many have been mention'd, and if I thought it worth while I could mention as many more you have not heard of.* Thus the Affair of Precedents was given up by him, and after he had harangu'd ſome time on the Practice of the Common Law, my Lord *Cutts* took him up again thus; *Since I think you are here upon a quite different foot, I ſhall not follow him, becauſe I would not unneceſſarily detain you.* To which I ſhall add, what his Lordſhip ſaid to thoſe, who would have extenuated the Crime, and conſequently cenſur'd this extraordinary Method of puniſhing it. *The Conſpiracy of which Sir* John Fenwick *to me appears guilty, is not only againſt the Life of the King, not only to depoſe the King, not only a Conſpiracy to raiſe a Rebellion; but at the ſame time to contrive an Invaſion from* France, *and bring in a Foreign Power. I know not what better Expreſſion to tell my Thoughts in, than by uſing a Term which Phyſicians uſe in ſome deſperate Caſes; they tell you there is a Complication of Diſtempers, and I think this is a Complication of Treaſons.* Again, *I will be bold to ſay, I do verily believe there is not one Gentleman within theſe Walls, nor that walks the Streets, not a living Soul that doubts of his Crime.* Yet tho' the Power of Parliaments to puniſh is acknowledg'd; tho' there are ſo many Precedents, tho' the Preſervation of the King and Kingdom was concern'd, the Party will not have Sir *John Fenwick* ſuffer, either becauſe he had ſo faithfully follow'd Inſtructions in his After-Plot, or becauſe they would not balk the Spirit of the Conſpirators upon another Occaſion. Mr. *John How* ſaid, *Sir, as to what you have been told, if it were known how we give our Opinions who are againſt this Bill, the People would not chuſe us again, I am not afraid of that; I have heard this often, and yet I find the People I live amongſt, uſe me better and better every Day, and I believe, Sir, they will deſire to uſe me, when they will lay other Men aſide.* The Modeſty and Pertinence of which are equally remarkable. Sir *Edward Seymour* having, as has been hinted, ſhewn his Claſſical Learning in a former Debate, ſhew'd in this his Bible Learning; and having intimated the want of Evidence to prove the Fact upon *Goodman*'s running away, he added, *Suſannah had been in a bad Condition if one Witneſs and Circumſtantial Evidence would have made her Guilty.* Mr. *Brotherton*, another of *Fenwick*'s Advocates, would not have had the Bill paſs, becauſe he had found out another way to try *Fenwick* with one Witneſs only; and that was by our old obſolete Statute for a Trial by Combat; that Sir *John Fenwick* and Capt. *George Porter* ſhould fight it out before the Earl *Marſhal*, and ſo the Tragedy be turn'd into a Farce. This worthy Member was ſo often interrupted by the Noiſe, that was made on account of the Novelty of the Argument, that he cou'd not proceed, and was forc'd to drop it.

Lord Cutts.

Mr. John How's *vain Speech.*

Mr. Brotherton, *for a Trial by Combat.*

Mr. *Robert Harley*, who ſpoke after Mr. *Brotherton*, ſaid, *It is admitted that there have been Bills of Attainder paſs'd formerly, and your Authority is not under Diſpute, for the* Legiſlature *in all Nations have a Power lodg'd in them for the Safety of the whole:* he added, *Every Gentleman ought to have a Zeal for the Government, and I wiſh it was as viſible in every thing elſe.* Why, nothing elſe was then in queſtion, and this fling at the Men in Place, was probably the Effect of his Ill-humour that he was not one of them. He went on, *The Bill comes before you with a villainous ſcandalous Aſperſion on ſome great Men, tho' I know them not all, yet I have a great Value for them, and I would make the Caſe my own.* He then inſinuated that he would oppoſe *Fenwick*'s Bill, were it only for the ſake of thoſe Lords and Gentlemen he had accus'd; but then his Oppoſition was for fear ſuch a Precedent ſhould in time be turn'd againſt thoſe for whom he had ſo great a Value: *Sir*, ſaid he, *I will not run into Precedents, but only becauſe it hath been told you, that the Precedents were made in one Reign by one Faction, and that the Attainders were revers'd in another Reign by another Faction. Here is one occurs to my Mind which hath not been touch'd, and is at leaſt of particular Inſtruction to me.*

Mr. Robert Harley.

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There was a Caſe in Edward III's *Time, a King had been depos'd, and barbarouſly murder'd.* This ſure, cou'd not be intended for a Reflection on King *William* becauſe King *James* was *depos'd*, ſince the abdicated King was then alive, and as luſty as when the *Pretender* was begotten. *There was no diſputed Title, but his Son was upon the Throne.* Here the Caſe differs again, there was a *Faction*, as Mr. *Harley* knew very well, that did diſpute his Majeſty's Title, *The notoriety of the Fact*, continues he, *and its heinouſneſs ſtirr'd up many Heats, which brought in an Attainder, and particularly of a very great Peer; but four Years after a Bill was brought in againſt the Earl of* March, *and one of the Articles againſt him was, that he had procur'd the Attainder of that Noble Lord, under pretence of ſome Letter or Paper that was ſign'd by him, which if it was ſo, ſays the Record, was an Evidence. Innuendo*, Therefore you who are accus'd by Sir *John Fenwick* in the Letter or Paper ſign'd by him, have a care how you paſs this *Attainder* Bill, for as much as this Gentleman values you, he is afraid you may be ſerv'd the ſame ſauce, or elſe he wou'd not give the Bill ſo much Oppoſition. This I take to be the meaning of his *myſterious* Harangue, which he concluded thus; and I ment on it the rather, becauſe it ſhews that the Orator was then in a very good Humour with the Army; *You muſt provide for the Government, and Armies muſt do it, when Courts are ſhut and Laws are ſilent; but 'tis hard to pervert the Methods of common Juſtice without any Neceſſity: I hope Gentlemen will not put a hard Conſtruction upon what I have ſaid, I have done it to diſcharge a good Conſcience.* Cou'd any one there doubt of the Sincerity of the Man that ſaid it? The Debate laſted till 11 a-Clock at Night, *Nov.* 17th, and the Queſtion being then put, the Houſe divided, *Yeas* 182, *No's* 128. When the Committee of the whole Houſe took the Bill into Conſideration, theſe Words were added to it, *Of which* Treaſon *the ſaid Sir* John Fenwick *is guilty*, which Clauſe being not debated, on the 25th of *Nov.* the Bill was read the third time, and ſeveral Gentlemen ſpoke for and againſt its paſſing. Tho' Mr. *Methuen*, Father of that worthy Patriot Sir *Paul Methuen*, was for the Bill, he ſaid however, *If* Goodman *had died, and there had been no other Reaſon for attainting Sir* John Fenwick, *but want of Evidence, I ſhould not have thought it ſufficient.* But the Arts that were us'd to delay the Trial, to get *Goodman* and *Porter* out of the way, the *Heinouſneſs of the Crime*, the Aggravation of it by a villainous Information againſt his Majeſty's beſt Friends and Servants, and conſequently the neceſſity of puniſhing it, deliver'd the Criminal up to the Juſtice of the *Legiſlature*; which contains the Subſtance of the Argument for trying him in that manner. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* own'd there might be Reaſon to paſs an Act to make the Information *Goodman* had given and ſworn to, before he made his eſcape, valid in *Fenwick*'s Caſe. Now if there was Reaſon to paſs ſuch an Act, it muſt ariſe from the neceſſity of puniſhing *Fenwick* for the Preſervation of the Government, and ſuch neceſſity warranted every Member of the Houſe of Commons, who believ'd him guilty, to give his Vote for the Bill; he acting in a Legiſlative Capacity, and not being ty'd up to the Rules of a *Juryman*. Some Gentlemen having objected to it, as fearing *Fenwick*'s Caſe might be made a Precedent, Mr. *Methuen* juſt mention'd, made an admirable Speech in anſwer to it; Part of which was;

Mr. Robert Harley's *groundleſs Parallel.*

If

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Mr. Methuen's Speech.

If this Precedent will appear to Poſterity, upon the truth of the thing to be a Precedent, made of a Man notoriouſly guilty, of a Man that had deſerv'd this extraordinary way of Proceeding, and the general Reſentment of the Nation, and that nothing cou'd have hinder'd this Man from the Common Juſtice of the Nation, but his having endeavour'd to avoid it in this manner, and that it appears that you would not be put off ſo, but that your Indignation made an Example of this Man; I ſhall not be ſorry it ſhou'd appear to Poſterity: but I believe Poſterity will, as I think they ought, thank you for it. And as far as we are got into that Poſterity, almoſt 40 Years after, we do find that all good *Engliſhmen* do thank them for it, and have an Abhorrence for the Oppoſition they met with. Sir *Godfrey Copley* ſaid, *he own'd he was one of thoſe that look'd upon Sir* John Fenwick *as guilty*; but he cou'd not be for *attainting* him, becauſe there was no more but one Witneſs *Viva Voce*. This had been ſo fully and ſo often anſwer'd, that it is as trifling in Hiſtory, as it was in Argument to repeat it. Mr. *Foley* the Speaker's Son having enlarg'd on the ſame thing, the want of Evidence, ſaid, *However I do believe in my own private Opinion as much as any body, that Sir* John Fenwick *is guilty; yet I am not for bringing his Blood on me, or my Poſterity, nor can I give my conſent to a Precedent for him to be hanged on ſuch Evidence.*

Mr. Foley, *jun.*

Lord Cutts.

My Lord *Cutts* came to the Point, and one has Reaſon to believe, the only one which the Party that oppos'd the Bill had at heart. *I don't doubt*, ſaid his Lordſhip, *but this Gentleman knows a great deal that he hath not laid before you. I would not be thought to preſs it as an Argument, that he ſhould be condemn'd becauſe he won't confeſs; but I will be bold to ſay, if he does know of a great many Perſons that have been concern'd in this Buſineſs; if he knows of a Riſing that was deſign'd when this Conſpiracy was to be executed, and it may be executed ſtill if Things be ripe for it; I ſay, though you keep him in hold, it will be an Encouragement to them to go on in their Cabals in buying Arms*, &c. *I think the Matter before you is no leſs than the Fate of* England, *and the Fate of* Europe, *and of all your Poſterity: I am ſure it is, and give me leave to ſay to you one thing that is Matter of Fact, there are thoſe Stories inſinuated abroad, and thoſe Matters of Fact aſſerted, with relation to a Conſpiracy, and reviling this Houſe, that are not fit for me to repeat, and your Enemies laſt Year, before the breaking out of this Conſpiracy, had the ſame ſort of Meetings, and the ſame Sort of Diſcourſe as they have now.* What can give one a clearer Idea of the Deſign of thoſe who oppos'd the Bill? Why was it they acted ſo openly in favour of a *Party*, Enemies to the Government? What made them ſo inſenſible of the Nation's Danger, and ſo concern'd to ſave the Man, who had been ſo inſtrumental in bringing it into it?

Sir Charles Carteret *fears it was a Sham-Plot.*

Mr. Manley's *rare Speech.*

We ſhall find them in the ſame Diſpoſition all King *William*'s Reign, and how ſome of them behav'd in the three laſt Years of Queen *Anne*, is too freſh and too ſtrong in our Memories to be forgotten. Sir *Charles Carteret* had a Scruple upon him, which did not enter into the Heads of many of *Fenwick*'s Advocates; and that was, that becauſe *Young* had contriv'd a Sham-Plot againſt the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, therefore the *Aſſaſſination* and *Invaſion* Plots might be a Sham too. *It may be true*, ſays he, *that there was ſuch a Meeting, as Sir* John Fenwick *is accus'd of being at, and yet Sir* John Fenwick *might not be there.* It has been happy for *England*, that the Deſigns againſt her Conſtitution ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death, have been carry'd on by Perſons with the ſame ſort of Heads upon their Shoulders. Mr. *Manley* was not contented to ſay, the Proceeding againſt Sir *John Fenwick was contrary to the Forms of Common Law, but was alſo contrary to the fundamental Rules of Reaſon and Juſtice.* The Nonſenſe of which is equal to the Aſſurance. Was it unjuſt and unreaſonable that a Traytor to his lawful King and Country, ſhould be brought to condign Puniſhment? Mr. *Dolben* was of the ſame Opinion, cloſing his long Speech about Precedents, Statutes and the like, with theſe Expreſſions; *So that in a word becauſe the Bill of Attainder flies in the face of Statute Law, Common Law and Common Juſtice, therefore I am againſt it.* It is worth obſerving, that Gentlemen in theſe Speeches, ſeem not to take notice of what others had ſaid before them, but have ſet Diſcourſes ready to anſwer their Purpoſe, as far as lay in their way of thinking, without Regard to what they had heard from others. Had not enough been ſaid of *Statute Law, Common Law and Common Juſtice*? Sir *Edward Seymour* did not only with great Scholarſhip, quote *Latin*, *De non Apparentibus & non Exiſtentibus eadem eſt Ratio.* But notwithſtanding *Porter* had ſworn that Sir *John Fenwick* had been at ſeveral treaſonable Meetings, yet the good Knight ſaid, *Inſtead of two Witneſſes, you have no Witneſs at all*; and his Reaſon is, that *Porter* having been himſelf in the Conſpiracy, cou'd not be a legal Witneſs. And if what he ſaid had been right, no Traytor could ever be puniſh'd; for who can be legal Evidence of Treaſon, but a Perſon engag'd in it? This Pretence had been made uſe of almoſt as often as any Criminal was brought to *Trial*, and an Accomplice, which is almoſt always the Caſe, witneſs'd againſt him. This learned Knight having quoted ſome Scriptural Texts out of *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*; and compar'd thoſe that voted according to their Conſciences for the Bill, to *Ravillac* who murder'd *Henry* IV. of *France*, and *Felton* who ſtabb'd the Duke of *Buckingham*, proceeds:

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Sir Edward Seymour's *Speech in* Latin.

And quotes vile Hiſtory.

Speaks againſt the Lords.

Mr. Vernon's *Speech.*

You have been told it is expected from you by your Country, that you ſhould exert this Authority and Power; Sir, I would have been glad that in Caſes more reaſonable, we had exerted the Authority and Power of Parliaments. I wiſh it had gone to the preventing the debaſing and abuſing of your Coin; I wiſh it would be exerted, that we might not ſee ourſelves cheated, under Countenance of an Act of Parliament; but contrary to that, you are fond of being ſprinkled with the Blood of Sir John Fenwick. *As long as the Government is not in danger, I believe the Country would be glad that their Blood might run ſecure in their Veins, and not be tapp'd upon every Occaſion to ſerve a turn.* This is what they call the Flowers of *Rhetorick* in popular Aſſemblies, and are acquir'd better without Learning than with it. What Turn but that of the Publick Safety could be ſerv'd by tapping Sir *John Fenwick*? Was he the Envy or the Terror of the Miniſters? *We ſee*, continues the *Weſt-Saxon* Knight, *how unbounded the Liberty the Lords take, is; They would become Maſters of all our Eſtates, and I would be very loth for my Eſtate to depend on the feeble Tenure of a Lord's Conſcience.* He ſpares neither the Government, nor the Houſe of Lords; like *Drawcanſir*, he lays about him on all ſides, but that which he was engag'd in, for he ſays very little to the purpoſe. What had the Coin, what the feeble Tenure of a Lord's Conſcience to do with the Bill of Attainder in the Houſe of Commons? What Mr. *Vernon* ſaid upon it, carries with it ſuch a face of Truth and Reaſon, that it will give Satisfaction to every impartial unprejudic'd Mind. *I don't find the Queſtion is, whether Sir* John Fenwick *is guilty, but whether there be any Evidence of his Guilt; and I ſhall tell you in ſhort my Opinion of that; I take the Proof of the Fact to be in general, ſuch a Demonſtration as the nature of the thing is capable of, and that is ſufficient to convince a reaſonable, honeſt, unprejudic'd Man of the Truth of what is aſſerted, when there is no manner of doubt left whether it is ſo or no, nor the appearance of any poſſibility*

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Mr. Simon Harcourt.

Mr. *Harcourt* notwithstanding the great Pains he had taken to prove the Novelty and Illegality of this manner of Proceeding, notwithstanding all that had been said, of its being contrary to the Forms in *Westminster-hall, to Statute Law, to Common Law, to Common Justice, and Reason, and without Precedent*: yet he at once knock'd it all on the Head out of his superabundant Loyalty to King *William*. For if any body could convince him of the Government's being in danger by a *French* Invasion, he protests he would be his Proselyte, and give his Vote for hanging Sir *John Fenwick*. Sir *Richard Temple*, tho' he voted against the Bill, yet had an Expression which show'd he was better dispos'd to the Government than most of those who voted with him, for he gave the due Term to the *Abdication*; *You have depos'd King* James *for breaking in upon the Law.*

Mr. Cowper.

I cannot help repeating, what that great Orator and Lawyer, Mr. *Cowper* said, with reference to the necessity of punishing *Fenwick* as a *Traytor*. *Some Gentlemen have set a great Weight upon this Argument*; say they, Sir *John Fenwick* is not a Man so considerable to endanger the Government. *I admit it: They that have spoken for the Bill, have not, as I observe, made use of the contrary Argument; but as to that, this is what I lay my Finger upon in particular, 'tis plain he was to be General, and must know a great many Officers under him; and therefore I am satisfy'd he hath not made the Atonement to his injur'd Country that was in his power, and that he ought to have done; and I am satisfy'd that unless this Bill proceed against him with the greatest steadiness, you will have none of that Discovery.* Here several Members made a Noise, and interrupted him, as not being able to hear any thing which press'd so hard on the Man they had been pleading for. The other parts of the Argument had been sufficiently canvass'd. It had been prov'd by twenty Members on the side of the Bill, that the Parliament had Authority to proceed against *Fenwick* by Attainder: It had been confess'd by their Opponents, the Evidence of his Guilt had been set forth so satisfactorily to the whole House, and indeed the whole Nation; that, as the Lord *Cutts* said, there was not a living Soul, who did not believe him guilty. The Danger of saving him had been exaggerated, and there remain'd only to shew that as mean a Man as some might look on him, with respect to the Assembly, who had taken on them to judge his Case, it was not unworthy of them; nor had his Behaviour been such as to deserve any Favour from them; but this was likely to affect Gentlemen: and since the Party cou'd not answer Mr. *Cowper*, they had recourse to Noise, which is the last Refuge where Argument is wanting.

Mr. *Cowper*, continu'd his Discourse thus, *Don't let Gentlemen pervert this Argument, and say, will you hang a Man if he don't confess? No, but when I have heard such Proof that he is guilty of the worst of Treasons, and that he has aggravated his Crime in the manner he has done; I think he deserves to die, unless he will merit his Life by a useful Discovery of what he cannot but know. And I think it of the highest Importance to you that can be, that you should come to the further Knowledge of the other Branch of the Conspiracy, the meeting and joining with the* French *King's Forces in* England. *I think you are now in a proper Method to attain that Knowledge, and perhaps you may have a better Issue of this Bill than this Gentleman's Death; but if not, he will but pay that Debt which he manifestly owes to the Justice of his Country.* Mr. *Jeffery Jefferies*, the Tobacco-Merchant, *hop'd the Lords would take more care of the Matter than the Commons.* Mr. *Edward Harley thought the Bill to be against the Liberty of the Subject*; and so he cou'd not vote for it: but his Sentiments had no Effect on those of the House. For the Question for the Bill's passing being put, it was carry'd in Affirmative. *Yeas* 189, *Noes* 156. *The Commons pass the Bill.*

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The Bill was debated as warmly in the House of Lords, as it had been in the House of Commons. Before the second Reading, Sir *John Fenwick* was brought to the Bar of that House, and ask'd what he had to say. He desir'd three Things:

1. *That according to what had been first propos'd by the Lords, what he should say in that Court, might not be made use of against him in any Inferior Court, and also that he might have Assurance of it from the King.*

2. *That he might have a Pardon before he confess'd.*

3. *That he might not be made use of as an Evidence after it.*

His Majesty having receiv'd an Address from the Lords for the first, was graciously pleas'd to grant it; the second was thought very extravagant, after he had dealt so disingenuously already, but was so far comply'd with, that he was told if he made such a Confession as would be satisfactory to that House, they would therein also interceed with the King; and they bid him be assur'd that they did not then doubt of the King's Favour, both as to the Pardon, and his not being made an Evidence. All his Pretences were trivial, he continu'd to dally with the *Legislature*, being fed with Hopes to the very last by the *Party*, that the Lords would not pass the Bill, in which however he found himself miserably mistaken; for tho' even the Duke of *Devonshire*, and several of the King's faithful Servants and Counsellors gave their Vote against it, 'twas in the House of Peers carry'd in the *Affirmative*. *Yeas* 68, *Noes* 61. *The Lords pass it.*

His Majesty's Clemency, of which he had render'd himself so unworthy, was the only thing he had now to have recourse to, and great Application was made to obtain it; but the Advice of his Majesty's best Friends was more successful. And on the 11th of *January*, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to *An Act to attaint Sir* John Fenwick *Baronet of High-Treason.* A few Days before his Execution, his Wife carry'd a Petition to be presented to the House of Lords, for respite of it for eight Days, to which was annexed a Narrative, signifying, as he said in the Paper he deliver'd to the Sheriffs, that he had discover'd formerly a Conspiracy against the King's Life; but as he was not known to be the Discoverer, as it would have been a very easy way to save his Life, by assuming the Merit of another conceal'd Person, as he had been so far from repenting of his Acquaintance with that Treason, as to run into another, he had no reason to expect that his Crime with such detestable Aggravations should be forgiven. It was further alledg'd in the *Petition, that he wanted the Assistance of a Divine.* This

Plea

A.D.1697 Plea was a very plauſible one, and the Government offer'd him his Choice of all the Clergy in *England* that had taken the *Oaths*; and if that would not pleaſe him, that he ſhou'd make his Choice of all the Biſhops who had diſſented about the Bill of Attainder; all whom he would not admit. Then three or four *Nonjuring* Clergymen were offer'd him, but truly they had not Charity enough to do him the laſt Office; they would not come, pretending 'twas out of fear that the *Oaths* would be tender'd them. At laſt an Offer was made him of Dr. *White* the Nonjuring Biſhop of *Peterborough*; who it ſeems lov'd to be ſafe as well as the Inferior Nonſwearing Parſons; wherein they all ſhew'd a ſtrange Neglect of Sir *John Fenwick* in his laſt Moments, for they might well have imagin'd that the Government, which had ſo graciouſly given them Permiſſion to attend him, wou'd not have taken any advantage of their Attendance againſt them. From whence we may reaſonably conclude, that there was ſomething elſe deſign'd by the Petition for a reſpite of *Fenwick*'s Execution; and it was ſaid afterwards, that the Intention was to have the Execution by that means put off to the 30th of *January*, for the eight Days reſpite wou'd have expir'd that very Day; and I muſt needs ſay, I am ſorry he was not humour'd in it.

Sir John Fenwick *wou'd have dy'd the* 30*th of* January.

Lady *Mary Fenwick*, finding all Application to the Lords in vain, apply'd to the King to emplore his Majeſty's Grace for her Husband; ſeveral Lords, Relations of the Noble Family of *Carliſle*, of which Lady *Mary* was, join'd with her in it, as far as it conſiſted with his Majeſty's ſafety and the welfare of his Government. The King looking on her as ſhe kneel'd before him, with Eyes of Compaſſion, and ſeeming to be ſo far affected with ſo moving a Figure, as to incline to Clemency; one of the Lords near his Majeſty's Perſon ſaid, *Sir, this Lady is to be pity'd, but if the Conſpiracy had ſucceeded*, England *would have been to be pity'd much more; ſhe would not only have ſhed Tears like this afflicted Woman, but a Deluge of Blood would have flow'd from her, by the Maſſacre of the beſt* Engliſhmen. And the good reaſoning of this Lord for making one of the chief Conſpirators an Example, gave a check to thoſe ſoft Emotions, which the ſight of a diſconſolate Lady in Tears, had rais'd in his Majeſty's great Mind, and perſuaded him to acquieſce in the Juſtice of the Nation; ſo Sir *John Fenwick* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *January* 28th. The Paper he deliver'd to the Sheriffs, containing nothing more remarkable than what we have given hints of already, I ſhall not inſert it at length. "He ſaid, he went not to the "Meeting in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, with an Intention "to invite over King *James*; that he had not en"gag'd for any Number of Men, nor was provi"ded with Horſe and Arms; that he receiv'd "the Knowledge of the Things contain'd in his "Informations, by Letters and Meſſages from "*France*; that the Guilt of his innocent Blood is "brought on the Nation by his Death, and that "he was a Member of the Church of *England*." Which Evaſions and Prevarications ſhew'd that he neither practis'd, nor indeed knew the ſound Doctrines of that *Proteſtant Church*.

A Court-Lord's Advice to the King againſt Clemency to him.

His laſt Words.

I have been longer upon Sir *John Fenwick*'s Buſineſs than upon any other, not only becauſe I had the Aſſiſtance of ſome Manuſcript Memoirs, as will eaſily be perceiv'd; but becauſe it ſhews the Spirit of the Party, Enemies to the *Revolution* almoſt forty Years ago; and will appear to be the ſame that has mov'd all the Springs and Wheels of that treaſonable Machine, *Faction*, ever ſince, tho' under different Pretences and Denominations.

The Houſe of Commons having now nothing to interrupt them, made Proviſion for the laſt Year's deficient Funds, being 84000 *l.* and purſuant to his Majeſty's Meſſage by Mr. Secretary *Trumbal*, granted a Supply of 515000 *l.* for the *Civil Liſt*. To raiſe which Sums, a Duty of 15 *per Cent.* was laid upon *Leather*, and a Duty upon *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mum*, &c. A Duty upon all *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, for Payment of Intereſt of the *Iriſh* Tranſport Debt. On the 6th of *February*, his Majeſty was pleas'd to conſtitute the Lord Viſcount *Galway* one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, and *John Methuen* Eſq; Lord-Chancellor of that Kingdom; about the ſame time the Earl of *Portland* was made Knight of the Garter; Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Colonel of a Regiment of Marines, lately commanded by the Lord *Berkley* deceas'd; *Edward Manſel* of *Carmarthenſhire* Eſq; was created a Baronet; and the next day, *March* 18th, Dr. *Richard Blackmore* had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him. The Houſe of Commons taking offence at an Advertiſement in a News-Paper, which touch'd a little on the Credit of the *Exchequer* Notes, and having order'd the Printer to be taken into Cuſtody; a Bill was preſented by Mr. *Pulteney*, to prevent the Writing, Printing or Publiſhing any News without Licence. This Act in the heat of their Reſentment was read the firſt time, but thrown out before a ſecond Reading; for the Miſchiefs occaſion'd by the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs, cou'd not be remedied without making way for greater, by putting the Reſtraint upon it into the power of a hireling Licenſer, who wou'd ſurely be the Creature of thoſe that paid him. A further Impoſition being laid upon Coals for finiſhing and adorning St. *Paul's* Church; 'tis remembred by Biſhop *Kennet*, as an Honour the Houſe of Commons did themſelves; and I think they deſerve as much complementing for putting an end to that intolerable Inſult on the Juſtice of the Nation, in ſetting up Places of Shelter, for Fraudulent Bankrupts and Thieves, under pretence of being Debtors, ſuch as the *Savoy*, *White-Fryers*, &c. which Places were crouded with that ſort of Men, inſomuch that Houſes in thoſe filthy Corners, bore as good Rents as in ſome of the beſt Streets in the City. This Grievance the Parliament endeavour'd to redreſs, by an Act *for preventing* Abuſes in *Priſons and pretended Privileg'd Places*; as they did that of *Stock-jobbing*, as far as could be done by an Act, to *reſtrain the Numbers and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-jobbers*.

A.D.1697

Honours and Preferments.

Mr. Pulteney's *Bill for licenſing the Preſs rejected.*

Privileg'd Places put down.

A Bill being depending to reſtrain the *wearing of all wrought Silks and* Bengalls, *imported from* Perſia *and the* Eaſt-Indies, *and all* Callicoes *printed or ſtain'd there*; the Workmen of *Spittlefields* and Parts adjacent flock'd down to *Weſtminſter* in a tumultuous manner to preſs the paſſing it: which the Houſe of Commons voted to be a High Crime and Miſdemeanor, and order'd the Sheriffs and Juſtices of *London* and *Middleſex*, to ſuppreſs the ſaid Tumult; which the Maſter Weavers declar'd their deteſtation of, in a very Loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they very heartily aſſur'd his Majeſty of their Fidelity and Affection, and their Readineſs to ſacrifice their Lives in Defence of his Royal Perſon and Government.

Weaver's Addreſs.

On the 16th of *April*, his Majeſty having given the Royal Aſſent to the Money-Bills, and ſeveral Publick and Private Acts; made the following Speech to the two Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving given my Aſſent to the ſeveral Bills you have preſented to me, I am now to return my hearty Thanks for what you have done this Seſſions, which has been carry'd on with great Prudence, Temper and Affection.

At the opening of the Seſſion, I told you how ſenſible I was of the Difficulties to be ſtruggl'd with, which were of ſuch a nature, that I will freely own the Hopes I had of our being able to overcome them,

A.D.1697 *were founded only upon the Wiſ dom and Zeal of ſo good a Parliament.*

My Expectation has been fully anſwer'd, you have enter'd upon the Buſineſs with ſo much Chearfulneſs, proceeded ſo unanimouſly, and have at laſt brought Things to ſuch a Concluſion, that we may carry on the War with Succeſs, in caſe our Enemies do not think it their Intereſt to agree to an honourable Peace. And ſo effectual a Proviſion being made for the ſupplying the Deficiencies of former Funds, which is the beſt Foundation for re-eſtabliſhing of Credit, I doubt not but in a ſhort time it will have a very happy Effect, to the univerſal Eaſe and Satisfaction of my People. The Circumſtances of Affairs making it neceſſary for me to be out of the Kingdom for ſome time, I ſhall take care to leave the Adminiſtration of the Government, during my Abſence, in the hands of ſuch Perſons as I can depend upon.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing more to ask of you, but that you would carry down the ſame good Diſpoſition into your ſeveral Countries, which you have expreſt in all the Proceedings of this Parliament.

His Majeſty thought it not fit to touch upon any other Proceedings than what related to the main Affair, the Supplies and making good of Funds; for ſurely in that of *Fenwick* the good Diſpoſition of a great Number of them, was the ſame indeed which they carry'd down into their Countries, and brought back again to Parliament, to the great Diſquiet of himſelf and his Miniſters. The Parliament being prorogu'd till the 10th of *May*, the King prepar'd for his Departure for *Holland*; before which, he was pleas'd to appoint Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon*, Sir *Charles Cotterel* jun. and *James Tyrrell* Eſq; Commiſſioners for executing the Office of the Lord Privy-Seal, during the Abſence of the Earl of *Pembroke*, one of his Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace, between the Confederates and *France*, which was carrying on at *Ryſwick*, a Palace of his Majeſty's in *Holland*. *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter* was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Republick of *Venice*; Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, a *Leghorn* Merchant, was ſent Envoy to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; and Sir *James Ruſhout*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Grand Signior. The Earl of *Dorſet* having reſign'd his Office of Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; *April* 19. his Majeſty conferr'd that Place on the Earl of *Sunderland*, who was ſoon after ſworn of the Privy-Council. And People were generally puzzl'd in their Speculations on the Conduct of that Earl, who was now in as great Favour at Court, as he had been in the former Reigns; at which many Well-wiſhers to the Government murmur'd, as well as others. About the ſame time Sir *John Somers*, Lord-Keeper, was made Lord High-Chancellor, and Lord *Somers*, Baron of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*. On the 22d of *April* his Majeſty declar'd in Council, *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *John* Lord *Somers*, Lord High-Chancellor; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold; *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State; *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet*; *Henry* Earl of *Romney*; *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*, and *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; for whom a Patent was preparing to create him Earl of *Orford*, to be Lords-Juſtices of *England*. *Goodwin Wharton* Eſq; Brother to the Lord *Wharton*, was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty; the Lord Viſcount *Galway*, Earl of *Galway*; to whom in the Government of *Ireland*, were join'd the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, and the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, as Lords-Juſtices of that Kingdom. The Earl of *Stamford* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and the Lord *Wharton* Chief-Juſtice in *Eyre* on this ſide *Trent*, and Lord-Lieutenant of *Oxfordſhire*; *Ralph Grey* Eſq; the Lord *Grey*'s Brother, was appointed Governor of *Barbados*.

Earl of Sunderland *made Lord-Chamberlain.*

Sir John Somers *made Lord High-Chancellor and Lord* Somers.

Honours and Preferments.

A.D.1697 His Majeſty left *Kenſington*, *April* 24th, and lay that Night at Capt. *Ball*'s Houſe near *Margate*. He went on board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, about 11 a-Clock in the Forenoon, 26th of *April*. Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, with a Squadron of Men of War, convoy'd him to *Holland*, where he landed the next Day much indiſpos'd, the Sea never agreeing with his Majeſty; but after loſing ſome Blood at the *Hague*, he remov'd to *Zuleſtein* and thence to *Loo* for the Air.

King goes to Holland.

Having mention'd the Treaty of Peace and the Place where it was treated, it will not be improper to take notice, that there was ſome difficulty in ſettling the latter. The Emperor propos'd *Mentz* or *Frankfort*; the *Dutch* inſiſted upon a Place in *Holland*, and moſt of the Allies were either for *Maeſtricht*, *Nimeguen* or *Breda*: but towards the middle of *January*, Monſieur *Calliere*, by his Maſter's Order, mov'd that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies ſhould reſide at the *Hague*, and thoſe of *France* at *Delft*; and that the Conferences ſhould be held at *Ryſwick*, equally diſtant from both thoſe Towns, which was agreed to by the Confederates. Thus after ſo many triumphant Boaſts of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Reſolution, never to make Peace without reſtoring King *James*, that *Immortal Man*, as his Flatterers ſtil'd him, ſubmitted to ſend Ambaſſadors into the Heart of *Holland* to propoſe a Peace, and carry on a Treaty for it in King *William*'s own Houſe. Yet ſo very ſilly were the *Jacobites*, as to laugh at the mention of a Peace with *England*, excluſive of King *James*; who they gave out was to have an Ambaſſador at the Treaty to take care of his Rights, ſuch as they were: but Men of better Heads and better Intelligence, knew that the *French* King was no more able to carry on the War longer than the Confederates, who had greater Reſources for recruiting their Troops than the *French* King; and as to Money, which ſeem'd to be the Ballance of it, if the Allies were reduc'd to great Streights, *France* was ſtill reduc'd to greater; and that King's Succeſs in the two laſt Campaigns, was far from being an Encouragement for him to continue it. The Place of Treaty being thus ſettled, the Preliminaries of it came into Debate, and were conncluded and ſign'd the 10th of *February*. By which *Lewis* XIV. agreed,

Treaty of Peace.

The Folly of the Jacobites.

I. *That the Treaties of* Weſtphalia *and* Nimeguen, *ſhould be the Baſis of this to be negotiated at* Ryſwick. II. *That* Strasburgh *ſhould be reſtor'd to the Empire, in the ſame Condition as the* French *took it.* III. *And* Luxemburgh *to the* Spaniards, *in its preſent Condition; but here the* French *offer'd the Allies an Equivalent for both thoſe Places.* IV. *That* Mons *and* Charleroy *ſhould be ſurrender'd as they were.* V. *That all Places taken by the* French *in* Catalonia, *ſince the Peace of* Nimeguen, *ſhould be reſtor'd in the ſame manner.* VI. *That* Dinant, *both City and Caſtle, ſhould be given up to the Biſhop of* Liege, *as they were when taken.* VII. *That all Re-unions ſince the Treaty of* Nimeguen, *ſhould be made void.* VIII. *That* Lorrain *ſhould be reſtor'd according to the Condition of that Treaty; but farther agreed that in caſe the Conditions made in reſpect to that Country ſhould not pleaſe, that Article ſhould be referr'd to the general Treaty, and that it ſhould be the firſt Point debated in the* Negotiation. *It was alſo further agreed more particularly, that upon Concluſion of the Peace, the King of* France *ſhould acknowledge the Prince of* Orange *as King of* Great-Britain, *without any manner of Difficulty, Reſtriction, Condition or Reſerve; but as for other Princes, whether they were in the Confederacy or not, their Pretenſions ſhould be reſerv'd to the general Negotiation under the Mediation of the King of* Sweden. IX. *That the Dutchy of* Deux-Ponts *ſhould be reſtor'd to* Sweden. X. *That* Philipsburgh *ſhould be given up to the Biſhop of* Spire. XI. *That the Fort of* Kehl *and other Fortifications made on the* Rhine *ſhould be raz'd.* XII. *That the ſame*

Preliminaries of the Treaty of Ryſwick.

A.D.1697 *ſame ſhould be done by Fort* Lewis *and* Hunninghen. XIII. *That* Traerbach *and* Mont-Royal *ſhould be given up, the firſt diſmantled, but upon Condition never to be fortify'd again.* XIV. *That the Elector Palatine ſhould not only be reſtor'd to all that Electorate, but alſo the Dutchies of* Simmeren *and* Lanthern, *with the County of* Manheim, *as alſo other Places whereof he had been diſpoſſeſs'd to the preſent time. That the Dutcheſs of* Orleans *ſhould not have Recourſe to open Force to maintain her Pretenſions, but might bring her Actions according to Law in relation to the Elector.* XV. *That the Caſtle and County of* Veldens, *ſhould be reſtor'd to their lawful Owner.* XVI. *That* Biſweiller *ſhould be given to the Count of* Hanau. XVII. *That the Seigniories of* March, Marmoſy *and* Dagſtein, *and the County of* Dagsburgh, *ſhould be deliver'd up to the Count of* Overſtein. XVIII. *That the Seigniories of* Salms *and* Valkenſtein *ſhould be given up to the Prince of* Salms, *or to their Proprietors, ſeeing the ſame was ſtill in queſtion.* XIX. *That the Seigniories of* Latzenſtein *and* Altheim, *ſhould be ſurrender'd to their Owners.* XX. *That* Otmeller *ſhould be given up to the Houſe of* Naſſau. XXI. *That the City and County of* Montbelliard, Harcourt, Bainant *and* Chattelett, *ſhould be put into Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of* Wirtemberg. XXII. *That* Germeſheim *ſhould be given up to the Elector* Palatine, *notwithſtanding any former Treaties to the contrary.* XXIII. *That the Principality of* Orange, *ſhould be given up to its Sovereign.* Some of the Confederate Princes were not pleas'd with theſe Articles, thinking their Claims and Intereſts not ſufficiently provided for by them. Their Miniſters declar'd, that as to what concern'd the firſt Article, they agreed to it. But as to *Strasburgh* they further inſiſted, that it ſhould be reſtor'd with its Fortifications and Dependencies, and that no Equivalent ſhould be accepted. They allow'd of the third, fourth and fifth Articles, only they inſiſted that not only the City, but the County of *Luxemburgh*, and that of *Chimay* ſhould be given up; as they did, that the City and Caſtle of *Dinant* ſhould be yielded, together with the Dutchy of *Bouillon*, in the ſame State they were. They own'd themſelves ſatisfy'd as to the ſeventh Article, concerning the *Re-unions*, but not ſo with the Agreement about *Lorrain*; which they would have reſtor'd to the Duke its Sovereign without any manner of Reſtriction.

Tho' the King of *Sweden*, Mediator of the Peace between the Allies and *France*, dy'd the 5th of *April*; yet the Queen and Regency, who had the Adminiſtration of that Government, during the Minority of *Charles* XII. continu'd the Mediation, and diſpatch'd a new Commiſſion to Monſieur *Lilienroot*, the *Swediſh* Miniſter in *Holland*, for that purpoſe. In the mean time it was agreed by the Plenipotentiaries, that for the eaſier carrying on of the Treaty, all Ceremonies ſhould be laid aſide: and indeed it was very neceſſary to come to ſome ſuch Agreement, when there had like to have been a ſtop put to the Treaty, by a difference about ſo mean a thing as a Perriwig; one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries returning a Viſit in a *Campaign* Wig, which the Confederate Miniſters had made him in a *Full-Bottom* one. That the Titles any Prince took ſhou'd be of no conſequence; that the ſeveral Plenipotentiaries ſhou'd have free and ſecure Correſpondencies with the Princes their Maſters; that in order to this, blank Paſſports ſhou'd be given to each Party, for the Couriers diſpatch'd by them; as alſo for the Pacquet-Boats to and from *England*, and that the Powers of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhould be on the ſame foot they were at *Nimeguen*.

We will not enlarge on the firſt Conferences, which were chiefly to ſettle Points of Forms and exchange Powers. On the 22d of *May*, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries deliver'd to the Mediator, the Demands of the Emperor and Empire, and ſome of the *German* Miniſters at the ſame time gave in the particular Pretenſions of the Princes their Maſters. After which, the Allies drew up a large Deduction in Juſtification of their Claims, of which they reſolv'd to give the *French* Ambaſſadors no Copy, till they had the King's Orders to propoſe theirs. But the *French* Plenipotentiaries having declar'd, they had nothing to ask or to pretend to, and that they were ready to anſwer the others; the Allies chang'd their Thoughts, and the *French* in the mean while had ſeveral Conferences with the *Dutch* about Commerce and a Ceſſation of Arms. The *French* ſeem'd very eager for this laſt Point, and the ſame was much preſs'd by the Mediator; who, upon the *Spaniſh* Miniſters declaring their Grievances, declar'd he was of opinion that nothing could more contribute to the Advancement of the Peace than the agreeing on a Truce by common Conſent: but other Matters intervening, this was not brought to a Concluſion. The *Brandenburgh* Miniſters did very much inſiſt, that all the Names of the Confederate Princes ſhou'd be expreſs'd, and particularly inſerted in the Treaty; and ſome of the Allies took it very ill, that the Pretenſions of the Empire were propos'd by the Emperor's Ambaſſadors, in his Imperial Majeſty's Name. To give them Satisfaction, Notification was made, that every one of the Allies was free to propoſe ſeparate Articles concerning his own Affairs, which was done accordingly. A.D.1697

The *French* Court abated nothing of their big Words and Looks at the ſame time that they were very deſirous to have an end put to the War, which they thought wou'd beſt be obtain'd by a warm purſuit of it. In order to this, they made their utmoſt Efforts in the *Netherlands* and *Catalonia*, where their Armies were more numerous than the laſt Year, and were in the Field before thoſe of the Allies; occaſion'd not only by the uſual Slowneſs of the *German* Troops in their march to *Flanders*, but alſo by his *Britannick* Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, which very much retarded the Operations for the Campaign; and the *French* gave out that they wou'd form the Siege of *Namur*, but they contented themſelves with that of *Aeth*, a Place *France* had reſtor'd to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, a Place which in the laſt Confederate War, was term'd a Pigeon-houſe; but was now attack'd by an Army commanded by no leſs than three Mareſchals of *France*, *Villeroy*, *Boufflers* and *Catinat*, aſſiſted by *Vauban* famous for his Skill in fortifying, attacking and defending Towns. Upon Intelligence of the Motion of the *French* Army towards *Aeth*; King *William*, who was perfectly recover'd of his Indiſpoſition, immediately repair'd to his Army in *Brabant*, and had an Interview with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who commanded another Army at hand, to join his Majeſty upon occaſion. But the *French* Army wou'd have been ſuperior in Number to that of the Allies, had the Junction been made, and conſequently there was no likelihood of ſucceeding in any Attempt againſt the Enemy. Beſides, King *William* declar'd openly, he wou'd not ſacrifice the Life of one Man for the Relief of a Place, which the *French* muſt be oblig'd to give up by the Peace, and this was the Reaſon why the Governor ſurrender'd it ſo ſoon, being loth to loſe many Men in the Defence of a Town which was by no means tenable againſt ſo great an Army, as the three Mareſchals of *France* had under them, and which the Enemy was not likely to keep many Months after they had taken it. Add to this, that King *William* having Information that the *French* Mareſchals had a Deſign upon the City of *Bruſſels*, his Majeſty was not willing to move from a Camp where he cover'd that City from Inſult, and diſappointed the concerted Meaſures of the Enemy; whoſe Diſappointment in the *Netherlands* was little in compariſon to that in

The French beſiege Aeth.

Why King William did not attempt its Relief.

*A.D.*1697 in *Poland*, where on the Death of King *John Sobieski*, the *French* King by the Intrigues of the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, and the Cardinal Primate, the former a *French* Woman, and the latter a Penſioner of *France*, thought to have impos'd the Prince of *Conti* on that Kingdom. To accompliſh this, the Prince of *Conti* was ſent away with a great Treaſure, and large Remittances were made to the Abbot *de Polignac*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Poland*, to bribe the Palatines and Vayvods who were not in the *French* Intereſt. The Abbot diſtributed his Money as laviſhly, as if it had been rather to reward the Service done, than to engage them to do it. Prince *James Sobieski*, eldeſt Son to the late King of *Poland*, was thought at firſt to ſtand fair in the Competition for the Crown; but the abominable Avarice of his Father, who ſold his Favours like Wares in a Market, had ſo alienated the Minds of the *Poles* from his Family, that there appear'd to be room for another Competitor; and another appear'd in a very little while, whom nobody ſuſpected to have any thoughts of the Crown of *Poland*. The Elector of *Saxony*, being powerfully recommended to the Emperor by his *Britannick* Majeſty, took a Journey to *Vienna* in the beginning of the Spring, under colour of conferring with his Imperial Majeſty, about the Operations of the Campaign in *Hungary*; where 'twas given out he wou'd again command the Imperial Army this Year; but the true Intent of his Journey was to concert Meaſures with the Emperor for his aſcending the Throne of *Poland*; the way to which was made the eaſier, by his renouncing the Proteſtant Religion, and reconciling himſelf to Popery; which he had privately done ſome time before, that his Religion might be no Obſtacle to his Ambition. 'Tis probable King *William* knew of that Reconciliation, without which he knew well it was impoſſible for him to obtain the Crown he had recomended him to; and that it was previous to ſome other Scheme, which requir'd him to quit the old Religion he was born and bred in, and cou'd ſurely receive no manner of Satisfaction by the Reaſonings of *Romiſh* Prieſts, in preferring Idolatry to Chriſtianity. The Elector in the mean time gather'd together a great Body of Troops, which gave Jealouſy to the Court of *Brandenburgh*, who did the ſame to prevent a Surprize; but upon his marching towards the Frontiers of *Poland*, with Intention, as was then given out, to ſtand Candidate for that Crown, all other Speculations ceas'd. The Elector found Money enough to engage a Majority of Votes in his Intereſts, and having an Army at hand to ſupport his Friends, Partizans of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, he was proclaim'd King by the Biſhop of *Cujavia*. The Cardinal Primate alſo proclaim'd the Prince of *Conti*, who was come as far as *Marienbourg* in *Poliſh Pruſſia*; but having no Troops to oppoſe the *Saxons*, and the Money he brought with him, eight Millions of Livres, being pretty well gone, he thought his beſt way was to return to *France*; by which means the Elector of *Saxony* acquir'd the Poſſeſſion of the whole Kingdom of *Poland*. During theſe Tranſactions, the *French* made themſelves Maſters of *Barcelona*, and the greateſt part of *Catalonia*; but the *Germans* on the *Rhine* were in a Condition to act offenſively, if their Vigour in Council had been equal to that in Action. However, this Effort of theirs made the *French* Court the more inclinable to Peace; for they ſet a greater Value on the Ground they loſt or got on the ſide of the Empire, than on that of *Spain*. But the Miniſters of *Sweden* and *Denmark* at *Ryſwick* having declared to thoſe of *France*, that their Maſters would be conſtrain'd to join their Forces to thoſe of the Allies, to cut off by the Sword all the unneceſſary Difficulties rais'd by *France* to protract the Negotiation; the *French* Plenipotentiaries gave in their Project of Peace *July* the 20th, founded on the beforemention'd Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nemeguen*; the main Articles of which, relating to the Empire, were, *an Offer to make void ſeveral* Re-unions *made on that ſide by the Chambers of* Metz *and* Beſancon, *and the Sovereign Council of* Briſac, *ſince the Treaty of* Nimeguen; *to reſtore the City of* Strasburgh, *or to give as an Equivalent the City and Caſtle of* Friburgh, *and Towns of* Briſac *and* Philipsburgh, *with the Fort of* Kehl, *in the Condition they were at preſent; to demoliſh the Fortifications of* Hunninghen *on the other ſide of the* Rhine; *to reſtore* Lorrain *to the Duke of that Name in the ſame manner it was offer'd in the Treaty of* Nimeguen, *that is, in the ſame Condition it was poſſeſs'd by Duke* Charles *in* 1670, *and the City of* Nancy *upon certain Conſiderations, with the demoliſhing of ſeveral Places, ſuch as* Mont-Royal, Traerbach, *&c.* As for the *Spaniards*, the *French* offer'd *to give them the City and Country of* Luxemburgh, *and the County of* Chimay, *or in lieu of them ſome other Places hereafter to be nam'd, for which there was a Blank left in the Project. That all* Re-unions *ſince the Treaty of* Nimeguen *ſhould be made void; that the City and Caſtle of* Dinant *ſhould be deliver'd up to the Biſhop of* Liege; *and that all other Places taken on both ſides during the War, ſhould be reſtor'd.* The *Spaniards* ſeem'd not diſpleas'd with the Project, as to what related to them; but the *Imperial* Miniſters ſhew'd in their Anſwer, that it was not at all to their liking, which the *French* did not much regard, their chief Aim being to give Content to the other Confederates, that ſo they might draw them off from their Engagements with the Emperor and Empire. A piece of Policy ſo often practis'd by *France*, that it was the more eaſy to be guarded againſt; but the Allies were ſo weary of the War, that they could by no means be deaf to the Voice of Peace, whenever their Ears were charm'd with it.

*A.D.*1697

Offers of France.

The French *King ſends the Prince of* Conti *to* Poland *to be choſen King.*

King William *recommends the Elector of* Saxony.

turns Papiſt.

He is proclaim'd King of Poland.

The Miniſters of Sweden *and* Denmark *declare their Maſters will join the Allies, if* France *does not make Peace.*

Upon the 17th of *Auguſt* an extraordinary Conference was held at *Ryſwick*, which laſted a whole Day, and the Miniſters treated by word of Mouth, and not by Writing, as was at firſt agreed upon; the *French* King conſenting to the former, as the ſhorter way: and his Diſappointment in *Poland* having made him a little more tractable. The *Spaniards*, who had no other way to ſave *Barcelona*, were very preſſing to have the Peace ſign'd on the Conditions offer'd by *France*; but the *Germans* valued themſelves on their Superiority on the *Rhine*, which however they did not ſo improve as to incline the *French* to make any Alterations to their Advantage in the Project of Peace; which being ſpun out by Formalities, and Conferences at *Ryſwick*, to a greater Length than King *William* thought conſiſtent with the Urgency of the Affair, his Majeſty reſolv'd to ſhorten as much of it as related to himſelf, by a quicker way of negotiating it. The Confederate Army was then encamp'd at *Cockleberg*, near *Bruſſels*, and that under the three Mareſchals of *France*, not far from thence, at *Iſeringuen* and *Peperingen:* and the Earl of *Portland* having receiv'd the King's Commands and Inſtructions, demanded, as from himſelf, according to Biſhop *Kennet*, a private Interview with the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*; which being readily granted, tho' other Accounts make the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* the firſt Mover in this Interview, the two Generals met on the 10th of *June*, at an equal Diſtance from their reſpective Camps, attended by the ſame number of Guards, and accompanied by ſeveral Officers of Note. This preliminary Conference was ſoon follow'd by three others, in one of which, the Earl of *Portland* inſiſted, that King *James* and his Family ſhould be ſent out of *France*, which the Mareſchal would not yield to, but came eaſily to agree that King *William* ſhould not be diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown. The *French* King had before that imparted to King *James*, the Neceſſity of making

King William *ſhortens the Negotiation as to his own Affairs.*

Conference between the Earl of Portland *and the Mareſchal* de Boufflers.

A.D.1697 making things up with the Prince of *Orange*, but that he would always allow him the yearly Sum of 600000 Livres, for which the abdicated Monarch return'd him Thanks; but added, that in any future Treaties, he would not consent any Propoſals for his Maintenance ſhould be made or accepted, which might be an Argument of his Submiſſion; and that he was at leaſt reſolv'd to tranſmit the Succeſſion of his Title to his Son, in hopes of a better Fortune. Great Civilities paſs'd between the Earl of *Portland* and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, from whence thinking Men began to conclude, that they were coming to a good Underſtanding, with reference to an Accommodation of Matters between their Maſters. Indeed, at the laſt of the three above-mention'd Conferences, after they had been ſome time in the open Field, the Earl and Mareſcal retir'd into a Houſe in the Suburb of *Hall*, where they had Pen, Ink, and Paper, and in an Hour adjuſted ſeveral Points, which the Plenipotentiaries at *Ryſwick* would not have agreed upon in a Year. On the 2d of *Auguſt* the two Negotiators ſign'd the Paper they had drawn up ſome Days before; upon which, his Majeſty left the Army the next day, and went to *Dieren*, from whence he diſpatch'd the Earl to the *Hague* to acquaint the Congreſs, *That as for what concern'd his Majeſty and his Kingdoms, all Matters were ſo adjuſted with* France, *that this would occaſion no Delay in the General Peace*; *and therefore he earneſtly preſs'd the other Allies, and particularly the Emperor, to contribute* all that in them lay, *towards the concluding ſo great a Work.*

They agree on Terms of Peace between England *and* France.

A vain Conceit of the Compounding *Scheme.*

The *Jacobites* were terribly mortified at the Report of the Conferences between the Earl of *Portland* and Mareſchal *de Boufflers*; but to ſupport themſelves under their Deſpair, they flatter'd themſelves that ſomething like the *Compounding* Scheme was then agreed upon: which vain Conceit was given into by ſome of his Majeſty's beſt Friends, as if a Stipulation was made for his peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Dominions during Life, and his being acknowledg'd as King of *Great-Britain* by the *French* King; and upon his Demiſe, the late King *James* or his Son, to ſucceed in the *Britannick* Monarchy. But as there was not the leaſt Ground in Fact, for ſuch a fooliſh Imagination; ſo it appear'd to be as groundleſs as abſurd, three Years after, by his Majeſty's effectual promoting the Settlement in the Proteſtant Line. Others reported, that the Earl of *Portland* and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* had only agreed that King *James*'s Queen ſhould have her Dowry paid her by *England*, in ſuch manner as if her Husband was really dead, but that afterwards ſhe refus'd to accept it; whereas ſhe only refus'd to give a Receipt for it, wherein King *William* was mention'd with all his Regal Titles. Deeper Politicians went farther two years after, and pretended that in theſe Conferences between the Earl of *Portland* and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, the firſt Foundation was laid of the famous *Treaty* of *Partition*; and it is not unlikely, but ſomething of that kind was then propos'd and conſider'd. The *French* Plenipotentiaries having declar'd that they would not be bound by the Offers they had made for the Concluſion of the Peace, any longer than the 20th of *September*; the *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, after long Conferences with the *French* all that Day, ſign'd the Treaty a little after midnight, as did alſo the *French*, in preſence of the Imperial and Electoral Miniſters; who were ſo far from conſenting to it, that they requir'd the Mediator to enter their Proteſtation, *That this was the ſecond time that a ſeparate Peace had been concluded with* France, meaning that of *Nimeguen* for one, *wherein the Emperor and Empire had been excluded*; *and that the States of the Empire, who had been impos'd upon thro' their own Credulity, would not for the future be ſo eaſily perſuaded to enter into Confederations*; As if they had ever confederated but for their own Preſervation;

Speculations about the Conferences between Portland *and* Bouffiers.

The Treaty ſign'd.

as if they could have ſo long been able to keep the *French* out of the very Bowels of the Empire, without a Confederacy. The truth is, all the other Confederates maintain'd great Armies, at a third part of the Charge which *England* muſt have been at to raiſe, tranſport, and ſubſiſt them in foreign Countries. Beſides that the Purſe of *England* was always ready to anſwer the neceſſary Occaſions of the others, for carrying on the War, and that the others had little or no Loſs by Trade; an Article which coſt the *Engliſh* more than moſt of the Allies expended in this War againſt *France*. The *Dutch* argued as the *Engliſh* did, and there was no manner of reaſon why the Emperor and Princes of *Germany* ſhould, for Demands which they could not ſupport, oblige *England* and *Holland* to be at an Expence of Blood and Treaſure, of much more Value yearly, than all their Demands amounted to? The *Spaniſh* Plenipotentiaries, particularly Don *Bernardo de Quivos*, replied by way of Excuſe, that he had a long time been made acquainted with his Catholick Majeſty's Pleaſure, not to delay the ſigning of the Treaty, according to the Tenour of the Articles, which had been agreed upon; and if he had obey'd thoſe Orders, the *French* would not have taken *Barcelona*: but that having defer'd the Concluſion of the Treaty, at the perſuaſion of the Imperial Miniſters, he had given the *French* time to make themſelves Maſters of that important Place, which Succeſs emboldn'd their Plenipotentiaries to change their Language; and thereby he had himſelf run the hazard of incurring his Maſter's Diſpleaſure. Indeed, it was the common Opinion then, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* could, if they had ſo pleas'd, have prevented *Barcelona*'s falling into the hands of the *French*; but that they knowing the *Spaniards* were influenc'd by *German* Counſels, and therefore would not come into the Terms of Peace which *France* had offer'd, did ſuffer the *French* to make that Conqueſt, to induce *Spain* to a Compliance; and it had the Effect they intended. A.D.1697

King James's Manifeſto's rejected at Ryſwick.

We have hinted that the late King *James*'s Friends were ſo ſtupid, as to give out, that though the Treaty of Peace was carry'd on in King *William*'s own Houſe, yet he would certainly be oblig'd by it to reſtore his Dominions to King *James*, who was himſelf ſo full of his Royalty and Rights, that he at firſt demanded Place for his Ambaſſadors to aſſiſt at the Congreſs; but when that would not go down, even at the *French* Court, he caus'd a Memorial to be drawn up, containing *a ſummary Account of the Reaſons that ſhould engage the Confederate Catholick Princes to promote his Reſtoration*: *an Expoſtulation of the Injuries done him*; *and a* Proteſtation *againſt what was done at* Ryſwick, *as null, in reſpect to the Violation of his Rights.* But a *French* Hiſtorian and a *Papiſt* writes, *Les Allies ne firent pas la moindre Attention, the Allies took no manner of notice of King* James's *Manifeſto*: he adds of that abdicated Prince himſelf, *qu' il ni eſtoit eſtime ni aime que de peu des Perſonnes*, &c. *but few People lov'd or eſteem'd him, becauſe there were few but what believ'd that he was fitter a thouſand times to make a Monk than a Monarch.* Annales de la Cour, *&c.*

Another Memorial to the ſame purpoſe was drawn up for the Proteſtant Confederate Princes, and King *James* finding the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſhy in the Matter, and not willing to meddle with his Manifeſto's, and at laſt abſolutely refuſing it, he in vain attempted by his Agents to get them to be receiv'd by the Confederate Miniſters, who would not take any notice of them, or look upon them, otherwiſe than as waſte Paper. But whilſt theſe notable Scriptions were in diſcourſe, and before it was known what Reception they would meet with, King *William* did not think fit to be entirely ſilent, under ſo falſe and virulent a Charge againſt him, of Injuſtice and Uſurpation, as was contain'd in the *St. Germains* Memorials; ſo he was pleaſed to direct an

A.D. 1697 Anſwer to them, in which he explain'd himſelf upon every Particular. Himſelf examin'd the Draught, which he afterwards ſent to ſome of his wiſeſt Miniſters, and no Prince had then wiſer, to be carefully reviſ'd and corrected; which being done, it was reſolv'd to have *Engliſh*, *Latin*, and *French* Copies of it prepar'd for Publication: but upon advice that the Memorials of King *James* were rejected at the Congreſs, as ſo much Trifling and Impertinence, it was thought moſt prudent to ſink that Anſwer to it which was in his Majeſty's Name, and put out another, much the ſame in effect, but as from a private Perſon; but even that was thought to be giving the late King's Memorials more Credit than they had yet met with in the World: and the laſt Reſolution was, to leave them to the Fate of all Papers of the like importance, to Contempt and Oblivion, which was the reaſon that no more was heard of King *William*'s Anſwer to King *James*'s Memorials, 'till it was publiſh'd by a noble Author in the year 1705, under this Title, *A Memorial drawn by King* William's *ſpecial Direction, intended to be given in at the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *juſtifying the Revolution, and the Courſe of his Government, in anſwer to two Memorials that were offer'd in King* James's *Name*.

King James *deſpis'd in* France.

King William's *Anſwer to theſe Manifeſto's.*

'Twas pleaſant to read in theſe Memorials, how much the Confederate Princes were bound by former Treaties with him, who had notoriouſly broken the grand one of *Nimeguen*, by entring into a League with the *French* King in violation of it, directly contrary to the Obligation of Guaranty, which was laid on him by that Treaty; which was the Cauſe of all his Miſeries, as the Emperor told him, in a Letter he writ him after the *Revolution*: but every thing he ſaid and did to recover his abdicated Rights was pleaſant, when there was nothing of Blood in it. I am ſatisfied the Reader will not be diſpleas'd with a few Paragraphs of the Anſwer to his two Manifeſto's, in which particularly the Matter of the *Abdication*, or the Senſe in which King *James* is ſaid to have abdicated, is more fully explain'd, than in any other Vindication of the *Revolution*; having referr'd to the Tract itſelf for that full Explanation, I ſhall inſert only the Concluſion.

King William's *Defence of the Revolution.*

" In ſhort, to ſum up the whole matter, and to " end this Point, which is the main Point; if the " Charge contain'd in the *Act of Settlement* againſt " the late King be not true, or conſiſts only of " *little imaginary Grievances*, as he ſaid in his Ma- " nifeſto, the People were in the wrong to invite " the Prince over, and he was abus'd by them; or " if he knew the Truth, he was in the wrong to " come, and there was no reaſon for preſſing the " late King to call a Parliament, and the uneaſy " Circumſtances he was brought into, were Hard- " ſhips put upon him: And if on the ſudden he with- " drew himſelf only to breathe a little, and to give " his People time to cool, and think on what they " were a doing, this was not altogether ſo very " ſtrange; and it were leſs ſtrange, if he was " forc'd or frighted to be gone, which might ſhew " rather no great Courage than want of Right on " his ſide. And upon theſe Suppoſitions, the Peo- " ple, inſtead of filling the Throne as they did, " ſhould have pray'd him to return, and ask'd only " a general Pardon.

" But on the other hand, if the Facts be true, " and of ſuch Importance as is pretended, and that " there was no room for Remedies, the People " had reaſon to invite the Prince over, and the " Prince had reaſon to come; and it was Goodneſs " in them, to ask only a Redreſs in Parliament, " and Security for the future. And if King *James* " refuſed this Redreſs, and perſiſted to refuſe it, " and thereupon many left him, and he brought " himſelf into lamentable Circumſtances; and ra- " ther than get out of them by doing his People " Juſtice, would get out of them his own way; or " being frighted by the Ghoſts and Sayings of his A.D. 1697 " Anceſtors, or by the Whiſpers of ſome nearer " him, choſe to throw all up, and withdraw him- " ſelf: the People of *England* had all the rea- " ſon in the World to abandon him, as he had a- " bandon'd them, and ſince he would not have " them with Laws, to have Laws without him, " and provide for themſelves, as they had done to " their great Honour and Happineſs, and for a laſt- " ing Monument of their *Wiſdom* and *Spirit*, and " a Pattern to their Poſterity. Nor needed they " any Statute to take care of themſelves, no more " than one that is ſick needs a Statute to ſend for " a Phyſician. What if the Royal Line ſhould fail? " Nature, and Self-Preſervation, the Reaſon of the " thing, the Conſtitution, and whole Statute-Book, " are the Law, when the Law or All is at ſtake. " Nor are Precedents in ſuch Caſes more neceſſary " than Statutes; and were good Precedents want- " ing, they ought to be made, for they muſt begin " one time or other: But this Nation had for Pre- " cedents, the Practice of their Anceſtors, and of " all Free-People in the like Circumſtances, when " they had Strength enough to ſave themſelves: " but if the Party inſiſt, as they do, for Precedents " that will quadrate in every thing, it is ſufficient at " preſent to aſſure them, that when they find ſuch " Precedents for King *James*'s Part in the *Revolu- " tion*, whoſe Obſtinacy no Age can parallel, if they " go not back to *Pharaoh*'s, who was indeed an " Original, which one would have thought none " could ever have copied after; however, I ſay, if " they find compleat Parallels for King *James*'s " Part in the *Revolution*, others will find as exact " ones for their Parts in it too. It is true, Prece- " dents in favour of Publick Liberty are of late " become very rare, but this made it the more ne- " ceſſary, and more ſeaſonable to revive them by " a ſignal Inſtance, ſuch as the *Revolution*; which " will, at leaſt during this Age, keep both Prince " and People in mind of what they owe, the one to " the other, and the other to themſelves and their " Poſterity. So far is the *Revolution* from being a " bad or dangerous Precedent, as is alſo pretended, " that it can only be one for the like Caſes, for " which it appears it will be a good one; and the " Party is deſir'd to bring an Inſtance, either from " ancient or modern *Hiſtory*, that even any Nation, " much leſs one compos'd of *Factions* of different " and contrary Intereſts, and ſo unanimouſly and " deliberately, and with ſo little Heat or Reſent- " ment, take Arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, " as this Nation did, but when they had juſt Cauſe " to do it. 'Tis ſtrange if the *Revolution* be bad, " and every thing like it good."

What follows, relates particularly to the glorious Character of our Deliverer King *William*, and the Houſe of *Naſſau*, the Champions of Publick Liberty; and is an Homage paid to their immortal Memory, in which all good *Britons* and good Proteſtants will acquieſce.

The Character of King William *and the Houſe of* Naſſau.

" But to conclude, the Prince, (ſince his preſent " Majeſty) againſt whom chiefly all this Duſt is " rais'd, wanted not Precedents for his Part in the " *Revolution*, he being deſcended of thoſe, who by " *Revolutions* ſav'd *Europe* more than once. God " choſe them in their time to be the Inſtruments " of his Goodneſs to Mankind, in the great Work " of reſtoring the Cauſe of Liberty, that was al- " moſt loſt. They were his Vicegerents indeed, " in the nobleſt of his Prerogatives, thoſe he glo- " ries moſt in, his Care of the Poor and the Op- " preſs'd. God accepted of their Labours then, " and rewarded them, and it ſeems, is rewarding " them ſtill, by reſerving to their Poſterity the Ho- " nour of maintaining the ſame Cauſe, that was " lately in as great Danger as ever, but is now up- " on a Foot to maintain their Honour, and the " Honours of all thoſe that act honeſtly and ſincere-

" ly

A.D.1697 " ly in it; ſo far are thoſe concern'd in it from ha-
" ving any Occaſion to be aſham'd of it, as the
" Writers of the Memorials vainly intimated."

When the late King's Friends were convinc'd that the *French* King had abandon'd him, contrary to the many publick Profeſſions he had made, that he would never ſheath his Sword 'till he had reſtor'd him; they turn'd their Rage againſt the moſt Chriſtian King, whom they libell'd and lampoon'd, for which ſome of them, particularly *Tom Brown*, were committed to *Newgate*; the ſame being a Violation of the new-made Treaty, between the two Crowns of *England* and *France*. Upon this, the Lord *D——t* wrote thoſe Rhimes,

The Jacobites *rail at the* French *King.*

If you order Tom Brown
To be whipp'd about Town,
Tate, Southern, *and* Crown,
Their Pens will lay down, &c.

And by his Lordſhip's Interceſſion the whipping part was diſpens'd with, and he was, after a ſhort Confinement, ſet at liberty.

The *French* Proteſtants in *England* and other Countries, who expected Deliverance from Perſecution by King *William's* Protection, were as much diſappointed by the *Ryſwick* Peace as were the *Jacobites*. The Refugees in *London* ſent their Caſe over to *Holland* to Monſ. *Jurieu*, the famous Hugonot Miniſter in that Province, who with his wonted Zeal for the Reform'd Religion, applied to King *William*, who directed the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries to open that Matter at a diſtance to thoſe of *France*. The *Dutch* Miniſters follow'd his Majeſty's Orders, but the *French* King, *Nerone Neronior*, a greater *Nero* for Perſecution than was *Nero* himſelf, to whom this Overture was communicated, expreſs'd an inſuperable Averſion to it; urging, that as he did not pretend to preſcribe King *William* any Rules about his Subjects, ſo he expected the ſame Liberty as to his own, which he look'd upon as the great Prerogative of a Sovereign.

The Conferences continu'd at *Ryſwick* between the Imperial and *French* Plenipotentiaries 'till the 30th of *October*, when all things being agreed on, the Treaty was ſign'd two days before the Time limited by *France* was expir'd. And tho' the Peace with the Empire was not ſo advantageous to it, nor the Reſtitution of *Lorrain* in ſo ample a manner as was expected; yet it muſt be own'd that the Power of *France* was extremely reduc'd, if it be conſider'd that ſhe gave up many ſtrong Towns in *Germany*, particularly *Briſac*; that by the taking of *Caſal*, and the Peace with *Savoy*, ſhe had entirely loſt her Footing in *Italy*; that the ſame Barrier was left in *Catalonia* as before, and that there was a ſtronger Frontier in the *Low-Countries*, by her Reſtitution of all ſhe took ſince the beginning of the War, with the addition of *Luxemburgh* and *Dinant*. The *French* themſelves, who did not enter into the Views of their Monarch, were ſo ſenſible of this, and ſo little pleas'd with the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, that they made very ſevere Reflections on their Plenipotentiaries, Meſſieurs *Harlay*, *Creci*, and *Calliere*, whom they traduc'd in their *Vaudevilles*, and Lampoons upon them were publickly ſung in *Paris*, and over all the Kingdom of *France*; whilſt the Courage, Reſolution and Wiſdom of King *William* were celebrated and admir'd throughout all the World, to the ſhame of thoſe ungrateful Wretches, unworthy the Name of *Engliſhmen*, who, both *Jacobites* and *Tories*, malign'd his Glory, and diſturb'd his Government. One of the beſt Writers at that time in *France* ſaid, *The Towns deliver'd up at the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *les Enemis n'euſſent pas repriſes en vingt Ans de Tems, the Enemy would not have retaken in Twenty Years time.* The ſame Author ſpeaking of King *William's* chuſing the Earl of *Portland* to confer with the Mareſchal de *Boufflers*, ſays, *Le Roy* Guillaume, *qui ſavoit tirer Avantage de tout, King* William, *who knew how to take Advantage of every thing, knew well that the Earl of* Portland *had at leaſt as good a Head as the Mareſchal* de Boufflers; and it appears, by that Earl's Conduct at the Conferences he had with the Mareſchal.

A.D.1697 *King* William *prais'd in* France.

Before his Majeſty left *Holland*, he had an Interview with the Czar of *Muſcovy*. That Prince having form'd a Deſign to build a Fleet, not only to advance the Trade of his Empire, in the *Baltick*, but on the *Black Sea*, to annoy the *Turks*; and in order to it, reſolv'd to viſit the Maritime Powers, and acquire the neceſſary Knowledge for improving his Shipping and Navigation. To diſencumber himſelf of the Inconveniences of a numerous Imperial Train, he reſolv'd to travel *incognito*, among the Ambaſſadors, whom, to cover his Journey, he ſent to *Holland* and *England*. After theſe Ambaſſadors had had their Audience of the States-General at the *Hague*, they were admitted to that of the King of *England* at *Utrecht*, which being over, his Majeſty and the *Czar* met in a ſmall Gallery, into which they enter'd both at a time, out of the adjoining Rooms; and hearty Embraces and Complements being paſs'd on both ſides, they had a long Conference together about the Poſture of Affairs, wherein the *Czar* highly applauded his Majeſty's indefatigable Endeavours and conſtant Aim to reduce *France* within its ancient Limits. The two Monarchs had after this ſeveral other Meetings and Conferences, with as little Ceremony, and the like Tokens of Eſteem and Affection; in which the *Czar* communicated to the King his Intentions to go with his Ambaſſadors to *England*, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to order Sir *David Mitchel*, with a Squadron of Men of War, to be his Convoy. The *Czar* embark'd in a Yacht, and was mightily pleas'd with the Converſation of the Admiral, who gave ſatisfactory Anſwers to all his Maritime Queſtions, particularly as to the Puniſhments for Sailors that had deſerv'd Puniſhment. Admiral *Mitchel*, among other ways of Correction, naming *Keel-hawling*, the *Czar* deſir'd that it might be explain'd to him, not by Words, but by Experiment; which the Admiral excus'd, as not having then an Offender of the Kind that deſerv'd it. The *Czar* replied, *Take one of my Men*; but Sir *David* inform'd him, that all aboard his Ship were under the Protection of the Laws of *England*, and he was accountable for every Man there, according to thoſe Laws; with which his *Czariſh* Majeſty was ſatisfied. We muſt leave that Prince on his Journey, and return to our Hiſtory of *England*.

His Interview with the Czar.

Sir David Mitchel's *Saying to the* Czar.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

From the Peace of Ryſwick *to the Death of King* WILLIAM.

Containing the Space of Four *Years*, Five *Months, and* Sixteen *Days.*

ON the 13th of *Nov.* King *William* landed at *Margate*, and at the Requeſt of the Citizens of *London* made his Publick Entry thro' the City, on the 16th of that Month; which was done in the moſt magnificent manner that had ever been ſeen there ſince the Reſtoration. The Lord-Mayor of *London*, Sir *Humphry Edwin*, rode bare-headed before his Majeſty's Coach, bearing the Sword; the Number of Perſons of Quality in Coaches and Six Horſes, all with gay and new Furniture and Equipage, ſeem'd to fill the Town from one end to the other. The Balconies of the Houſes were full of Ladies and Gentlemen, dreſt out to expreſs their Joy on this Happy Occaſion. The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſoon after attended his Majeſty with a very Loyal Congratulatory Addreſs; and he was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Bartholomew Gracedieu* and *James Collet* Eſqrs; the Sheriffs, *Robert Bedingfield* Eſq; Alderman, and *Thomas Cuddon* Eſq; Chamberlain of *London*.

On *Friday*, *Dec.* 3. the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and his Majeſty made this Speech to both Houſes.

King's Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THE War which I enter'd into by the Advice of my People is, by the Bleſſing of God and their Zealous and Affectionate Aſſiſtance, brought to the end we all propos'd, an Honourable Peace; which I was willing to conclude, not ſo much to eaſe my Subjects from the Trouble and Hazard, as to free the Kingdom from the continuing Burthen of an expenſive War.

" I am heartily ſorry my Subjects will not at firſt find all that Relief from the Peace, which I could wiſh and they may expect; but the Funds intended for the laſt Year's Service, have fallen ſhort of anſwering the Sums for which they were given, ſo that there remain conſiderable Deficiencies to be provided for. There's a Debt upon the Account of the Fleet and the Army. The Revenues of the Crown have been anticipated by my Conſent for Publick Uſes; ſo that I am wholly deſtitute of means to ſupport the Civil Liſt; and I can never diſtruſt you'll ſuffer this to turn to my Diſadvan age, but will provide for me during my Life, in ſuch a manner as may be for my Honour, and for the Honour of the Government.

" Our Naval Force being encreas'd to near double what it was at my Acceſſion to the Crown, the Charge of maintaining it will be proportionably augmented; and it is certainly neceſſary for the Intereſt and Reputation of *England*, to have always a great Strength at Sea.

" The Circumſtances of Affairs abroad are ſuch, that I think myſelf oblig'd to tell you my Opinion, that for the preſent *England* cannot be ſafe without a Land-Force; and I hope we ſhall not give thoſe who mean us ill, the Opportunity of effecting that under the Notion of a Peace, which they could not bring to paſs by a War.

" I doubt not but you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, will take theſe particulars into your Conſiderations in ſuch a manner as to provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I do very earneſtly recommend to you.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" That which I moſt delight to think of, and am beſt pleas'd to own, is, that I have all the Proofs of my People's Affection, that a Prince can deſire; and I take this Occaſion to give them the moſt ſolemn Aſſurance, that as I never had, ſo I never will, nor can have any Intereſt ſeparate from theirs.

" I eſteem it one of the greateſt Advantages of the Peace, that I ſhall now have leiſure to rectify ſuch Corruptions and Abuſes, as may have crept into any Part of the Adminiſtration during the War, and effectually to diſcourage Prophaneneſs and Immorality: And ſhall employ my Thoughts in promoting Trade, and advancing the Happineſs and flouriſhing Eſtate of the Kingdom.

" I ſhall conclude with telling you, that as I have, with the hazard of every thing, reſcu'd your Religion, Laws and Liberties, when they were in the extremeſt Danger; ſo I ſhall place the Glory of my Reign in preſerving them entire, and leaving them ſo to Poſterity."

During the Negotiations of Peace, eſpecially towards the Concluſion of them, the Diſcourſe was general, what ſhould be done with the Army when the War was over, and almoſt as general was the Opinion that it ſhould be disbanded; the Conſideration of ſaving the Expence, blinded the Judgment of many well-affected Perſons, but the chief Movers in the matter were the diſaffected, ſome out of Inclination to King *James*, and others out of Diſguſt to King *William*. This was the Occaſion of exception being taken to that Expreſſion in his Majeſty's Speech, relating to the Land-Force, which was chriſten'd a *Standing Army*; and ſeveral Virulent Pamphlets were publiſh'd, as well as Speeches made againſt it, both alike full of Sophiſtry and Ill-Nature. It was obſerv'd, that the King's Speech was moſt acceptable to the Houſe of Lords, who in their Addreſs to his Majeſty, " Congratulated his happy Return, accompanied with the Bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable Peace, which, next under God, they were ſenſible was owing to his Courage and Conduct. That after the Hazards and Labours he had ſo long ſuſtain'd for the good of *Europe*, there wanted nothing but this to compleat the Glory of his Reign. They ſhould never be wanting in their Endeavours to aſſiſt his Majeſty in maintaining that Quiet which he had ſo glorioufly reſtor'd to theſe Kingdoms, and in contributing all they could to the ſafety of his Perſon, and the ſecuring the Peace and Proſperity of his Government."

The King's Forces call'd a Standing-Army.

Lords Addreſs.

We are told by a Right Reverend Hiſtorian, that ſome of the Commons thought certain Expreſſions in the King's Speech too *Magiſterial*; but thoſe Expreſſions being not mark'd out by him, renders what he writes a Riddle to his Readers, as is what he ſays a little after, *that the Commonwealth Party in the Houſe were ſecretly driving at a Change of Government*, and to that end join'd with the *Country-Party* againſt the Army. But who theſe *Republicans* were, is much more a Secret than their Deſign to ſet aſide King *William*, and ſet up a *Commonwealth*. The Commons Addreſs was not preſented to the King till ſix Days after he had made his Speech; and one may perceive by it, that the

Waters

A.D.1697 Waters had been troubled, but moſt certainly not by an Angel of Light.

The Commons Addreſs.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal " Subjects, the Commons in Parliament " aſſembled, who have ſo frequently waited on " your Majeſty, with the Tender of our Aſſiſtance " for carrying on the War, come now to congra- " tulate your Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion " of it, in a Peace ſo Honourable and Advantage- " ous to the Nation, as ſufficiently juſtifies the " Wiſdom of the Commons in Adviſing, and your " Majeſty's Conduct in the Proſecution of it.

" The Proſpect of the Benefits your People will " receive from this Peace is very pleaſing. The " Honour your Majeſty has reſtor'd to *England*, " of holding the Ballance of *Europe*, gives your Sub- " jects great Content: But what your Commons " are moſt affected and delighted with, is, that " your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon will now be ſe- " cure from thoſe many and great Dangers to " which you have ſo often expos'd it for our Sakes: " Nothing being ſo evident, as that your Majeſty's " Return in Safety, was a Bleſſing more welcome " to your People than Peace, and receiv'd with " greater Demonſtrations of Joy.

" We therefore with Hearts full of Affection, " Duty and Gratitude, do aſſure your Majeſty in " the Name of all the Commons of *England*; that " this Houſe will be ever ready to aſſiſt and ſup- " port your Majeſty, who by putting a Period to " the War, has confirm'd us in the quiet Poſſeſſion " of our Rights and Liberties, and ſo fully com- " pleated the glorious Work of our Deliverance."

His Majeſty's Anſwer was;

Gentlemen, nothing that relates to the Peace pleaſes me ſo much, as the Satisfaction you have in it. And as you have aſſiſted me in the War beyond all Expreſſion, I do not doubt but you will be as zealous in maintaining the Peace.

I ſhall not enter into Debate about the *Land-Force*, the Effect as well as the Reaſon proving that what King *William* ſaid of keeping it up was expedient, and even neceſſary at that Juncture. I ſhall tranſlate a few Lines out of a *French* Hiſtory, the Author being a *Stander-by*, ſaw more than thoſe that play'd. Apres la paix ceux qui étoient dans les Intereſts de la Cour, propoſerent d'entretenir une armée ſur pied. *After the Peace, thoſe who were in the Court-Intereſt propos'd the keeping an Army on foot, which cou'd not but be well-pleaſing to the King, and there wanted not good Reaſons to ſupport it. 'Twas ſaid the Nation was not yet deliver'd from the Fears of the* Jacobite *Party; that King* James *was ſtill under the protection of the moſt Chriſtian King; that the latter had not yet broken one Regiment; and if* England *was left without Defence, ſhe would be once more at the Mercy of* Lewis XIV. *who was the declar'd Enemy of King* William, *the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty of* Europe. *This Reaſoning did not however ſatisfy the generality of the People: the* Country-Party, *as they call'd themſelves, who always look upon it as meritorious to oppoſe the Court; the* Tory-Party *who never lov'd the King nor his Government; ſeveral* Whigs *concur'd in Oppoſition to what the Court deſir'd; and the King had the mortification to ſee himſelf expos'd to the Inſults of all the Princes that might have a mind to renew the War.*

French *Author's Reaſons for the Army.*

Before his Majeſty left *Holland*, he paid off and ſent home the Foreign Troops in his Service; and ſoon after his Arrival in *England*, had given Orders for diſbanding ſome of the National Troops, to give as little Umbrage as might be, and that the People's Liberty might appear to be in no danger; but that did not ſatisfy. For when the Commons came to conſider the King's Speech, they Reſolv'd, *Dec.* 11. *That all the Land-Forces rais'd in the Kingdom, ſince the 29th of* Sept. 1680, *ſhould be paid off and diſbanded.* Let us here take a View of this moſt formidable Army, which it was inſinuated the King wou'd have kept up to be a Bridle to *Engliſh* Liberty; and the following Liſt was then publiſh'd.

Horſe, Dragoons and Foot on the Engliſh *Eſtabliſhment at the* Ryſwick *Peace.*

A Liſt of the Forces after the Ryſwick *Peace.*

HORSE and DRAGOONS	Troops and Companies.	Commiſſion Officers.	Non-Commiſſion Officers.	Private Men.	Total Numbers.
THree Troops of Horſe-Guards —	3	48	15	600	663
One Troop of *Dutch* Guards —	1	15	5	200	220
One Troop of Horſe-Granadiers —	1	11	20	180	211
Earl of *Oxford*'s Regiment — —	9	40	45	531	616
Earl of *Portland*'s *Dutch* Regiment —	9	42	54	603	699
Lumley's Regiment — —	9	40	45	531	616
Wood's — — —	6	28	36	354	412
Arran's — — —	6	28	36	354	412
Wyndham's — — —	6	28	36	354	412
Schomberg's — — —	6	28	36	354	412
Macclesfield's — — —	6	28	36	354	412
Raby's Dragoons — —	8	37	72	480	589
Lloyd's Dragoons — —	8	37	72	480	589
Earl of *Eſſex*'s Dragoons — —	8	37	72	480	589
	86	447	580	5855	6876

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FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Commiſſion Officers.	Non-Commiſſion Officers.	Private Men.	Total Numbers.
Earl of *Romney*'s 4 Battalions	28	99	222	2240	2563
Lord *Cutts*'s 2 Battalions	14	51	112	1120	1283
The *Dutch* Blue-Guards 4 Battalions	26	96	208	2366	2670
Earl of *Orkney*'s *Scotch* Regiment	26	88	208	1560	1656
Selwyn's—	13	44	104	780	928
Churchil's	13	44	104	780	928
Trelawney's	13	44	104	780	928
Erle's	13	44	104	780	928
Seymour's	13	44	104	780	928
Colt's	13	44	104	780	928
Mordaunt's	13	44	104	780	928
Sir *David Collier*'s	13	44	104	780	928
Sir *Charles Hara*'s Fuſileers	13	46	104	780	930
Collingwood's	13	46	104	780	930
	224	778	1790	15078	17656

A.D.1697

The Army on the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment conſiſted of about 5800 Horſe and Dragoons, and about 15000 Foot; out of which Number, if we take the *Dutch*, that none but National Troops might have been left on that Eſtabliſhment, there will remain Horſe and Dragoons 3900; and Foot 12300 or thereabouts: a doughty Army indeed, to throw all the good People of *England* into a Tremor even at a time when the King had juſt told them from the Throne in the moſt ſolemn manner, that as he never had, *ſo he never would have, nor could have any Intereſt ſeparate from theirs*; and this was really the Opinion of every reaſonable and honeſt Man in the Kingdom, who was not abus'd by *Faction*, or miſled by *Pique*. The King was well-inform'd of the ill State of the King of *Spain*'s Health, and that there was no likelihood of his getting out of it. The Natural Conſequence of his Death, muſt be another War about the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, which the *French* King would not fail to put in for, in the Name of one of his Grandſons; and the leaving King *William* without an Army, was an infallible way to confirm him in ſuch a Deſign. This was an Argument the pretended Country-Party cou'd not reach; it was too diſtant for them, and they had their hands on their Purſes: but when two or three Years after, *Lewis* XIV. acknowledg'd the pretended Prince of *Wales*, as King of *Great-Britain*, and ſeiz'd the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in Violation of all Treaties; the wiſeſt of them ſhook their Heads, and excus'd their Raſhneſs with a vain and ſtale come off, *Who cou'd have thought it?* Why, every Man who thought like a Man of Senſe and Honeſty, under no Influence but that of Love to his King and Country.

The Commons, to make the disbanding a little more plauſible, paſt a Vote, *Dec.* 13. *That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee who were to conſider of the Supply, that they ſhould likewiſe conſider of a Gratuity to be given to ſuch Officers and Soldiers of the* Engliſh *Army who were or ſhou'd be disbanded*; and at the ſame time order'd Mr. *Hammond* and Mr. *Moyle*, Gentlemen otherwiſe of a different Kidney, *to bring in a Bill to enable Soldiers who ſhould be disbanded, to exerciſe their Trade, in any Town or Corporation throughout the Kingdom*. Theſe two Gentlemen being thus coupled in this Vote, gives one a very lively Idea of the Temper of the Houſe at that time. Mr. *Hammond* was then Repreſentative for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and conſequently then in the ſame way of thinking with other Univerſity-Men. Mr. *Moyle* was a *Corniſh* Gentleman and Burgeſs, a warm Aſſertor of Revolution-Principles, but taking offence at ſomething ſaid or done by Mr. *Charles Montague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, relating to himſelf, he join'd with thoſe that oppos'd the Court, and made now one of their Country-Party. The ſame ſeducing Counſels prevailing ſtill by this unnatural Coalition of Men of ſo different Principles, Biſhop *Kennet* tells us, that to *provide* for the Security of the Kingdom, when the Soldiers were return'd to their ſeveral Towns and Trades; a Bill was order'd to be brought in *December* 17th, *To regulate the* Militia, *and make them more uſeful*: and the next Day they reſolv'd, *That Ten Thouſand Men are neceſſary for a Summer and Winter Guard at Sea, for the Year* 1698.

Parties in the Houſe of Commons.

When they went upon the Supply, thoſe who lik'd King *William*'s being King, tho' they did not like his Miniſters, came chearfully into all Ways and Means, that were propos'd to clear off the Army and Navy Debts, to make good Deficiencies of Funds; and ſettle one of 700000 *l.* a-year for the Civil Liſt during his Majeſty's Life.

1698.

Acts paſt.

On *Friday*, *Jan.* 14. the King gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act to prevent the Currency of hammer'd Money, and for re-coining it*. 2. *An Act againſt correſponding with King* James *and his Adherents*. 3. *An Act for impriſoning* Counter *and others for the Aſſaſſination-Plot*, &c.

Before we proceed further in the Tranſactions of the enſuing Year, it is neceſſary to take a ſhort view of thoſe relating to *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Scotland was now in a ſort of Ferment, occaſion'd by the Oppoſition their *African* and *Weſt-India* Company met with, in the proſecution of their Scheme for ſettling a Trade to *Africa*, and a Colony in *America*, of which mention is already made; and indeed 'tis not eaſy to reconcile the Treatment the *Scots* Company complain'd of with the Acts of Parliament, by which they were eſtabliſh'd. For King *William*, as King of *Scotland*, had certainly the Care of their Welfare upon him, as well as that of *England*; and if that Company eſtabliſh'd by his Authority in a Parliamentary way, was really for the welfare of that People; the Inconveniencies that the *Engliſh* might be brought into by it, ſeem to have been a more proper Subject for Conſideration before the Act paſt than afterwards. But as *Partial*, as the moſt *Partial* may term me; I ſhall not conceal either the Fact or my Opinion of it, let it bear hard where it will.

Scotland and Ireland.

Scots African Company.

The *Scotch*, purſuant to their Act, endeavour'd by their Agents, to get Subſcriptions in *England*, *Holland* and *Hamburgh*; they met with Encouragement from private Perſons in all thoſe Places, but the State diſcountenanc'd them, at leaſt in *England* and *Holland*. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch India* and *African* Companies took the Alarm immediately, and a ſtop was put to the Subſcriptions the *Scotch* Agents

A.D.1698 gents were taking, and would in a ſhort time have compleated. At *Hamburgh* the 200000 Pounds propos'd for that Subſcription was thought too little by the Merchants there; which ſo offended the great *Indian* and *African* Companies in *England* and *Holland*, that they applied to the King to interpoſe in the Matter, and prevent Foreigners encroaching on their Privileges in Trade. Every body knows his Majeſty had two Lords near his Perſon who were *Dutchmen*, the Earls of *Portland* and *Albemarle*, who were favourably heard by him on all Occaſions, and 'tis ſuppos'd the *Dutch* Companies engag'd both thoſe Lords to repreſent the Diſadvantages their Trade would lie under by this new Project in *Scotland*; the *Engliſh* Companies had all the Lords of the Court to ſollicit his Majeſty in their favour; and thus preſs'd, as King of *Great-Britain*, and Stadtholder of *Holland*, by thoſe great Bodies of Merchants, what could the King do leſs, than permit his Miniſters at *Hamburgh* to preſent the following Memorial to the Senate? *April* 7.

The Engliſh *Reſident at* Hamburgh *oppoſes the* Scotch *Company.*

That they, the Miniſters of his Majeſty of Great-Britain, *had, upon the Arrival of Commiſſioners for an* Indian *Company in* Scotland, *preſented at ſeveral times to their Magnificencies and Lordſhips, from the King their Maſter, that his Majeſty, notwithſtanding that the ſaid Commiſſioners endeavour'd to open to themſelves a Commerce and Trade to thoſe Parts, by making ſome Convention or Treaty with that City, had commanded them moſt expreſſly to notify to their Magnificencies and Lordſhips, that if they enter'd into ſuch Conventions with private Men, who had neither Credential Letters, nor were otherwiſe authoriz'd by his Majeſty, that his Majeſty would regard ſuch Proceedings as an Affront to his Royal Authority, and that he would not fail to reſent it. That their Magnificencies and Lordſhips had the Goodneſs to anſwer thereto by their Deputy, That they would no way enter into Commerce with the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, nor encourage them in any ſort; notwithſtanding, they ſaw with diſpleaſure, that without any regard to the Remonſtrances made by them in the Name of his Majeſty, the Inhabitants of that City forbore not to make Conventions and Treaties with the ſaid Commiſſioners, who durſt even erect a publick Office to receive Subſcriptions, as appear'd by the annex'd Print; and that it was not very credible, that Strangers would enterprize a Matter of ſuch Importance, without being ſupported by that Government.*

Wherefore they made their juſt Complaints thereof to their Magnificencies and Lordſhips, beſeeching them in the Name of the King their Maſter, to remedy in time that which was begun; and to do it ſo effectually, as to prevent any Conſequences it might have, capable to diſturb the Friendſhip and good Correſpondence which they would cultivate, between England *and the City of* Hamburgh. *That they wanted their Magnificencies and Lordſhips Anſwer in writing, to be tranſmitted to the King their Maſter.* Subſcrib'd by Mr. *Creſſet*, his Majeſty's Envoy to the Houſe of *Lunenburgh*; and Sir *Paul Rycaut*, his Majeſty's Reſident in the City of *Hamburgh*.

One muſt needs think it a ſurprizing thing to the Citizens of *Hamburgh*, Men of as much Underſtanding as any in the Commercial World, to hear of Memorials deliver'd to their Senate, againſt their having Commerce with his Majeſty's own Subjects, in purſuance of a Law of his own making, but a few Months before; and they expreſs'd themſelves accordingly, in their Anſwer to this laſt Memorial. This Body of Merchants are in *Hamburgh* term'd the *Commercii*; and they happen'd to be aſſembled in their own Hall, when that Memorial was deliver'd to the Senate: upon Peruſal of which, they gave in the following Anſwer; "That they look'd "upon it as a very ſtrange thing, that the King of "*Great-Britain* ſhould offer to hinder them, who "were a free People, to trade with whom they "pleas'd: but were amaz'd to think, that he would "hinder them from joining with his own Subjects "in *Scotland*, to whom he had given ſuch large "Privileges, by ſo ſolemn an Act of Parliament." A.D.1698

The Hamburghers *Anſwer.*

Upon notice of this, the *Scotch India* Company's Deputies went immediately to the Senate, and briefly repreſented to them, *That the Subſcribers, Deputies, and Directors of the* Indian *and* African *Companies of* Scotland, *underſtanding that his Majeſty of* Great-Britain's *Miniſters there, had preſented a Memorial to their Lordſhips, whereby they ſeem'd to quarrel the Powers that had been granted them by his Majeſty, and the Parliament of* Scotland, *to make Treaties of Commerce with any Foreign Prince or State, not in War with his ſaid Majeſty, for enlarging the Trade, and for the better Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Company:* That they pray'd their Lordſhips to communicate the ſaid Memorial to them, that they might take Meaſures accordingly.

The *Scotch* Company having well weigh'd the ill Conſequences of the before-mention'd Memorial of the *Engliſh* Miniſters, preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, in Words to this effect:

The Scots *Addreſs to the King.*

"WHereas by the 32d Act of the 4th Seſſion, "and 8th Act of the 5th Seſſion of his Ma- "jeſty's Parliament there current, as well as by his "Majeſty's Patent under the great Seal of that "Kingdom, that Company was eſtabliſh'd with "ſuch ample Privileges, as were thought moſt pro- "per for encouraging both Natives and Foreigners "to join in the carrying on, ſupporting, and ad- "vancement of their Trade; the moſt conſide- "rable of the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, and "whole Body of the Royal Burroughs, had, upon "the Inducement and publick Faith of his Ma- "jeſty's ſaid Acts of Parliament and Letters Pa- "tent, contributed as Adventurers, in raiſing a far "more conſiderable Joint-Stock than any was e- "ver before rais'd in that Kingdom, for any pub- "lick Undertaking, or Project of Trade whatſo- "ever; which made it of ſo much the more uni- "verſal Concern to that Nation.

"That for the better enabling them to accom- "pliſh the Ends of his Majeſty's ſaid Acts of Par- "liament and Letters Patent, they had appointed "certain Deputies of their own number, to "tranſact and negotiate their neceſſary Affairs be- "yond the Sea, and to treat with any Foreigners, "of any Nation in Amity with his Majeſty, as "might be inclin'd to join with them for the Pur- "poſes aforeſaid.

"In the Proſecution of which Commiſſion to "their ſaid Deputies, veſted with full Power and "Authority, according to Law, they were not a "little ſurpriz'd to find, to the great Hindrance "and Obſtruction of their Affairs, that his Majeſ- "ty's Envoy to the Court of *Lunenburgh*, and Re- "ſident at *Hamburgh*, had, under pretence of ſpe- "cial Warrant from his Majeſty, given in a joint- "ſubſcrib'd Memorial to the Senate of *Hamburgh*, "expreſſly invading the Privileges granted to their "Company, by his Majeſty's ſaid Acts of Parlia- "liament and Letters Patent, as by the therewith "tranſmitted Copy will appear. That by the ſaid "Memorial they ſuſtain'd great and manifeſt Pre- "judices, ſince both the Senate and Inhabitants "of the ſaid City of *Hamburgh* were thereby, "contrary to the Law of Nations, expreſſly threat- "ned with his Majeſty's high Diſpleaſure, if they, "or either of them, ſhould countenance, or join "with them, in any Treaty of Trade or Com- "merce whatſoever; which depriv'd them of the "Aſſiſtance, which they had reaſon to expect from "ſeveral Inhabitants of that City.

"For Redreſs whereof, they did, in all Duty "and Humility, apply to his Majeſty, not only for "the Protection and Maintenance of their Privi-

"lege

A.D.1698 " lege and Freedom of Trade, but alſo for Repa- " ration of Damages, conform to his Majeſty's " ſaid Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent. They " conceiv'd themſelves legally and ſufficiently au- " thoriz'd, to treat with any Sovereign Potentate " or Eſtate, in Amity with his Majeſty, for the " Support and Advancement of their Trade; yet " they, by their Deputies, had only treated with " particular and private Merchants of the ſaid Ci- " ty of *Hamburgh*, without ever making any the " leaſt Propoſal to the Senate thereof; and they " humbly conceiv'd that to be the natural Right " and Privilege of all Merchants whatſoever, even " tho' they wanted the Sanction of ſo ſolemn Laws; " and that without ſpeedy Redreſs had therein, " not only that Company, but all other individual " Merchants of that Kingdom, muſt from thence- " forward conclude, that all their Rights and Free- " doms were, and might be farther, by their " Neighbours, violently wreſted out of their hands.

" That they therefore, to prevent the further ill " Conſequences of the ſaid Memorial to their " Company in particular, did make their moſt " humble and earneſt Requeſt to his Majeſty, that " he ſhould be graciouſly pleas'd to grant them " ſuch Declarations as in his Royal Wiſdom he " ſhould think fit, that the Senate and Inhabitants " of the ſaid City of *Hamburgh*, and all others that " were or might be concern'd, might be ſecur'd " from the Threatnings, and other Suggeſtions con- " tain'd in the ſaid Memorial; as well as to render " them ſecure under his Majeſty's Protection, in " the full Proſecution of their Trade, and free En- " joyment of their lawful Rights, and Privileges, " and Immunities, contain'd in his Majeſty's Acts " of Parliament, and Letters Patent."

Sign'd at Edinburgh, *by order of the Council-General, the 28th day of* June,

Yeſter P.

The Scotch Secretaries Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer to the above written Addreſs, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Tullibardine* and Sir *James Ogilvy*, Principal Secretaries of State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are empower'd by the King to ſignify unto you, that as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall return to England, *he will take into Conſideration what you have repreſented unto him; and that in the mean time, his Majeſty will give Orders to his Envoy at the Court of* Lunenburgh, *and his Reſident at* Hamburgh, *not to make uſe of his Majeſty's Name or Authority, for obſtructing your Company in the Proſecution of your Trade with the Inhabitants of that City.*

Sign'd at *Edinburgh*, the 2d of *Auguſt*. Tullibardine. Ja. Ogilvie.

When we write of the Affairs of *Scotland* before the *Union*, we muſt write of it as an independent Kingdom; and it will then appear very unaccountable, that the Laws made by their King for advancing their Trade in *Scotland*, ſhould meet with Obſtructions from the Miniſters of the ſame King; who indeed, as King of *England*, had the Care of the Trade of that Kingdom alſo incumbent upon him, which was thought in this Inſtance to be in danger of receiving Detriment by that of *Scotland*; and therefore as King of *England* his Majeſty could act no otherwiſe than he did. If it be alledg'd that the *Scotch* Acts, and the King's Letters-Patent, empower'd their *India* Company to treat with Foreigners, it may be retorted, that probably thoſe Expreſſions were intended to refer only to Princes and People in both the *Indies* and *Africa*, and were Words of courſe in ſuch ſort of Acts and Charters, which could by no means be interpreted to enter into Contracts with the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers*, for invading the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of the *Eaſt-India* Companies of *England* and *Holland*. A.D.1698

No body can imagine that ſuch a Deſign would ever have been countenanc'd by King *William*, had it been explain'd to him in direct Terms, nor can it be imagin'd that his Majeſty's Miniſters in *Scotland* would, even after ſuch an Explanation, have adviſ'd their Maſter to have given the Sanction of his Authority to Laws in *Scotland*, which were apparently contriv'd for the Ruin or Damage of the *Indian* and *African* Companies in *England* and *Holland*; but the *Scotch* Company taking hold of thoſe general cuſtomary Expreſſions, did probably too raſhly puſh on their Negotiations with Foreigners, to admit them into the *Indian* and *African* Trade, by virtue of their Acts of Parliament and Charter.

It is not true, that the King was ſurpriz'd into Aſſent to the Act for eſtabliſhing the *Scotch* Company in the year 1695; for two years before that, an Act paſs'd in *Scotland* for *encouraging of Foreign Trade*, which was the Ground-work of the laſt Act and the Charter. I ſhall inſert part of it, to ſhew that what we have ſaid of the general *cuſtomary Expreſſions*, is not without Foundation. *It was ſtatuted, that Merchants, more or fewer, may contract and enter into ſuch Societies and Companies, for carrying on Trade, as to any Subject of Goods or Merchandize, to whatſoever Kingdoms, Countries, or Parts of the World, not being at War with his Majeſty, where Trade is in uſe to be, or may be follow'd; and particularly, beſides the Kingdoms and Countries of* Europe, *to the* Eaſt *and* Weſt-Indies, *the* Streights, *and to trade to the* Mediterranean, *or upon the Coaſt of* Africa, *or elſewhere, as above; which Societies and Companies being contracted and enter'd into upon the Terms, and in the uſual Manner as ſuch Companies are ſet up, his Majeſty, with Conſent aforeſaid, did allow and approve, giving and granting to them, and each of them, all Powers, Rights, and Privileges, as to their Perſons, Rules, and Orders, that by the Laws are given to Companies allow'd to be erected for* Manufactures, *&c.*

Scotch *Act not got by ſurprize.*

This Act paſſing in 1693, it cannot be pretended that the Act made in purſuance of it in 1695, was got by ſurprize; but did paſs as the Conſequence of the former Act, and with a View of carrying on a *Guinea* and *Weſt-India* Trade, as was at firſt given out: but the *Scotch* Company enlarg'd their Scheme, and propos'd an *Eaſt-Indian* as well as *Weſt-Indian* Trade, under Covert of theſe general Expreſſions in the Act; which was the Bait that caught the *Hamburghers*, and would have taken in great numbers of Subſcribers in *England* and *Holland*, had not a ſtop been put to it by both the Governments. The *Scotch* pretended they loſt 30000 *l.* by their Diſappointment at *Hamburgh*, but their greateſt Loſs was that of their two great Miniſters of State, the Marquiſs of *Tweedale*, who, for touching the laſt Act, when he had the Honour to repreſent his Majeſty on the Throne as Lord High-Commiſſioner, was diſgrac'd; tho' the touching of all Acts relating to Trade, was one of the cuſtomary Inſtructions to the High-Commiſſioner. And Mr. Secretary *Johnſton*, after ſo many Years ſpent in the Service of his King and Country, was remov'd from the Secretary's Office in *Scotland*, to make room for the Lord *Tullibardine*, a Title which his Son has carry'd with him to the Pretender. Let us ſee what was the Opinion of the Secretary's Countrymen on this Occaſion, and we find in *State-Tracts*: *Nor was it the leaſt of our Misfortunes, that we loſt ſuch an able and faithful Miniſter of State, as Secretary* Johnſton; *and that too upon the account of his Affection to his Country in this Matter. We are very well ſatisfied, that his Majeſty, who advanc'd him to that Poſt for his Merit, and was ſo well ſatisfied with his Ability and Care, would ſcarcely have parted with a Miniſter* Vol. III. p. 522.

of

A.D.1698 *of that Gentleman's Faithfulneſs and Penetration, but by the Intrigues of ſome People at Court.* I ſhall not enlarge on this ungrateful Subject, but only obſerve, that the *Scotch* Company finding no Alteration in the Conduct of the *Engliſh* Miniſters at *Hamburgh*, petition'd the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, and to that Petition annex'd another to the King, both dated the 22d of *December*, 1697. The *Scotch* Parliament preſented alſo an Addreſs to his Majeſty; but there were ſuch inſuperable Difficulties in reconciling the Proceedings of their *Indian* and *African* Company, to the Rights, Privileges, and Intereſts of the like Companies, long before eſtabliſh'd in *England* and *Holland*, when that Affair was more maturely conſider'd, many even of the *Scottiſh* Nation concluded, his Majeſty ought not to abandon the Intereſts of thoſe old Companies, to promote thoſe of the new Company in *Scotland*. And it was plain enough, that tho' the *Scotch* Company had reaſon to complain of their Loſſes, by the Interruption their Negotiations with Foreigners met with; yet the furious Cry againſt the King and Government on this account, was made by the Enemies to both, as was taken notice of in a Proclamation publiſh'd in *Scotland*, againſt a dangerous Deſign there, of getting a general tumultuary Petition for a Parliament, purpoſely to ſet that Nation in a Flame, and cauſe a Rupture between the two Kingdoms; which the Diſaffected doubted not would promote their ſecret Machinations in favour of the abdicated King, whoſe deſperate Cauſe could not be better ſerv'd, than by dividing the Proteſtants, both *Engliſh* and *Scots*, and increaſing his Party, with the addition of ſuch as they could deceive, and draw off from the preſent Government, under any pretence whatſoever. The truth is, the Company's Affair was become ſo popular in *Scotland*, that their Parliament could not keep themſelves from the Heats it occaſion'd in all Diſcourſe, which affected that Aſſembly as well as People without Doors; inſomuch that the Lord High-Commiſſioner thought it neceſſary to put a ſtop to their Proceedings, while in that Ferment, by adjourning the Parliament.

Ireland. The Lords-Juſtices in *Ireland* made a remarkable Speech to the Parliament there, *September* the 27th, wherein they recommended to them a Bill for encouraging the Manufactures of Linnen and Hemp; *The Settlement of which*, ſay they, *will contribute much to people the Country, and will be found more advantageous to this Kingdom than the Woollen Manufacture; which being the ſettled, ſtated Trade of* England, *from whence all foreign Markets are ſupplied, can never be encourag'd here for that purpoſe; whereas the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures will not only be encourag'd, as conſiſtent with the Trade of* England, *but will render the Trade of this Kingdom both uſeful and neceſſary to* England. And the Houſe of Commons in *Ireland* fell in ſo far with the Lords-Juſtices Sentiments, as to ſay in their Addreſs of Thanks to them, *We ſhall heartily endeavour to eſtabliſh the Linnen Manufacture, and to render the ſame uſeful to* England, *as well as advantageous to this Kingdom. And we hope to find ſuch a Temperament, with reſpect to the* Woollen *Trade here, that the ſame may not be injurious to* England. Yet, as about the *Weſt-India* Company in *Scotland*, the Diſaffected took hold of all Occaſions to inculcate how much more beneficial to that Kingdom, the *Woollen* Manufacture would be than the *Linnen*; and what a Hardſhip it was upon the People of *Ireland*, to be depriv'd the Privilege of working up their own Wool, and ſending the Cloth where they pleas'd, tho' to the Ruin of the Trade of that Nation, who ſo few Years ſince had been at the Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure, to ſave their Rights and Privileges, nay, their Religion, Lives, and Fortunes. But the Seeds of the Diſcontent thoſe factious Spirits ſow'd, by ſuch A.D.1698 falſe Suggeſtions, have had a Harveſt in all the Humours which other Incidents have produc'd in that Kingdom; and the Libellers never fail touching upon this Article of the Woollen Manufacture, as often as they are endeavouring to inflame the Minds of the Inhabitants, and foment Diviſions among them.

The Lords-Juſtices Speech for the Linnen Manufacture.

To return to the Tranſactions in *England*.

On *Friday*, *January* 14, the Houſe of Commons voted 350000 *l.* for Guards and Garriſons; as alſo a Supply to make good the Deficiencies of that which had been granted, to anſwer and cancel *Exchequer* Bills, iſſued, or to be iſſued, not exceeding 2700000 *l.* and a Supply for diſbanding the Army. The *ſoftning Reſolutions*, as the Hiſtorian terms them, relating to that diſbanding, were,

A Bounty of fourteen days Subſiſtence to every Foot Soldier and Non-Commiſſion Officer.

Six days full Pay to each private Trooper and Non-Commiſſion Officer, Horſe and Dragoons.

Half-Pay to Commiſſion Officers, being *Engliſhmen* born.

400000 *l.* to make good the Deficiencies of the laſt Year's three Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax.

940000 *l.* to make good the Deficiencies of the Subſidies and other Duties granted at the ſame time.

120000 *l.* for making good the Deficiency of the One Shilling in the Pound Land-Tax.

On the 1ſt of *Febr.* they reſolv'd, that 1254000 *l.* was neceſſary to clear the Arrears due to the Land-Forces, beſides 940815 *l.* for Subſiſtence; 28295 *l.* for Contingencies; 5000 *l.* for the General-Officers; and 75000 *l.* for the Guards and Garriſons; in all 2348302 *l.* and there was but 852502 *l.* in the Pay-Maſter's hands.

When they enter'd on Ways and Means to raiſe the Money they had given, they reſolv'd to lay an Aid of three Shillings in the Pound, by way of Aſſeſſment upon every County, in proportion to the Rates of the firſt four Shillings Aid, granted in 1691; which anſwer'd ſo well, that the purſuing that Method prevented all future Deficiency in the Pound-Tax. The next day they took into Conſideration the Account of what was due to ſome of his Majeſty's Allies, both for Arrears of Subſidies, and for Payment of Auxiliaries; and reſolv'd, that 180000 Rix-Dollars were due to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; 250000 Rix-Dollars to the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; 121220 Rix-Dollars to the Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle*; 149997 Rix-Dollars to the Biſhop of *Munſter*; 50000 Rix-Dollars to the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*; 25000 Rix-Dollars to the Duke of *Holſtein*; and 200000 Rix-Dollars to the King of *Denmark*. They alſo *reſolv'd*, that there was due to the Contractors for Bread and Forage, 177000 *l.* that 1392742 *l.* was due upon the ſeveral Heads of the Eſtimate of the Debt of the Navy; 204157 *l.* to the Office of Ordnance; 340708 *l.* for Tranſports for reducing *Ireland*; 125785 *l.* for other Tranſport-Service; and 49929 *l.* for quartering and cloathing the Army, rais'd by Act of Parliament in 1677, and diſbanded by another Act in 1679.

If this Houſe of Commons had proceeded in other things, with the Prudence, Temper, and Unanimity, they acted in providing for the Diſcharge of ſuch a prodigious Debt, it muſt have endear'd them and their Memory to all Lovers of their Country. They wiſely conſider'd, it was not practicable to pay it off all at once, and therefore *voted*, firſt, that the Debt due for clearing the Army, from the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1692, to the laſt day of *September*, 1697, amounting to 1254000 *l.* the Sum of 139066 *l.* be rais'd in the year 1698, which would clear the Army to the 1ſt day of *April*, 1693; ſecondly, that the Sum of 234050 *l.* be rais'd for the clearing of Subſiſtence to the Troops in *England*, between the 1ſt

A.D.1698 day of *January* 1696, and the first day of *August* 1697; thirdly, that 450816 *l.* be raised for clearing the Arrears of Subsistence to the Troops in *Flanders*, to the 4th day of *October* 1697; fourthly, that the Sum of 50000 *l.* be raised for the General-Officers; fifthly, that 137999 *l.* be rais'd for clearing the Arrears of Subsistence due to the Troops in *Flanders*, from the 4th of *October* 1697 to the last day of *December*; sixthly, that the Sum of 1100117 *l.* be rais'd for the Navy, to wit, 100000 *l.* for Wear and Tear, 600000 *l.* for Seamens Wages, in part of 1862809 *l.* due on that Score, 16889 *l.* due to the Register'd Seamen, 24000 *l.* for the Salaries of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and other Officers, and for Contingencies; 28663 *l.* for the Half-Pay Sea-Officers, 90073 *l.* for Pensions to Superannuated Sea-Officers and Widows, 15927 *l.* for the Charge of the Yards, 848 *l.* for the Muster-Masters of the Out-Ports, 43399 *l.* for Wages to Ships and Vessels in ordinary, 19608 *l.* for Victuals of the Ships in ordinary, 32558 *l.* for Harbour and Moorings, 35848 *l.* for ordinary Repairs of the Navy, 55520 *l.* for the two Marine Regiments, and 37286 *l.* for the Charge of the Office for registring Seamen; seventhly, that the Sum of 60000 *l.* be allow'd for the Ordnance; and eighthly, that Provision be made towards Payment of the Principal and Interest of the Transport-Debt: all which Sums they resolv'd to raise in the year 1698.

Notwithstanding the Commons had so much Business on their hands, to make way for the disbanding of the Army, they found time to enquire into the scandalous Practice of false Endorsement of Exchequer-Bills, which were of mighty use in the Nation, by supplying the Scarcity of Money, during the re-coining of the Silver-Species. On the second issuing of those Bills out of the Exchequer, there was an Interest of seven Pounds twelve Shillings *per Annum* allow'd, after they had been paid in on any Branches of the Revenue, whereas at their first issuing out of the Exchequer they bore no Interest. This encourag'd several Officers in the Exchequer, the Customs, and Excise, to contrive together to get great Sums of Money, by false Endorsements on these Exchequer-Bills, before they had circulated about, and were brought into any Branch of his Majesty's Revenue. The most considerable Persons accus'd of this piece of Villany were, Mr. *Charles Duncomb*, Receiver-General of the Excise; Mr. *John Knight*, Receiver-General of the Customs; Mr. *Bartholomew Burton*, of the Excise-Office; and Mr. *Reginald Marryot*, one of the Deputy-Tellers of the Exchequer; which last, to procure a Pardon for himself, turn'd Evidence against his Accomplices. And upon full Proof of the Crime, *Duncomb* and *Knight*, who were Members of Parliament, were first expell'd the House, and then committed Prisoners to the Tower; *Burton* was sent to *Newgate*, and Bills were order'd to be brought in to punish them. By the Bill against *Duncomb*, a Fine was laid upon him amounting to near half the Value of his Estate, which was computed at 400000 *l.* and indeed, he had a little before purchas'd the great Manor of *Helmsley* in *Yorkshire*, of the Trustees for *George Villiers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*'s Estate, at 95000 *l.* and paid the Money down, when the want of Coin was the most complain'd of. The Bill pass'd the House of Commons, notwithstanding the Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, warmly oppos'd it, and underwent hard Censures on that account, as well as for the Blunder in the Lord *Powis*'s Outlawry, which sav'd his Estate. People generally wish'd *Duncomb*'s Bill might have the same Success in the House of Lords; but the Votes being there equal, the Duke of *Leeds* gave his casting Voice for the rejecting it; and it was commonly reported, that Mr. *Duncomb* dispell'd the impending Storm by a golden Sacrifice. However, the Lords having set him at liberty, the Commons resented it, and remanded him to the Tower of *London*, where he continued to the end of the Session. The Bills against *Knight* and *Burton* had the same Fate, and the great Noise that this sort of Forgery had made in City and Country, was hush'd on a sudden, and no more heard of it.

A.D.1698

Mr. Charles Duncomb *expell'd the House.*

Duke of Leeds *saves him.*

About this time was reviv'd a former Clamour against Grants, referring chiefly to those of the *Irish* forfeited Estates, granted to several Persons by King *William*. But at first there was no Distinction of Grants in the propos'd Redress of this Grievance; those that were made by King *Charles* and King *James* II. were to be enquir'd into, in order for *Resumption*, as well as King *William*'s; but the Earl of *Rochester*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, and other Leaders of their Party, being likely to be affected by carrying the Enquiry so far back, 'twas at last resolv'd to go no farther back than King *William*'s Reign, whose Grants being generally bestow'd on such as were Friends to the *Revolution*, the Enemies to it could not look upon them but with Envy and Resentment; and on this, as on other Occasions, hiding these Passions of theirs under the Veil of Zeal for the Publick Good, many *Revolutioners*, out of Disgust or Weakness, were drawn in to join with them for a *Resumption*. Things not being ripe enough as yet, for so flagrant an Act of Partiality as to resume no Grants but King *William*'s, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to make all Grants void, that had been made since the Restoration, and then they fell more particularly on the Grants of the *Irish* forfeited Estates; and because a Grant was found made to Mr. *Railton*, which Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, own'd to be for his Benefit, a warm Debate arose upon it, and Mr. *Montague*'s Enemies, who were no Friends to the King and Government, *mov'd* that he should *withdraw*; which passing in the *Negative*, it was *Resolv'd* by a great Majority, that *the honourable* Charles Montague *Esq*; *Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his good Services to this Government, did deserve his Majesty's Favour.*

Partial Resumption of Grants.

A Vote in favour of Mr. Charles Montague.

Some Historians dwell upon the Case of the Divorce which the Earl of *Macclesfield* sued, first in *Doctors-Commons*, against his Lady *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Mason* of *Shropshire*, and for which, in this Session, he procur'd an Act of Parliament. It was strange that there should be any Opposition at all to such a Bill, considering that the Earl's Wife had had two Bastard Children, during her Separation from him; and what the Bishop of *Salisbury* said in the House of Peers, of the Necessity and Lawfulness of such extraordinary Proceedings, did not seem to need much expatiating upon, when the Proofs of her repeated Adulteries were so notorious. She afterwards married one *Brett*, who was a sort of Director at the Playhouse, and the Earl married the Daughter of Mr. *Harbord*, who was Ambassador in *Turkey*, and of King *William*'s Privy-Council.

The Earl of Macclesfield *divorc'd*

Some time before this, Sir *William Trumbal* resigning his Office of Secretary of State, the King bestow'd it on *James Vernon* Esq; who had been Secretary to the Duke of *Monmouth*, when he was in the Zenith of his Father King *Charles*'s Favour. A Week after, *Dec.* 12. his Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Blencow* Esq; one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas, *Henry Hatfell* Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer, *Joseph Jekyl* Esq; Chief-Justice of *Chester*, and *William Simpson* Esq; Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer. The Promotion of the Earl of *Sunderland* to the Office of Lord-Chamberlain, not being well reliish'd by the generality of People, that Lord very prudently resign'd it, to avoid an Address to the King for his Removal. About the end of *December*, the Duke of *St. Albans* was sent to *France* to compliment the King and the Dauphin, upon the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Marriage with the Princess of *Savoy*;

Earl of Sunderland *resigns.*

A.D.1698 *Savoy*; and ſoon after the Earl of *Portland* went over Ambaſſador Extraordinary to that Court, where he made ſo magnificent a Figure, that the like had not been ſeen there, even in the Reign of that King, *Lewis* XIV.

Duke of St. Albans *and Earl of* Portland, *ſent to* France.

Several Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent, his Majeſty came to the Houſe *March* the 7th, and paſs'd an Act for explaining the *Mum* Act; an Act for *diſcharging the Arrears on ſeveral Annuities*; an Act *for all Retailers of Salt to ſell by Weight*; an Act *for preventing the Importation of Foreign Bonelace*, &c. an Act *to prevent the throwing and firing of Squibs*; and to ſome private Acts. And upon the Houſe of Commons preſenting him with an Addreſs againſt *Prophaneneſs and Immorality*, his Majeſty put out a Proclamation againſt them. The Houſe alſo order'd Sir *John Phillips* and Mr. *Edward Harley* to bring in a Bill for ſuppreſſing all ſorts of *Debauchery*; but the Bill was clogg'd by a Clauſe of one of theſe two Members, which made not only Houſes of ill Fame, but even Hackney-Coaches, where Suſpicion might be had of unlawful Commerce between Men and Women, liable to the Law; Adultery was propos'd to be puniſh'd with Death. But inſtead of this Bill, another was ſent from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual ſuppreſſing of Atheiſm, Blaſphemy, and Prophaneneſs*; to which the Commons agreed, after they had amended it. Biſhop *Kennet*, ſpeaking of theſe things, ſays, *This gave a new Zeal to the worthy Perſons who had engag'd themſelves in voluntary Societies for the* Reformation *of* Manners, *who had ſoon after this, publick Meetings at* Bow-Church, *to animate the good Work*; to which Dr. *Calamy* adds, *and he might have added, at* Salters-Hall, a noted Diſſenters Meeting-Houſe: *and ſince the* Diſſenters *as readily gave their Aſſiſtance to it as any, by meeting, conſulting, contributing to the Charge of it, preaching, and giving Informations*, &c. *I don't ſee why it ſhould not be taken notice of.* But I muſt needs own, I have almoſt always found the Clergy of our Eſtabliſhment very backward in doing ſo much juſtice to our reform'd Brethren, and that the latter have almoſt always been very ready to bear Teſtimony to the Merit of the Clergy of the National Church, when they have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion.

Act againſt Prophaneneſs.

Societies for Reformation of Manners.

Abridgment. Vol. II. p. 551.

Upon erecting of the *Societies* for *Reformation* of Manners, there was an *Account* of them preſented, with a *Perſuaſive to Perſons of all Ranks, to be zealous and diligent in promoting the Execution of the Laws againſt* Prophaneneſs *and* Debauchery, *for the effecting of a National Reformation*; which Book was recommended to the World by a ſort of Preface, ſign'd by,

Lord. and Gentlemen for Reformation of Manners.

The Earl of *Pembroke*,
The Lord *Londſdale*,
The Duke of *Leeds*,
The Duke of *Bedford*,
The Marquiſs of *Lindſey*,
The Earl of *Kent*,
The Earl of *Bridgwater*,
The Earl of *Thanet*,
The Earl of *Radnor*,
The Earl of *Abingdon*,
The Earl of *Portland*,
The Earl or *Falconberg*,
The Earl of *Warrington*,
The Earl of *Rochford*,
Lord Viſc. *Say* and *Sele*,
Lord Viſc. *Longueville*,
Lord *Bergavenny*,
Lord *Eure*,
Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*,
Lord *Brook*,
Lord *Maynard*,
Lord *Berkeley* of *Stratton*,
Lord *Dartmouth*,
Lord *Guilford*,
Lord *Haverſham*,
Lord *Barnard*,
Lord *Digby*,
Lord *Allington*,
Lord *Cutts*,
Biſhop of *Carliſle*,
Biſhop of *Bangor*,
Biſhop of *Chicheſter*,
Biſhop of *Cheſter*,
Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
Biſhop of *Ely*,
Biſhop of *Briſtol*,
Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*,
Biſhop of *Oxford*,

Judges.

Ed. Ward.
Ed. Nevill,
Ri. Lechmere,
Tho. Rokesby,
John Turton,
John Blencowe.
Henry Hatſell.

A.D.1698

This was a very good Deſign, ſays a contemporary Hiſtorian, *tho' afterwards, in ſome reſpects, much chang'd and perverted.*

Societies for Propagating the Goſpel.

About the ſame time the *Society* for *Propagating* the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, had its Origin, in which Undertaking Dr. *Thomas Bray* was very zealous and induſtrious, and went himſelf to *America* to promote it. But alas! ſuch is the Depravity of worldly and intereſted Minds, that both theſe laudable Deſigns have fail'd in the Execution. As to the Societies for *Reformation*, there have been ſuch Diſorders committed by thoſe they have employ'd in their Work, that they have been lately look'd upon rather as a Grievance than a Bleſſing; and as to the Society for *Propagating the Goſpel in America*, the Succeſs of it has born no manner of Proportion to the Charge and Expectation.

But there was at this time an Incident, which might well have been inſerted with the reſt, in what Biſhop *Kennet* calls his *State of Religion*; which will ſhew us what Spirit thoſe Men are of, who are Enemies to ſpiritual, as well as temporal Liberty. I copy Dr. *Calamy* in what follows:

" The War being now at an end abroad, an ill " Temper began too generally to appear at home. " The very Liberty of Diſſenters to worſhip God " in their own way, had all along been a Grievance " to many, and their bearing hard upon them at " this time, in ſeveral Inſtances, where the Act of " Indulgence had not formally reliev'd them, is " an Evidence, that if they did not revive all the " former Severities againſt them, 'twas not for " want of Good-will. Several at this time met with " Trouble for inſtructing Youth; among others, " Mr. *Joſhua Oldfield*, then Paſtor of a Congrega- " tion of Diſſenters in *Coventry*, who had, accord- " ing to Law, declar'd againſt *Popery*, and ſub- " ſcrib'd to the Doctrine of the Church of *Eng- " land*, contain'd in the eſtabliſh'd Articles, who " had alſo ſworn Allegiance to the Government, " and aſſociated for it, was, upon ſuſpicion of his " inſtructing Youth in ſome ſort of Learning, ci- " ted, on the 5th of *October* 1697, to appear in " the Eccleſiaſtical Court to be held at *Coventry* " on the 14th, for the Dioceſe of *Litchfield* and " *Coventry*. Where, upon the Judge's Charge of " teaching without *Licence*, he demanded a Copy " of the Articles againſt him, but was put off, and " forc'd to attend again for it twenty Miles off, at " *Litchfield* on the 26th; there he receiv'd a *Libel* " *ex Officio* for teaching without Licence, and with- " out Subſcription to the whole Book of *Common- " Prayer*, and Thirty-nine Articles of the Church " entire, contrary to the 77th Canon, tho' he was " not ſo much as accus'd as deficient in any other " Qualification requir'd therein, or as chargeable " with any other Crime whatever. His preſent " Anſwer was earneſtly ſollicited by the Judge, nor " could he obtain longer Time or nearer Place for " it, than the Court-Day following, *November* 5, " at *Litchfield*. He then anſwer'd by his Proctor, " and one of his Family being occaſionally preſent, " was by the Judge himſelf terrified with the Threat- " ning of *Excommunication*." I have hardly patience to repeat ſuch Stuff, and may well expect the Reader will be as much out of humour when he finds it here; but it being part of the Hiſtory of this time, and a Proof of the excellent Diſpoſition of ſuch ſort of Churchmen as this *Litchfield* Judge towards our reform'd Brethren, I could not perſuade myſelf to omit it. The Hiſtorian proceeds; " The Per- " ſon thus threatned, if he did not accuſe this " learned Man, avoided it by withdrawing himſelf " before the Hour appointed for his Examination. " But Mr. *Oldfield* coming to *London*, at a conſi- " derable

Ib.

A.D.1698

King William *against prosecuting Dissenters in Spiritual-Courts.*

Acts pass'd.

" derable Expence, obtain'd a Prohibition in Form, " in the Court of *King's-Bench*, by which the " Prosecution was stopp'd, and the *Ecclesiastical* " *Court* had Information from his Majesty, *That* " *he was not pleas'd with such* Prosecutions."

Other Bills being ready for the Royal Assent, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, *April* 2. and pass'd *An Act for disbanding the Army, paying Seamen*, &c. for which they gave 1484015 *l.* *An Act explaining some part of an Act made last Sessions for the better Relief of the Poor*; *an Act for the enlarging, repairing and preserving the Bridge and Key of the Borough of* Bridgwater, *in the County of* Somerset; *an Act for dissolving the Marriage, between* Charles *Earl of* Macclesfield, *and* Anne *his Wife, and to illegitimate the Children of the said* Anne; and to several private Bills. The Commons proceeding to other ways and means of raising the Supply, resolv'd that a further Duty be laid on *Coal* and *Culm*, as also an Imposition of the fourth Part, on all *Forfeited Estates* and *Beneficial Grants*, in *England* and *Ireland*; since the *Restoration*. They continu'd the Capitation-Tax another Year; they laid a Duty on all Coals imported from *Scotland*, and other Parts beyond Sea, which certainly cou'd not amount to much. They doubled the *Stamp-Duties*; they continu'd the Duties on *Coffee*, *Tea*, *Chocolate* and *Spices*. They laid 20 *d.* a Bushel more upon *Salt*. They doubl'd the Duties on *Lutestrings* and *Alamodes*; and enlarg'd the Time for purchasing Parliamentary *Annuities*. They laid a further Duty on *Sugar*. And towards raising a Fund for two Millions, they made the Duties upon *Salt* and *Stamp-Paper*, &c. to continue to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, redeemable by Parliament.

New East-India *Company erected.*

These two Millions were subscrib'd for by certain Merchants, in Consideration of their having the Trade to the *East-Indies* settled upon them, and an Interest of 8 *per Cent*. The old *East-India* Company had lost much ground in the Opinion of the People, by clandestine and irregular Practices to procure a New Establishment by Act of Parliament. Sir *Thomas Cook* and Sir *Basil Firebrace*'s corrupt Dealings for that purpose, were fresh in Memory; and their present Managers offer'd to advance 700000 *l.* at 4 *per Cent*. in Case an *exclusive* Trade was settl'd upon them. But a New Set of Merchants, Sir *John Ward*, Sir *Francis Eyles*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Mr. *Samuel Shepherd*, &c. having given Satisfaction to Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the *Scheme* they laid before him, he fell in with it, and their Offer of two Millions at 8 *per Cent* was accepted. They propos'd that the Subscribers shou'd not be oblig'd to trade in a Joint-Stock; but if any Members of them, shou'd afterwards desire to be incorporated, a Charter should be granted them for that purpose. The House of Commons judg'd this new Overture not only to be more advantageous to the Government, but also very likely to settle the controverted Trade upon a better Foundation, than it was on before. Tho' in reality there was little Difference as to the controverted Trade, between the *Old* Company and the *New*. For tho' this Trade seem'd to be laid more open, by the Subscribers not being bound in a Joint-Stock; yet considering that of 2000000 *l.* there was above 1950000 *l.* subscrib'd for an Incorporation in a Joint-Stock, the remaining 40 or 50000 *l.* made no great Alteration in the Matter. A Bill being order'd to be brought in for settling this *New Company*; the following Resolutions were included in it: *First*, " That every Subscriber to the two Mil- " lions, might have the Liberty of trading yearly " to the Amount of the Sum he subscrib'd for, " or might assign over that Liberty to any other " Person. *Secondly*, That his Majesty be impower'd " to incorporate such of the said Subscribers as " shou'd desire the same. *Thirdly*, That the Pow- " ers and Privileges for carrying on the *East-In-* " *dia* Trade should be settled by Parliament. " *Fourthly*, That the said Subscribers shou'd enjoy " the said 8 *per Cent*. &c. till the same should be " redeem'd by Parliament. *Fifthly*, That every " Person subscribing 500 *l.* have a Vote, and no " Person to have more Votes than one. *Sixthly*, " That all Ships laden in the *East-Indies* should be " oblig'd to deliver in *England*. *Seventhly*, That " no Person that should be a Member of any " Corporation trading to the *East-Indies*, should " trade otherwise than in the Joint-Stock of such " Corporation. *Eighthly*, That 5 *per Cent*. *ad* " *Valorem*, upon all Returns from the *East-Indies*, " be paid by the Importer, to be plac'd to the Ac- " count of the Subscribers, towards the Charge of " sending Ambassadors, and other extraordinary " Expences."

A.D.1698

This Article refers to a Part of the *Scheme* propos'd to the Ministry; which was, that his Majesty wou'd be pleas'd to send an Ambassador Extraordinary to the *Great Mogul*, in whose Dominions the *East-India* Company had their chief Settlements and Factories, to notify the Establishment of this New Company, and desire his Protection and Favour. The Gentleman pitch'd upon for this Employment, was Sir *William Norris*, Member of Parliament for *Liverpool*, who had a very noble Allowance for his Equipage and Table; but the Old Company, who were in possession of the Settlements and Factories, so manag'd Matters in *India*, by their Factors and Agents, that not only the Vice-Roys on the Coasts, but the Emperor himself, receiv'd very ill Impressions of the Conduct and Designs of the New Company; and when Sir *William Norris* arriv'd there, it was three or four Months before he cou'd procure the necessary Passes and Convoys for the Court at *Agra*, of which at last he had Audience, but to very little purpose, being in no wise equal in Benefit to the Charges of the Embassy only, and the Ambassador dy'd in his Return homewards. The other Resolutions were,

Sir William Norris *sent Ambassador to the* Great Mogul.

" *Ninthly*, That over and above the Duties now " payable, a further Duty of One Shilling and Ten- " pence a Pound Weight, be laid upon all Wrought " Silks imported from *India* and *Persia*." Every one will imagine that such a Revolution upon the *East-India* Trade cou'd not happen without great Opposition from the *Old Company*, who petition'd against it; and the House had so much Regard to their Petition, on account of their *Seniority*, as to offer to settle this Trade upon them, if they wou'd accept it on the same Terms and Limitations, on which the other were contented to take it. But the Members of the *Old Company*, imagining they should be too hard for the New in *India*, and make them weary of a losing Bargain, rejected the Offer; and on *June* 25th, the Commons pass'd the Bill in favour of the New-Adventurers. The Old Company follow'd it to the House of Lords; where they were heard by their Council, Sir *Thomas Powis*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, two notable Counsellors, who having distinguish'd themselves by pleading against the Bishops in the Reign of King *James*; had now a like Distinction by taking Fees in all the dirty Causes against the Government in King *William*'s Reign: tho' the *Old Company*'s Petition was not against the Government; yet the Bill for the New One was understood to be very much for its Interest, and therefore was oppos'd by all those that did not wish it well.

'Twas urg'd against the *Old Company*, that their *Charter* being become void by their Non-Payment of the Tax impos'd upon them by Parliament; they obtain'd a New Charter the 7th of *October* 1693, by indirect means, having that Year paid Eighty odd Thousand Pounds out of the Company's Stock

A.D. 1698 Stock for Special Service. That the *Charter* was conteſted before the Queen and Council, by thoſe they call'd *Interlopers*: At which hearing it was unanſwerably prov'd, that the King had no Power by Law to grant the Trade to ſome Perſons excluſive of others; that the Company's Affairs were then in ſuch a Condition, that it would be a plain Cheat to others that ſhould come in upon their Stock. They however, Law and Reaſon failing, had recourſe to other Methods, and great Sums of Money were diſtributed, as it was acknowledg'd before a Committee of both Houſes. Much more was alledg'd by the Advocates for a New Company againſt confirming the Old One, who offer'd at laſt to advance the *Two Millions* which they had before refus'd to lend, and were anſwer'd, that they did not make the Offer with Intention it ſhou'd take Effect, but only as an Amuſement to gain Time, and ſo to baffle the Bill: for when they agreed to ſubmit their Stock to a Valuation of 50 *per Cent.* they knew very well that others did not value it at near ſo much, and conſequently that the Subſcribers to their Stock muſt be bubbled in a good part of their Subſcription. The Lords maturely weigh'd the Reaſons on both ſides, and being ſatisfied that the Old Company's Propoſal was likely to prove ineffectual, *by reaſon*, ſays the Right Reverend Hiſtorian, *that ſome of their Principal Members were known to have no great Affection to the preſent* Government; they gave their Concurrence to the Bill, which on the 5th of *July* receiv'd the *Royal Aſſent*, and on the 14th of *July* the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty for taking the Subſcriptions for raiſing the Two Millions, and for ſettling a New *Eaſt-India* Company, laid open their Books at *Mercers-hall*, in which, as well as in drawing and ſolliciting the Bill, the New-Adventurers were very much aſſiſted by Mr. *John Gardner* a *Barbadoes* Merchant, whom the New Company handſomely rewarded, and choſe to be their *Secretary*. Such was the Zeal which People of all Ranks, and even Foreigners, ſhew'd on this Occaſion, that in two or three Days the whole Sum and ſomething above it was ſubſcrib'd. Nay, it was generally thought the Subſcriptions wou'd have run to Two Millions more, had not the Books been ſhut up before Gentlemen, Merchants and others in remote Countries, and beyond Sea, cou'd make Remittances for the Sums they intended to ſubſcribe. The Diſpatch of ſo great a Work in leſs than three Days time, after the Nation had born a War, which coſt them Four or Five and Forty Millions, ſurpriz'd and amaz'd all the World. And as it greatly mortify'd all thoſe that were aſſur'd his Majeſty wou'd be diſappointed of this Supply; ſo it gave our neighbouring Nations an aſtoniſhing Image both of the Opulence of *England*, and the Strength of the Government.

Two Millions ſubſcrib'd in Two Days.

The 700000 *l.* a year which the Parliament ſettled on the King for Life, was to be paid out of the *Hereditary and Temporary Exciſe, the Poſt-Office, and ſeveral Branches of the new Subſidies*. The Duties laid on *Glaſs-Bottles* and *Tobacco-Pipes*, not producing the hundredth part of what they were given for, the Deficiency was made good by a further Duty on Whale-bone and *Scotch* Linnen imported. And there were ſo many Petitions againſt the beforemention'd Application of the fourth part of the forfeited Eſtates to the uſe of the Publick, that no Progreſs was made in the Bill for it. It was the Opinion of many, that the Petitions of the *Grantees* in King *Charles* and King *James* the IId's Reigns, were the chief Motives in the loſs of this Act; for when, next year, King *William*'s Grants of the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland* came under conſideration, whoever ſpoke againſt the *Reſumption* Bill, was heard with Impatience, if not with Indignation.

On the 16th of *May*, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for Duties on* Coals *and* Culm; *an Act for continuing the Duties on* Coffee, Tea, Chocolate *and* Spices, to raiſe a Sum to diſcharge the Tranſport Debt; *an Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the Coin*, &c. *an* Act of Explanation concerning the aboliſhing of the Court of the *Marches* of *Wales*; the *Arbitration* Act; and that for Inland Bills of *Exchange*; the latter was owing to the Solicitation and Induſtry of Mr. *Levermore*, a Merchant of *Exeter*: *An Act to naturalize the Children of ſuch* Engliſh *Officers and Soldiers, who were born abroad during the War, the Parents having been in the Service of the Government; an Act to take off the Reſtraint upon making Malt, on an old Statute; an Act for ſelling the Eſtate of Sir* John Churchill, *Knt. for payment of his Debts*; which, tho' a private Act, I mention with ſome pleaſure; for as this Man thought there could be no greater Curſe than Poverty, ſo his Family's falling into it, was the juſt Reward of the Oppreſſion and Villany, by which he acquir'd even the Eſtate that was now to be ſold again, for the Payment of his Debts. He purchas'd the Lordſhip of *Churchill* in *Somerſetſhire*, which being his own Name, has miſled ſeveral Biographers in ſpeaking of the late Duke of *Marlborough* as a Deſcendant of the *Churchills* of *Churchill*, whereas this ſame Knight was the firſt and laſt *Churchill* of that Lordſhip, which had indeed been before in the Family of *Jennings*, of which was the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, the Duke's Conſort. This Sir *John Churchill* got into the favour of the Court, by being a chief Inſtrument of their arbitrary Meaſures, as far as it fell in his way, as a Lawyer, eſpecially when he became Maſter of the Rolls. And being at *Churchill* at the time of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Defeat at *Sedgmore* in the ſame County, he was very active in hunting out and deſtroying the poor Wretches, who after the Rout ſhelter'd themſelves in the Woods on the ſide of *Mendip* Hills, in his Neighbourhood; he took delight in chaſing them and ſhooting at them like Game, and made his boaſts of it in his drunken Revels. Such was the miſerable End of this cruel and unjuſt Man!

A.D. 1698 *Acts paſt.*

Five days after his Majeſty paſs'd the abovemention'd Bills, Complaint was made to the Houſe of Commons of a printed Book, entitled, *The Caſe of* Ireland *being bound by Acts of Parliament in* England, *written by* William Molyneux *of* Dublin, *Eſq*; the ſame with whom Mr. *Locke* held Correſpondence by Letters. In this Treatiſe the Author endeavouring to ſtretch his Argument to the Independency of *Ireland* upon *England*, and that ſo ſoon as four or five years after *England* had been at the Expence of many Millions of Treaſure, and a Sea of Blood, to ſave the Religion, and Liberties, and Properties of the People in *Ireland*, could not but give diſtaſte to the People in *England*; whoſe Repreſentatives preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, not only for the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of the Author, but *that he would diſcourage all things which might in any degree leſſen the* Dependance of Ireland *upon* England. To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer, *I will take care that what is complain'd of be prevented, and redreſs'd as you deſire.*

The Commons Addreſs about the Independency of Ireland.

Other Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent, the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave it to the *Act for the new* Eaſt-India *Company*; to *an Act for paying to his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, farther Duties on* Stampt *Paper*, &c. *an Act for raiſing the* 700000 l. *a year for the* Civil-Liſt *on Tunnage and Poundage*, &c.

We ſhall cloſe this laſt Seſſion of this Parliament, as his Majeſty did, in the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech.

I *Cannot take leave of ſo good a Parliament, without publickly acknowledging the Senſe I have of the great things you have done for my Safety and Ho-*

A.D.1698 *nour, and for the Support and Welfare of my People.*

Every one of your Sessions have made good this Character. The happy uniting of us in the Association for our mutual Defence; the remedying the Corruption of the Coin, which had been so long growing upon the Nation; the restoring of Credit; the giving Supplies in such a manner for the carrying on the War, as did, by God's Blessing, produce an honourable Peace; and after that, the making such Provisions for our common Security, and towards satisfying the Debts contracted in so long a War, with as little Burden to the Kingdom as is possible; are such things as will give a lasting Reputation to this Parliament, and will be a Subject of Emulation to those which shall come after.

The great Things done by the Parliament.

Besides all this, I think myself personally oblig'd to return my Thanks to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the regard you have had to my Honour, by the establishing of my Revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There is nothing I value so much as the Esteem and Love of my People: And as for their sakes I avoided no Hazards during the War, so my whole Study and Care shall be to improve and continue to them the Advantages and Blessings of Peace.

And I earnestly desire you all, in your several Stations, to be vigilant in preserving Peace and good Order, and in a due and regular Execution of the Laws, especially those against Profaneness and Irreligion.

The Parliament was then prorogued to the 2d of *August*.

Earl of Portland's *Embassy in* France.

It is now proper to say something of the Earl of *Portland's* Embassy and Reception in *France*. His Majesty could not have pitch'd upon a Person better qualified to support the Character he had given him, with the greatest Splendor and Magnificence. The *French* Court and Nation had a great Opinion of his Lordship's Capacity and Merit, and as I have already observ'd, they said at *Paris*, with reference to the Negotiations of Peace carry'd on by that Lord and the Mareschal *de Boufflers*, that the Earl of *Portland* was more than a Match for the Mareschal. The Earl made his publick Entry into *Paris* the 27th of *February*, and in so splendid a manner, that nothing had been seen there like it before in the Reign of *Lewis le Grand*. The Earl was accompanied by the Lord *Cavendish*, the Lord *Hastings*, the Lord *Paston*, the Lord *Woodstock*, Mr. *Fielding*, Col. *Stanhope*; and also by the Lord *Raby*, *Charles Boyle* Esq; and Mr. *Prior*, Secretary to the Embassy: I rank the three latter together, because they afterwards were Instruments of the *Utrecht* Ministry and Peace, and gave into Measures which they would have declar'd an Abhorrence of, when they attended King *William*'s Favourite in this glorious Entry; who had many other Gentlemen of our Nation attending upon him, as also a Gentleman of the Horse, twelve Pages, fifty-six Footmen, twelve led Horses, four Coaches with eight Horses, two Chariots with six: he was receiv'd by the Duke of *Boufflers*, and conducted to the *Hotel* of Ambassadors in *Paris*, through Multitudes of Spectators, who were astonish'd at the Grandeur and Opulenee of the *English*.

Two days after he was admitted to his first publick Audience, which, for a distinguishing mark of Honour, he had in his most Christian Majesty's Bed-chamber, and even within the Rails round the Bed, where the King stood, with the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Anjou*, and *Berry*, his Grandsons, the Count de *Thoulouse*, his natural Son, the Duke d'*Aumont*, and the Mareschal de *Noailles*. My Lord *Portland* having made his Speech in *French*, and deliver'd his Credentials, the King answer'd him in very obliging Terms, both in relation to his Master and himself. Then the Earl presented to the King the *English* Noblemen and Gentlemen of his Retinue, which being over, he had Audience of the *Dauphin*, and the rest of the Royal Family; and by special Directions of the *French* King, all his Court shew'd my Lord Ambassador most singular Marks of Honour and Respect. On the 3d of *March* he receiv'd a Visit from the Prince of *Conti*, who not long after the most Christian King set up as Candidate for the Crown of *Poland*, and the same who had been a Witness of the glorious Actions of King *William* in the *Flanders* War, and declar'd he thought it very unjust, to contest a Crown with a Prince who defended it so well, and fought for it so gallantly, as the King of *England* had done. The same day his Excellency paid a Visit to the Duke of *Maine*, and Count of *Tholouse*, who return'd it not many days after. The Lord Ambassador was attended in all the Visits he made, by the same noble and numerous Train as at his publick Entry; his Table was open to Persons of Condition, and it was seldom that he din'd without the company of those of the First Rank, who admir'd the Plenty, Elegance, and Order of his Entertainments. His Excellency had frequently Surloins of *English* Beef sent him from *Dover*, which being landed at *Calais*, were dispatch'd thence by Messengers on purpose, to come fresh to *Paris*. This he did for the Honour of *England*. He had also quantities of the finest *Herefordshire* Cyder, that of *Southam* in *Devon* not being at that time so much in vogue; and of the finest *Burton* Ale, which was so fine, that the Custom-House Officers, on the *Seine* above *Roan*, said it was *Vin d'Espagne*, *Canary*, and would have stop'd it, had it not belong'd to his Excellency. Thus we see, that tho' the Earl of *Portland* was no *True-born Englishman*, for which he suffer'd not a little, from the Envy and Malice of the Enemies to *England*, in their Libels, Speeches, *&c.* he did more for the Credit of our Country, as well in small things as great, than has been done by any *English* Ambassador at the Court of *France*, both before and after him. A.D.1698

On the 12th of *April*, his Excellency, and those who had accompanied him in his other Visits, were entertain'd at dinner by the Duke of *Orleans*, at his House at *St. Cloud*, of infamous note in History, for being the Place where the Massacre of *Paris* was concerted.

A Week after he went to *Versailles*, and stay'd there four days, being lodg'd at the *Hotel de Bouillon*. The first day he was treated by the Mareschal *de Boufflers*, who in the Afternoon shew'd him the Water-Works in the Gardens. The next day he din'd with the Marquis *de Livry*, Master of the King's Houshold, and after Dinner had a long Conversation with the King in those Gardens, the Fountains playing all the while. And why may we not suppose it was then that *Lewis* XIV. open'd to the Lord *Portland* the famous Project for a *Partition* of the *Spanish* Monarchy? for he did it when his Excellency was Ambassador at his Court.

On the 21st of *April*, the Earl was entertain'd by the Duke *de Beauvilliers*, and after dinner view'd the House of *Trianon*, and the Park, and the next day he return'd to *Paris*. During his stay at *Versailles*, one of the Officers of the *French* King's Houshold shew'd Mr. *Prior*, Secretary to the Ambassy, the Royal Apartments and Curiosities, particularly those Paintings of *Le Brun*, wherein the Victories of *Lewis the Great* are delineated, with as much Lustre as if he had really fought Battles himself, and obtain'd Victories. The *French* Courtier ask'd Mr. *Prior*, whether King *William*'s Actions were also to be seen in his Palace? *No, Sir*, replied the *English* Secretary, *the Monuments of my Master's Actions are to be seen every where, but in his own House*. Who could then have thought that a Man who spoke so justly and nobly of King *William*, in the *French* King's own House, should ten

Mr. Prior's *Saying of King* William *at* Versailles.

or

A.D.1698 or twelve years after be, in that ſame Houſe, a Tool for thoſe who abhorr'd that King's glorious Memory, on account of thoſe great Actions done by him, in the defence of the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty.

'Tis eaſy to imagine what a Mortification it muſt be to the abdicated King, and his poor Court at *St. Germains*, to ſee or hear daily what extraordinary Honours were paid to the Miniſter of the Prince, who ſat upon the Throne which he vainly call'd his. The Earl of *Portland* had it in his Inſtructions, to inſiſt on the removing of the late King to a farther diſtance from the Court of *France*; but *Lewis* XIV. who thought it was his Intereſt to keep fair with the *Jacobites* in *England*, whoſe Cabals and Machinations might one time or other be ſerviceable to him, would not make them deſperate, by that new Diſgrace put upon their abdicated Monarch; who in the diſmal ſituation of his Affairs, durſt hardly hope, that his Friend *Lewis* would refuſe the Earl of *Portland* ſo reaſonable a Requeſt: which however ſo happen'd, and King *James*'s intended Retirement to *Avignon* was prevented, by aſſurance from the *French* King that he would never give ear to ſuch a Propoſal, notwithſtanding that his Excellency offer'd, in his Maſter King *William*'s name, to give King *James* and his Queen an honourable Penſion, and eaſe the *French* King of one of 50000 *Lewis d'Ors* a year, which he paid King *James*, beſides ſmaller Penſions and Appointments to his Followers, amounting in all to an immenſe Sum, not ſo much to the liking of the People of *France*, as to that of the Diſaffected in *England*; for they ſtuck not to ſay in *Paris*, that their Blood and Treaſure were waſted, in the Cauſe of a King who was fitter for a *Cowl* than a *Crown*, as has been hinted before.

French King will not renounce King James.

The Earl of *Mancheſter* taking *Paris* in his way home from his Ambaſſy at *Venice*, he accompanied the Earl of *Portland* in a Viſit he made the Duke of *Orleans* at *St. Cloud*, *May* the 5th, and in the Evening they waited on the King at *Verſailles*, and were receiv'd with great Civility and Reſpect. Four days after they had the honour to dine with the Dauphin; and the next day the Earl of *Portland* had his publick Audience of Leave of the Royal Family, King *William* having nam'd his Brother-in-law, the Earl of *Jerſey*, who had been one of his Ambaſſadors at *Ryſwick* for the Treaty of Peace, to ſucceed his Excellency as Ambaſſador-Extraordinary at the Court of *France*. On the 15th of *May* the Earl of *Portland* din'd at *Verſailles* with the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, who in the afternoon conducted him to *Marly*, to ſee the Gardens and Water-Works. The next day he went to *Meudon*, where he hunted and ſup'd with the *Dauphin*, and on the 17th return'd to *Verſailles*, where he had a private Audience of the King. The following days he continued to take his Leave of the Court; and there being a Review of the Houſhold Troops on the 27th of *May*, in the Plain of *Archers*, where the King, the Dauphin, the young Princes of *France*, and many Perſons of Quality were preſent, my Lord Ambaſſador went thither alſo, but unacquainted with the late King *James*'s Intention to be there with his pretended Son; who, by his pretended Father's directions, endeavour'd to join Converſation with the Lord *Woodſtock*, the Earl of *Portland*'s Son. But the Earl his Father having obſerv'd it, order'd the Lord *Woodſtock* to avoid him, as his Excellency himſelf did all thoſe that belong'd to the Court of *St. Germains*; tho' King *James* had caus'd it to be told the Earl of *Portland*, that he never pretended to make his Lordſhip anſwerable for the ill Uſage he receiv'd from him he repreſented. Such mean ſhifts was that abdicated Monarch driven to, only to have a little notice taken of him. He himſelf did all he could to engage the Lord *Cavendiſh* and the other *Engliſh* Noblemen to accoſt him, but it was to no purpoſe; I do not find that the Lord *Raby*, or Mr. *Boyle* afterwards Lord *Orrery*, ſhew'd him any more Reſpect than did Lord *Haſtings* or Col. *Stanhope*, whatever Diſpoſition they had afterwards, in the four laſt years of Queen *Anne*, and in King *George* the Firſt's Reign. A week after, my Lord Ambaſſador went to *Verſailles*, had a private Audience of the King in his Cloſet, and took his laſt Leave; as he did afterwards of the Dauphin, and the Duke and Ducheſs of *Orleans* at *St. Cloud*. The King ſent the Earl the uſual Preſent of his Picture ſet with Diamonds, but with this difference, that the Stones were worth three times as much as thoſe of other like Gifts; his Majeſty preſented him with all the Stamps and Prints engrav'd at the *Louvre*, conſiſting in twelve large Folio's: and his Excellency in return, made the King a Preſent of nine very fine *Engliſh* Horſes. On the 8th of *June* he left *Paris*, and went to *Chantilli*, a Houſe belonging to the Prince of *Conde*, where he was entertain'd in a ſplendid manner till the 11th, when he took his leave of the Prince, and proceeding on his Journey in his return to *England*, arriv'd at *Kenſington* on the 19th. The *French Annales de la Cour*, &c. make the Expence of this extraordinary Embaſſy to be 100000 Crowns only, but our Hiſtorians make it almoſt three times as much, 80000 *l.* and one of them writes, "That the Earl was ſo far from getting any thing himſelf by his Embaſſy, that on the contrary he found at his return, Mr. *Keppel*, who ſome time before was created Earl of *Albemarle*, had ſo advantageouſly improv'd his Abſence, as to become entire Maſter of his Majeſty's Confidence. This new Earl, at the King's coming over, was but Page to his Majeſty, 'till by his artful Inſinuations he was made Maſter of the Robes, in which Place he grew ſo far into his Majeſty's Favour, that the Earl of *Portland* did every day loſe ground. This Change did at firſt pleaſe the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; the Earl of *Albemarle* having made ſeveral powerful Friends in both Nations, who out of envy to my Lord *Portland*, were glad to ſee another in his place. However, tho' the firſt became now the reigning Favourite, yet the latter did ever preſerve the Eſteem and Affection of King *William*, who ſtill employ'd him in the Management of moſt foreign Affairs, and in what related to *Scotland*." So Biſhop *Kennet* expreſſes himſelf, and this is what the Criticks call *Subtiliſing* in Hiſtory, the finding out hidden Springs for Counſels and Actions, which had riſe only in the Brains of the Hiſtorian. King *William* was a Prince of another ſort of Genius than are thoſe Princes who are govern'd by Favourites. He was his own Miniſter in all the greater parts of Government; as thoſe of War and Peace, forming Treaties and Alliances, which in the main, were the Effect of his own Wiſdom, Knowledge, and Experience; and he knew well the Merit of thoſe he employ'd in his Service. We have obſerv'd, that by the acknowledgement of the *French*, Enemies to him and his Friends, the Earl of *Portland* was ſuperior in Capacity to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, whom *Lewis le Grand* employ'd to negotiate with him the Treaty of Peace, which was concluded by them; and there was no Miniſter of State in *Europe* at that time, whoſe Character was more than equal to my Lord *Portland*'s in Policy and Negotiation. King *William* was ſenſible of this, and as ſuch a Miniſter, he never loſt ground in the good Opinion nor good Graces of his Maſter. The Earl of *Albemarle* had been in his Majeſty's Service from a Youth; he was the Son of *Pallant*, Lord of *Keppel* in *Guelderland*, by a Daughter of *Opdam*, one of the chief Lords of the States in *Holland*; he attended King *William* into *England* as his Page of Honour; and being a young Lord of fine Addreſs and ſweet Temper, with a due

A.D.1698 *King James avoided by Engliſh Gentlemen.*

Earl of Portland ſupplanted by the Earl of Albemarle.

The Lord Woodſtock avoids the Pretender.

Earl of Albemarle's Riſe.

A.D.1698 due mixture of Heroism; it is no wonder his Majesty took pleasure in his Conversation, in the Intervals of State-Business; and in making his Fortune, who had so long follow'd his own, which the Bishop calls the making him Master of his Confidence, as if King *William* could subject himself to the Government of Favourites, as our King *James* I. did, or as *Lewis* XIII. of *France* did, of which that glorious King was no more capable, than of being an Instrument of the *French* King's ambitious Projects, as were the two last Kings of the *Stuartine* Line.

Count Tallard *the* French *Ambassador's Entry at* London.

On the 19th of *March*, Count *Tallard* the *French* Ambassador arriv'd at *London*, but did not make his Publick Entry till the 16th of *May*. It was rather fine and decent than numerous and splendid; as if he either despair'd of equalling that of my Lord *Portland* at *Paris*, and so wou'd not pretend to it, or did so like one who came rather for Business than for *Shew*, as the Bishop words it. On the 19th, he had his publick Audience of the King at *Windsor*, and was entertain'd at Dinner with great Magnificence.

Notwithstanding the *Ryswick* Peace, the Trade between *England* and *France* was not much encreas'd by it; the Parliament of *England* had laid so great Duty on all *French* Goods, which they appropriated to several Uses; that when Monsr. *Phelipeaux*, came hither as Commissary for regulating the Commerce between the two Nations, with the Commissary appointed by King *William* to treat with him, he cou'd make nothing of it. *France* drain'd us of our Money, in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* II. to the Value of near 1200000 *l.* yearly, for *Wine*, *Paper*, *Stuffs*, *Linnen*, *Silks*, *Salt*, &c. which the *English* cou'd not purchase with their Exports; all their Goods being so burthen'd with Impositions in *France*. The Ministers of those two Kings wink'd at this shameful Loss to the Nation, for fear of giving offence to the *French* King, by putting a stop to it. But the Parliament did it effectually at the Revolution, by laying equal Burthens on the Commodities of *France*, which the *English* before the War were extremely fond of; but when they became dear by the high Duties upon them, and they had learnt to make a shift without them, by importing *Wine* from *Italy*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Linnen* from *Holland* and *Hamburgh*; by the Manufactures of Paper, Stuffs and Silks set up at home, and by our own Salt-Pitts: the *English* grew very cool in their Affection to a *French* Trade, and very averse to the purchasing it at so dear a rate as they did it before the *Revolution*, in which disposition it is probable they will continue as long as *France* continues to load our Cloth with such heavy Impositions, as to render it equal to a Prohibition. An Attempt was made after that bad Work at *Utrecht*, to put *France* in possession of some of those Advantages by our Trade, which she had lost in King *William*'s Reign. But even then when the Ministers thought they cou'd not do enough to oblige the *French* King, and the Parliament was too much influenc'd by them; the House of Commons rejected the ruinous Treaty of Commerce with *France*, which they had prepar'd for them.

English *grow cool in the* French *Trade.*

King William *fond of the Duke of* Glocester.

Makes the Earl of Marlborough *his Governor.*

It is time now to remember the belov'd Duke *Glocester*, who gave such Proofs of a forward Heroick Genius, that his Majesty grew extremely fond of him, and upon his ent'ring on the 10th Year of his Age, thought it proper to take him out of the hands of the Women, and appointed the Earl, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, to be his Governor, as well out of his good Judgment of the Man, as one perfectly well qualified for an Employment of so great Importance and Trust, as to gratify the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, the young Prince's Mother, who at that time put the greatest Confidence in my Lord *Marlborough*; who the same Evening was sworn of the Privy-Council; Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was appointed to be Preceptor to his Highness, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to the King, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to the Princess. The choice of Bishop *Burnet* to be the Duke of *Glocester*'s Preceptor, is good Evidence that his Majesty had a just Esteem of that Prelate's great Abilities and Merit, and a sufficient Rebuke to such as have endeavour'd to represent Bishop *Burnet*, as one whom the King thought unworthy of his Confidence and Favour. A.D.1698

And Bishop Burnet *his Preceptor.*

His Majesty, on the 22d of *June*, appointed *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of *Suffolk*; and on the 7th of *July* the Duke of *Newcastle* was install'd Knight of the Garter. On the 16th his Majesty declar'd in Council, That he had appointed *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *John* Lord *Somers*, Lord-Chancellor; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward of the Household; *Charles* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*; *John* Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highness the Duke of *Glocester*; *Henry* Earl of *Romney*, Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports; *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; and *Charles Montague* Esq; First Commissioner of the Treasury; to be Lords-Justices of *England* during his Absence. About the same time he granted the Dignity of a Baron of this Kingdom to *Christopher Vane* of *Raby* Castle Esq; by the Title of Lord *Barnard* of *Barnard* Castle, in the County Palatine of *Durham*. This noble Person was the Son of that Sir *Henry Vane*, who was murder'd with the Forms of Law in the Beginning of King *Charles* II's Reign. He cou'd not take the Title of *Raby*, because tho' it was his own House, it was born by another; the first Earl of *Strafford* of the Name of *Wentworth* taking it, when he was ennobled, out of pique to Sir *Henry Vane* the Lord *Barnard*'s Grandfather, who found means effectually to shew his Resentment for a needless and provoking Affront, put upon him by one who assum'd the Character of a great Politician, but in this Action shew'd a Weakness which one would take to be the Effect, rather of a Woman's Anger than a Statesman's Wisdom. The King conferr'd the Dignity of Baronet on *Thomas Powell* of *Broadway* in the County of *Carmarthen* Esq; and on *Samuel Clark* of *Snailwell* in *Cambridgeshire*; and on the 19th of *July*, having din'd at *Sittingborn*, he proceeded to Capt. *Ball*'s near *Margate*, where he lay that Night. The next Morning he embark'd in the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, under a Convoy commanded by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, and next Day late in the Evening landed at *Orange-Polder*, lay that Night at *Hounslaerdyke*, and went next Day to the *Hague*, where he assisted at the Assembly of the *States* of *Holland*, and that of the States-General, and gave Audience to several Foreign Ministers, particularly to the Envoy of *Lorrain*, who notified to his Majesty the Marriage of the Duke his Master, with Mademoiselle, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*.

Lords-Justices.

King William *arrives in* Holland.

We are now come to the Negotiations for the famous Partition-Treaty before-mention'd, of which I shall only remark in this Place, that it was more for the Honour and Interest of *England*, and all the Confederates than that of *Utrecht*; which Queen *Anne*'s Ministers impos'd on this Nation and our Allies, at a Time when the *French* King had by a thousand Defeats and Disgraces been reduc'd to so low a Condition, as to express his Fears of the Confederate Arms even in his Palace at *Versaillies*; where in complacency to those Fears, there was a talk of removing the Court to *Lyons*. Count *Tallard* the *French* Ambassador at *London*, was order'd to follow King *William* into *Holland*, and to solicite his Majesty on the Proposal made by the *French* King to the Earl of *Portland*. He accordingly waited on

Negotiations for the Partition-Treaty.

The French *King afraid of the Confederates.*

A.D.1698 on his Majeſty at *Loo*, whither the King went *Auguſt* 6, attended by the Earls of *Eſſex*, *Portland*, and *Selkirk*, and other Perſons of Quality. Before he left *England*, his Majeſty communicated to the Lord *Somers* his Chancellor, the Overture that had been made for the Diviſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and now the *French* Ambaſſador preſs'd King *William* for an Anſwer to it; upon which, the King order'd the Earl of *Portland* to write a Letter to Secretary *Vernon*, wherein it was mention'd, that Count *Tallard* having declar'd that an Accommodation might be found out in relation to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, his Majeſty had founded *France* upon the Conditions; which were in ſubſtance, that the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* ſhould have the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Indies*, which *St. John*, and the other Negotiators of the *Utrecht* Peace, gave up chearfully to a *French* Prince, after almoſt all the Dominions of *Spain* in *Europe* had been recover'd by the Arms of the Allies. All that was excepted out of the Electoral Prince's Part of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, were *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, the Province of *Guipuſcoa* on this ſide of the *Pyrenees*, *Fontarabia*, and *St. Sebaſtian*, together with the Places in *Tuſcany* which were then in poſſeſſion of *Spain*; *Milan* was to be given to the Archduke *Charles*, his preſent Imperial Majeſty. King *William* alſo acquainted my Lord *Somers* by Letter from *Loo* of the 15th of *Auguſt*, that he had order'd *Vernon* not to communicate the Propoſitions made by Count *Tallard to any other beſides himſelf, and to leave to his Lordſhip's Judgment to whom elſe he would think proper to impart them, to the end that his Majeſty might know his Lordſhip's Opinion on ſo important an Affair, which required the greateſt Secrecy, and wherein no Time was to be loſt, if it was fit this Negotiation ſhould be carry'd on.* For which purpoſe his Majeſty commanded my Lord *Somers* to ſend him *the full Powers under the Great-Seal, with the Names in blank, to treat with Count* Tallard, *which his Majeſty believed might be done ſecretly, that none but his Lordſhip and* Vernon, *and thoſe to whom his Lordſhip ſhould have communicated it, might have knowledge of it; and ſo that the Clerks themſelves who were to write the Warrants and the full Powers, might not know what it was.* His Majeſty was pleas'd to add, *that according to the beſt Intelligence, the King of* Spain *could not outlive the Month of* October, *and that the leaſt Accident might carry him off before that time.*

King William's *Letter to Lord* Somers *about the* Partition.

The cloſe of this Letter was thus; *I received yeſterday yours of the 9th. Since my Lord* Wharton *cannot at this time leave* England; *I muſt think of ſome other to ſend Ambaſſador into* Spain; *if you can think of any one proper, let me know it; and be always aſſured of my Friendſhip.*

William R.

It was doubtleſs a very great Prejudice to the Common Cauſe, that my Lord *Wharton* could not then go Ambaſſador into *Spain*, there not being a Man in *England* ſo qualified, by his Penetration, Vigour, and Activity, to diſcover and fruſtrate the clandeſtine Intrigues and Negotiations of the Marquiſs *de Harcourt*, whom *Lewis* XIV. had then ſent Ambaſſador to *Spain*. My Lord *Somers*'s Anſwer to his Majeſty's Letter was as follows;

Sir, *Tunbridge-Wells*, 28 *Aug.* 1698.

Lord Somers's *Anſwer.*

HAving your Majeſty's Permiſſion to try if the Waters would contribute to the Re-eſtabliſhment of my Health; as I was juſt got to this Place when I had the Honour of your Commands, I thought the beſt way of executing them would be to communicate to my Lord Orford, *Mr.* Montague, *and the Duke of* Shrewsbury, *who before I left* London *had agreed upon a Meeting about that time, the Subject of my Lord* Portland's *Letter; at the ſame time letting them know how ſtrictly your Majeſty required it ſhould remain an abſolute Secret.* A.D.1698

Since that time, Mr. Montague *and Mr. Secretary are come down hither; and upon the whole Diſcourſe three things have principally occurr'd, to be humbly ſuggeſted to your Majeſty.*

By what follows, we ſhall ſee how wiſely and faithfully this great Miniſter, and the other two Lords of the Council, adviſ'd their Maſter, in an Affair of equal Importance and Delicacy; and it is a ſhame to the Clamour that Party-Prejudice made againſt both the King and his Miniſters, about a Matter which the Leaders of the Party knew no more of, than of the Politicks of the *Great Mogul*, or Cham of *Tartary*, in compariſon at leaſt with the Knowledge of my Lord *Somers* and Mr. *Montague* in ſuch things, and their Good-will to the Publick Service. His Lordſhip proceeds:

Firſt, that the entertaining a Propoſal of this nature, ſeems to be attended with very many ill Conſequences, if the French *did not act a ſincere part; but we were ſoon at eaſe as to any Apprehenſions of this ſort, being fully aſſured your Majeſty would not act but with the utmoſt* Nicety, *in an Affair wherein the Glory and Safety of* Europe *were ſo highly concerned.*

The ſecond thing conſider'd was, the very ill Proſpect of what was like to happen upon the Death of the King of Spain, *in caſe nothing was done previouſly, in providing againſt that Accident, which ſeem'd probably to be very near; the King of* France *having ſo great a Force in ſuch a readineſs, that he was in a condition to take poſſeſſion of* Spain, *before any other Prince could be able to make a ſtand. Your Majeſty is the beſt Judge whether this be the caſe, who are ſo perfectly inform'd of the Circumſtances of Parts abroad.*

But ſo far as relates to England, *it would be want of Duty, not to give your Majeſty this clear Account, that there is a Deadneſs and want of Spirit in the Nation univerſally, ſo as not at all to be diſpos'd to the Thought of entring into a new War; that they ſeem to be tir'd out with Taxes, to a degree beyond what was diſcern'd, 'till it appear'd upon the Occaſion of the late Elections. This is the truth of the Fact, upon which your Majeſty will determine what Reſolutions are proper to be taken.*

That which remain'd was the Conſideration, what would be the Condition of Europe, *if the Propoſal took place. Of this we thought ourſelves little capable of judging, but it ſeem'd that if* Sicily *was in the* French *hands, they will be entirely Maſters of the* Levant *Trade; that if they were poſſeſs'd of* Final, *and thoſe other Sea-Ports on that ſide, whereby* Milan *would be entirely ſhut out of Relief, or any other Commerce, that Dutchy would be of little ſignification in the hands of any Prince; and that if the King of* France *had Poſſeſſion of that part of* Guipuſcoa *which is mention'd in the Propoſal, beſides the Ports he would have in the Ocean, it does ſeem he would have as eaſy a Way of invading* Spain *on that Side, as he now has on the Side of* Catalonia.

But it is not to be hoped that France *will quit its Pretences to ſo great a Succeſſion, without conſiderable Advantages, and we are all aſſured your Majeſty will reduce the Terms as low as can be done, and make them, as far as is poſſible in the preſent Circumſtances of things, ſuch as may be ſome Foundation for the future Quiet of* Chriſtendom, *which all your Subjects* cannot but be convinc'd is *your* Aim. *If it could be brought to paſs that* England *could be ſome way a Gainer by this Tranſaction; whether it was by the Elector of* Bavaria, *who is the Gainer by your Majeſty's Interpoſition in this Treaty, his coming to an Agreement to let us into ſome Trade in the* Spaniſh *Plantations, or in any other manner, it would wonderfully endear your Majeſty to your* Engliſh *Subjects.*

A.D.1698 *It does not appear, if this Negotiation ſhould proceed, what is to be done on your part, in order to make it take place, whether any more be requir'd than the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *ſhould ſit ſtill, and* France *itſelf to ſee it executed. If that be ſo, what Security ought to be expected, that if by our being neuters the* French *be ſucceſsful, they will confine themſelves* to the Terms of the Treaty, *and not attempt to make farther Advantages of their Succeſs.*

I humbly beg your Majeſty's pardon that theſe Thoughts are ſo ill put together; theſe Waters are known to diſcompoſe and diſturb the Head, ſo as almoſt really to diſable one from writing. I ſhould be extremely troubled if my Abſence from London *had delay'd the diſpatch of the Commiſſion one day. You will be pleas'd to obſerve, that two Perſons, as the Commiſſion is drawn, muſt be nam'd in it, but the Powers may be executed by either of them. I ſuppoſe your Majeſty will not think it proper to name Commiſſioners that are not* Engliſh, *or naturaliz'd, in an Affair of this nature.*

I pray God give your Majeſty Honour and Succeſs in all your Undertakings. I am, with the utmoſt Duty and Reſpect, Sir,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, and moſt obedient Subject and Servant.

P. S. *The Commiſſion is wrote by Mr. Secretary, and I have had it ſeal'd in ſuch a manner, that no Creature has the leaſt Knowledge of the thing, beſides the Perſons nam'd.*

This Letter did not reach his Majeſty 'till after the firſt Treaty of *Partition* was ſign'd; for according to the *French* King's Powers to Count *Tallard*, it was concluded the 19th of *Auguſt*, N. S. twenty days before the date of Lord *Somers*'s Letter. The Perſons commiſſion'd by King *William* were, the Earl of *Portland*, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, who for paſt Services in King *Charles* IId's Reign, was winked at when the Affair of this Treaty came under Conſideration of Parliament; and my Lord *Somers*, who gave his Majeſty ſo good and faithful Advice, impeach'd; another Inſtance of the fair Dealings and good Intentions of thoſe that aſſum'd the Name of the Country-Party, but were in truth the Diſaffected Party, who lov'd not the King, nor any who lov'd and ſerv'd him.

The Commiſſioners appointed by the States-General were the Sieur *Francis Verbolt*, Count of *Zutphen*, Burgomaſter of *Nimeguen*; *Frederick de Reede*, Lord of *Lier*; Sir *Antony Terlee*, Lord of *Burers*; *Anthony Heinſius*, Penſionary of *Holland*; *John Beeker*, Burgomaſter of *Middleburgh*; *John Vanderdoes*, Lord of *Bergenſtein*; *William Van Haren*, Deputy of the Nobility of *Frizeland*; *Arnold Lemker*, Burgomaſter of *Deventer*; and *John de Drews*: all Deputies in the Aſſembly of the States-General.

The Preamble to *Tallard*'s Commiſſion is very merry; after the King who gave it had been fifty years at war, to enſlave the free Nations of *Europe*. *The deſire of maintaining the Tranquility of* Europe, *join'd with the Eſteem and Friendſhip we have for our moſt dear and moſt beloved Brother the King of* Great-Britain, *having induced us to form ſtricter Engagements than before with our ſaid Brother*, &c. The *Dauphin*'s full Powers are introduc'd in the like pleaſant manner: *Whereas we propoſe to ourſelves to follow in all things the Example ſet us by the King, our moſt dear and moſt honoured Lord and Father, we would chiefly imitate him in the ſincere Deſire he has to maintain the Peace which* Europe *enjoys*, &c. What tranſcendent Examples are both Father and Son, of the great Bleſſings which Princes of ſuch peaceable Diſpoſitions are to Mankind! Thoſe that are ever ſo little acquainted with the Characters of Foreign Miniſters, know by the Names of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, particularly that of the great *Heinſius*, that there were not wiſer Men in Chriſtendom, nor Men who lov'd their Country, and underſtood its Intereſt better. The Intereſt of *England* was certainly inſeparable from that of the *United Provinces*, in preventing the *French* King's poſſeſſing himſelf of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy. Thoſe wiſe Stateſmen knew their Nation had been too much exhauſted by the late War, to be the leaſt diſpos'd to enter into a new one, about a thing ſo diſtant from common View as the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain*; and they judg'd very juſtly, that they could not be worſe by a Treaty, than they would be without one, and might perchance be the better, at leaſt they might gain ſome time by it, to look about them, and ſee what Aſſiſtance they might expect if they took other Meaſures. One cannot imagine that *How*, *Packington*, *Bolles*, &c. were equal to ſuch Stateſmen, in Judgment on the Affairs of *Europe*; or even that Mr. *William Bromley*, tho' afterwards a Secretary of State, made himſelf enough acquainted with them in his Travels, to know better than they did what King *William* and the States-General ought to do, for preſerving the Ballance of Power, and the publick Tranquility. Yet we ſhall ſee in the ſequel, that theſe *Machiavels*, in conjunction with *Seymour*, and ſome political *Weſt-Country* Fox-hunters, out-argued, or outvoted, all that had been, or could be ſaid for the *Partition* Treaty; the Subſtance of which was:

A.D.1698

" That the Peace of *Ryſwick* ſhould be confirm'd.

" That in conſideration of the ill ſtate of the " King of *Spain*'s Health, and for preſerving the " publick Peace, in caſe the ſaid Prince ſhould die " without Iſſue, it was agreed, that the Kingdoms " of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Places then depending on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſituate on the " Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, or the adjacent Iſlands, comprehended under the Names of *Santo Stephano*, " *Porto-Hercole*, *Orbitello*, *Telamone*, *Portolongo*, " *Piombino*, the Marquiſate of *Final*, the Province " of *Guipuſcoa*, particularly the Towns of *Fontarabia* and *St. Sebaſtian*, and eſpecially the *Port-* " *Paſſage*, and likewiſe all the Places on the *French* " ſide of the *Pyrenees*, or the other Mountains of " *Navarre*, *Alava*, or *Biſcay*, on the ſide of the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, with all the Ships and Gallies, " with the Appurtenances belonging to the ſaid " Gallies, ſhould be given, in conſideration of his " Right, to the *Dauphin*. *The* Partition.

" That the Crown of *Spain*, and the other Kingdoms and Places, both within and without *Europe*, ſhould deſcend to the Electoral Prince of " *Bavaria*; of whom his Father the Elector ſhould " be Tutor and Adminiſtrator, 'till he came of age.

" The Dutchy of *Milan* to be reſerv'd and allotted to the Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's " ſecond Son."

This Treaty was to be communicated to the Emperor and the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the King of *Great-Britain* and the *States-General*; and if they did not agree to it, then his Proportion, ſo not agreeing, ſhould remain in Sequeſtration for a time, 'till things ſhould be brought to a Temperament. And in caſe the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* ſhould come to inherit his ſaid Share, and yet die before his Father, without Iſſue, the Elector was to ſucceed him in thoſe Dominions, and his Heirs after him. The Dutchy of *Milan* alſo was, upon the refuſal of the Archduke to accept his Share, to be ſequeſter'd to, and govern'd by the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and after him by his Son, Prince *Charles* of *Vaudemont*.

We ſee by this Treaty, what infinite Obligations King *William* had laid on the Elector of *Bavaria*, who came in Perſon to *Loo* to pay his Acknowledgments to his Majeſty, for the Care he had taken of his Electoral Family's Intereſts in the late Treaty of *Partition*. Yet two years after he was *Elector of* Bavaria's *Ingratitude.*

ſo

A.D.1698 ſo ungrateful and unfaithful, as to deliver up to the *French* all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, of which he had been made Governor by the Procurement of King *William*.

Soon after the concluſion of this Treaty, his Majeſty took a Review of the *Dutch* Troops near *Arnheim*, and on *Sept.* 20, went to *Zell*, to give a Viſit to the Duke of that Name. His Majeſty was received here with extraordinary Reſpects, as he had been in all the Places thro' which he paſs'd in his way thither. He was here waited upon by ſeveral neighbouring Princes and Princeſſes, particularly the Electreſs of *Hanover*, with the Electoral Prince, and the Princeſs his Siſter. Mr. *Stepney*, his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, did alſo attend the King with Letters from that Prince.

The Electoral Family of Hanover *viſit the King.*

While the *French* Court were amuſing that of *Great-Britain* and the States-General, with the *Partition* Treaty, the Marquiſs *de Harcourt*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Spain*, was playing another Game at *Madrid*. The Queen of *Spain*, who was Aunt to the King of the *Romans*, and conſequently entirely in the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, foreſeeing the Deſigns of the *French* King, had early concerted Meaſures with the Count de *Harrach*, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, to diſappoint them. She had not only got her Creatures into the King of *Spain*'s Council, but alſo procur'd the Vice-Royalty of *Catalonia*, to be beſtow'd on the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, and the Government of *Milan* on Prince *Vaudemont*, who anſwer'd not her Expectation ſo well as did the Prince of *Darmſtadt*. It was propos'd to make Prince *Eugene* Vice-Roy of *Navarre*, by which means the Frontiers of *Spain* towards *France*, would have been in the hands of faithful as well as able Generals; but the Oppoſition that Propoſal met with in the *Spaniſh* Councils, not only hindred Prince *Eugene*'s having that Command, but gave too plain Indications of the Influence of *France* in the Counſels of *Spain*. The Duke *de Medina Celi* was at that time Vice-Roy of *Naples*, and very juſtly ſuſpected not to be ſo well inclin'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as to be left in that Government; however, being one of the moſt conſiderable Grandees of *Spain*, and moſt belov'd of the People, it was thought adviſeable to continue him where he was, for fear he ſhould more obſtruct the Deſigns of the *German* Party, if he was recall'd. In this ſituation were the Affairs of *Spain*, when the Marquiſs *de Harcourt* arriv'd there. His Inſtructions were, if he ſaw no Probability to have the Succeſſion ſettled upon one of the *Dauphin*'s Sons, he ſhould endeavour at leaſt to hinder it from devolving on any of the Emperor's Children, on whom it was ſettled by the Will of *Philip* IV. Father to *Charles* XII. the then King of *Spain*. To awe the *Spaniards* into a Compliance, the *French* King made uſe of that piece of Policy, which he never fail'd to put in practice, when his Neighbours, in the falſe Security of Peace with him, had diſarm'd: he order'd 60000 of his beſt Troops to file off towards the Frontiers of *Catalonia* and *Navarre*, and ſent ſeveral of his Men of War and Gallies into the Ports of *Spain*. Thus ſupported, the Marquiſs *de Harcourt* began to ſpeak out, ſaying, *Philip* IV. had exerted his Power too far, in diſpoſing of his Crown againſt the Laws of Nature, and the Conſtitution of the Realm; that the Succeſſion did lawfully belong to his Daughter's Children, and not to his Relations four Degrees remov'd. What Jargon did the *French* Miniſters palm upon others with whom they had to do? The Laws of Nature had been renounc'd by that King's Daughter, and by her Husband the *French* King, or Nature had never produc'd any thing by that Conjunction. *Harcourt* ſaid further, the *Dauphin*, Son to *Maria-Thereſa*, the preſent King of *Spain*'s Siſter, had three Sons; and if the *Spaniards* would fix their eyes on the ſecond of them, the Duke of *Anjou*, to be their King, he being ſtill as pliable as wax, they might eaſily mould him to the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Country. That if they were averſe to this Overture, the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, being Grandſon to a Daughter of *Spain*, the King of *France* would rather approve of him to ſucceed in the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, than any of the Emperor's Children; unleſs, as the *Poles* had often done, to cut off the Pretenſions of Foreign Princes, they would chuſe a Sovereign among themſelves, in which the King of *France* would protect them. This was meer trifling, and not to be impos'd on Babes in Politicks. *My Maſter*, continues *Harcourt*, *never intended to unite* Spain *to his own Kingdom, but only to keep it from falling into the hands of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *who was already grown too powerful by her late Conqueſts in* Hungary. The Queen of *Spain*, who had a watchful eye on the *French* Ambaſſador, who made it his buſineſs to thwart her Deſigns, did ſoon diſcover his fraudulent Practices; and therefore, under pretence that the Air of *Madrid* was prejudicial to her Husband's Health, ſhe carried him to *Toledo*, without allowing any Foreign Ambaſſador to follow him thither. The Marquiſs *de Harcourt* quickly penetrated into the Deſign of the Queen's Journey, and judg'd very rightly, that being ſole Miſtreſs of the King, ſhe might eaſily prevail with him to ratify King *Philip* IV's Will: in which Apprehenſion he was confirm'd, by the Count *de Harrach*'s being no more to be ſeen at *Madrid*; and ſuppoſing he was gone to *Toledo*, he went immediately thither himſelf, under pretence of a feign'd Memorial, which he gave out he had receiv'd from his Maſter, with poſitive Orders not to communicate it to any beſides his Catholick Majeſty. The Queen was extremely ſurpriz'd at the unexpected Arrival of the *French* Ambaſſador, and caus'd her Husband to acquaint him, he had left the Cardinal of *Corduba*, one of the Queen's Creatures, at *Madrid*, to take care of Foreign Affairs during his Abſence, to whom he might have communicated his Memorial; and that he only came there to recover his Health, and not to trouble himſelf with Buſineſs. This pretended Memorial was, it ſeems, to offer to the King of *Spain* the *French* King's Aſſiſtance to raiſe the Siege of *Ceuta*, which the Queen was too wiſe to let her Husband accept, ſince by that means the *French* would have got what ſhe was endeavouring to prevent, Footing and Intereſt in *Spain*. *Harcourt*, after this unſucceſsful Journey, bethought himſelf of another Stratagem, and being return'd to *Madrid*, did ſo powerfully work on the Ambition of Cardinal *Porto-Carrero*, that he engag'd him in the Intereſt of *France*.

France *intrigues in* Spain.

A.D.1698

In *July* this year there was a Treaty concluded at *Stockholm*, between *France* and *Sweden*. *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* had lately ſucceeded his Father *Charles* XI. and the Miniſters of the young King ſeem'd to be led into this Negotiation, out of a conceit that it would ſupport the Character of Mediator, which the King of *Sweden* had maintain'd at the *Ryſwick* Treaty. But the ſecond Article of the Treaty of *Stockholm*, is as great a Farce, eſpecially on the part of the *French* King, as is the Cheats of *Scapin*; for the ſecond Article ſtipulates, *That the Aim and Intention of this Treaty was to preſerve and ſecure the* Common Peace, *by ſuch Means as ſhould be judg'd proper and convenient.* A reverend Prelate writes, *It was comical to hear the* French *Miniſters in Foreign Courts talk of their Maſter's Endeavours to preſerve the Tranquility of* Europe, *when he ſeem'd the moſt forward to diſturb it, upon the firſt News of the King of* Spain's *Death.* And the great Camp he order'd to be made at *Compeigne*, was only to let his Neighbours ſee how ready he was to fall upon them, if they offer'd to oppoſe him in his Deſigns

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The Duke of Burgundy's *true Notion of Glory.*

signs upon the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, tho' he gave out it was only to inſtruct the Duke of *Burgundy* in the Art of War, which that good Prince had another notion of, and thought it ſhould never be undertaken out of a Motive of Ambition only, and for the Glory of a Prince, who makes his Glory conſiſt only in his Power. The Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, his Preceptor, inſtructed him better than his Grandfather, or his Grandfather's Generals could do; and the Archbiſhop's Leſſons made an Impreſſion on him, which it is ſaid, his Grandfather was not well pleas'd with.

His Majeſty's Journey to *Zell* caus'd as much Uneaſineſs in the Court of *France*, as the Camp at *Compeigne* gave the Allies; tho' the latter doubted not of the *French* King's Deſign, either to frighten them into a Compliance with him, or make an Eruption into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. But King *William*'s main View was to cement the Union of the Princes of *Germany*, by a Match between the King of the *Romans* and the Princeſs of *Hanover*, which was now agreed on, and ſoon after compleated; and alſo between the King of the *Romans* Brother, *Charles* the preſent Emperor, and a Princeſs of *Brunſwick*; which Marriages have cloſely allied the Imperial Family to the royal Houſe of *Hanover*. His Majeſty did his utmoſt in this Journey, to remove the Jealouſies which ſome Princes of *Germany* had conceiv'd of the growing Power of the Emperor, upon which the *French* Miniſters and their Emiſſaries were every where declaiming, after a ſtop was put to the War in *Hungary*, which had laſted fifteen years, and was now happily ended by the Peace concluded at *Carlowitz* in *Hungary*, between the *German* and *Ottoman* Empires, which was chiefly owing to the prudent Meaſures taken by King *William* and the States-General; to induce the *Turks* to incline to a Treaty, *England* had ſent ſeveral Ambaſſadors to *Conſtantinople*, as the Lord *Chandos*, Sir *Daniel Harvey*, and others; but none of them was ſo much conſider'd at the *Ottoman* Court as *William* Lord *Paget*, ſent thither by King *William* with that Character, and ſo eſteem'd by the Grand Seignior's Miniſters, that he prevail'd with the Sultan to accept of his Maſter the King of *Great-Britain*'s Mediation, in the Perſon of his Ambaſſador, for a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of *Germany:* in which Mediation the States-General join'd, by their Miniſter at the *Ottoman* Port, Monſieur *Collier*. The Lords Ambaſſadors Mediators arriv'd in the *Turkiſh* Camp near *Belgrade*, about the middle of *Auguſt*; but it was near three Months after, that they deliver'd to the *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries, the Preliminary Articles. Thoſe Plenipotentiaries had their Reſidence at *Salankemen*, famous for the Victory obtain'd there, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, over the *Turkiſh* Army. The *Imperial* and Confederate Miniſters reſided at *Carlowitz*, and the Mediators between thoſe two Places. The *Imperial* and *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries caus'd ſeveral fair Tents to be ſet up on the Sides of the Houſe appointed for the Conferences. And by nine in the Morning, *Nov.* 12th, the former arriv'd at the Mediators Lodgings, whither the *Turkiſh* alſo repair'd about the ſame time, and from thence went together to the Houſe of the *Conference*. Here, after mutual Civilities, they took their Places in the midſt of the Tent, which had four Doors, two of them oppoſite to one another for the Entrance of the Mediators, and the other two for the *Imperial* and *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries. The Count of *Ottinghen*, one of the Emperor's Ambaſſadors, had the right of the former, and the *Effendi* or Chancellor of the *Ottoman* Port of the latter. The Mediators Secretaries, and thoſe of the *Imperial* Embaſſy were plac'd behind, and the *Turkiſh* Secretary ſat down before upon the Floor. The Conferences were open'd with the Pronunciation of theſe Words, *God grant an happy Peace*, and laſted from half an hour after Ten, till near Three in the Afternoon; when the Mediators and Plenipotentiaries went out in the ſame Order they enter'd. The main Matters in Debate, were the giving up of *Teckely*, and our Saviour's Tomb, or what is ſo call'd at *Jeruſalem*, the latter of which, the Ambaſſadors Mediators were doubtleſs not ſo much concern'd about, as the Emperor *Leopold*'s Plenipotentiaries; the diſmantling of *Caminieck*, the ſurrendering of a Place upon the *Black-Sea*, the quitting of *Azoph* to the *Muſcovites*; and the Limits between the two Empires, and the *Venetian* and *Turkiſh* Territories, all which took up a great deal of time: but at length the *Imperialiſts* and *Poles* concluded their Part of the Treaty, on the 26th of *January* 1699, as the *Venetians* did a Month afterwards. The Concluſion of the *Truce*, between the Czar of *Muſcovy* and the *Sultan* was finiſh'd ſooner, on the 25th of *December* 1698. By this Peace the Emperor preſerv'd his Acquiſitions, and vaſtly enlarg'd his Territories. The *Poles* had the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Caminieck*, on their Frontiers, reſtor'd to them. The *Muſcovites* kept *Azoph*, and the *Venetians* had all the *Morea*, and ſeveral Fortreſſes in *Dalmatia* yielded to them. Inſomuch that it was computed that the *Turks*, by this Treaty, loſt the beſt half of their Dominions in *Europe*. And King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, having brought the Cardinal-Primate to Reaſon, and compos'd the Troubles of *Lithuania*; an univerſal Peace ſeem'd to be ſettled throughout *Chriſtendom*; owing chiefly to the War, King *William* carry'd on with *Lewis* XIV. againſt his Univerſal Tyranny; and to his happy Endeavours to make that Peace univerſal, which he had obtain'd for his own Dominions, and thoſe of his Confederates. His Majeſty ſtaid late in *Holland* this Year, the better to inform himſelf, as to the Conduct of the *French* Court, with reſpect to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion; for it is not to be imagin'd King *William* depended more on the *Partition-Treaty*, than he was forc'd to by a fatal Neceſſity, having no other way to put off the *French* King's immediate aſſerting the Right of the *Dauphin*, and taking the advantage of his being arm'd and in a readineſs to march for the Poſſeſſion of it. King *William* ſail'd from the Coaſt of *Holland*, *December* 1. and landed at *Margate*, *December* 3. There had been in his abſence a new Parliament choſen, wherein it was too viſible the diſaffected had rather gain'd than loſt ground. A *French* Hiſtorian writes, *L'avantage que les* Torys *eurent dans l'Election*, &c. "The Advantage which the *Tories* had in the Election of the Parliament choſen this Year, was "an Effect of the Diſpoſition the People were in. "King *William* met with more Obſtacles to his "Deſigns from this Aſſembly than from the laſt, "&c." The Univerſity of *Oxford* took a fancy to chuſe Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* for one of their Repreſentatives; tho' he was wont to be choſen by the Borderers in the Marches of *Scotland*. Notwithſtanding the prevalence of thoſe *Tories* in the choice of Members, they could not chuſe a Speaker. For Sir *Thomas Littleton*, a Gentleman of great worth, was choſen, and preſented to his Majeſty *Dec.* 9. who graciouſly approv'd him; and then made this Speech to both Houſes.

A.D.1698

King William *the Cauſe of the Marriage of the Emperor's Sons with Princeſſes of* Brunſwick.

The Peace of Carlowitz *owing to King* William.

King William's *Care of the Liberties of* Europe.

A New Parliament.

The Tories *gain ground.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech.

I Have no doubt but you are met together, with Hearts fully diſpos'd to do what is neceſſary for the Safety, Honour and Happineſs of the Kingdom, and that is all I have to ask of you.

In order to this, two Things ſeem principally to require your Conſideration.

The one is, what Strength ought to be maintained at Sea, and what Force kept up at Land for this Year. All I ſhall obſerve to you upon this Head is,

That

A.D.1698 *That the flouriſhing of Trade, the ſupporting of Credit, and the quiet of People's Minds at home, will depend upon the Opinion they have of their Security; and to preſerve to* England, *the Weight and Influence it has at preſent on the Councils and Affairs abroad, it will be requiſite* Europe *ſhould ſee you will not be wanting to yourſelves.*

The ſecond Thing, I ſhall mention to you as of great Conſequence, is the making ſome farther Progreſs towards diſcharging the Debts, which the Nation has contracted, by reaſon of the long and expenſive War. In this the Publick Intereſt, as well as Juſtice, is concerned: And I think an Engliſh *Parliament can never make ſuch a Miſtake, as not to hold Sacred all Parliamentary Engagements.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I do earneſtly recommend theſe Things to you, that you may provide ſuch Supplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for theſe ſeveral Occaſions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think it would be happy if ſome effectual Expedient could be found for employing the Poor, which might tend to the great Encreaſe of our Manufactures, as well as remove a heavy Burthen from the People; I hope alſo you will employ your Thoughts about ſome good Bills for the Advancement of Trade, and for the further diſcouraging of Vice and Prophaneneſs: The Things I have mention'd to you being of common Concern, I cannot but hope for Unanimity and Diſpatch.

'Twas obvious to all thinking Men, not biaſs'd by Faction or Prejudice, that it was abſolutely neceſſary for *England*, to keep up a good Naval and Land-Force to be prepar'd againſt any Invaſion from *France*, contrary to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; whether it was on the ſide of *Spain* or of the *Netherlands*. The *Dutch*, who doubtleſs are as good Husbands as the *Engliſh*, and as good Judges of their Safety and Intereſt, kept up their Forces; but tho' King *William* had parted with ſo many of his Troops, the new Parliament thought there were too many ſtill left, and reſolv'd, *That all the Land-Forces of* England *in* Engliſh *Pay, exceeding* 7000 *Men, and thoſe conſiſting of his Majeſty's natural born Subjects, be forthwith paid and disbanded. And that all the Forces in* Ireland, *exceeding* 12000 *Men, and thoſe his Majeſty's natural born Subjects, be likewiſe forthwith disbanded.* The prevaling Party deſcended ſo low in their Malice by theſe Votes, as to vent it in a particular manner againſt a Regiment of *Dutch* Guards, which, according to a *French* Hiſtorian, *Avoient éte attaches a ſa Perſonne depuis ſon berceau*; which had been attached to his Perſon even from his Cradle. There cou'd be no meaning in ſo ungenerous a Proceeding, unworthy the honeſt Character of *Engliſhmen*, but to affront the King, and let all *Europe* ſee the little regard they had for him, who had been ten Years fighting their Battles in Defence of their Religion and Liberty. Theſe ill-deſigning Men conſider'd not that by leſſening his Majeſty's Credit abroad, they leſſen'd their own Strength and Honour, which exiſted ſo eſſentially in the King's. The *French* Author adds, *Le Parlement ſourd aux Raiſons du Roy, The Parliament deaf to the King's Reaſons, reduced the Army of* England, *which made the King very uneaſy; he being by that means deprived of all Help in caſe of an Attack. However, knowing the Genius and Humour of the* Engliſh, *he comply'd with his Parliament*; and on the firſt of *February*, gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty for disbanding the Army*, and ſpoke thus to both Houſes:

The Parliament againſt the regular Troops.

The Tories *Ingratitude.*

1695. *The King's Speech at diſbanding the Army.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Came to paſs the Bill for disbanding the Army, as ſoon as I underſtood it was ready for me. Though in our preſent Circumſtances there appears great Hazard in breaking ſuch a Number of Troops; and though I might think myſelf unkindly us'd, that thoſe Guards who came over with me to your Aſſiſtance, and have conſtantly attended me in all the Actions wherein I have been engag'd, ſhould be remov'd from me: yet it is my fix'd Opinion, that nothing can be ſo fatal to us, as that any Diſtruſt or Jealouſy ſhould ariſe between me and my People, which I muſt own would have been very unexpected, after what I have undertaken, ventur'd and acted for the reſtoring and ſecuring of their Liberties. A.D.1699

I have thus plainly told you the only reaſon, which has induc'd me to paſs this Bill: And now I think myſelf oblig'd, in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in me, and for my own Juſtification, that no ill Conſequences may lie at my door, to tell you plainly my Judgment that this Nation is left too much expos'd.

It is therefore incumbent on you, to take this Matter into your ſerious Conſideration, and effectually to provide ſuch a Strength as is neceſſary for the Safety of the Kingdom and the Preſervation of the Peace, which God hath given us.

The Commons were ſo well-pleas'd with this healing Speech, that they immediately *reſolv'd*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, with the Aſſurances of this Houſe, *That they will ſtand by and aſſiſt his Majeſty in the Support of him and his Government, againſt all his Enemies whatſoever*; which was preſented accordingly, and the King return'd this Anſwer, *Gentlemen, I take this Addreſs very kindly, I am fully ſatisfy'd of your Duty and Affection to me, and have no doubt but you will always act in the manner you have expreſs'd on this Occaſion.* The Lords in their Addreſs, upon the paſſing the *disbanding* Act, preſented their moſt hearty Thanks to his Majeſty for it, and for the gracious Expreſſions in his Speech, *That it was his Majeſty fix'd Opinion, that nothing could be ſo fatal to them, as that any Diſtruſt or Jealouſy ſhould ariſe between his Majeſty and his People.* "As likewiſe for his great Care and Concern for "the Safety of the Kingdom upon all Occaſions; "aſſuring his Majeſty, that at all Times for the Safe- "ty of the Kingdom, and the Preſervation of the "Peace which God had given them, they would "aſſiſt and defend his Majeſty againſt all his Ene- "mies both at Home and Abroad." The King thank'd the Lords for their Addreſs, and finding both Houſes concurr'd in Opinion, as to the disbanding of the Army; his Majeſty gave effectual Orders for reducing it to the Number of 7000 Men, the *Quota* hardly of one of the ſmaller Princes of *Germany*, when an Army is levy'd in the Empire. The King took care to preſerve more Regiments of Cavalry than Infantry in proportion; Horſe being more ſerviceable on any ſudden Exigency than Foot.

The Parliament's Addreſs.

The ſtep King *William* took to diſpoſe the Parliament to find out ſome Expedient for the keeping the *Dutch* blue Guards, near his Perſon in *England* was, as I well remember, highly diſapprov'd by all his true Friends; who were ſenſible that the prevaling Party would rejoice at it, as a freſh Occaſion of ſhewing their Diſregard to what he deſir'd; and it was never known, that they were convinc'd by Reaſon, or ſoften'd by Compliance. 'Tis true, much Allowance was to be made, for his Majeſty's great Affection for that *Corps*, to whom in a great meaſure he own'd his Victory at the *Boyne*, where they were the firſt that paſs'd that River and attack'd the Enemy; and who had done him, and even this Nation, other ſignal Services. But Ingratitude is as inſeparable from Faction, as Cruelty from Tyranny. On the 18th of *March*, the King ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by the Earl of *Ranelagh*, not only ſign'd by himſelf, but all of his own Hand-Writing.

King William's *Meſſage about the* Dutch *Guards.*

Who are ill-us'd.

A.D.1699 *WILLIAM* R.

"His Majesty is pleas'd to let the House know, "that the necessary Preparations are made for "transporting the Guards, who came with him in- "to *England*, and that he intends to send them "away immediately, unless out of Consideration "to him, the House is dispos'd to find a way for "continuing them longer in his Service, which his "Majesty would take very kindly."

The Commons Address about them.

The Speaker having read this Message to the House, the Question was put that a Day be appointed to consider of it, which was carry'd in the *Negative*, and they resolv'd to present an Address to his Majesty, importing, "That the late dis- "banding gave great Satisfaction to the Subjects, and "his Readiness to comply with the punctual Exe- "cution of it, would prevent all Occasions of "Distrust or Jealousy between him and his Peo- "ple. That they were mightily troubled they "could not comply with what he propos'd in his "Message, and at the same time have a due Re- "gard to the Constitution he came over to restore, "and so often expos'd his Royal Person to pre- "serve; and had so often in his Declaration pro- "mis'd to send all Foreign Troops that came o- "ver with him back again: That as nothing could "make the Kingdom more happy, than an entire "Confidence between his Majesty and his People; "the best way to effect it was to trust his Sacred "Person with his own Subjects, who had so emi- "nently signaliz'd themselves in the late War up- "on all Occasions." To which Address his Ma- jesty was pleas'd to return this remarkable Answer:

The King's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Came hither to restore the ancient Constitution of this Government, I have had all possible Regard to it since my coming, and am resolv'd, through the course of my Reign, to endeavour to preserve it intire in all the Parts of it.

I have a full Confidence in the Affections of my People, and am well assur'd they have the same in me, and I will never give them just Cause to alter this Opinion.

As to my Subjects who serv'd during the War, I am an Eye-witness of their Bravery, and of their Zeal for my Person and Government; and I have not been wanting to express my Sense of this to my Parliament, as well as upon other Occasions. I have all the reason to trust and rely upon them, that a Prince can have, and I am satisfy'd there is not a Man among them capable of entertaining a Thought, that what was propos'd in my Message proceeded from any Distrust of them.

It shall be my study to the utmost of my power, to perform the part of a just and good King. And as I will ever be strictly and nicely careful of observing my Promises to my Subjects, so I will not doubt of their tender Regards to me.

The Wisdom and Temper of his Majesty's Speeches were thrown away on a Set of Men, insensible of either, and resolutely bent to follow blindly the Dictates of their Passions, in opposition to his Government and Counsels. The *Dutch* Guards were soon after ship'd off for *Holland*, at *Deptford*; and it was a moving Sight to behold them marching from *St. James's* Park, thro' *London* Streets, taking a long farewel of the Friends they left in *England* with Kisses and Tears in their Eyes; many of them having *English* Wives and Children, following them into a Land strange to them, after their Husbands and Fathers had spent so many Years in the Service of that Country, out of which they were now driven. Whoever had seen this as I did, must be shock'd, to hear it said, that the driving them away thus, gave great Satisfaction to the People. As to the other *Dutch* Troops, there was not a Word said for them, and they were all gone pursuant to the King's Declaration; which the Party did not fail to twit him with. But so small a Number as one Regiment of 5 or 600 Protestant Soldiers, cou'd surely have occasion'd no *Distrust or Jealousy between the King and his People.* There were 3 or 4000 *Britons* almost always in the *Dutch* Army, as well in time of Peace as War, and 'tis amazing that the *English* shou'd be so jealous of a single Regiment of *Dutchmen.* The truth is, the *Revolution* stuck in the Stomachs of the Party. These *Dutchmen* had helpt to bring it about, and were an Eye-sore to King *William*'s Enemies, who were indeed Enemies to their Country, and all that truly lov'd it. How grateful the breaking of so many good Troops in *England* was to the *French* Court, we might have seen by their *Gazetteer's* filling his Paper with the *Disbanding Act*, and speaking it with an Air of the greatest Satisfaction. A.D.1699

Acts pass'd.

On the 24th of *March*, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an *Act to prevent the excessive distilling of Spirits from Corn*, &c. *An Act to enlarge the Trade to* Russia. *An Act to prevent irregular Returns of Members to serve in Parliament, and to several Private Acts.* The Friends to the present Government, in their reasoning for the Continuance of a Land-Force, insisted upon the Danger it wou'd be without it, from the *Jacobite* and *Disaffected* Party, which ought always to be reckon'd as one under Revolution-Kings; this was laugh'd at by the *Seymours*, the *Showers's*, &c. as was also the Apprehension good *Englishmen* seem'd to have of Danger to the Liberties of *Europe*, by the King of *Spain's* ill State of Health; but Bishop *Kennet* writes, "One of the Consequences of *dis-* "*banding* the Army, was a more visible Concourse "of the *Jacobites* and *Papists* about the Town and "the Court, in so bold and so insolent a manner that "the Commons took notice of it;" and presented an Address to the King *February* 21st, that the Laws against *Papists* and other disaffected Persons might be put in execution; but they took no notice, as the Bishop does, that the Swarming in and about the Court and City, was one of the first ill Consequences of their disbanding the Land-Forces. His Majesty, pursuant to their Address, caus'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, for putting the Laws in execution against Papists and other disaffected Persons.

Old East-India *Company's Petition.*

The old *East-India* Company having presented a Petition to the House of Commons, praying that their Corporation might be continu'd during the Term granted them by King *William*'s Charter; and that 5 *per Cent.* on *East-India* Goods, impos'd by the Act for establishing the New Company, might be regulated in their favour; a Bill was order'd to be brought in according to their Petition, but it was rejected at the second Reading. And the New Company having, as has been hinted, procur'd an Embassy to the *Great Mogul*, his Majesty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet on Sir *William Norris* the Ambassador. He also knighted three of their Directors, *James Bateman*, *Edmund Harrison*, and *Streynsham Masters* Esqrs; and conferr'd the same Honour on *Edward Littleton* Esq; whom that Company had made choice of to be their President in the Bay of *Bengal.*

Something has been said of the *Scots African* and *Indian* Company, and the Dilemma King *William* was brought into, by giving his Consent to the Acts for establishing it, and granting a Charter to those that engag'd in it, which was certainly inconsistent with the Interest of the *Indian* and *African* Companies in *England* and *Holland*; as the *Scots* Company were managing Matters, by letting the *Hamburghers* into that Trade, on the foot of their Acts and Charter, contrary to the Rights and Immunities of the *English* and *Dutch East-India* Companies, establish'd a hundred Years before any such Company and Trade were thought of in *Scotland.*

A.D.1699 *land.* Had the *Scots* been contented with Trading on their own Bottoms to *Guinea* and the *Weſt-Indies*, without breaking in upon the Trade of other Nations ſettled there before them, there cou'd not have been any Thing ſaid againſt it. But that *Scotland* ſhould be a Back-door to let in Foreigners of all ſorts into the moſt beneficial Branches of the *Engliſh* Trade, was what they cou'd not in Juſtice and Reaſon expect. Whatever general Expreſſions might be made uſe of in their Acts and Charter to countenance it, it was the Obſervation of that famous Politician the firſt Earl of *Shaftesbury*, that *Scotland* is a *Door to let Good or Evil into England*; and if this Obſervation did ever hold good, it muſt have done ſo with reſpect to the incorporating Foreigners with *Scots*, to encroach upon the Trade of *England*, which they moſt certainly were encourag'd to do enormouſly, being privileg'd to trade Cuſtom-free for 21 Years. The Writers on the *Scots* ſide of the queſtion, avoid touching upon the great Detriment, the letting Foreigners into the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Trade would be to *England*. The wrong done to the *Engliſh* Company, by their admitting *Hamburghers* into that beneficial Commerce, ſupported by them at the Expence of 2 or 300000 *l. per Ann.* is what they keep clear of, becauſe they would have been oblig'd to acknowledge that King *William* had it incumbent upon him, to protect the *Eaſt-India* Company of *England*, againſt all Invaders and Intruders in their Trade; and that his Royal Care was due in the firſt place to the *Engliſh* Company, being of long ſtanding and in poſſeſſion of that Trade, as well by Statutes and Charters, as by Preſcription. Nay, the *Hamburghers* were ſo ſenſible of the Advantages they ſhould make by this Trade, and the Diſadvantages the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt-India* Companies would receive from it, *That the more Oppoſition the latter offer'd to their Project, as a* Scots *Writer words it, the more the* Hamburghers *thought it their Intereſt to embrace it*; and their falling in with it ſo eagerly, and even courting the *Scots* to accept of Two, Three or Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds of their Money, was enough to raiſe a Spirit in *Scotland* upon a Diſappointment, which Argument and good Policy could not cope with.

Scots African Company objected againſt.

Notwithſtanding all Diſcouragements at home; the *Scots African* and *India* Company went on with their Deſign of ſettling a Colony at *Darien*, an *Iſthmus* on the Continent of *America*; between the 8th and 10th Degrees of *Northern* Latitude, about 70 Miles over in the narroweſt Place; in length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* on the *North-ſide*, from the Mouth of the River *Darien* to Port *Sciran* 140 *Italian* Miles, and on the *South-ſide* from *Caret* Bay to the River of *Cheapo* 160 Miles. It is bounded on the *North* and *South* with the vaſt Oceans, that carry the Name of the *North* and *South-Seas*. Its Situation is very pleaſant and agreeable, and very commodious for a ſpeedy and ſhort Communication of Trade between the *North* and *South-Seas*, and preventing that vaſt Compaſs which muſt otherwiſe be fetch'd round either of the Extremes of *North* and *South-America*. By this means alſo it lies convenient for a ſpeedier Communication of Trade between *Europe* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, than any that has hitherto been found out. Mr. *Dampier* ſays, that from *Cheapo* River, a Man may paſs from Sea to Sea in three Days, and that the *Indians* do it in a Day and a half. There are abundance of valuable Iſlands on both ſides the *Iſthmus*, which prevent the breaking in of the Ocean upon it at once, and beſides the Conveniencies of Wood, Fiſh, Fowl, and Water, afford good and ſafe riding in all Weathers to any Number of Ships. The Continent is agreeably intermix'd with Hills and Vallies, of great Variety for Height, Depth and Extent. The Vallies are watter'd with Rivers, Brooks and Springs, which take their riſe from a great Ridge of Hills that run along the *Iſthmus*, but neareſt to the *Northern* Shore, from which it is about 15 Miles diſtant. The River of *Darien* is large, but the Depth of its Entrance not anſwerable to its Breadth; further in 'tis deep enough, and has a good Harbour in *Caret* Bay, which is ſome Leagues up. From this Bay to the Promontory near *Golden-Iſland*, the Shore is indifferently fruitful, and the Soil on the *Northern* Coaſt generally good. I ſhall not enter farther into the Deſcription of this Country, its Product and People; it wou'd too much ſwell this Digreſſion. What I have ſaid is to ſhew that the Situation of *Darien* is moſt tempting for a Settlement; and it's great pity when the *Scots* had got footing there, that ſome Expedient had not been found out for their keeping it, without prejudice to the Peace or Trade of *England*; and the *Engliſh* might in time have reap'd the Benefit of their Neighbours firſt Adventure, by Partnerſhip or Purchaſe.

The Colony at Darien.

A Deſcription of the Country.

A.D.1699

On the 27th of *October* 1698, Capt. *Pennicock*, Commodore, with one Frigate and three or four Merchant-men, having 1100 Men on board, anchor'd in a fair ſandy Bay, three Leagues off the Gulph of *Darien*; upon which two Canoes with ſeveral *Indians* came on board; were very free with the *Scots*, telling them they had been long expected, and were very welcome. Accordingly, ſeveral of their Kings enter'd into a League with them, and one of 'em condeſcended to take a Commiſſion from the *Scots* Council; who gave the Country the Name of *Caledonia*, and that of *New Edinburgh* to the Place where they ſettled; which that Council, who were

Scots land at Darien

Mr. *Robert Jolley*,
Mr. *J. Montgomery*,
Mr. *Dan. Mackay*,
Capt. *Rob. Pennicock*,
Capt. *Robert Pincartone*,
Mr. *William Paterſon*,
Mr. *Hugh Roſs*, Secretary,

deſcrib'd thus in a Letter to the Company, dated the 28th *Dec.* 1698.

" The Place where we are ſettled is 4 Miles " *Eaſt* of *Golden-Iſland*, within a great Bay; we " have an excellent Harbour, ſurrounded with " high Mountains, capable of holding 1000 " Sail land-lock'd, and ſafe from all Winds and " Tempeſts. The Mouth of the Harbour is about " random Cannon-ſhot over, form'd by a *Peninſula* on the one ſide, and a Point of Land on " the other. In the middle of the Entrance is a " Rock three Foot above Water, upon which the " Sea breaks moſt terribly when the Wind blows " hard; and within the Point there is a ſmall Rock " three Foot above Water. On both ſides theſe " Rocks, there is a very good wide Channel for " Ships to come in; that on the *South-ſide* is " three Cables long, and ſeven Fathom deep; and " that on the *North* two Cables long: from the " two outermoſt Points the Harbour runs away " *Eaſt* a Mile and a half; and near the middle on " the right-hand a Point of Land ſhoots out into " the Bay; ſo that by raiſing Forts on the ſaid " Points, on the Rock in the middle of the En- " trance, and the two outermoſt Points, it will " be the ſtrongeſt Harbour both by Art and Na- " ture that is in the known World. The Bay " within, is for the moſt part ſix Fathom Water, " and till you come within a Cable's Length of " the Shore, three Fathom and a half. Thus a " Key may be built to which great Ships may lay " their Sides and unload: The *Peninſula* which lies on " the left-hand, is a Mile and a half in Length, very " ſteep and high towards the Sea, ſo that it would " be difficult for any body to land till you come to " the *Iſthmus*, where is a ſmall ſandy Bay which lit- " tle Ships may put into, but it is eaſy to be ſecur'd " by a Ditch and Fort. There are ſeveral little " Rivers of very good Water that fall into the " Bay;

A.D.1699 " Bay, and it abounds ſo with excellent Fiſh, that " we can with eaſe take more than is poſſible for " us to deſtroy, having ſometimes caught 140 at " a Draught; amongſt others there be Tortoiſes, " which are excellent Meat, and ſome of them a- " bove 600 weight. The *Peninſula* was never in- " habited, and is cover'd all over with Trees of " various ſorts, as ſtately Cedar Trees, Braſil Wood, " *Lignum-Vitæ*, Box-Wood, Fuſtick-Wood, Yel- " low-Sanders, Manſhineel, and the like ſorts, be- " ſides others, whoſe Names we know not, grow " on the Continent; and we doubt not of find- " ing out the *Nicaragua*-Wood: We have found " *Cabbage*-Trees, the Fruit of which eats like Col- " liflowers. The Natives have no Plantation with- " in two Miles of us.

" We have a Watch-Tower upon a high Hill " adjoining to our Plantation, about a Mile *South* " of the Bay, from whence we can ſee the Ships in " the Bay, and as far as to the Mouth of the River " *Darien:* we can ſee above thirty Miles ſouth- " ward, and have a fine Proſpect of *Golden-Iſland* " and the *Iſle of Pines*, weſtward towards *Porto-* " *bello*, and northwards toward *Jamaica*. The Hill is " about a Mile in height, ſo that we can ſee any " Ships before they come within ſome Leagues of " the Harbour. We compute ourſelves to be about " fifty Leagues *North* of *Carthagena*, and as much " *South* of *Portobello*, &c."

If to this Deſcription we had added that of the great Plenty of Proviſions of almoſt all kinds; and what we fear is to be ſuſpected, the Proſpect they ſaw there was of fiſhing up more Gold-Duſt than was brought from *Guinea*; one may well imagine that the Hearts of the *Scots* were ſet upon this Settlement, and that their Heads muſt be almoſt turn'd with a balk in it: which indeed they had ſome Reaſon to expect, from the Treatment they met with in *America*; for five Months after their landing at *Darien*, the Governor of *Jamaica* put forth this Proclamation againſt them:

By the Honourable Sir William Beeſton, *Knt. Governor and Commander in chief for his Majeſty in the Iſland of* Jamaica, *and of the Territories and Dependencies of the ſame, and Admiral thereof.*

" WHereas I have receiv'd Orders from his Ma- " jeſty, by the Right Honourable *James* " *Vernon* Eſq; one of the Principal Secretaries of " State, that his Majeſty was not inform'd of the " Intentions and Deſigns of the *Scots* in peopling " *Darien*, which is contrary to the Peace between " his Majeſty and his Allies, commanding me not " to afford them any Aſſiſtance in compliance " therewith: In his Majeſty's name, and by his " order, I do ſtrictly charge and require all and e- " very his Majeſty's Subjects, that upon no pre- " tence whatſoever, they hold any Correſpondence " with the *Scots* aforeſaid, or give them any Aſſiſt- " ance with Arms, Ammunition, Proviſion, or a- " ny thing whatſoever, either by themſelves, or any " other for them, nor aſſiſt them with any of their " Shipping, or of the *Engliſh* Nation's, upon pain " of his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, and ſuffering the ſe- " vereſt Puniſhment. Given under my Hand and " Seal of Arms, the 19th of *April*, 1699, and in the " Eleventh year of the Reign of King *William* the " Third, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and " *Ireland*, and Lord of *Jamaica*, Defender of the " Faith."

The like Proclamations were publiſh'd in *Barbadoes* and *New-England*.

It was a very ſhort Anſwer which the *Scots* gave to the Charge of ſettling in *Darien*, without acquainting the King with their Intention: *As to our informing his Majeſty with our Deſign, there was neither any need of it, nor had we reaſon to do ſo.* Which certainly was very wrongly judg'd by them; A.D.1699 for not to enter into a Diſquiſition of the *Spaniards* or the *Dariens* Right to the Country, it was reaſonable, that if they expected Support or Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*, they ſhould have let the King know what they were going about, and not have made uſe of their Acts of Parliament and Charter, otherwiſe than his Majeſty intended in granting them. If they did it in defiance of the Government of *England*, they ought not to have expected Support and Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*. Their chief Advocate tells us in his Pamphlet on this Subject, That *England* needed not to have been alarm'd at the *Scots* having an *Eaſt-India* Company, for they did not think then of an *Eaſt-India* Trade. One reaſon he gives for it is, their want of Money, which they could not ſpare to ſend thither. Very true: but can any one imagine, that if they had propos'd nothing but a Settlement at *Darien* to the *Hamburghers*, that thoſe wary Merchants would have preſs'd their Money upon them by Hundreds of Thouſands of Pounds; or that they would have wanted Money, had their *Hamburgh* Scheme ſucceeded? There is a little pleaſantry in hearing the *Scots* complain of the Unkindneſs of the *Engliſh*, in not aſſiſting them in an Undertaking ſo contrary to the general Senſe of the *Engliſh* Nation, and carried on in great Oppoſition to it. As to his Majeſty's Conduct in this Affair, how could he with Prudence have acted otherwiſe, after the *Scots* had, without his Participation, taken a Step ſo little to the good liking of the *Engliſh*, the *Dutch*, and the *Spaniards*, who all preſented him with Addreſſes and Memorials againſt their *Eaſt-India* and *African* Companies? The King declares, that Company had began a Settlement in *America*, without acquainting him with it, and ſo far had acted contrary to his Intentions, in granting their Acts and their Charter. The Parliament of *England* were earneſt with him to protect their *Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Trade againſt this Innovation; and ſurely his Majeſty was in the right, to give them a favourable hearing, as well as the *Scots*. If the latter by their Management had given the King reaſon to change his Opinion, with reſpect to the Powers given them by their Acts and their Charter, it is no more than Parliaments themſelves have often done on the like Occaſion. The Act for encouraging the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company to negotiate their Stock, as they did 13 or 14 years ago, 'till they had almoſt thrown the Nation into Confuſion, might have been as well pleaded by thoſe Directors to juſtify their Conduct, which the ſame Parliament condemn'd, in a moſt exemplary manner; as the *Scots* pleaded their Acts and Charters, as a Warrant for their incorporating with them *Hamburghers*, and other Foreigners, in our *Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Trade.

The Scots act contrary to the King's Intention.

Having given a hint of our Parliament's Addreſs to the King concerning the *Scotch* Colony at *Darien*, I ſhall inſert that of the Houſe of Lords entire, becauſe it ſets the Matter in the trueſt light, with regard to *England*; where this Addreſs, however, did not paſs ſo unanimouſly, but ſeveral Lords enter'd their Proteſts againſt it.

Lords Addreſs againſt their Setlement.

" WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in " Parliament aſſembled, being, according " to our Duty, ſollicitous for the Preſervation and " Increaſe of Trade of this Kingdom, on which " the Support of your Majeſty's Greatneſs and Ho- " nour ſo much depends, as well as the Security " and Defence of your People; have been very " apprehenſive, that the Steps lately made towards " a Settlement of your Subjects of the Kingdom " of *Scotland* at *Darien*, may tend to the great Pre- " judice of this Nation, and poſſibly to the Diſtur- " bance of the Peace and good Correſpondence " with the Crown of *Spain*, which we conceive is " very advantageous to us all: we have therefore

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A.D.1699 " taken the ſame into our ſerious conſideration, as " a Matter of the greateſt Importance, and proper " to be laid before your Majeſty, as the common " Father of both Countries. And as we are truly " ſenſible of great Loſſes our neighbour Kingdom " hath ſuſtain'd both by Men and Treaſure, in " their Expeditions to that Place, which we very " heartily lament, ſo we ſhould not endeavour, by " any Interpoſition of ours, to defeat the Hopes " they may ſtill entertain of recovering thoſe Loſ- " ſes, by their farther engaging in that Deſign, but " that we judge ſuch a Proſecution, on their parts, " muſt end not only in far greater Diſappoint- " ments to themſelves, but at the ſame time prove " very inconvenient to the Trade and Quiet of this " Kingdom.

" On this Occaſion we humbly preſume to put " your Majeſty in mind of the Addreſs of both " Houſes, preſented to your Majeſty on the 17th " of *December*, 1695; in the cloſe of which Ad- " dreſs your Majeſty will ſee the unanimous Senſe " of this Kingdom, in relation to any Settlement " the *Scots* might make in the *Weſt Indies*, by vir- " tue of an Act of Parliament paſs'd about that " time in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which was the " Occaſion of the ſaid Addreſs.

" And we humbly repreſent to your Majeſty, " that having receiv'd Information of ſome Orders " your Majeſty had ſent to the Governors of the " Plantations on this ſubject, the Houſe did on the " 10th of *January* laſt come to this Reſolution, " *That your Majeſty's Pleaſure ſignified to the Go-* " *vernors of the Plantations, in relation to the* " Scotch *Settlement at* Darien, *was agreeable to the* " *Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, preſented* " *to your Majeſty on the 17th of* December, 1695. " And on the 8th of this inſtant *February*, this " Houſe came to this further Reſolution, *That the* " *Settlement of the* Scots *Colony at* Darien, *is incon-* " *ſiſtent with the Good of the* Plantation-Trade *of* " *this Kingdom.* All which we humbly hope your " Majeſty will take into your royal Conſideration, " and we are confident your Majeſty cannot be " thought too partial to the Addreſs of this Houſe, " if your Majeſty ſhall in the firſt place conſider " the Advantage and Good of the Trade of this " Kingdom, by the Preſervation and Improvement " of which, both theſe Kingdoms, and all your o- " ther Dominions, muſt on all Occaſions princi- " pally be defended."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

HIS Majeſty having received a very dutiful Addreſs from the Houſe of Peers, in relation to the Endeavours lately uſed by ſome of his Majeſty's Subjects of the Kingdom of Scotland, *towards making a Settlement at* Darien; *in which they humbly repreſent to him their Opinion, that ſuch a Settlement is inconſiſtent with the Good of the* Plantation-Trade *of this Kingdom, is pleas'd to let the Houſe know, that he will always have a very great regard to their Opinion; and to aſſure them, that he will never be wanting, by all proper Means, to promote the Advantage and Good of the Trade of* England. *At the ſame time his Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, that he cannot but have a great Concern and Tenderneſs for his Kingdom of* Scotland, *and a deſire to advance their Welfare and Proſperity; and is very ſenſibly touch'd with the Loſs his Subjects of that Kingdom have ſuſtain'd, by their late unhappy Expeditions, in order to a Settlement at* Darien. *His Majeſty does apprehend that Difficulties may too often ariſe, with reſpect to the different Intereſts of Trade, between his two Kingdoms, unleſs ſome way be found out to unite them more nearly and compleatly. And therefore his Majeſty takes this Opportunity of putting the Houſe of Peers in mind of what he recommended to his Parliament, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, that they would conſider of an Union between the two Kingdoms. His Majeſty is of opinion, that nothing would more contribute to the Security and Happineſs of both Kingdoms; and is inclin'd to hope, that after they have liv'd near an hundred years under the ſame Head, ſome happy Expedient may be found out, for making them one People, in caſe a Treaty was ſet on foot for that purpoſe; and therefore he does very earneſtly recommend this Matter to the Conſideration of the Houſe.*

He recommends the Union.

A.D.1699

The Lords paſs'd an Act, *authorizing certain Commiſſioners of the Realm of* England, *to treat with Commiſſioners of* Scotland, *for the Weal of both Kingdoms:* But the Commons were ſo out of humour with the Proceedings of the *Scots* at that time that they refus'd to give their Concurrence.

The Scots *repoſſeſs themſelves of* Darien, *and leave it.*

The Oppoſition the *Scots* met with, in their Endeavours to eſtabliſh their *Eaſt-India* and *African* Company, and to make a Settlement, did not diſcourage them; nay, tho' their Colony, after their firſt landing, were oblig'd to quit the Country, for want of Supplies of all ſorts of Neceſſaries from *Scotland*, they ventur'd on another Expedition, and repoſſeſs'd themſelves of it, with no better Proſpect of Succeſs than before.

The Earl of *Portland* did generally bear the Blame of the Diſſatisfaction of the *Scotch* Nation with the *Engliſh*, on account of their Diſappointments in the Affair of their Company and Colony; and it was thought he was influenc'd as much at leaſt by the *Dutch* as the *Engliſh* in the Counſels he gave the King on this Occaſion. He was never very popular in *England*, being thought to engroſs more of his Maſter's Favour than thoſe that envied him were willing to think him worthy of: and it was from this Motive, that the Parliament, ſome time after, order'd an Addreſs to the King, *That none but Natives of his Dominions, Prince* George *excepted, be admitted to his Councils in* England *or* Ireland.

An Addreſs againſt Foreigners in the Council.

It is worth remarking, that the Ferment which appear'd in *Scotland* at this Juncture, like all other Ferments ſince the *Revolution*, was work'd up by the Enemies to King *William*. For tho' there were a great many Members of the *Scots* Company who were of the *Church* by Law eſtabliſh'd in that Kingdom, and conſequently Friends to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, and King *William* the Supporter of it; yet there were alſo many notorious *Jacobites*, who made a handle of this Buſineſs to make Proſelytes to their Party. One of the moſt zealous Advocates for the *Darien* Settlement, has an Article, in a Treatiſe which he calls, *The Grievances of* Scotland *in relation to* Darien, purely upon this Subject, *Why the* Presbyters *are join'd with the Court-Party againſt our Colony?* And that ſome of their own principal Men did not give into the *Darien* Project, tho' it is repreſented as the unanimous Vote of the Nation, appears by what he ſays himſelf; *One of our own Secretaries of State knew of the* Weſt-India *Proclamations againſt the Colony, before they were iſſued, as the* Engliſh *Secretary* Vernon *has given out*; which Mr. *Vernon* ſo offended this Author, that tho' he was a Miniſter of State, and Privy-Counſellor, yet he ſays he was formerly a Licenſer of *Books, for taking off the Penal Laws, and overturning the Proteſtant Religion.* He abuſes him, in repreſenting him as a Licenſer of the Preſs. If he licens'd Books, it muſt be by virtue of ſome Office he held in the State; and his having been Secretary to the Duke of *Monmouth*, when he was in the height, not only of the royal, but the popular Favour, is far from being an Indication of his being popiſhly affected.

The Scots *reflect on Mr.* Vernon.

Forces in Scotland.

At the ſame time that the *Darien* Buſineſs made ſuch a noiſe in *Scotland*, the Parliament there had the Land-Forces under conſideration, and voted them neceſſary to be kept up: which that *Scotch* Advocate upbraids King *William* with, as if he did not deſerve it from them, tho' it was done for their

A.D.1699 own Security: and yet there was a Coalition of *Jacobites* and *Darienites*, as they may be call'd, to break thoſe Forces, which they term'd a *Standing Army*; and I will muſter them, to ſhew what a Hoſt it was, againſt which they made that vain Clamour. A.D.1699

The Troop of Guards, — — —	140 Men, including Officers.
The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, —	429
The Lord *Jedburgh*'s Dragoons, — —	321
	890 Horſe and Dragoons.
The Royal Regiment of Foot-Guards, —	1091
Regiment of Fuſileers, — —	819
Sir *David Collier*'s Regiment, — —	819
Maitland's Regiment, — —	819
In Garriſons, — — —	331
	3879 Foot.
	890 Horſe and Dragoons.
	4769 in all.

It was ſaid in *England*, that eight or ten of the *Scotch* Privy-Counſellors appear'd againſt this ſmall Force, out of pique at the *Darien* Buſineſs. But the *Scotch* Parliament were not deterr'd by the formidable Name of a *Standing Army*, from allowing of this number of Forces, and providing for their Pay.

Kept up by Parliament.

Enough has been ſaid of the *Scotch Eaſt-India* Company, and their Settlement in *America*, to which I ſhall only add, that upon Advice of Capt. *Pincarton* and his Crew, thirty Men only, being taken by the *Spaniards*, the Company ſent up an Addreſs to the King by the Lord *Baſil Hamilton*, ſetting forth, that the ſaid *Pincarton*, Commander of their Ship *Dolphin*, being forc'd aſhore and bulg'd near *Carthagena*, was, with all his Company, detain'd Priſoners by the *Spaniards*. Which was no wonder at all, ſince the *Spaniards* look'd on that Captain and his Company, as Men who had invaded their Country. In this Addreſs, they deſir'd the King to *take ſpeedy and effectual Meaſures for redreſſing their Damage, and obtaining the Freedom of thoſe Priſoners*. That the *Scots* made an ill choice of a Perſon to ſend to Court with this Addreſs, will appear to every one, who knows that this ſame Lord *Baſil* was ſo profeſs'd a *Jacobite*, that he had not only avoided paying his Duty to his Majeſty, when he was formerly at *London*, but had never ſince given any Evidence of his Loyalty, nor acknowledg'd his Majeſty's Government, for which reaſon he was not ſo acceptable at Court as a loyal Man would have been. However, his Majeſty having receiv'd the Addreſs, return'd this Anſwer, *That he was reſolv'd in the Terms of the Treaties with* Spain, *to demand that Capt.* Pincarton, *and thoſe of his Crew, who are detain'd Priſoners at* Carthagena, *be releas'd and ſet at liberty*. I think this Incident of Lord *Baſil Hamilton* ſufficiently juſtifies what I have hinted, of the ill uſe the Enemies to the Government made, of ſome that were not its Enemies before, to divide the *Scots*, and ſupport the languiſhing Cauſe of the abdicated King. The vile Author of the *Memoirs* which go under the Name of *Lockhart*'s, ſticks not to tell us that the joining of the Friends to the Company, with the Friends to King *James*, form'd the *Country-Party*, which *then began to get that Title*.

Riſe of the Scotch Country-Party. P. 5.

The Houſe of Commons in *England* being complain'd to of a printed Book, entitled, *An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Miſcarriages of the* Scots *at* Darien, and having examin'd the ſaid Book, they reſolv'd, *That it highly reflecting on the Honour of his Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament, and tending to create Jealouſies and Animoſities between the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, *was a falſe, ſcandalous, and traitorous Libel*; which they order'd to be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman, and addreſs'd his Majeſty to iſſue out his royal Proclamation, for the diſcovering and apprehending the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel, which Proclamation was publiſh'd accordingly; but the Author, *George Ridpath*, enough known as Writer of a News-Paper call'd *The Flying Poſt*, got, as he boaſted in another Pamphlet worſe than the former, out of the Juriſdiction of *England*. Speaking, in the laſt Tract, of the *Union* Bill paſs'd by the Lords, he ſays, "The unmanly and ſcurrilous Reflections thrown upon "the *Scots* in the Houſe of Commons, by ſome "noted *Tories*, on that Occaſion, are Indication "ſufficient, that ſuch a *Union* as they deſign, would "only compleat our Ruin. But at the ſame time "we muſt own, that our Nation is eternally ob"lig'd to thoſe worthy Members of the Lower "Houſe, who declar'd they rejected the Bill, be"cauſe they would not concur in putting a *Sham* "upon their neighbouring Nation, that had been ſo "much injur'd, and ſo barbarouſly treated, by the "*Weſt-India* Proclamations." If there were any ſuch Members in the Houſe of Commons, who rejected the *Union* Bill out of Tenderneſs to the *Scots*, there was a very great Majority in the ſame Vote out of Hatred to them, becauſe their Church by *Law eſtabliſh'd* is *Presbyterian*, and this Houſe of Commons diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in an extraordinary manner by their Zeal for the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, as will be ſeen preſently.

After all I have ſaid, I as much intereſted myſelf in the Succeſs of the *Darien* Settlement, as did any Native of *Scotland*, who had no particular Intereſt in the Company, and was heartily ſorry that a Way was not found out to preſerve that Settlement in *Britiſh* hands, without regarding what the impotent *Spaniards* ſaid or did to the contrary: but as the great *Eaſt-India* and *African* Companies of *England* and *Holland* could not be perſuaded that their Trade would not ſuffer, by the Encroachment given *Hamburghers*, *Dantzickers*, and others, under the *Scotch* Acts and Charter; I do not ſee how it was poſſible for King *William* to avoid granting them his Protection; nor how the *Scots* could, with Reaſon and Juſtice, admit Foreigners into the moſt beneficial Branches of the Trade of *England* and *Holland*. Which being what was not underſtood by his Majeſty, when he paſs'd their *Acts* and granted them his *Charter*, he could not juſtly and reaſonably withdraw his Protection from the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies, who had been ſo long in poſſeſſion of the *Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Trade.

As

A.D.1699 As to the Affairs of *Ireland*, it muſt be noted, that Endeavours had been us'd to raiſe a like Spirit againſt the Court and Land-Forces there, as the Sound of a Standing Army, and the Diſappointment at *Darien*, had done in *England* and *Scotland*; tho' not with ſo great Effect as in either of thoſe Kingdoms, eſpecially *England*, which had but juſt taſted of that bitter Cup of *Popiſh* Tyranny, of which the Proteſtants in *Ireland* had drunk large Draughts. We may ſee what theſe Endeavours were, by this Account of it, taken from the Works of a diſguſted *Revolutioner*; "If the State of Affairs in *Ireland* be conſider'd, it will appear to be "ſuch as may make it dangerous to provoke the "*Scots*. It is well enough known that the People "of *Ireland* are not very well pleas'd with their "Treatment by ſome in *England*, *&c.*" This refers chiefly to the *Woollen Manufacture*, of which the People of *Ireland* were generally more fond than of the *Linnen*; not duly conſidering, that *England* could as ill part with that Manufacture, as with their Bread, and was ready to give them all manner of Encouragement in the Manufacture of *Linnen*, which they could carry on with more Succeſs than the *Engliſh*.

A Motion in the Parliament of Ireland *againſt the* French *Proteſtants in the Army.*

At the laſt meeting of the Parliament a Motion was made, that an Addreſs be preſented to the Lords-Juſtices, the Duke of *Bolton* and the Earl of *Galway*, that the five Regiments of *French* Proteſtants then in *Ireland*, ſhould be disbanded;

The Earl of *Galway*'s Regiment of Dragoons.
The Marquiſs of *Miremont*'s Regiment of Dragoons.
Col. *Martoon*'s Regiment of Foot.
Monſ. *La Mellionere*'s Regiment.
Monſ. *Belcaſtel*'s Regiment.

In all about 1300 Dragoons, and 2900 Foot, who had done ſuch excellent Service in the late Wars with the *Iriſh* Papiſts, that it is ſhocking to hear of ſuch a Motion in a Proteſtant Parliament of *Ireland*. It paſs'd indeed in the *Negative*, but that it was mov'd at all, is equally a Matter of amazement and ſhame, after one has been juſt reading what thoſe Troops did towards delivering the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, out of the hands of their inveterate and cruel Enemies. Part of the Forces on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment were reduc'd, and in particular, ſeveral Companies of Col. *Tidcombe*'s, Col. *Fairfax*'s, the Marquiſs *de Pizar*'s, and other Regiments. This Parliament gave a Supply of 120000 *l.* by a Land-Tax; and the Lords-Juſtices having paſs'd that Bill, adjourn'd the Parliament, and took a progreſs into the Country, in order to view the State of ſeveral Places in that Kingdom.

I am by no means ſo fond of Biſhop *Kennet*'s Method of writing Hiſtory, as to imitate it; but every one knows that the *State of Religion*, a particular Article of his, is ſo interwoven with the Hiſtory of Nations, eſpecially ſince the *Roman* Emperors became Chriſtians, that an Hiſtorian cannot well omit it. The Biſhop begins his Account of it at this time, with an Obſervation on the *Quakers*, *who of all Diſſenters*, according to him, leaſt deſerve the *Toleration*; as if Liberty of Conſcience, to which every Man has as natural a Right as to the Air he breathes, was owing only to the Condeſcenſion of thoſe, who claim Authority by *Eſtabliſhment*. It muſt be confeſs'd, Perſons of a certain Profeſſion, whoſe Paſſions and Intereſts are ſupported by ſuch Eſtabliſhment, are too apt to ſuffer themſelves to be blinded in Judgment by it; and it is therefore with grief of heart, that the reverend Hiſtorian tells us, *The* Quakers *now appear'd in parliamentary Elections, without ſwearing to their* Free-holds, *and being in their* Faction *united, they could bring the Weight and the Turn in many Elections, nay, and they ſeem'd to hope to be* Repreſentatives, *as well as Electors. One of the Members, Mr.* Waller, *became at laſt profeſſedly their Friend and Brother; and in his Neighbourhood at* Wickham, *another* Quaker, *one* Archdale, *was choſen Burgeſs for this Parliament, tho' he was himſelf convinc'd that he could not qualify himſelf, to be a legal ſitting Member.* Mr. *Waller* here mention'd, was *Edmond Waller* Eſq; Son of the famous Poet *Edmond Waller* Eſq; who had ſo much of his Father's Genius, that I believe the Biſhop would have met with his Match, had he enter'd into controverſy with him. Mr. *Waller* liv'd in the Neighhourhood not only of *John Archdale* Eſq; of *Wycomb* in *Bucks*, but alſo in that of Mr. *Thomas Elwood*, an eminent Quaker Teacher and Writer, near *Beaconsfield*, who was a Man of ſenſe, and not unacquainted with claſſical Learning, as I obſerv'd by ſome Tranſlations of his out of *Horace*, which he ſhew'd me himſelf. This Mr. *Elwood* convers'd very much with Mr. *Waller* the Poet, and the Friendſhip he contracted with the Father, continued with the Son to the death of the latter, who had been Member of Parliament for *Agmondeſham* in *Bucks*, eight years ſucceſſively, before Mr. *Archdale* was choſen for *Wycombe*, and was a Member when he died at *Bath* laſt year, tho' he never was look'd upon as one of that People, otherwiſe than as a Well-wiſher, and an occaſional Hearer among them; but at his death it appear'd that he was a true Member of their Society, by his ordering his Body to be buried in the Quakers Burying-Place. This One *Archdale*, as the Biſhop phraſes it, had been Governor and one of the Proprietors of the Province of *Carolina* in *America*, from whence returning to *England*, he ſettled at *Chipping-Wycomb* in *Buckinghamſhire*, where he liv'd ſo hoſpitably and friendlily, that the Inhabitants choſe him to be their Repreſentative in this Parliament, without his Sollicitation; which puts his Election in a truer, tho' a different light, than Biſhop *Kennet* has left it in; who adds, "At the beginning of the Seſſions he went "to the Speaker, and deliver'd him a Letter ſeal'd "up, wherein he ſaid, he had repreſented his Caſe "to the Houſe, ſubmitting the ſame to their Pleaſure and Determination. This Letter was read "*Jan.* 6. and the Writer, *John Archdale*, was "call'd in, and Mr. Speaker, by direction of the "Houſe, ask'd him, Whether he had taken the "Oaths, or would take the Oaths, to qualify himſelf to be a Member of that Houſe? To which "he anſwer'd, *That in regard to a Principle of his* "*Religion, he had not taken the Oaths, nor could* "*take them.* Upon which, without asking what "his *Religion* was, or why he would ſuffer himſelf "to be return'd, when he knew his own Incapacity, "it was only *Order'd*, that *a Warrant ſhould be* "*iſſued for a new Writ for electing a Burgeſs to* "*ſerve in this preſent Parliament, for the Borough* "*of* Chipping-Wycomb *in the County of* Bucks, *in* "*the room of Mr.* Archdale, *who hath refus'd to* "*qualify himſelf to be a Member of this Houſe, by* "*taking the Oaths appointed by Law for that pur-*"*poſe.*" The Borough of *Wycombe*, ſince they could not have the Father to repreſent them, choſe the Son, *John Archdale* Junior, Eſq; What follows, taken out of the Biſhop's Hiſtory, relating to the *Quakers*, will ſerve as well for ſome other Men, whom the Reader will gueſs at. *It was indeed ſomewhat ſcandalous to ſee, when any Bill or Petition was depending, wherein the* Quakers *had their Account or Deſign, what crouding, what ſolliciting, what treating and trading there was, by that ſly and artificial Set of Men.* The reverend Hiſtorian did not conſider, how much more juſtly this would be apply'd to another Set of Men.

A.D.1699 *Mr.* Waller *and Mr.* Archdale.

Quakers Members of Parliament.

We have already mention'd ſome Endeavours that were us'd by particular *Societies* towards *Reformation of Manners*, than which nothing could be better meant; but as in all good things there will be a mixture of human Infirmity, ſo it was ſoon obſerv'd,

A.D.1699 obſerv'd, that ſome of thoſe Reformers were more vexatious and inſolent than conſiſted with Chriſtian Meekneſs, Charity, and good Neighbourhood. However, that ſo pious a Deſign might not want Encouragement, the Parliament about *Chriſtmas* order'd a Bill to be brought in, *for the more effectual ſuppreſſing Prophaneneſs, and all manner of Vice*, and Sir *John Philips*, Sir *Richard Cocks*, *Hugh Boſcawen* Eſq; and *John Perry* Eſq; were to prepare it, and bring it in; which Bill was clogg'd with ſo many ſevere Clauſes, that it came to nothing. There had lately been publiſh'd a Book entitled, *A ſhort View of the Stage*, written by *Jeremy Collier*, M. A. one of the Clergymen who *abſolv'd* the Aſſaſſin Sir *William Perkins* at *Tyburn*. In this Book he made an admirable Collection of the moſt leud and profane Paſſages in ſome modern Plays, as Sir *John Vanbrugh*'s, Mr. *Congreve*'s, and others, whoſe Authors could more eaſily vindicate the writing Comedies, which *Collier* declaim'd againſt, than what they had written in the Paſſages he quoted. His Book had a great run, and with many aton'd for the Crime he had been guilty of, in giving Abſolution to impenitent Traytors; the religious part of the Town cry'd it up, and ſome of the wealthy ones rewarded him, particularly a *Presbyterian*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, an Alderman of *London*, and Member of Parliament for *Reading*, ſent him 20 Guineas. The Leudneſs of the Stage was in every one's mouth, not without reaſon, for both Players and Plays were ſo profane and filthy, that they were a Scandal to the Chriſtian Name. Biſhop *Kennet* ſays indeed, *Immorality and Prophaneneſs could not be effectually reſtrain'd, while they were acted over with ſo much indecent Liberty on the Stage; the ordinary Plays, inſtead of anſwering the good old Deſign of expoſing Vice, and recommending the Charms of Virtue, were debauch'd with the wrong Images of things, and with a Language bordering upon impious and obſcene. This licentious Vein had grown into Faſhion, under the Rejoicings of King* Charles II. *and was now continued to pleaſe the Palate of the gay and looſe People that frequented the Playhouſes*, for want of Religion and Buſineſs. *The King, who rarely or never went to thoſe Places of Diverſion, was honeſtly inform'd of the Scandal given in them; and therefore to put ſome check upon their Liberty and Leudneſs, he commanded the following Order to be ſent to both Play-Houſes.*

A Bill againſt Prophaneneſs dropt.

An Order againſt leud Plays.

" HIS Majeſty being inform'd, that notwithſtanding an Order made the 4th of *June*, 1697, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, then Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, to prevent the Prophaneneſs and Immorality of the Stage, ſeveral Plays have lately been acted, containing Expreſſions contrary to Religion and good Manners: And whereas the Maſter of the Revels has repreſented, that in contempt of the ſaid Order, the Actors often neglect to leave out ſuch prophane and indecent Expreſſions as he has thought proper to be omitted: Theſe are therefore to ſignify his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that you do not hereafter preſume to act any thing in any Play, contrary to Religion and good Manners, as you ſhall anſwer it at your utmoſt peril.

Pere. Bertie.

An Order alſo was ſent by his Majeſty's Command to Mr. *Killegrew*, Maſter of the Revels, not to licenſe any Plays containing any Expreſſions contrary to Religion and good Manners, and to give notice to the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, or in his Abſence to the Vice-Chamberlain, if the Players preſum'd to act any thing which he had ſtruck out. Several of the Actors and Actreſſes were alſo proſecuted for Tranſgreſſions of that kind, and had Trial in *Weſtminſter-hall* and *Guild-hall*, where *Hudſon* the Player was fin'd 10 *l.*

but neither they nor the Poets much regarded it. There was a little awe upon them at firſt, but it wore off; and this Attempt to reform them, was the ſport of what Wit they had, in their Plays, Prologues, and Epilogues. A.D.1699

The Major Vote in this Houſe of Commons was *High-Church*, as Biſhop *Kennet* terms it, and they had a watchful eye on the Conduct of thoſe who diſſented in Opinion from them. From this noble Principle it was, that Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, and their Party, took umbrage at the making ſome few Diſſenters Juſtices of the Peace. For tho' a *Presbyterian* is the only Perſon to make a fit Lord High-Chancellor in *Scotland*, yet in *England*, croſs the River *Tweed* only, ſuch a one, according to thoſe ſober Thinkers, is by no means fit to ſend a drunken Fellow to the Stocks, or a Whore to *Bridewell*. Moſt of theſe exceptionable Juſtices were of Borough Towns, for the eaſe of the Inhabitants in the Neighbourhood, and were Men who had acquir'd conſiderable Eſtates, before we reckon'd Eſtates by *Plumbs*, for Men of their ſituation in Life; but becauſe there had not been a Baronet's *bloody Hand* in their Arms, they were not judg'd worthy to ſit on the Bench with Worſhips of Dignity. I remember a Weſt-Country Baronet, diſtinguiſh'd alike by his fiery Face and fiery Zeal, being oppos'd on the Bench by a Juſtice who had the Reaſon on his ſide, ſaid in anſwer to his Reaſon, *Fine Times indeed, when Gentlemen muſt be taken up by Blue-Apron Men*; alluding to his Brother Juſtice's having been a Shopkeeper. The latter retorted, *Whatever the Blue-Apron Man has is his own*; alluding to a very heavy Incumbrance, which the Baronet could never clear his Eſtate of. But it was ſuch Inſtances as theſe, if not this very Inſtance, which is probable enough, conſidering the great Intimacy there was between Sir *Edward Seymour*, and this ſame Baronet, that brought the Matter into the Houſe of Commons, where a Bill was ſet on foot *for qualifying Juſtices of the Peace*, and a Committee was appointed *to inſpect the Commiſſion of the Peace, and Commiſſions for Deputy-Lieutenants, as they now ſtood, and as they were for ſeven years laſt paſt.* Which Committee made report to the Houſe, that not only many Perſons *diſſenting* from the Church of *England*, but Men of ſmall Fortunes, and who conſequently had entire Dependance on the Court, were put into thoſe Places. Upon this, the Commons reſolv'd, *That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, that it would much conduce to the Service of his Majeſty, and the Good of this Kingdom, that Gentlemen of Quality and good Eſtates be reſtor'd, and put into the Commiſſions of the Peace and Lieutenancy, and that Men of ſmall Eſtates be neither continued, nor put in the ſaid Commiſſions.* Tho' the reverend Hiſtorian aſſures us, *Theſe Proceedings were not grateful to the King*; yet when this Addreſs was preſented, he gave this favourable Anſwer:

Addreſs againſt Diſſenters being Juſtices.

Gentlemen,

I am of the Opinion, that Men of the beſt Quality and Eſtates, are moſt proper to be intruſted in the Commiſſions of the Peace and Lieutenancy; and Directions ſhall be given accordingly.

This Anſwer ſo pleas'd the Commons, that they preſented their humble Thanks in a Body to his Majeſty, who anſwer'd them thus;

Gentlemen,

I ſhall always endeavour to do what is for the Good of the Publick.

Tho' the Party thought fit to lay the Streſs of this Grievance on the mean Quality and ſmall Fortunes of the exceptionable Juſtices, yet we are told by Dr. *Calamy*, that their being *Diſſenters* was the occaſion of the Addreſs. From what Spirit it came, will be known, by reading a few Lines of the Biſhop of *Salisbury*'s Preface to his *Paſtoral Care*: *It is not our boaſting that the Church of* England *is the*

Biſhop Burnet of the Cry of the Church.

A.D.1699 *the beſt reform'd, and the beſt conſtituted Church in the World, that will ſignify nothing to convince others. We of the Clergy are too much Parties, to be believ'd in our own Cauſe. There was a Generation of Men that cry'd,* The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, *as loud as we can cry,* The Church of *England,* the Church of *England, when yet by their Sins they were pulling it down, and kindling that Fire which conſum'd it. It will have a better Grace to ſee others boaſt of our Church, from what they obſerve in it, than for us to be crying it up with our* Words, *when our* Deeds *deny it. Our Enemies will make ſevere Inferences from them, and our Pretenſions will be thought vain and impudent things, as long as our Lives contradict them.* Having mention'd this Prelate's Paſtoral Care, it will not be improper to remember, that about this time he publiſh'd his *Expoſition of the* Thirty-Nine *Articles of the* Church *of* England. In the Preface he intimates he was mov'd to undertake the Work by Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, and encourag'd by Queen *Mary*, that he had the Concurrence of Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, and the Approbation of ſeveral Biſhops. And that when he was diſcourſing with a *Lutheran* Divine in *Germany*, about their want of Union in thoſe Parts, he reminded him of the Diviſions in *England* about much ſmaller Matters, that had continu'd ſo long; declaring, that if the Church of *England* would heal her own Breaches, the reſt of the reform'd Churches would, with great reſpect, admit of her Mediation to heal theirs. Which, with many other things in the body of the Book,

Dr. C. that (as we are told by a reverend Hiſtorian) *were no way to the guſt of ſuch as thought the* Church *of* England *to approach the borders of Perfection, he recommended to the Conſideration of the Clergy. Theſe things ſo incens'd ſome againſt him, that forgetting all his paſt Services to the Church, they bid him open Defiance, and could find no room for Forgiveneſs*; inſomuch that a Motion was now made in the Houſe

Vote againſt him paſt in the Negative. of Commons, and the Queſtion was put, *That an humble Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, for removing* Gilbert *Lord Biſhop of* Sarum *from being Preceptor to his Highneſs the Duke of* Glouceſter. But in this ungrateful Vote, the *Seymours*, *Muſgraves*, &c. were left, *The Majority of that honourable Houſe*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *being ſenſible of the unreaſonable Prejudice, and ſo it paſs'd in the Negative.* From the ſame reverend Hiſtorian we ſhall have a little light into the *dark Deſigns* of the Diſaffected, which they colour'd with Zeal for the Church. "The "Majority of the Commons were well affected to "the Church of *England*, and ſeem'd to ſuſpect "that the Court had ſhewn too much favour to "the *Diſſenters, at the ſame time that they were* "*left in the Shackles of the Sacramental Teſt.* It "was upon this Jealouſy that a Committee com-"plain'd, *That many Perſons diſſenting from the* "*Church of* England, *were made Juſtices of the* "*Peace*: tho' upon Enquiry it did not appear that "any two Men were commiſſion'd in the Peace, or "Lieutenancy, who deſerv'd the Name of *Diſſen-*"*ters*, tho' ſome of them indeed were but *Occaſi-*"*onal Conformiſts*; which, if it proceeded from "the Intention of getting or keeping Places, was "a ſhameful Practice; and the Indignation which "many ſincere Chriſtians had on this account, gave "the better colour to ſome People, for appearing "with extraordinary Warmth againſt *Diſſenters.*" This deſerves remark. Had theſe many ſincere Chriſtians no Warmth againſt the many Thouſands of Officers, Civil and Military, profeſſing themſelves of the Church of *England*, who were notorious for being in the State of unworthy Communicants, and were driven to the Communion-Table for a Qualification for Places? Did not that crying Sin raiſe their Indignation too? If not, we may aſſure ourſelves that they were not ſo much provok'd at the Diſſenters receiving the Sacrament, as at their getting the Places. Again, "Hence it A.D.1699 "was, that ſome People lov'd to be diſtinguiſh'd "by the Name of *High-Churchmen*, and treated all "Perſons of Charity and Moderation, with the "Character of *Low-Church*, and *Whigs*, and even "*Fanaticks*, tho' Men of the greateſt Affection to "the *Church*, and of the ſtricteſt Conformity to "the eſtabliſh'd Rules of it. Under this new Spi-"rit of Diviſion, the very Prelates of the Church "were to fall into Suſpicion and Reproach;" which he inſtances in the Caſe of Biſhop *Burnet* above mentioned. By this it is pretty plain that the Springs without doors mov'd the Wheels within; and that the Univerſity of *Oxford* did not go 200 Miles out of their way, as far as *Cumberland*, to get Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* to repreſent them; for on *January* 2, leave was given to bring in a Bill for the *conveying of Lands, Tenements, Rents, Titles, and Hereditaments, to any College or School, for the Education of poor Scholars, or Improvement of any* Parſonage *or* Vicarage, *&c.* This Bill was order'd to be brought in by *William Thirſby* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Northampton*, and Mr. *Foley*; the latter the more remarkable, for that his Family had been, ever ſince it had diſtinction, of a Puritan Stamp. Theſe two Gentlemen brought in the Bill five days after, it was read the firſt, and order'd a ſecond Reading; *but*, to uſe the Biſhop's Words, *was unhappily dropt.*

Biſhop Kennet's *Riſe of High-Church.*

Henry Boyle Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for another Univerſity, *Cambridge*, was Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referr'd to conſider of the State of the Navy; who drew up an Addreſs concerning certain Miſ-

Addreſs about the Navy. managements, which were of no great Importance. The King's Anſwer was;

Gentlemen,

I will conſider your Addreſs. It is my deſire that all ſorts of Miſmanagements and Irregularities ſhould be prevented, or redreſs'd. You may be aſſur'd, I will take the beſt care I can in relation to the Navy, *the right Management whereof is of great concern to this Kingdom.*

'Tis eaſily perceiv'd, that the Articles of this Miſmanagement are Generals, excepting the Allowance to Capt. *Prieſtman*, whoſe Pretenſion to it we know nothing of, and that Captain was far from being of the ſame Kidney with thoſe Juſtices of Peace whom this Parliament deſir'd the King to turn out of Commiſſion; which made the Reſolution againſt the Earl of *Orford* look with the better face of Im-

Intended againſt the Earl of Orford. partiality, tho' in reality, his ſteady Adherence to the Revolution and Revolution-Principles, eſpecially his beating the *French* ſo unmercifully ſeven years before, were things the *Jacobites* and their Abettors could never forgive. However, he was ſo much in favour with good *Engliſhmen*, that in the preceding Parliament, when he was a Commoner, he was Knight of the Shire for *Middleſex*, Knight of the Shire for *Cambridge* County, and Burgeſs for *Portſmouth*; an Honour without example in the Rolls of Parliament. His Lordſhip, to ſhew how little he was acted by a Motive of Intereſt, laid down all his Places, when he perceiv'd that no Services or Merit were a Protection againſt Envy.

On the 4th of *May* the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and paſs'd ſeveral Bills, as, *An Act for raiſing* 1484015 *l. for disbanding the Army*, &c. *an Act to lay Duties upon* Sweets; *an Act for encouraging the* Newfoundland-*Trade*; *an Act for preventing the Exportation of Wool*; *an Act againſt Burglaries*; *for a free Market at* Billinſgate; *for ſuppreſſing of* Lotteries; *for the more effectual charging the Duties upon* Rock-Salt; *an Act for limiting certain Times within which Writs of Error ſhall be brought for the reverſing of Fines*, &c. another *Tithe*-Act; *an Act for taking off the remaining Duty upon* Glaſs-Ware; *an Act to enable Poſthumous*

A.D. 1699 *Children to take Eſtates as if born in their Father's life-time; an Act for the Impriſonment of* Counter, *and others, for the* Aſſaſſination *Plot*; and a great many private Acts.

The Speech with which his Majeſty cloſ'd this Seſſions of Parliament on the 4th of *May*, ſhew'd he was not fully ſatisfied with their Proceedings.

King's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this Parliament, I told you my Opinion was, that you were come together with Hearts fully diſpos'd to do what was neceſſary for the Safety, Honour, and Happineſs of the Kingdom; and having nothing elſe to recommend to you, I had reaſon to hope for Unanimity and Diſpatch.

You have now ſat ſo many Months, that the Seaſon of the Year, as well as your particular Affairs, make it reaſonable you ſhould have a Receſs. I take it for granted, you have finiſh'd all the Bills, which for the preſent, you think requiſite to be paſs'd into Laws: and I have given my Aſſent to all you have preſented to me.

If any thing ſhould be found wanting for our Safety, the Support of Publick Credit, by making good the Faith of the Kingdom, as it ſtands engag'd by Parliamentary Securities, and for diſcharge of the Debts occaſion'd by the War, or towards the advancing of Trade, the ſuppreſſing of Vice, or the employing of the Poor; which were all the things I propos'd to your Conſideration when we met firſt, I cannot doubt but effectual Care will be taken of them next Winter: and I wiſh no Inconveniencies may happen in the mean time.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament till the firſt of *June*.

Earl of Warwick *and Lord* Mohun *tried.*

Some time before this, *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Charles* Lord *Mohun*, were tried by their Peers in *Weſtminſter-hall*, the Lord-Chancellor *Somers* being conſtituted Lord High-Steward upon this Occaſion, for the Murder of *Richard Cote* Eſq; The Earl of *Warwick* was found *Guilty* of Manſlaughter, but the Lord *Mohun* was acquitted, and *liv'd*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *to be a great Example of Sobriety and Publick Spirit*. The King was pleas'd to take his Seat on the Scaffold, and continued there near two hours. The Earl of *Warwick* made a very ſlight Defence, and endeavour'd to leſſen my Lord *Mohun*'s Concern in it.

On the 18th of *May* his Majeſty in Council declar'd *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* Lord-Preſident of the Council, in the room of the Duke of *Leeds*, and *John* Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale* Lord Privy-Seal, *Edward Southwell* Eſq; was made Clerk of the Council; and *Abraham Stanyan* Eſq; Secretary to the *Engliſh* Embaſſy in *France*, Clerk Extraordinary; *Chriſtopher Codrington* Eſq; Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon*, to which at his death he left in Money and Books to the Value of ſeveral Thouſand Pounds, was made Governor of the *Leeward-Iſlands* in *America*. The Dignity of a Baronet was conferr'd upon *John Stanley* of the County of *Dublin* in *Ireland* Eſq; Secretary to the Lord-Chamberlain: and on *Edmund Denton* of *Hilleſdon* in *Bucks* Eſq; the Earl of *Jerſey* was made Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who, according to the reverend Hiſtorian, *thought himſelf under a neceſſity of travelling abroad to reſtore his Conſtitution, impair'd in the Service of the Publick*. His Grace, indeed, by a Fall from his Horſe, was render'd incapable to undergo the Fatigue of the Secretary's Place, but he accepted that of Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold. He after that went to *France* and *Italy*, for change of Air, and marry'd an *Italian* Lady, *Adelaida Palleoti* of *Bolonia*; and was not ſo much in the Eſteem and Affection of good *Engliſhmen* in the latter, as he had been in the former part of his life.

Duke of Shrewſbury *goes to* Italy.

Before the Earl of *Jerſey* return'd from his Embaſſy in *France*, he obtain'd Leave for the Dutcheſs *de la Force*, a Proteſtant, to quit that Kingdom, where, upon the death of the Duke her Husband, ſhe was thrown into a Nunnery at *Euvreux* in *Normandy*, and had endur'd fourteen Years Perſecution with invincible Conſtancy, on account of her Religion. She came over to *England* with the Counteſs of *Jerſey*, and liv'd here to a very great age. The Earl of *Mancheſter* was appointed Ambaſſador in *France*, upon the Lord *Jerſey*'s being recall'd. A.D. 1699 *Dutcheſs* de la Force *comes to* England.

Before his Majeſty put an end to the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, he went to *Newmarket*, to take the Diverſion of the *Horſe-Races* there. On the 14th of *April* he din'd with the Earl of *Orford* at *Chippenham*. The ſame day he gave Audience to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the Colleges of *Cambridge*, who were introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet* their Chancellor, and had after it a ſplendid Entertainment, by his Majeſty's Order. On the *Sunday* following the King went to the Pariſh Church, and heard an excellent Sermon preach'd by Mr. *Leng*, Fellow of *Catherine-Hall*, who was made Biſhop of *Norwich* by his late Majeſty King *George*. Here it was that the Duke of *Devonſhire* introduc'd two Sons of the Earl of *Exeter* to kiſs his Majeſty's hand, who receiv'd them very graciouſly. They were both Students at *Cambridge*; and it was taken notice of, becauſe the Earl himſelf had behav'd in another manner, when the King was at his Houſe near *Stamford*. A few days before his Majeſty came to *Newmarket*, Mr. *Huſſey*, a Diſſenting Miniſter, was tried at *Cambridge* Aſſizes for reflecting in his Sermon on the Book of *Common-Prayer*; but the Proſecution being found to be falſe and malicious, Mr. *Huſſey* was acquitted, and the Jury call'd *Fanaticks* for acquitting him. *The Heads of the Univerſity of* Cambridge *feaſted.* *Mr.* Huſſey *a Diſſenting Miniſter tried at* Cambridge, *and acquitted.*

Before his Majeſty went for *Holland*, a new Commiſſion of Admiralty was ſign'd, and the Lords Commiſſioners were, the Earl of *Bridgwater*, the Lord *Haverſham*, Sir *Robert Rich*, Sir *George Rook*, and Sir *David Mitchell*. The Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury were, *Charles Montague* Eſq; *Ford* Earl of *Tankerville*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, *John Smith* Eſq; and *Henry Boyle* Eſq;. On the 31ſt of *May* his Majeſty declar'd in Council, that intending to go over to *Holland* for a ſhort time, he had appointed the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-Chancellor *Somers*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Lonſdale*, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Bridgwater*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, and Mr. *Montague*, to be Lords-Juſtices of *England* during his Abſence. The ſame day the Lord-Mayor of *London*, the Recorder, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, waited on his Majeſty to take their leave of him. The King went from *Kenſington May* the 31ſt, and arriv'd the next day about noon at *Margate*, attended by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Earl of *Romney*, and other Perſons of Quality. He embark'd at three a-clock in the afternoon, and landed the next day at *Oranie-Polder*, from whence he went to the *Hague*. *King goes to* Holland.

We ſhould, among the Promotions in *England*, have mention'd, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Stamford*, and the Lord *Lexington*, to be Lords Commiſſioners of Trade; and not long after, *June* 19, created Col. *Windſor* Lord Viſcount *Windſor* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; he being Groom of the Bedchamber, Colonel of Horſe, and Major-General in his Majeſty's Army; it is therefore referr'd to that noble Perſon, to examine himſelf, whether his Sentiments and Expreſſions of ſo good a Maſter, have been anſwerable to ſuch Favours. *Charles Bertie* Eſq; being remov'd from the Office of Treaſurer of the Ordnance, it was given to Col. *Henry Mordaunt*, the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Brother. The Earl of *Berkeley*

A.D.1699 *ley* having desir'd to be excus'd from going Ambassador to *Constantinople*, the King accepted of his Excuse, and appointed him to be one of the Lords-Justices of *Ireland*. *Cook* and *Snatt*, two of the Non-juring Parsons who absolv'd *Perkins* and *Friend*, were found guilty of high Crimes and Misdemeanours in *Trinity* Term; but the Lenity of King *William's* Government continued to give Encouragement to his Enemies, to carry on their traitorous Designs against him; neither of these Criminals met with worse Punishment than a Prison, which they were both in as much danger of for Debt as for Treason, if what I have heard of one of them, was as true as what I knew of the other.

Cook and Snatt the absolving Priests found guilty.

The King having receiv'd the Complements of the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction at the *Hague*, he assisted at the Assembly of the States-General, and at that of the States of *Holland*. He then gave his Instructions to Mr. *Hill*, whom he had appointed to go his Envoy Extraordinary to *Savoy*, to make his Complement of Congratulation to that Court, upon the birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*, which had been notified to his Majesty in *England* by Count *Maffey*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke for that purpose. His Majesty and the Dutchess of *Savoy* were Sisters Children; and the King, before he left *England*, order'd his Picture very richly set in Diamonds, to be given to the Count. While the King was at the *Hague*, the Earl of *Portland* came thither from *England*; and his Majesty having had a *Review* of his fine Regiment of Horse, order'd they should mount the Guard while he resided there. On the 22d of *June* he din'd at *Cruitzberg*, pass'd in the afternoon through the Cities of *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam*, from whence he went to *Narden*, where he view'd all the Fortifications, which he found in great Perfection. He lay that night at *Soertdyke*, and the next Morning set out for *Loo*. While he was there, Count *Guiscard*, who was Governor of *Namur* when his Majesty took it, in the year 1695, came thither to pay his Respects to him; he took *Holland* in his way to *Sweden*, being appointed by the *French* King to be his Ambassador at *Stockholm*; and having pass'd thro' *Namur*, and seen the Fortifications there made by Monsieur *Cohorn*, he did not scruple to say, *If any Town in the World is impregnable, it is certainly that of* Namur. Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambassador, waited on the King at *Loo*, as did the Lord *Brackley*, Son to the Earl of *Bridgwater*, one of the Lords-Justices of *England*; Mr. *Edgcumbe* of *Cornwall*; the Lord *Byron*; and other *English* Noblemen and Gentlemen, to pay their Duty to his Majesty, and met with a most gracious Reception. His Court was very numerous and splendid, in expectation of the Company of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* and Elector of *Bavaria*, which was much talk'd of. Among a croud of Strangers, there crept in three *Irishmen*, who were suspected to have some villainous Design against his Majesty's Person, their Names were, *Counel*, *Fitzgerald*, and *Pendergrass*; one of them had been an Officer in the late King *James's* Army in *Ireland*, and another was a Student in a College of Jesuits in *Lorrain*. Being arrested on suspicion, they were examin'd by the Earl of *Romney*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Monsr. *Auverquerque*, and Mr. *Blaithwait* Secretary at War. They pretended, their Business at *Loo* was to beg the King's Pardon, and obtain Passports for *Ireland*; but their Behaviour giving just Cause to suspect them, the Lords who examin'd them committed them to *Arnheim* Goal. At *Loo* his Majesty was also attended by the Sieur *Galesky*, Ambassador from the King of *Poland* to the States-General: and my Lord *Paget's* Steward, the King of *Great-Britain's* Ambassador at the *Port*, brought him Letters from the Grand Signior, in acknowledgment of his good Offices, in mediating the Peace at *Carlowitz*. Not long after, Letters came to his Majesty from the Czar of *Muscovy*, with like Acknowledgments, for the Truce procur'd for the *Russian* Empire by King *William's* Mediation. Thus the two greatest Empires in the known World, paid their Homage of Thanks to his Majesty, for the Tranquillity which so many Millions of Men, their Subjects, enjoy'd by his Procurement. The States of *Holland* at the latter end of *August* publish'd a Placart, requiring that all such Persons as had been declar'd Rebels in *England*, should forthwith quit their Dominions. On the 2d and 3d of *September* the King review'd the *Dutch* Forces encamp'd at *Arnheim*; the Army there consisted of about 20000 Men; and the multitude of Spectators was such, there was said to be above 2000 Coaches, Chariots, Waggons, and other Carriages, full of them, besides those that were on Horseback and on Foot; and at his return to *Loo*, he found there his bosom Friend, the old Duke of *Zell*, who was come thither to make him a Visit, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue. His Journey had been deferr'd by Indisposition. The Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* came to wait on the King at *Loo*, where his Majesty gave publick Marks of his Satisfaction to General *Cohorn*, for his extraordinary Services in Fortification; commanding him to visit the *Sluys*, the *Sas Vanghent*, and other Places on the Frontiers in *Flanders*, and add to the Fortifications of *Maestricht*. The Duke of *Zell* staid with his Majesty at *Loo* two Months; and during the King's residence there, the Earl of *Portland*, the *French* Ambassador Count *Tallard*, and the Grand Pensionary of *Holland*, had frequent Conferences about the Affair of the *Spanish* Succession. There being also good reason to be apprehensive of a Rupture between the two *Northern* Crowns, his Majesty sent Instructions to Monsieur *Opdam*, the *Dutch* Ambassador in *Sweden*, to use his utmost Endeavours to prevent it, which were however ineffectual. About the middle of *October* the King came to the Assembly of the States, and having settled the State of the *Dutch* Army and Fleet for the ensuing year, he embark'd for *England* *October* 16, landed at *Margate* the next day, lay that night at *Canterbury*, and on the 18th arriv'd at *Kensington*.

A.D.1699

The Grand Signior and Czar of Muscovy *owe the Peace to the King.*

Nothing drew the attention of People more this year, than the Affair of *Neufchastel*, a independant City and Principality, bordering upon and allied to the *Switzers*, whose Sovereign was the late Duke of *Longueville*, upon whose death the Dutchess of *Nemours* and the Prince of *Conti* contested the Succession to that Sovereignty. The Dutchess of *Nemours* being sensible that the *French* King was in the Interest of her Competitor, refus'd to refer her Cause to him, or to the Parliament of *Paris*, who in reality had nothing to do with it; however, they made a Decree in favour of the Prince of *Conti*; and the States of *Neufchastel*, who were the proper Judges, determin'd the Cause in favour of the Dutchess of *Nemours*: but the Prince going thither in Person, with some of the *French* King's Money to support his Pretensions, that King order'd a good Body of Troops to file off to the Borders of the *Franche-Comte* and *Burgundy*, adjoining to that Principality; and wrote to the Canton of *Bern*, signifying his Pleasure, that *impartial Judges*, as he call'd them, should be forthwith appointed to decide the Controversy; and his sending an Army to forward that Decision, shew'd in what manner he intended they should make their Impartiality appear. The Prince of *Conti*, upon his arrival at *Neufchastel*, gave frequent Entertainments to the Burghers of his Party, and spar'd not either for Cost or Caresses. The Dutchess of *Nemours* follow'd the Prince of *Conti* to *Neufchastel*, to take possession of her Right, and the governing part of the Town being in her Interest, she was admitted into the Castle: and the Deputies of the Councils

The Succession of Neufchastel *contested.*

of

A.D.1699 of State and of *Neufchaſtel*, deliver'd this Anſwer to the Prince of *Conti*'s demand; *That the Dutcheſs of* Nemours *having been declar'd their Sovereign by the States lawfully aſſembled, and own'd every where as ſuch, they neither would nor could diſpoſſeſs her, it being contrary to their fundamental Laws; and that after her death the ſaid States will examine to whom the Sovereignty ought of right to appertain:* intimating thereby, that others had Demands upon it as well as the Prince, particularly the Prince of *Orange*, then King of *Great-Britain*, whoſe Intereſt being involv'd in that of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, his Majeſty thought fit to interpoſe, and not ſuffer the Prince of *Conti*, under the Protection of *France*, to poſſeſs himſelf of that City and Principality, in prejudice of the Right of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, and thoſe whoſe Right it was to take place in that Succeſſion after her, which he himſelf laid claim to, as univerſal Heir of the Houſe of *Longueville*; wherefore he order'd Monſieur *Hervart*, his Envoy in *Switzerland*, immediately to repair to *Neufchaſtel*, where the Marquiſs *de Puiſieux* the *French* Miniſter, had in vain been labouring to bring over the States to the Prince of *Conti*'s ſide, and to preſent the following Memorial to his Highneſs.

Monſieur,

" BEING order'd hither by the King of *Great-*
" *Britain* my Maſter, my firſt Buſineſs is to
" pay my Reſpects to your Highneſs, and to aſſure
" you of my very humble Service. I am ſatisfied
" you are not ignorant that his Majeſty has a Right
" to the County of *Neufchaſtel*, and its Dependen-
" cies, his Miniſters at the Treaty of *Ryſwick* ha-
" ving given notice thereof to his moſt Chriſtian
" Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries. In the mean while
" his Majeſty, who was very willing that the ſaid
" Country ſhould be expreſſly comprehended in
" the Treaty of Peace, was alſo willing, for the
" better aſſuring the Tranquility thereof, to defer
" the juſtifying of his Pretenſions, though very well
" grounded, till the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s death,
" who has been inveſted in the Sovereignty five
" years.

" But underſtanding the Motions made here on
" the Subject of your Highneſs's Pretenſions, his
" Majeſty thought it his Intereſt, to declare expreſ-
" ly by his Miniſters at the Court of *France*, his
" Right to that Sovereignty, hoping that his moſt
" Chriſtian Majeſty would obſerve an exact Im-
" partiality in this Affair, that he might leave the
" States, who are the true Judges of it, to their
" full Liberty, when they ſhall be call'd on that
" Account, after the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s death.
" And that his Majeſty thought it reaſonable, that
" your Highneſs ſhould then propoſe your Preten-
" ſions, as well as others. The Aſſurances which
" his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſters did there-
" upon give of his Impartiality, are ſo poſitive,
" that the King my Maſter thought, he might have
" kept ſilent, until a convenient time was offer'd for
" him to prove the Juſtice of his Pretenſions.

" But the Deſign form'd by your Highneſs, to
" call a *Tribunal* at preſent, during the life of the
" Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, obliges me, according to
" his Majeſty's Orders, to repreſent to your High-
" neſs, that his Majeſty cannot look on this Con-
" vocation any otherwiſe, than as prejudicial to his
" Right, contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms of
" this Country, and as a Means to deſtroy its Peace
" and Tranquility.

" I hope your Highneſs will be pleas'd ſeriouſly
" to conſider, what I have the Honour to repre-
" ſent to you, on his Majeſty's behalf; and allow
" me the Liberty to give your Highneſs aſſurance
" of my high Conſideration, and profound Reſpect
" for your Perſon."

What is ſaid here of the King of *Great-Britain*'s Miniſters at the Court of *France*, having inſiſted on their Maſter's Right to the Succeſſion of *Neufchaſtel*, refers to a Repreſentation made by the Earl of *Jerſey*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador there, and Monſ. *Vrybergen* the *Dutch* Ambaſſador, to Meſſieurs *de Pompone* and *Torcy*, the *French* King's chief Miniſters of State, in *April*, of his, King *William*'s Pretenſions to the Sovereignty of *Neufchaſtel* and *Valengin*; requiring, in his Majeſty's Name, that the *French* King ſhould continue neuter in that Affair, and leave the Matter to the natural and competent Judges, the States of *Neufchaſtel*, who could not meet, upon this Head, while the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* was alive; but that after her death, the Prince of *Conti* ſhould be heard, as well as other Pretenders. To which the *French* Miniſters anſwer'd, *That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would be very willing to continue neuter.* Mr. *Hervart* did at the ſame time preſent another Memorial to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, to communicate in his Maſter's Name, what he had repreſented to the Prince of *Conti*; and ſaid particularly, *I hope, Madam, that the Intereſts of his Majeſty being conformable to yours, and thoſe of the whole State, and the King being willing to contribute on his part, that your Highneſs be not troubled in your Poſſeſſion, and that nothing be done contrary to the Rights and Freedoms of the Country; the ſteps I take by his Order, will not be diſpleaſing to you,* &c. The Dutcheſs and the States of *Neufchaſtel*, expreſs'd great Acknowledgments of his Majeſty's interpoſing in this Affair, but the Prince of *Conti* did not, as Biſhop *Kennet* writes, return at firſt ſo reſpectful an Anſwer to Mr. *Hervart*'s Memorial, as he did in that which he order'd his Secretary to deliver to Mr. *Hervart* upon his quitting *Neufchaſtel*, which he did two or three days after he had receiv'd that Miniſter's Memorial; for he ſaid, *He did not think any one would have hinder'd him of his Right.* The Anſwer his Secretary deliver'd Mr. *Hervart*, is as follows:

" My Lord the Prince of *Conti*, knowing no-
" thing of the ſeveral Tranſactions mention'd in
" the Memorial which was deliver'd to him by
" Mr. *d' Hervort*, the *Engliſh* Envoy, on the 21ſt
" of the laſt Month, O. S. is not in a condition
" to anſwer the ſame, without further Inſtructions
" and Orders from the *French* Court. In the mean
" time, it ſhall be without prejudice to his Right,
" if, out of reſpect to his Majeſty of *Great-Bri-*
" *tain*, he deſiſts for ſome time to go on to juſtify
" and make valid, his Pretenſions to the Sovereign-
" ty of *Neufchaſtel*.

" His Highneſs having yeſterday, by a Courier
" from Court, receiv'd his Majeſty's Orders to at-
" tend his Perſon; hath thought meet to anſwer the
" Lord Envoy of *England*, that he cannot believe,
" if his *Britannick* Majeſty was well inform'd of
" the Juſtice of his Pretenſions, that he would oppoſe
" himſelf to the legal Pleas he makes, for the bring-
" ing the ſame to take effect, *&c.* Then follows a Proteſtation againſt the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s Poſſeſſion of it; and it concludes thus, *As to what remains, his Highneſs will always receive whatever comes to his hand from the King of* England, *for whoſe Perſon he hath a particular reſpect, in a becoming manner*, &c. Such were the Honours paid to his Majeſty's royal Perſon and Character, while the abdicated King remain'd in a moſt diſconſolate forlorn condition, with his miſerable Retinue, at *St. Germains*; ſome of his *Iriſh* and *Scotch* Officers and Servants were reduc'd even to Beggary, and ask'd Alms in the Streets of *Paris*, with Swords by their ſides, and an Air that ſeem'd rather to require it as an Homage to their Merit, than Charity to their Want.

On the 20th of *October*, the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and principal Citizens of *Lon-*
don

A.D.1699 *don*, went to *Kenſington* to congratulate his Majeſty's ſafe Return. He was pleas'd to expreſs his favourable Acceptance of their Affection, and earneſtly recommended to them the careful and vigorous Execution of all the Laws againſt all Profaneneſs, Debauchery and Ill-Livers. And alſo that effectual Care be taken to provide for the Poor, ſo that they may not be neceſſitated to wander about the Streets for Relief; and then his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood, on *Charles Duncomb*, and *Jeffery Jefferys* Eſqrs; the preſent Sheriffs, and *William Withers* Eſq; Alderman, not one of whom was ever charg'd with the Sin of Schiſm.

On the 25*th* of *October*, his Majeſty deliver'd the Key and White-Staff to the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, as Lord-Chamberlain of his Houſhold; Mr. *Montagu*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the *Exchequer*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, having the *Auditor's* Place in view, reſign'd his Seat at the Treaſury-Board, and was ſucceeded as Chancellor, by *John Smith* Eſq; and by *Richard Hill* Eſq; his Majeſty's late Envoy at the Courts of *Savoy*, *Lorain* and *Bruſſels*, as one of the Lords of the Treaſury. The 4th of *Nov.* being his Majeſty's Birthday, was obſerv'd with great Solemnity; his Highneſs the Duke of *Glouceſter* went in the Morning to *Kenſington*, to make his Complement to his Majeſty on that Occaſion. The Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, din'd with his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, and in the Evening, the King and the whole Court came to *St. James's*, and were entertain'd by the Princeſs with a Ball. The Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* ſhew'd their univerſal Joy with Fireworks, Illuminations and Ringing of Bells. For tho' the *High-Church* Faction, I took the Term from Biſhop *Kennet*, did their utmoſt to thwart and perplex his Majeſty's Counſels, tho' the Leaders of the Major Vote in the Houſe of Commons ſeem'd to act in concert with them; King *William* was belov'd not only by the virtuous and ſound part of the Kingdom, but even by the Populace, and that Love was the effect of the great things he had done for them.

On the 16th of *Nov.* the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and the King made this Speech to both Houſes.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Hope you will not think I have call'd you out of " your Countries too ſoon, if you conſider that " our Common Security requires a farther Proviſion ſhould be made for the Safety of the Kingdom by Sea and Land, before we are at the " End of what was granted for that Purpoſe the " laſt Seſſion. And when you enter upon this Buſineſs, I believe you will think it neceſſary to take " care of the Repairs of the Ships and of the Fortifications, without which our Fleet cannot be ſafe " when it is in Harbour.

" I cannot omit to put you in mind of another " matter, in which ſo great a number of my Subjects is concern'd, and wherein the Honour of " the Kingdom and the Faith of Parliaments is ſo " far engag'd, that our future Security ſeems to depend upon it; I mean the making good the Deficiencies of the Funds, and the diſcharging the " Debts contracted by reaſon of the War.

" And till we may be ſo happy to ſee the Publick " Debts paid, I ſhall hope that no Seſſion will end " without ſomething done towards leſſening them. " While I am ſpeaking to you on this Head, I " think myſelf oblig'd to mention with a very particular Concern, a Debt which is owing to the " Prince of *Denmark*, the State whereof I have " order'd to be laid before you.

" Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" Theſe things are of ſuch Importance, that I " muſt earneſtly recommend them to your Conſideration, and deſire you to provide the neceſſary " Supplies. A.D.1699

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" There is nothing I could rejoice in more, than " that I was under no Neceſſity of ſo often asking " Aids of my People; but as the reaſon of it is evident, becauſe the Funds formerly apply'd to defray the publick Expence are now anticipated for " the Payment of the Debts of the Kingdom; ſo " it is my Satisfaction that you all ſee that nothing " of what is demanded, is for any perſonal Uſe of " mine; and I do faithfully aſſure you, that no " part of what is given ſhall be diverted from any " Purpoſe for which it is deſign'd.

" I believe the Nation is already ſenſible of the " good Effects of Peace, by the manifeſt Increaſe " of Trade, which I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to " encourage by all means in my power. Probably it might receive an Advantage if ſome good " Bills were prepar'd, for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing unlawful and clandeſtine Trading, which does not only tend to defraud the " Publick, but prejudice the fair Merchant, and " diſcourage our own Manufactures.

" The Increaſe of the Poor is become a Burden to the Kingdom, and their looſe and idle " Life does in ſome meaſure contribute to that " depravation of Manners which is complain'd of, " I fear with too much reaſon; whether the ground " of this Evil, be from defects in the Laws already made, or in the Execution of them, deſerves your Conſideration. As it is an indiſpenſible Duty, that the Poor, who are not able to " help themſelves, ſhould be maintain'd; ſo I cannot but think it extremely deſirable, that ſuch as " are able and willing ſhould not want Employment, and ſuch as are obſtinate and unwilling " ſhould be compell'd to Labour.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have a full Aſſurance of the good Affections " of my People, which I ſhall endeavour to deſerve, by a conſtant Care of their juſt Rights " and Liberties, by maintaining the eſtabliſh'd Religion, by ſeeing the Courſe of Juſtice kept ſteady and equal, by countenancing Virtue and diſcouraging Vice, and by declining no Difficulties " or Dangers, where their Welfare and Proſperity " may be concern'd. Theſe are my Reſolutions, " and I am perſuaded that you are come together " with Purpoſes on your part ſuitable to thoſe on " mine. Since then our Aims are only for the " general Good, let us act with Confidence in one " another, which will not fail by God's Bleſſing to " make me a happy King, and you a great and flouriſhing People."

Tho' this will appear to all ſenſible Readers, to be one of the beſt Speeches that ever were made from that Throne; yet the Party term'd *High-Church* as above, took it in the worſt Senſe: and whatever Reaſon they had given his Majeſty by the precipitate disbanding of his Forces and Reſumption of his *Iriſh* Grants, to intimate their want of Confidence in him; yet rather than they wou'd appear to have given any Occaſion to ſuch Suſpicion, they grew angry at their being ſuſpected, and inſtead of an Addreſs of Thanks, preſented one of Remonſtrance, wherein they complain'd that ill-deſigning Men had put falſe Conſtructions on their Conduct, and had endeavour'd to deſtroy the Confidence, which ought to be maintain'd between him and his People; wherefore they pray'd him *to ſhew marks of his high Diſpleaſure towards all ſuch Perſons, who have, or ſhall preſume to miſrepreſent their Proceedings to his Majeſty.* The King was ſo far from expoſtulating upon the Senſe of this Addreſs, that he wiſely ſeem'd to take it on the ſofter Side, and expreſs'd his Thanks for it, in a ſingular Air of Lenity and Good-nature. *The Commons Remonſtrance.*

The King's soft Answer.

" Gentlemen,

" MY Parliaments have done so great Things for me, and I have upon all proper Occasions expres'd so great a Sense of their Kindness, and my Opinion has been so often declar'd, that the Happiness of an *English* King depends upon an entire good Correspondence between him and his Parliament, that it can't seem strange for me to assure you, that no Persons have ever yet dar'd to go about to misrepresent to me the Proceedings of either House: had I found any such, they would have immediately felt the highest Marks of my Displeasure. It is a Justice I owe not only to my Parliament, but to every one of my Subjects, to judge of them by their Actions, and this Rule I will steadily pursue. If any shall hereafter attempt to put me upon other Methods by Calumnies or Misrepresentation, they will not only fail of Success, but shall be look'd upon and treated by me as my worst Enemies.

" Gentlemen,

" I am pleas'd to see by your Address, that you have the same Thoughts of the great Advantages which will ensue to the Kingdom from our mutual Confidence, as I have expres'd to both Houses at the opening of the Session. I take very kindly the Assurance you give me of using your utmost Care and Endeavour to prevent and discourage all false Rumours and Reports reflecting upon me and my Government. And I faithfully promise you, that no Actions of mine shall give a just Ground for any Misunderstanding between me and my People."

Monsr. de Cize, *a* French *Author's Reflections on this* Tory *Parliament.*

See what a *French* Historian says upon this; *Tel etoit la Maniére douce & obligeante avec laquelle* Guillaume *repondoit aux plaintes de ses Sujets, Heureux les Peuples qui sont governez par des Princes de ce Charactere! ¡Mais encore plus Heureux les Peuples qui scavent connoitre leur Bonheur, & qui ont autant de respect & de soumission pour le Souverain, que celuci a de Tendresse & de Moderation. Il est certain que ce Parlement* Tory *avoient resolu de ne pousser la Complaisance fort loin*, &c. " Such was the soft and obliging manner in which " King *William* made Answer to the Complaints of " his Subjects; Happy the People that are go- " vern'd by Princes of this Character; but more " happy the People, who being sensible of their " Happiness, have as much Respect and Submis- " sion for the Sovereign, as he has Tenderness and " Moderation for them? 'Tis certain this *Tory* " Parliament were resolv'd not to carry their Com- " placency to the King too far."

And it was as certain, that the King endeavour'd to carry his Complacency to them, as far as was consistent with his Royal Dignity. An Instance of which, was his dining with the Earl of *Rochester* at *Petersham*, and the Discourse which was then in Town, that the Earl was soon to be taken into the Ministry.

King dines at the Earl of Rochester's.

Irish *Forfeitures.*

We are now to give some Account of the Proceedings, with respect to the *Forfeited Estates* in *Ireland*, about which the Party above-mention'd made a great Noise and Bustle, because the Produce of them had not been appropriated to the discharge of the National Debt contracted by the War in *Ireland*. This was the Pretence, but the real Truth was, that the same Party were willing at once to mortify the King and his Ministers, and to bestow their beneficial Favours on their own Friends. To prepare the way for resuming his Majesty's Grants in *Ireland*; one of those Friends of theirs, was employ'd to write a Book. The Author, Dr. *Davenant*, was the Son of *Davenant* the Poet, and tho' not qualify'd by his Freeholds to be a Member of Parliament, according to the Qualification the same Men establish'd afterwards, yet they befriended him with a Seat in two or three Parliaments. He had a flowing Stile and a plausible way of arguing, which, with a great disregard to Sincerity and Truth, gave his Works a Currency for a Year or two. The Piece he publish'd to usher in the Act concerning the *Forfeited Estates*, was entitl'd, *A Discourse upon Grants and Resumptions*; of which the learned Author of *Jus Regium*, wrote thus a Year after. " Tho' the Business of " his Book, as the Title-Page sets forth, *was to* " *shew how our Ancestors proceeded with such Mini-* " *sters as procured to themselves Grants of the* " *Crown-Revenues, and that the Forfeited Estates* " ought to be apply'd towards *the Payment of the* " *Publick Debts*; yet has he not in all that long " and factious Discourse in any one Instance shewn, " that our Ancestors pretended that 'twas against " the Law of our Land, that any Ministers should " have Grants of the Crown-Revenue, or that " ForfeitedEstates should be no otherwise dispos'd of, " than towards Payment of Debts, or any other " Use of the Publick. In the whole Work there " is not one Thing said relating to the Argument, " that can in the least serve to keep that bold Dis- " course in countenance, unless it be that shameful " Assertion of his, *That the Grants of the* Crown- " Lands, made for these last ten Years are void in " Law. It must be great disaffection to the pre- " sent Government, that makes him pronounce so " severely against his Majesty's Grants, when the " Reason he gives for it, which is no Reason at " all, holds as strong against all the Grants that " have been made above these 290 Years." By this I find what he says in another Discourse may be true; *That a People may have a Hero come over to secure their Religion and Civil Rights, which were invaded, and to arm them against an Enemy, whose Power threaten'd to enslave* Europe; *yet he may meet with some* [not thankful for his Benefits. He then confutes him by Fact and Argument, to which I refer.

Answer'd.

The Parliament had last Sessions appointed seven Commissioners, for taking an Account of the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*; the Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis Annesley* Esq; *James Hamilton* Esq; *Henry Longford* Esq; Sir *Richard Leving*, Sir *Francis Brewster*, and *John Trenchard* Esq; the last of these was better known by the *Roman* Name of *Cato*, which he put to his Letters against the Ministry in his late Majesty's Reign. These Commissioners passing over to *Ireland*, affected a very great Zeal to discharge their Trust. They had their Meetings in the Parliament-House at *Dublin*; and to lose no time, order'd a Cook to attend them, that their Eating elsewhere might not hinder their doing Business. But we shall find presently they did not agree so well upon their Matters in other Things.

Commissioners for the Irish *Forfeited Estates.*

I shall not give a formal Account of the Report of these *Irish* Commissioners, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. *Annesley*; because whatever *Application* appears in it, I am convinc'd by what I read in *Jus Regium*, there is not the Fidelity, Bishop *Kennet* speaks of. For instance they say in their Report, that the Value of the Forfeited Estates discover'd by them, at Thirteen Years Purchase, amounted to 2,037,287 *l.* By which Computation, the House of Commons might well be led into Expectation of a prodigious Fund, to be rais'd by the Sale of those Lands, and into a good Opinion of the Industry and good Conduct of the Commissioners. But let us return to *Jus Regium*, and there we find the State of it thus: " In their Report they say, that the Expence " of the Commission has been about 40000 *l.* " Sterling, that is, as Exchange now goes, about " 50000 *l.* *Irish* Money, which is just double the " Charge of the Civil-List of that Kingdom. 'Tis " much that after spending so much Money, they " should not be able to learn the Value of the " Lands."

Their Report cen- sur'd.

Dr. Davenant's *Book for Resumptions.*

" In

A.D.1699 " In order to make a probable Eſtimate of them, " I will ſuppoſe them to be worth 60000 *l. per* " *Ann.* This I believe will be found to be con- " ſiderably more than they are ſet for at preſent, " tho' they have been ſet after the manner here de- " liver'd. If we value them at 13 Years Purchaſe, " which is a great deal more than Lands have been " continually ſold for in that Kingdom; and con- " ſiderably more than thoſe Eſtates will yield, 2 or " 3 Years hence; then the full Value of them con- " ſider'd as Fee-Simple, and free from all Incum- " brances, will be 780000 *l.*

" The Lands of forfeiting Perſons over and a- " bove the Eſtates reſtor'd, by the King's Favour " and Articles of *Limerick*, &c. were valu'd by the " Commiſſioners at 1699343 *l.*

" Add to this the Private Eſtates by them valu'd at } 337943 *l.*

" The Value of the whole according to them, at 13 Years Purchaſe } 2037286 *l.*

" The real Value of the whole being 780000 *l.*

" It appears that in the firſt Value of the Lands they are miſtaken } 1257287 *l.*

Several Deductions are to be made out of the 780000 *l.* real Value.

The Author of *Jus Regium* proceeds; " We are " to deduct,

" *Firſt*, All Debts and Incumbrances on thoſe " Lands. The Commiſſioners repreſented in their " Reports that all the Statutes, Judgments, Mort- " gages, or other Debts, which appear'd to them " to affect the ſaid Eſtates, amount to 161936 *l.*

" Theſe are only thoſe which were found by In- " quiſition, and allow'd by Order of the *Exche-* " *quer*. Beſides theſe, they will find, and have al- " ready found, a great many more. And they " themſelves may remember very well, that there " were other good Incumbrances ſhew'd to them, " which they thought not proper to mention in " their Report, tho' they inſinuate that they re- " turn'd all."

I hope this juſtifies the Remark, I made upon Biſhop *Kennet*'s high Commendations of the Fide- lity of theſe Commiſſioners. *Again*,

" *Secondly*, All thoſe Lands that will return to the " next Heir after the Death of the preſent Tenant " for Life, the forfeiting Perſon. Of this ſort there " are many great Eſtates. Such is the great Eſtate " or rather Territory, as the Commiſſioners call " it in their Report, of the Lord *Bophin*. The E- " ſtate of Col. *Bagnal*, an old infirm Man, which " they have valu'd at above 5000 *l.* a-Year. The " Eſtate of Sir *Valentine Brown*, which is much " more valuable than that of Col. *Bagnal*. The " Eſtate of Col. *Baggot*, and ſeveral others.

" *Thirdly*, We are to deduct the Quit-Rents, " which the Truſtees, in their late Report, have " return'd at about 5000 *l. per Ann.*

" *Fourthly*, We are to deduct the Value of all " the Beneficial Leaſes, and whatſoever has been or " will be gain'd by the 3092 Claimants, about " 800 of which have been already heard, and of " thoſe but an Eighth Part rejected.

" Theſe will cut off more than a Third Part of " the real Value, of the Fee-Simple which I have " ſet down.

" I don't here take notice of ſuch ſmall Sums, " as the 10000 *l.* due to the Lady *Bellaſis*, the " 21000 *l.* allow'd the Purchaſers, &c. Among " the Deductions, I may reckon three Years Pro- " fits of all the Lands which will be ſwallow'd up " in the Expences of the Truſt."

This Expence was to be ſwoln with 1500 *l. per Ann.* each, to 13 or 14 Truſtees, all good Church- men, as was boaſted at that time, and indeed o- thers could not have a majority of Votes in this Parliament. Here and elſewhere care muſt be ta- ken to diſtinguiſh ſuch Men as aſſum'd the Title of good Churchmen, purely, as they were a Party in Oppoſition to the Government, to Liberty, Cha- rity and the true Reformation, from thoſe good Church of *England* Men, who were and are Friends to all, to the Government, to Liberty and Charity, and the true Reformation. A.D.1699

Thus did this Parliament, out of a Spirit of good Husbandry, reſume an incumber'd 60000 *l.* a-Year from King *William*'s faithful Friends and Servants, all of them zealous Proteſtants, and none of 'em *Presbyterians*; and at the ſame time gave 45000 *l.* a-Year clear Money to their own Friends, the *Truſ- tees* for their Reſumption. Again, Beſides theſe, there will be other Deductions. Some Eſtates have already been recover'd from the Truſt, more will follow before the Books are ſhut up, as we may very well imagine from the Inclinations obſerv'd in ſome Men to favour the *Iriſh* Claimants.

" But I will abſtract from all Deductions of this " kind, and allow, which will be found to be a " large Reckoning, that the forfeited Lands in *Ire-* " *land*, will yield 500000 *l.* in that Kingdom. This, " if it were at this time to be paid into the *Exche-* " *quer* here, would be but 400000 *l.* Let us now " compute what thoſe Lands would have yielded " us in 1690, or two Years after. I can't forbear " mentioning thoſe Years, becauſe till then they " were undiſpoſs'd of, till then the Parliament " might have deſir'd them of the King for the Uſe " of the Publick. Afterwards his Majeſty, *as I* " *have prov'd he had a Right to do*, made them the " Property of others, and 'twas by the turn of " time, and the Labour and Improvements of " poor Tenants, *this is well worth minding*, that " they grew up to the value they now bear. In " thoſe Years an Acre of Land generally in thoſe " Countries, where the great Forfeitures were, un- " leſs 'twas very near *Dublin*, did not yield a fourth " Part of what it will now. And had the forfeited " Lands been then expos'd to Sale, the Purchaſe " would have been at leaſt as low as this Rent, be- " cauſe People during that great (and when I con- " ſider how the King's Perſon was expos'd, I will " ſay uncertain) War, were not fond of purcha- " ſing. If this Computation be allow'd me, which " I take to be a very juſt one, 'twill follow that in " thoſe Years, theſe exorbitant *Grants* which the " King has made, would have yielded but 100000 *l.* " which is no more than the Parliament gave to " Duke *Schomberg*."

This is confirm'd by another Writer, who the laſt Seſſion of this Parliament publiſh'd a Diſcourſe, entitl'd, *The Caſe of the* Iriſh *Forfeitures fairly ſta- ted*; wherein he ſays, *Had the Forfeitures in* Ireland *been ſold for the Uſe of the Publick, in the Year* 1690, *or ſome Years after, 'tis certain they would not have rais'd near* 200000 l. So that the prodi- gious Valuation made by the Commiſſioners, aroſe out of the Improvements made by Proteſtant Te- nants ſince the Forfeitures and were to be included in *Davenant*'s *Reſumption*.

Then the Author gives us ſeveral Inſtances of the Miſtakes the Commiſſioners ran into; and that they were wilful ones, may be gueſt by this one, with which I ſhall content myſelf.

There is a Gentleman now in *London*, who when Surveyors appointed by the Commiſſioners were ſurveying the Lands which he held, obſerv'd that they took in a Bog, of which he never made one Shilling, that contain'd about ten times as many Acres as his Land did. Such were the Methods they took to ſwell the Number of Acres, which ſwell'd their Computation ſo unconſcionably, as we have ſeen by the Account of a better Compu- ter.

The Commiſſioners in the 14th Article of their Report, gave a Liſt of the Number of forfeited Acres in every County; of the exactneſs of which we may make a Judgment by theſe Words in *Jus Regium*: *'Twas very hard to go through ſuch an En-*

quiry,

A.D.1699 *quiry, without committing some mistakes; but 'tis very strange the Commissioners should err to such a Degree, as to return the Forfeitures of the little County of* Carlo, *at above* 80000 l. *when a Gentleman who knew them all very well, declar'd to several Members of Parliament, that he would prove they were not worth a sixth Part of that Money.* But they were to shew their Employers, they had not been so busy in *Ireland* for nothing; and if they had not by over-reckoning made good the Hopes and Expectations of their Party in *England*, as to the immense Value of the *Irish* Grants, the Bill of *Resumption* would not have pass'd, and their Work would have been in Appearance, what it was in Fact, the Labour of the Mountain. They introduce their Particulars with a grievous Complaint of the extravagant Fees taken in *Ireland* in the Register's-Office there; which was held by Mr. *Pultney*, whose Deputy demanded 86 *l.* as a Fee of Mr. *Luke Dillon*, for his Father's Adjudication. Then they name the Lord *Bellew*'s Case thus:

Irish Commissioners over-value the Forfeitures.

26th Article, *The Right Honourable the Lord* Bellew, *releas'd a Statute-Staple of* 1000 l. *Principal-Money, and* 7 *or* 800 l. *Interest to the Lord* Raby, *which was due from Sir* William Wentworth, *Father to the present Lord* Raby, *to the Lord* Duleck, *Father to the present Lord* Bellew; *in Consideration that he would use his Interest with his Majesty to procure his Pardon, which he did accordingly. He also releas'd to the Lord* Rumney, *all the Profits of his Estate, which his Lordship had enjoy'd three Years, amounting to about as many Thousand Pounds, in Consideration his Lordship would not give him any molestation in passing his Pardon.*

It is very likely that the first Part of this Article, relating to Sir *William Wentworth*'s Statute-Staple of 1000 *l.* and 800 *l.* Interest, would have been sunk by the Commissioners, if that Report had been drawn up during the *Utrecht* Treaty: but the whole Article is thus animadverted upon in *Jus Regium*.

" The first Instance they give us, is of my Lord " *Bellew*, &c. The very thing itself tells us, that " the Money could not be the motive of procuring his Majesty's Favour; since the Lord *Raby* " could with more ease obtain from his Majesty " the remission of that Mortgage, than a Pardon " for a Delinquent, who had so great an Estate. " Another Instance of Corruption which they tell " us of in this Case, is, that he also releas'd to the " Lord *Rumney*, all the Profits of his Estate, which " his Lordship had enjoy'd near three Years, *&c.* " The Sum releas'd, they are mightily mistaken " in, when they tell us 'twas about 3000 *l.* for it " was not a third Part of that Money: But be that " as it will, why is it mention'd among Instances " of Money being given for restoring forfeiting " Persons to their Estates? Was there any Reason " then, why he should be forc'd to pay the Lord " *Bellew*, the Profits of the Estate, during the time " he had it by the King's Grant."

27th Article, John Kerdiff *of* Kerdiff *Town in the County of* Dublin, *gave to Mrs.* Margaret Uniack 200 l. *or thereabouts, to make use of her Interest with the Lord* Rumney, *to obtain his Majesty's Letter, to have his Outlawry revers'd; which was accordingly done, tho' the particular Case of this Man as appear'd to us, deserv'd Compassion.*

The Answer taken out of the same Treatise:

" This Man's Case, they say, *deserv'd Compassion*, " *If so the Lord* Rumney did not abuse his Majesty's *Compassion*; such Instances as this, are the " others they mention of *John Morris*, *Harvey Morris* and *Edmund Roch*. If they were not able to " discover, neither by the *General Report of the Country nor their own Observations*, which we find " has been mighty penetrating, nor the Oaths of " Persons examin'd before them, that the Earl of " *Rumney* had any Part of these little Sums; 'twas " hard that they should after such a manner insinuate, that he had for *Gratifications abus'd his Majesty's Compassion*; one would hardly imagine " that a Person of a noble Family, whose Ancestor was eleven Times chief Governor of that " Kingdom, and himself thought worthy of that " Great and Honourable Trust, could be so treated by Gentlemen of that Country." A.D.1699

Injure the Lord Rumney.

36th Article, John Hussey *of* Lesly *Esq*; *upon his being inform'd by Mr.* Bray *and Mr.* Rosco, *Agents to the Lord* Athlone, *That he could not get his Outlawry revers'd, without giving a general Release of all Demands to the Lord* Athlone, *which he did, whereby a Mortgage which he had on the Lord* Limerick's *Estate, then in Grant to the Lord* Athlone, *was releas'd; who appears not to us to have known of the said Mortgage, nor had any Benefit thereby.*

The Answer as above,

" If the Lord *Athlone* did not know of any " Mortgage, and had no Benefit by the Release; " I don't understand how he cou'd abuse the King's " Compassion, or how this can be reckon'd as an " Instance of Pardons being obtain'd for Money. " But suppose the Lord *Athlone* had known of " that Mortgage, and had told Mr. *Hussey* that he " would oppose his Pardon, till he releas'd that Incumbrance on the Lord *Limerick*'s Estate; I " can't see how this could be a greater Crime in " him, than accepting a Grant of the Estate of the " Lord *Limerick*; sure they were both Criminals. " There was no necessity for his Lordship's contracting with *Hussey*, to procure him his Majesty's Pardon, in Consideration of that Release; " since it was easier for him to beg a Release of " it from the King." *And the Earl of* Athlone.

The Representation of the Lord *Bophin*'s Case in the Commissioners Report, shews us how much a Spirit of Party can warp People's Understandings and Consciences, and turn them from their proper Bent. They say,

John Bourk *Esq*; *commonly call'd Lord* Bophin, *agreed to pay* 7500 l. *to Mr.* Andrew Card *for the Use of the Lord* Albemarle, *in Consideration he would procure his Majesty's Letter, to have him restor'd in Estate and Blood.* 3000 l. *of the said Sum was to be paid when he was restor'd to his Estate, and the residue some time after. In pursuance of the said Agreement, a Letter was sent to the Lords-Justices, to be communicated to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims in favour of the Lord* Bophin, *in order to have him adjudg'd within the Articles of* Galway; *but nothing being done therein, it was agreed, That a Bill should be transmitted into* England, *in order to pass into a Law in* Ireland, *to restore the Lord* Bophin *to his Estate and Blood: the Consideration suggested in the Bill was to educate his Children in the Protestant Religion, and to set his Estate to Protestants.* *And Earl of* Albemarle.

We are to note here, that these Commissioners report, That these two Conditions were only *Suggestions* in the Bill, and insinuate that the real Motive was the Bribery of 7500 *l.* to be paid the Earl of *Albemarle*. At the same time they knew the Lord *Bophin*'s two Sons were actually sent to *England*, to be educated at *Eaton* School, and were there educated Protestants. They go on,

It was further provided in the said Bill, That 9000 l. *should be rais'd upon the said Estate for Payment of Debts, and a certain Part of the said Estate appropriated for the Maintenance and Provision for the Children; but in reality* 7500 l. *of the said Money was to be paid to the Earl of* Albemarle, *and the remainder, as we believe, to the other Persons concern'd in negotiating the said Agreement. This Bill was brought into the House of Commons of* Ireland; *but the Agreement taking wind, and the House resenting that their Authority should be made use of to support such a clandestine Bargain, and finding several Allegations in the Bill false, they rejected it.*

After-

A.D. 1699 *Afterwards a new Agreement was made*, viz. *That there ſhould be a Grant to the Lord* Roſs *in Truſt, That the Money to be advanc'd for the procuring the ſaid Grant, ſhould be firſt rais'd out of the ſaid Eſtate; and next, that the Profits ſhould be apply'd to the Payment of Debts, and after to the Uſe of the Family of* Clanrickard. *In purſuance of the Agreement aforeſaid, a Letter was procur'd from his Majeſty, and* 3000 l. *paid to* Thomas Broderick *Eſq; for the Benefit of the Lord* Albemarle.

The Anſwer to it in *Jus Regium* is as follows:

" The true Account of that Affair is thus: Upon the Forfeiture of the Lord *Bophin*, his Eſtate, " to which he was only Tenant for Life, was by the " King given to the Earl of *Albemarle*. The forfeiting Lord us'd all the Endeavours he could " to recover his Eſtate, and his great Plea was, " that he was ſecur'd by the Articles of *Galway*. " Afterwards, not ſucceeding in this Claim, he " petition'd the King, and made Overtures to the " Earl of *Albemarle*, about his quitting his Grant, " and prevailing with his Majeſty to have him reſtor'd. In order to bring him to a more eaſy " Compliance, he did not only mention great Incumbrances on the Eſtate, and repreſent what " was true, that he was only Tenant for Life; but " ſaid that another, the Earl of *Clanrickard*, would " ſet up a Title which would defeat the Grant. " Theſe Conſiderations inclin'd the Earl of *Albemarle* to hearken to Propoſals. That which the " Lord *Bophin* offer'd in his Petition to move his " Majeſty's Royal *Compaſſion*, was, that he wou'd " give up his Children to be educated as Proteſtants. " To the Earl of *Albemarle* for releaſing the Grant, " he offer'd 7500 *l.* which, as I have heard, was " readily accepted by reaſon of the other Offer. " The King, who was pleas'd with the Thoughts " of gaining of that Branch of the noble Family of " *Clanrickard*, who had almoſt the whole Territory of that Houſe left him, to the Proteſtant " Religion, willingly embrac'd the Propoſal; and " purſuant to it, two of the Lord *Bophin*'s ſeven " Sons were preſently after ſent to *Eaton* at his " Majeſty's Charge, where they have continu'd " ever ſince. But this was not all that wrought upon his Majeſty's *Royal Compaſſion* in that matter: " 'Twas repreſented to him, as it is by the Commiſſioners in their Report, who had their hint from " the Account given them in the Tranſactions of " that Affair, by the Perſons they examin'd upon " Oath; *That if that Eſtate were ſet to Proteſtant Tenants by Leaſes for Lives, renewable for ever, 'twould greatly encreaſe the Freeholders thereby, ſecure the Property and advance the Proteſtant Intereſt of that Country.* His Majeſty was therefore deſir'd, that one of the Conditions on which " the Lord *Bophin* ſhou'd be reſtor'd, might be, " that he ſhou'd ſuffer his Eſtate to be put into the " hands of Proteſtants in Truſt, who ſhou'd let " Leaſes for Lives, renewable for ever to Proteſtant Tenants. This Propoſal made to ſecure " the Proteſtant Intereſt, in that *Iriſh* Part of the " Country, was aſſented to, tho' not ſo very willingly by the Lord *Bophin*, two Thirds of whoſe " Eſtate was then to be leas'd out."

All this is entirely ſunk, by theſe Men of Fidelity in their Report; and truly I do not think, that the then major Vote wou'd have laid any great ſtreſs upon the Condition of letting the Lands to Proteſtant Tenants, to advance thereby the Proteſtant Intereſt. To proceed;

" To ſettle the whole matter a Bill was prepar'd, " in which, as the Report ſays, 'twas pretended " that 9000 *l.* ſhou'd be rais'd on the Eſtate; of " that Money, the Earl of *Albemarle*, was to have " 7500 *l.* for releaſing his Grant, the other 1500 *l.* " was not, as the Report inſinuates, *more Fidelity you ſee*, to be paid to Perſons concern'd in negotiating " that Agreement. When the Bill was under Debate " in the Council in *Ireland*, ſome Perſons offer'd A.D. 1699 " a Petition, wherein, purſuant to Proclamations " and publick Aſſurances given, they made a demand of the part due to them, as Diſcoverers of " the Lord *Bophin*'s Title. After ſome Debate " 1000 *l.* was nam'd and agreed on as a competent " Sum; beſides this, 'twas propos'd by the Lord " *Galway* himſelf, that 500 *l.* more might be added to the above Sum. His reaſon for it, was, " that the Lord *Bophin*, who was Tenant for Life, " and therefore not able to raiſe Money, might " have wherewithal to defray the Charge of the " Bill, and to make him otherwiſe eaſy, who was " neceſſarily at that time at a greater Expence than " his Circumſtances could bear. Theſe were the real " Uſes for which the 9000 *l.* mention'd in the " Report, was to be rais'd upon that Eſtate; in " the Bill 'twas ſaid to be for Payment of Debts, " but they were Debts contracted after the manner I have here mention'd."

By what follows we ſhall ſee, what great Pains theſe faithful Commiſſioners were at, to fiſh up if poſſible ſome ground for Complaint, againſt thoſe noble Perſons who were in his Majeſty's Service and Favour.

" The Commiſſioners, ſays my Author, omitted " no Queſtion that was proper to diſcover, whether great and conſiderable Men in the Manage- " ment of the Affairs of that Kingdom, had, " in this Tranſaction, acted a faulty and corrupt " Part or no." Mr. *Methuen*, Lord-Chancellor of *Ireland*, whoſe Character was ſo infinitely ſuperior to that of the Commiſſioners, put 'em all together, who behav'd in his Miniſtry in Foreign Courts, ſo as to gain univerſal Eſteem and Applauſe, who for Wiſdom, Policy, Learning and Eloquence, had few Equals; Him did theſe Commiſſioners ſummon before them, as a Country Juſtice might do a petty Offender, and had him under Examination ſeveral Hours; as alſo *Thomas Broderick* Eſq; who both gave upon Oath the ſame Account of this Affair, as is here given. Judge *Daly*, who was Manager for the Lord *Bophin*, being ſtrictly examin'd four Hours together upon Oath, concerning the diſpoſal of the Money, and the Subject Matter of the Bill, gave the ſame Account. Theſe ſeveral Queſtions were put to Judge *Daly*, *Whether Mr.* Thomas Broderick, *or* Allen Broderick, *ſince Lord* Broderick, *were to have any Part of the Money? Who ſollicited the Bill at the Privy-Council? What did the Lord-Chancellor or any other of the Privy-Council ſay concerning it? How came the Lord* Galway, *the Lord-Chancellor, Mr.* Thomas Broderick, *and Mr.* Allen Broderick *to befriend the Bill?* &c. His Anſwers upon Oath were, *That neither of them was to have one Groat directly or indirectly.* That they were for it upon no other account, as he believ'd, than to bring the Children of the Lord *Bophin*, who were 7 Sons and 2 Daughters, into the Proteſtant Church, and to plant his Eſtate with Proteſtants, that what was then a Catholick might be made a Proteſtant Country. The Commiſſioners were ſo very deſirous to get ſomething out of this Judge *Daly*, that they told him, *If he wou'd diſcover, they would recommend him.* He reply'd, *I am very unfortunate, if I am taken to be a Perſon who would be brib'd.* As this was ſaid to Mr. *Trenchard* and the other Commiſſioners, one wou'd have thought it might have been a Check to his great Zeal againſt Bribery; when, as the modern *Cato*, he inveigh'd againſt it ſo furiouſly in his late Majeſty's Reign on a groundleſs Suppoſition, that the Adminiſtration was not free from it. Mr. *Anneſly*, while my Lord-Chancellor was under Examination, was very well pleas'd with what his Lordſhip ſaid in the beginning of it, about the Money to be given to the Earl of *Albemarle*, which he thought was a ſufficient diſcovery of Bribery; but afterwards, when he proceeded to open the whole

The Commiſſioners inſult the Lord-Chancellor Methuen.

A.D.1699 Matter, and explain the Conſiderations, he ſpoke to Sir *Richard Leving* another Commiſſioner, and pray'd him, *to bid the Lord-Chancellor hold his tongue, for he would ſpoil all he had ſaid before.*

I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay concerning theſe Commiſſioners and their Report, with the Article concerning the Lady *Orkney*'s Grant, about which they made a great buſtle, and affected to be in a deep Concern, that their Duty oblig'd them to ſay Things which muſt touch ſomewhere, inſinuating the Perſon was too great to be nam'd or even to be gueſt. It had been well if their Concern had been more taken up in repreſenting the Truth of the Fact, and leſs in aggravating ſome Circumſtances of it.

'Tis ſaid in the Report,

Lady Orkney's *Grant queſtion'd.*

We ſhall conclude with laying before your Honours another Grant of a conſiderable Value, which we are apprehenſive does not fall within the Letter of our Enquiry. However, they are ſo over-diligent in their Buſineſs, that they will rather do what they own to be impertinent, than not take hold of ſo fair an Opportunity to ſhew their Ill-will to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government. They go on, *A Grant under the Great Seal of* Ireland, *dated the 30th of* May 1698, *paſs'd to Mrs.* Elizabeth Villiers, *now Counteſs of* Orkney, *of all the Private Eſtate of the late King* James, *except ſome ſmall Part in Grant to the Lord* Athlone, *containing* 95646 *Acres, worth per Ann.* 2599*5 l.* 18 *s.* They were ſo exact in their Calculation, as to put down the 18 *s. The total Value* 337943 *l.* 19 *s.* There is payable out of this Eſtate 2000 *l. per Ann.* to the Lady *Bellaſis* for her Life, and 1000 *l. per Ann.* to Mrs. *Godfrey for her Life, and almoſt all the old Leaſes determine in the Year* 1701, *and then this Eſtate will anſwer the Values above-mention'd.* To which four of them ſet their Hands,

The Commiſſioners falſe Computation of it.

Francis Anneſly.
John Trenchard.
James Hamilton.
Henry Longford.

If it was more *à propos*, it were eaſy to object to every part of this Article, and to prove it not to be true; but it will be ſufficient only to inſert the next Produce of this Eſtate, from the time of the Grant to the preſent Year: and it is thus,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
In the Year 1695 the clear Income was		5125	9	3
1696	— — —	5652	0	11½
1697	— — —	6725	7	0
1698	— — —	7024	14	7½
1699	— — —	8489	7	3

About 6600 *l.* a-Year by a Medium, which at 13 Years Purchaſe, amounts to 86000 *l.* or thereabouts, and the Commiſſioners repeat it over again; the real Value is above 25000 *l. per Ann.* and the Value total above 330000 *l.* Notwithſtanding the 3000 *l.* a-year Incumbrance upon it, and an Arrear of 10000 *l.* due to Lady *Bellaſis*, of which they ſay not a Word. Indeed they do mention the Earl of *Athlone*'s Grant of a Part of this Eſtate. However, they ſtuck not to value that to Lady *Orkney*, at 337943 *l.*

We read upon this in *Jus Regium*;

Tho' the miſtake of the Commiſſioners has been very great, as to the Returns they have made of the Value of this Eſtate; yet 'twill appear much leſs than what they have been guilty of in their other Returns, becauſe this Eſtate is free from any Incumbrances, but what I have here mention'd.

Votes upon the Report.

The Houſe of Commons having heard this Report, reſolv'd, *That a Bill be brought in, to apply all the* Forfeited Eſtates *and Intereſts in* Ireland, *and all Grants thereof, and of the Rents and Revenues belonging to the Crown within that Kingdom, ſince the* 13*th of* February 1688, *to the Uſe of the Publick; and order'd a Clauſe to be inſerted in that Bill, for erecting a Judicature for determining Claims touching the ſaid* Forfeited Eſtates. They alſo reſolv'd, *That they would not receive any Petition, from any Perſon whatſoever, touching the ſaid Grants or Forfeited Eſtates, and that they would take into Conſideration, the great Services perform'd by the Commiſſioners, appointed to enquire into the Forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland. A.D.1699

We have had a pretty good Enumeration of theſe Services, and are let into the Merits of the Report, which three of the Commiſſioners refus'd to ſign; theſe three were the Earl of *Drogheda*, Sir *Francis Brewſter*, and Sir *Richard Leving*; and they gave their Reaſons for it in a Letter to my Lord-Chancellor, dated the 29th of *November*. They ſent the like Letter to the Speaker, but the Houſe would not hear it read, becauſe the other four Commiſſioners, whoſe Conduct was complain'd of in that Letter, had not ſet their Names to it alſo. Theſe four Commiſſioners refus'd to conſider the Reaſons the other gave for diſſenting from them; inſiſting upon their being Four to Three, which was all the Argument the Earl of *Drogheda* could get from them; when he told them himſelf, Sir *Richard Leving*, and Sir *Francis Brewſter*, cou'd not give an Aſſent to the Article concerning the Grant to Mrs. *Villiers*; nor to the 32d Article concerning the Lord *Bophin*'s Eſtate, and ſeveral other the moſt material Articles. 'Tis aſtoniſhing, that after three of the ſeven Commiſſioners, and three of them of the beſt Quality and Knowledge of the Affairs of *Ireland*, had explain'd themſelves ſo amply in a Memorial deliver'd to the other four Commiſſioners, for the Irregularity and Partiality of their Proceeding, ſuch a Vote ſhou'd paſs in their Favour. But the whole Proceeding taken ſtep by ſtep ſhews it was a Thing determin'd by the Party, who ſome how or other had unfortunately work'd themſelves into the Major Vote. The Author of *Jus Regium* informs us, that Count *Tallard* the *French* Ambaſſador, was at this time very often at Dr. *Davenant*'s Houſe, that a Letter was written to one of the truſty Commiſſioners in *Ireland*, to aſſure him, *The Doctor's Book of Reſumptions ſhould meet them here in the Winter*, and that thoſe Commiſſioners before they left *Ireland* gave out, *They would make uſe of all their Intereſt and Influence to get the Parliament to hear no Petitions.* All theſe Things being in a deplorable manner confirm'd by the poor Produce of theſe *Reſumptions*, which thoſe that puſh'd the Bill on in the Houſe were ſufficiently inform'd of, while it was paſſing, gives us but a melancholy Proſpect of the Condition this Nation will be in, if ever it ſhould fall into the hands of a like Majority; for never was there ſo much want of Juſtice and Sobriety in National Counſels, as in the Caſe of theſe Forfeitures. If they would have hearken'd to a Propoſal publickly and commonly ſaid to have been made by the *Grantees*, to advance 300000 *l.* for a Parliamentary Confirmation of their Grants, they wou'd have acted like wiſe Men and Patriots; but to be led into a wild Inſinuation of two or three Millions, by a conteſted Report of a part of their Commiſſioners, and to receive it indigeſted as it was, purely for the Suggeſtions a part of them had thrown into it againſt the King and his Miniſters, is a woful Inſtance, that great Bodies of Men are no more free from Paſſion and Prejudice, and the diſmal Effects of them, than particular Perſons.

The Iriſh Commiſſioners differ about the Report.

A good Propoſal concerning the Grants rejected.

While the Commiſſioners were about this Buſineſs in *Ireland*, Mr. *M*———, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, ſent a Letter of his own private Motion, wherein he directed them *to make a ſeparate Article of the Lady* Orkney's *Grants, becauſe that might reflect upon ſome-body*, meaning the King.

A.D.1699 King. Another Member having learn'd the Contents of this Letter from Mr. *M*—, and being zealous to vindicate his Majeſty's Honour, which he thought was ſtruck at in it, complain'd of it to the Houſe: being preſs'd to tell his Author, he at firſt excus'd himſelf, alledging he was under an Obligation not to reveal what had paſs'd in a private Converſation. But the Houſe threatning to ſend him to the *Tower*, he nam'd the Perſon from whom he had this Report; which Perſon, who was alſo a Member of the Houſe, deny'd flatly that he had ever mention'd any ſuch thing. Here are two Parliament-Men flatly affirming and flatly denying the ſame thing. It might have been obſerv'd, that the Grant to Lady *Orkney* was in truth made a ſeparate Article in the Report, according to the Directions in Mr. *M*—'s Letter. For after the Commiſſioners had drawn up their Ninety Articles, and made an Abſtract of the Valuation, *&c.* they *conclude*, as they ſaid, with this *prodigious* Grant, without numb'ring it, as they had done the others; and this being by way of diſtinction, is a plain Proof that Mr. *M*—'s Letter had the intended Succeſs. However, as Biſhop *Kennet* words it, *The affectionate Sticklers for his Majeſty being left in the Lurch*, the Houſe voted on *January* the 15th, *That the Report about Mr.* M— *was falſe and ſcandalous.*

1700 The next day the *Iriſh* Commiſſioners attended the Houſe, and were examin'd, as to ſeveral Points which the Houſe were willing to be inform'd of. The firſt was concerning the late King *James*'s private Eſtate, whether it could be deem'd forfeited by his Abdication in *England*, or whether it was by Treaſon committed afterwards. A hard Saying this, to thoſe that ever ſince the Reſtoration had been crying up the *Divine Right* and Abſolute Power of Kings. Sir *Richard Leving* ſaid, *The ſame Gentleman, Mr.* Longford, *who urg'd, that upon the 15th of* March *King* James *landed in* Ireland, *and committed Treaſon, was pleaſed to ſay,* " *I don't* " *diſlike the 30th of* January, *nor the Deed that was* " *done that day; I like both the Day and the Deed.*" And as to Mr. *Trenchard*, Sir *Richard Leving* atteſted, That one of the Commiſſioners, ſpeaking of the Duke of *York*'s Eſtate, ſaid, " If we take it not " to be within our Commiſſion, why will you do " it? why will you report it? for it will fly in the " King's Face." Mr. *Trenchard* anſwer'd, *Why, the Commiſſion flies in the King's Face; if you won't fly in his Face, you can't execute this Commiſſion, or you muſt not execute it; one of them two.* In the courſe of this Examination, Letters were found to be written by Members of Parliament to the *Iriſh* Commiſſioners, particularly by Mr. *Arthur Moor*, to Mr. *Anneſley*; probably the Mr. *M*—— above ſpoken of, by Mr. *Harcourt*, and others, by which we may know what Ground we tread upon. Mr. *Trenchard* endeavour'd to explain away what Sir *Richard Leving* had ſaid of him, which was confirm'd by Sir *Francis Brewſter*. I ſhall inſert his own Words, to free myſelf from a charge of Partiality.

An Iriſh Commiſſioner's Saying of the 30th of January.

Mr. Trenchard accus'd for ſpeaking againſt King William.

Mr. *Trenchard.* " My Lord *Drogheda*, as I re- " member, or Sir *Richard Leving*, ſaid, It would " be flying in the King's Face to report this Grant. " Upon which one of the Commiſſioners replied, " My Lord, we have heard too much of this Ar- " gument already, and 'tis time to have done with " it; we were not ſent here to flatter; and if the " enquiring into the Miſmanagement of the For- " feitures be a flying in the King's Face, then our " whole Commiſſion is a flying in his Face."

Speaker. *Who ſaid the Words you have repeated?*

Mr. *Trenchard.* 'Twas I, Sir.

The Softning here is very apparent, and what he added to it to ſoften it ſtill the more, ſo contrary to the natural Heat of that Man's Temper, that one cannot help thinking, he who was intereſted in the thing was rather in the wrong, than two others, *Leving* and *Brewſter*, who were in the ſame Tone; eſpecially when Mr. *Trenchard* himſelf own'd, *there were ſome Words ſaid that might give Umbrage to the Accuſation.* A.D.1700

When the Commiſſioners *Pro* and *Con* were heard, in the Houſe of Commons, there paſt ſomething elſe, which will further let us into Mr. *Trenchard*'s Character; with which we ought to acquaint ourſelves, becauſe he aſſumed that of Patriot and Cenſor, in the Reign of King *George* I. which he endeavour'd to diſturb, by writing Letters againſt the Adminiſtration. Sir *Francis Brewſter* ſaid,

At the ſame time this was ſaid by Mr. Trenchard, I hear you talk of flying in the King's Face, I hope 'tis not flying in his Face; but this I muſt tell you, 'tis a *villainous* Grant, and ought to be expos'd. *Upon his ſpeaking ſo, Words aroſe, and Mr.* Trenchard *gave me ill Language; but my Language was not ſo bad, but he was forc'd to beg my Pardon at the Board, and I did not his. There he ſtands, let him deny it if he can.*

Mr. Trenchard asks Pardon.

Mr. *Trenchard.* " Sir, it is true, I did ask his " Pardon. The Board was in great Diſorder, and " one of the Commiſſioners whiſper'd to me, *You* " *know he is a very ſimple old Fellow, and tho' he* " *gave the Affront, you are in the wrong, that you* " *are capable of being angry with him.* Truly, Sir, " I was conſcious that I was much to blame to ſuf- " fer myſelf to be provok'd by him, and therefore " that the Debate might be interrupted no longer, " I ask'd his Pardon." That is, Mr. *Trenchard* ask'd Sir *Francis Brewſter*'s Pardon for Sir *Francis Brewſter*'s affronting him. A fine Tale this, to be told to a whole Houſe of Commons! As to the term *villainous*, he directly deny'd it, and ſoftned it to *an extravagant Grant, an unreaſonable Grant, an unconſcionable Grant.* But we may very juſtly queſtion the truth of this Alteration in the Expreſſion, when he immediately after ſays, *The King was deceiv'd, and granted that for* 5000 l. *a year, which is worth between Five and Six and Twenty Thouſand.* Which was far from being true, as we have already plainly prov'd. All that had been ſaid by Sir *Richard Leving* and Sir *Francis Brewſter*, ſignifying nothing, the Houſe came to theſe Reſolutions, *January* 16.

There having been divers groundleſs and ſcandalous Aſperſions caſt upon Francis Anneſley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, *and* Henry Longford, *Eſqrs; four of the Commiſſioners for the* Iriſh *Forfeitures,*

Reſolv'd, *That the ſaid four Commiſſioners have acquitted themſelves in the Execution of that Commiſſion, with Underſtanding, Courage, and Integrity.*

Reſolv'd, *That Sir* Richard Leving, *one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, has been the Author of the ſaid groundleſs and ſcandalous Reports upon the four Commiſſioners before mention'd.*

Reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Sir* Richard Leving *be committed to the* Tower *for the ſaid Offence.*

The Commons ſend one of the Iriſh Commiſſioner's to the Tower.

How comes it about that Sir *Richard Leving* only was the Author of the ſaid groundleſs and ſcandalous Report, when Sir *Francis Brewſter* gave as ſtrong Evidence about it as Sir *Richard Leving* did? Sir *Francis*'s Words were;

" There was ſome Diſcourſe concerning the re- " porting the private Eſtate; Sir *Richard Leving* " ſaid, *It was not within our Enquiry.* To which " ſome Reply was made, *Why, if it was not within* " *our Commiſſion, yet it might be reported.* My Lord " *Drogheda* made anſwer, *If it be not within our* " *Commiſſion, then it will be to fly in the King's* " *Face to report it.* Another then ſaid, *The Com-* " *miſſion flies in the King's Face, and we can't act* " *in this Commiſſion unleſs we fly in his Face.*" Beſides, Mr. *Trenchard* himſelf confeſs'd, that there was *Ground*, which he term'd Umbrage, for the Accuſation now voted to be *groundleſs*. It was alſo *Reſolv'd, January* the 18th,

That

A.D.1700 *Vote against the Grants.*

That the adſiving, procuring, and paſſing the ſaid Grants of the forfeited and other Eſtates in Ireland, *had been the Occaſion of contracting great Debts upon the Nation, and levying heavy Taxes upon the People; that the adviſing and paſſing the ſaid Grants was highly reflecting on the King's Honour; and that the Officers and Inſtruments concern'd in the procuring and paſſing theſe Grants, had highly fail'd in the Performance of their Truſt and Duty.*

The little Pleaſure the Reader muſt needs take in the Proceedings of this Houſe of Commons, for ſo we muſt always term the Major Vote, will certainly be an Excuſe for our abridging the Hiſtory of them. The Buſineſs of the Supply took up ſome of their time, and they reſolv'd, that the Sum of 76383 *l.* now remaining in the Exchequer, on account of Tonnage and Poundage, with what the Subſidy ſhould bring in more to the 25th of *December*, ſhould be applied towards the Payment of Seamens Wages, and that 220000 *l.* be borrowed at Five *per Cent.* for the ſame Uſe; that 7000 Seamen be the Complement for the next Year's Service; that 18000 *l.* be allow'd for Bounty Money to the Officers of the Fleet: 90000 *l.* for the Extraordinary of the Navy; 300000 *l.* for Guards and Garriſons; and 25000 *l.* for the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1700. And to atone a little for the virulent Oppoſition Mr. *How* had given to all Meaſures of the Miniſters, he was pleas'd to give his Vote for Half-Pay to the disbanded Officers. They laid Two Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, and order'd the *Reſumption*-Bill to be *tack'd* to it. On the 6th of *February* they reſolv'd to raiſe Money to diſcharge the Debt due to the Army; and being in a hot Scent after Grants, a Motion was made and the Queſtion put, *That the procuring or obtaining of Grants of Eſtates belonging to the Crown, by any publick Miniſter concern'd in the directing or paſſing ſuch Grants, to or for their own Uſe or Benefit, while the Nation lay under the heavy Taxes of the late War, was highly injurious to his Majeſty, and prejudicial to the State, and a Violation of the Truſt repos'd in them.* But this was over-doing it to ſuch a degree, that it paſs'd in the *Negative*. And an Order was made for bringing in a Bill to reſume all Grants and Penſions ſince the death of King *Charles* the Second; but that Order was of no effect, becauſe, as Biſhop *Kennet* tells us, *it touch'd King* James's *Friends*. I hope this will ſerve for a Confirmation of the Idea I have been forming of this Parliament, the Members of which were ſworn, and ſome of them aſſociated Subjects to King *William*, and will explain to us what is meant by *High-Church* and *Tory*. Never was Zeal ſo officious, as well as furious, as that of this Party in purſuit of *Grants*. On the 15th of *February* it was reſolv'd, that *an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting to him the Reſolution of this Houſe of the 18th of* January *laſt, relating to Grants of forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland; which was accordingly preſented ſix days after, and his Majeſty gave them an Anſwer worthy of his royal Dignity and Goodneſs.

The Reſumption-Bill order'd.

The Commons addreſs againſt Grants.

King's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Was not only led by Inclination, but thought myſelf oblig'd in juſtice, to reward thoſe who had ſerv'd well, and particularly in the Reduction of Ireland, *out of the Eſtates forfeited to me by the* Rebellion *there.——The long War in which we were engag'd, did occaſion great Taxes, and has left the Nation much in debt; and the taking juſt and effectual Ways for the leſſening that Debt, and ſupporting publick Credit, is what, in my Opinion, will beſt contribute to the Honour, Intereſt and Safety of the Kingdom.*

The Speaker having reported this Anſwer, the Commons were ſo provok'd by it, that they *Reſolv'd, That whoſoever adviſ'd it, had uſed his utmoſt Endeavour to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſy between the King and his People.* We have ſeen that in every Step they have taken, relating perſonally to the King, they have affected a more than ordinary Jealouſy of his Government, and now they throw the Blame of it on his Miniſters. This is the fair Dealing that we are to expect from that ſort of Men, when the publick Affairs are under any Influence of theirs.

A.D.1700 *Vote againſt it.*

Coll. *Granville*, afterwards Lord *Granville*, was Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe, who took into conſideration the State of his Majeſty's Revenue, and *Reſolv'd*, That *there had been a great Loſs in his Majeſty Revenue of Exciſe*; and to mend that Matter, they *Reſolv'd, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe to whom the Land-Tax and* Iriſh-*Forfeiture Bills were committed, that they receive a Clauſe to enable his Majeſty, for the Improvement of the Revenue, to let to* Farm *the Duties of Exciſe*; but no Member of the Houſe to be a *Farmer* or *Manager* of *Exciſe*.

On the 7th of *March* they voted 1000 *l.* to be paid the Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis Anneſly*, *John Trenchard*, *James Hamilton*, *Henry Longford*, Eſqrs; and to *James Hooper*, Secretary to the Commiſſioners; but to Sir *Richard Leving* and Sir *Francis Brewſter*, who had been at as much Trouble as the reſt, only 500 *l.* each, in conſideration of their Expences. They laid a Duty on *Iriſh* Hops, on *Eaſt-India* Goods, and continued the Duties on *French* Goods and Wines, towards raiſing the Supply; and order'd a Clauſe in one of the Money-Bills, for the importing, Cuſtom-free, a certain Quantity of Paper for printing Dr. *Allix's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*. They *Reſolv'd*, that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty towards the Payment of his Proportion of the Debt owing to the Prince of *Denmark*, and the Moneys to be rais'd to be laid out in this Kingdom, and ſettled upon the Prince and Princeſs, and their Iſſue, according to their Marriage-Agreement. That an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would uſe his Endeavours to procure other Princes and States to pay their Proportions of the ſaid Debt. They agreed upon a Supply for the Coinage, for circulating Exchequer-Bills one year longer, for making good the Deficiencies of the Three Shillings in the Pound in the eighth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, and of the Duty on ſtamp'd Paper and Parchment, granted in the ſame Seſſion of Parliament; of the Malt-Tickets and Quarterly Poll granted in the next Year, for paying off the Tranſport Debt, and for Payment of the Debt due to the Navy, and Sick and Wounded Seamen. The forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland* were to be a Fund for ſome of theſe Purpoſes, which was making good one Deficiency with another, as it prov'd on the Experiment. On the 9th of *February* the King gave the royal Aſſent to an Act for taking off the Bounty-Money for Corn exported, till the *Michaelmas* following; and then came *Kidd's* Buſineſs before the Houſe of Commons. The Enemies to the Government were in hopes of improving it to their advantage, by creating more Complaints of Corruption, and alienating from it the Affections of the People. The grand Committee of Trade; receiv'd Repreſentations from ſome Merchants, of Pyracies committed in the *Eaſt-Indies* by Capt. *Kidd*, and his Crew, who had himſelf had a Commiſſion or Commiſſions to ſuppreſs Pyrates; Copies of which the Committee carefully examin'd, there being a Whiſper in Town, that great Men were concern'd with *Kidd*, not only in the regular Commiſſion which was granted him, but even in the Abuſe of it by his own Pyracies. In this Examination, a new Grant is met with to the Earl of *Bellamont*, and others, of Pyrates Goods taken by them or their Agents, which in ſober thinking one would take for

The Iriſh Commiſſioners paid.

Dr. Allix's Paper Cuſtom-free.

Kidd's Buſineſs.

A.D.1700 for the publick Good, and whoever took ſuch Goods, richly deſerv'd to have them. *Kidd* being ſeiz'd in *New-England* by this very Earl of *Bellamont*, a Jealouſy is immediately conceiv'd, that the ſeizing him is Grimace, or at leaſt, that it was in order to have him tried, and diſpatch'd out of the way, before any further light could be had in that dark and dangerous Intrigue: therefore an Addreſs is preſented to the King, *That Capt.* Kidd *might not be tried, diſcharg'd, or pardon'd, until the next Seſſion of Parliament; and that the Earl of* Bellamont, *Governor of* New-England, *might tranſmit over all Inſtructions and Papers taken with, or relating to the ſaid* Kidd: which his Majeſty complied with.

If I could, like Biſhop *Kennet* in his Hiſtory, have contented myſelf with copying *Gazettes* and Votes of the Houſe of Commons, it would have ſav'd much of the Labour of the Brain in my own Hiſtory; which I ſhould never have undertaken, could I have thought the Reader expected no more from an Hiſtorian, whoſe Duty it is to extend his Enquiries as far as he can, into the Springs of Action and the Cauſes of Effects, which only can enable one to make a right Judgment of both Men and Things, and to diſtinguiſh Truth from its Appearances. This is to be done in *Kidd*'s Affair, and we ſhall find it to be the Fruit of the ſame Tree, on which grew the *Diſbanding*, the *Reſumption*, the *Diſſenting Juſtices*, and thoſe other Articles; which the Biſhop ſays, *could not be grateful to the Court*, nor indeed to *Country*, where People had a juſt ſenſe of the Bleſſings of the *Proteſtant Religion* and *Liberty*, preſerv'd to us by the *King*, who is here call'd the *Court*. *Kidd*'s Buſineſs was brought into the Houſe of Commons by the *Old Eaſt-India* Company, who bore a mortal Grudge againſt the Adminiſtration, for the eſtabliſhing the *New* Company, and were glad of this Occaſion to give Proofs of it, to the Ruin, if poſſible, of the chief Miniſters of State. One Mr. *Coulſon*, a Member of the Old Company, was ſo much in the Confidence of Sir *Edward Seymour*, that he ſtood with him for the Borough of *Totneſs* in this very Parliament, and by them and their Confederates, was this ſhameful Charge ſpirited up, againſt the moſt noble Perſons in the Miniſtry, as the Lord Chancellor *Somers*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who however was nam'd very ſparingly, the Earl of *Romney*, and the Earl of *Orford*, Perſons ſo very noble, that the infectious Breath of the fouleſt Faction has not been able to taint their Characters. The Fact is thus.

Mr. Coulſon *brings it on the Stage.*

Great Lords abuſed by it.

In the beginning of the year 1695, the Earl of *Bellamont* was made Governor of *New-York*, and his Majeſty did then do him the honour to ſay, *he thought him a Man of Reſolution and Integrity, and with thoſe Qualities, the more likely than any other he could think of, to put a ſtop to the growth of Pyracy*, with which that Province was remarkably infeſted. For this reaſon he intended to put the Government of *New-England* alſo into his hands. Upon this, all Perſons who had Concerns in *New-York*, made their Application to him; and among others, Col. *Robert Levingſton*, a Man of a conſiderable Eſtate and fair Reputation, who had ſeveral Employments in the Province of *New-York*, on which account, as well as that of other matters he had then depending before the Council and the Treaſury, he had frequent acceſs to him: and his Lordſhip taking occaſion to mention to him, the Scandal which lay upon *New-York*, in reſpect to the Encouragement which Pyrates found there; Col. *Levingſton* confeſs'd, there was too much ground for the Complaint, and that if ſome ſpeedy and effectual Courſe was not taken to ſuppreſs theſe Enormities, ſo many Perſons would be drawn into the Guilt, that it would become exceeding difficult to maſter them. He then propos'd to him to employ one Capt. *William Kidd*, lately come from *New-York* in a Sloop of his own, who had told him he knew moſt of the principal Pyrates, and their Places of *Rendezvous*, and would undertake to ſeize moſt of them, in caſe he might be employ'd in one of the King's Ships, a good Sailor, of about 30 Guns, and 150 Men; he ſaid, tho' the Pyrates are many in number, yet they had at that time no Ships of conſiderable Force. Col. *Levingſton* repreſented *Kidd* as a bold honeſt Man, and one he believ'd fitter than any other to be employ'd on that Occaſion. My Lord *Bellamont* acquainted the King with this Propoſal, which he was pleas'd to think very neceſſary to be immediately conſider'd, becauſe ſeveral Informations upon Oath were then come to the Secretary of State, of ſeveral Veſſels gone and going from *Bermudas*, *New-York*, *Rhode-Iſland*, &c. under the Command of *Thomas Too*, *William Maze*, *John Ireland*, *Thomas Wake*, and others, all of them Pyrates, who had made ſeveral pyratical Voyages, and return'd with great Wealth. The King conſulted the Admiralty on this Occaſion, but the War employing all the King's Ships which were in a condition for Service, and the great want of Seamen, notwithſtanding the Preſs, and all other means us'd, together with the Remoteneſs of the Voyage, and the Uncertainty of meeting with the *Pyrates*, or taking them, tho' they might be found out, occaſion'd, after ſome deliberation, the laying aſide of this Project. Col. *Levingſton* however would not give it over, but propos'd to the Earl of *Bellamont*, that if Perſons of conſideration might be induced to join in the Expence of buying and fitting out a proper Ship, he had ſuch an Opinion of *Kidd*'s Capacity and good Meaning, and ſo great a Deſire that ſome Stop might be put to theſe Pyracies, that he would himſelf be one of the Undertakers, and that he and *Kidd* would be a fifth part of the Charge; *Kidd*, as he alledg'd, being a ſettled Inhabitant at *New-York*, where he had a competent Eſtate, and had marry'd a Wife there with a good Fortune, by whom he had a Child; that he liv'd regularly, and his good Behaviour might be depended upon with Aſſurance, becauſe if he did otherwiſe than as his Duty would oblige him, he had no Place to go to, for he had acted ſuch things againſt the *French* ſince the War, that he durſt never truſt himſelf to them: but as the ſtongeſt Argument that could be made uſe of for truſting *Kidd*, the Colonel offer'd to be bound for the faithful Execution of his Commiſſion; all which the Earl made known to the King, who highly approv'd of the Deſign; and to encourage it, was pleas'd to conſent, that the Perſons who engag'd ſhould have a *Grant* of what *Kidd* ſhould take from the Pyrates, as far as it might belong to them, except a *Tenth*, which was reſerv'd to ſhew that his Majeſty was a Partner in the Undertaking. Upon this Encouragement, the Earl of *Bellamont* propos'd it to the Lords before mention'd, the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Earl of *Romney*, Earl of *Orford*, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, and others, who agreed to his Propoſal of 6000 *l.* Expence, of which *Levingſton* and *Kidd* were to be a fifth part. The whole Management of the Adventure was left to the Lord *Bellamont*. The Commiſſion granted to *Kidd* had nothing in it objectable in point of Law, nothing in it different from the conſtant Form of Commiſſions of that kind, of which there have been a great number. There is a Power to fight with and ſeize Pyrates, in order to Trial, but not a word of treating with or pardoning them; yet this was given out by the *Old Eaſt-India* Company, and that *Kidd* was a notorious Pyrate, whereas he had had a Commiſſion from the Admiralty as a Privateer, before he was employ'd by theſe noble Adventurers, of whom he never ſaw the Duke of *Shrewsbury* or the Lord *Somers*. He was introduc'd to the Earl of *Orford* by my Lord *Bellamont*, and to the Earl

A falſe Report of Kidd's *Commiſſion.*

*A.D.*1700 of *Romney* by Col. *Hewetſon*, which was all he knew of them. He had no Inſtructions publick or private from any of the Adventurers, except ſailing Orders from the Earl of *Bellamont*, by which he was directed to purſue the Letter of his Commiſſion. This is the naked Truth, and thus it appears that there was a generous Deſign form'd by theſe Adventurers, to undertake that on their own account, which could not then be undertaken on account of the Publick, as it ought to have been, and as it was the King's deſire it ſhould have been, but the Lords of the Admiralty repreſented that it was impracticable at that Juncture. 'Tis plain this was not only an innocent, but a laudable Undertaking, and the baſe Turn that was given to it, by the Enemies to the Adminiſtration, was a complication of Abſurdity, Malice, and Falſehood. They had the impudence to affirm, *that* Kidd *had plunder'd ſeveral Merchants by virtue of his Commiſſion*; *that the Earl of* Bellamont *was ſent Governor of* New-York *on purpoſe to countenance* Kidd *and other Pyrates*; and all this was done by the Procurement of ſome great Men. The *Old Eaſt-India Company*, who were the Merchants ſaid to have deliver'd Repreſentations, complaining of theſe things, had very often taken out the very ſame Commiſſion, as was that of *Kidd*, for the Commanders of their Ships to act againſt Pyrates, which, as much as it muſt be within their Knowledge, they pretended not to know; and intimated that *Kidd*'s Commiſſion was of a different ſort, and unlawful.

Falſhoods invented by the Enemies to the Adminiſtration.

Purſuant to the Orders, *Kidd* had receiv'd from the Lord *Bellamont*, and Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, who being one of the *New Eaſt-India* Company, cou'd not fail of lying under the diſpleaſure of the old; he ſail'd in the *Adventure-Galley* from *Plymouth*, at the latter end of the Year 1695, to *New-York*, and in his way took a *French* Prize. From thence he ſail'd to *Madera*, thence to *Bonaviſta* and *St. Jago*, from whence he proceeded to *Madagaſcar*, and from thence he cruiz'd at the Entrance of the *Red-Sea*; but effecting nothing, he ſail'd to *Calicut*, and took a Ship of 150 Tons; the Maſter and three or four of the Crew were *Dutchmen*, the reſt *Moors*, this Ship he carry'd to *Madagaſcar*. From whence he ſail'd again, and about five Weeks after took the *Quedah-Merchant* of 400 Tons; the Maſter was one *Wright* an *Engliſhman*, ſhe had on board two *Dutch* Mates, and a *French* Gunner, the Crew were *Moors*, in all about 90 Perſons. The Ship he carry'd to *St. Mary's* near *Madagaſcar*, and there he ſhar'd the Goods with his Crew, 40 Shares to his own Uſe. Here 90 of his Crew, who were 151 in all, left him and went on board the *Mocha-Merchant*, an *Eaſt-India* Company Ship which had turn'd Pyrate; and there was every whit as much reaſon to charge that Company with the Pyracies the *Mocha-Merchant*'s Crew committed, as there was to charge *Kidd*'s Adventurers with his. He and his Men burnt his own Ship the *Adventure-Galley*, at *St. Mary's*, and they all went on board the *Quedah-Merchant* and ſail'd for the *Weſt-Indies*. Being deny'd Succour at *Anguilla*, and *St. Thomas*'s, he ſail'd to *Mona*, lying between *Porto-Rico* and *Hiſpaniola*, and there by the means of one *Bolton* got ſome Proviſions from *Curaſſau*. He bought a Sloop of *Bolton*, in which he loaded part of his Goods, and left the *Quedah-Merchant* with the reſt of the Goods in Truſt with *Bolton*, and 17 or 18 Men in her. In this Sloop he touch'd at ſeveral Places, and diſpos'd of a great part of his Goods, and at laſt came to *Boſton* in *New-England*, where the Earl of *Bellamont* ſeiz'd him and what Goods he had left; for the Villain had pretended to have a vain Imagination, that the *Quedah-Merchant* being mann'd with *Moors* was a lawful Prize; tho' there was no Proof that the Commander of her and his Crew had committed any

Kidd's *Adventures.*

Pyracies on the *Engliſh*, or any other *European*, or indeed *Indian Nation*. My Lord *Bellamont* immediately ſent Notice of *Kidd*'s being taken to the Secretary of State, and deſir'd that a Ship might be ſent to fetch him and his Goods, that had been ſeiz'd with him. Accordingly the *Rocheſter* Man of War was order'd for that Service in the Year 1699; and ſail'd for *Boſton* with other Ships under her Convoy: but the latter proceeding in their Voyage, and the *Rocheſter* returning, ſhe being diſabled by a Storm to continue the Voyage, 'twas preſently nois'd about, that it was all Colluſion between the Miniſters and Adventurers, who had no mind that *Kidd* ſhou'd be brought here for fear of his making diſcoveries, that the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, the Lord-Chancellor *Somers*, &c. were turn'd Pyrates: For to be Partners with Pyrates, is the ſame thing as being Pirates themſelves. As groundleſs, as abſurd, as monſtrous as this Suſpicion, or rather pretended Suſpicion was; it was taken hold of by Sir *Edward Seymour*, Mr. *John How*, and the ſame Set of Men that prevail'd in this Houſe of Commons, to form a Charge if poſſible againſt my Lord-Chancellor, and the other Lords Adventurers, with a particular Aim againſt my Lord-Chancellor *Somers*; a Man of ſuch illuſtrious Merit, that the ſore Eyes of Envy cou'd not bear its Glory. So thoſe that were under this Affliction brought the Matter into the Houſe of Commons, where a Queſtion was propos'd and inſiſted on, *That the Letters Patents granted to the Earl of* Bellamont, *and others, of Pyrates Goods, were diſhonourable to the King, againſt the Law of Nations, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, Invaſion of Property, and deſtructive of Trade and Commerce.* The contrary of all which in every Article is notoriouſly the Truth, as is prov'd and put beyond all doubt, in a Treatiſe publiſh'd at that time, entitl'd, *An Account of the Proceedings in relation to Captain* Kidd, *written by a Gentleman*; who ſhews himſelf to have been very converſant with our Laws and Buſineſs, and particularly with this Buſineſs of *Kidd*'s. The above *Queſtion*, as wild as it appears to be, not to ſay wicked, was put the 6th of *December* 1699, and paſt in the *Negative*; but whoever compares ſome Queſtions in the Caſe of the *Iriſh* Grants with this, in relation to *Kidd*'s Grant, will find ſo much Agreement in them both, as to Temper and Juſtice, that he will think it ſtrange that the Succeſs of 'em upon the Queſtion ſhou'd be different. The Party gave not over at this balk; the *Rocheſter* returning back, the Clamour was renew'd, and it was inſinuated there was another Commiſſion granted to *Kidd*, which was not yet diſcover'd, and other Inſtructions that were ſecret and of a dangerous nature wou'd be brought to light. Theſe Inſinuations had their Effect on ſome Men, and produc'd the Addreſs, *That* Kidd *might not be try'd nor pardon'd, till the next Seſſions of Parliament*,

A wicked impudent Slander on the Miniſters.

A Queſtion propos'd for a Vote upon it.

Paſt in the Negative.

Whatever has been ſaid in general of this Tranſaction, was particulariz'd and circumſtantiated in the Examination of *Kidd* after he was brought home, which was long before they cou'd have heard of ſuch an Addreſs in *America*. After the riſing of this Parliament, the King did a noble Lord the Honour to dine with him; and while they were at Dinner a Diſcourſe aroſe concerning *Kidd*, and the Trouble occaſion'd by that Buſineſs to the Perſons concern'd in the Grant. Upon which his Majeſty was pleas'd to ſay, *If by the Law of* England, *I could be a Witneſs, I could of my own Knowledge juſtify the Lords concern'd, in all they have done in that Affair.* What Opinion then muſt that great and good King have of the Honeſty of thoſe Men, who endeavour'd with all their Might to form a Charge againſt them for it in Parliament, in the Proceſs of which they wou'd have made him a Party, as

The King juſtifies the Lords concern'd in Kidd's *Buſineſs.*

A.D.1700 his Aſſent was neceſſary in all their Proceedings? In what remains of this Matrer, I ſhall follow ſcrupulouſly the Treatiſe juſt mention'd, becauſe the Things are of too great Importance to ſtand upon any ſingle Authority.

" *Kidd* being ſhut up in *Newgate*, Sir *Edward*
State-Tracts, Vol. 3. P. 254. " *Seymour* inform'd the Parliament he had a Letter
" from him, wherein he deſir'd to be brought up,
" having ſomething to ſay to the Houſe. His
" manner of opening it, and the Warmth with
" which it was ſeconded by a well-ſpoken Gentle-
" man, *whoſe Tongue*, the Earl of *Bellamont* ſays,
" in one of his Letters, is as *foul and corrupt as his*
" *Breath*, he will be nam'd preſently; rais'd every
" one's Expectation, and you may be ſure *Kidd*
" was ſent for immediately. But being come and
" heard, the poor Creature had nothing to ſay,
" which in any ſort anſwer'd the Expectations of
" thoſe who gave the Information, or were ſo
" forward to ſend for him; and thereupon he was
" remanded. Sir *Edward Seymour* had ſuch an In-
" dignation at his Diſappointment, *that he declar'd*
" *the Fellow was a Fool as well as a Rogue,*
" *and that he would never credit what he ſhou'd ſay*
" *afterwards.* To ſpeak the truth, it was no Fault
" of that Gentleman, that *Kidd* ſaid no more to
" the Purpoſe; he watch'd his bringing up, and
" preſently got him alone in the Room where he
" was kept; their Converſation was quickly in-
" terrupted: two worthy Members, who heard
" that Sir *Edward Seymour* was alone with *Kidd*,
" had ſo much Senſe of his Behaviour throughout
" that whole Affair, and ſo juſt an Abhorrence of
" ſuch Practices, that they ruſh'd immediately in-
" to the Room, and put an end to the Privacy.
" But if there be Curioſity of knowing what paſt
" in that little time it laſted; the Miſtreſs of the
" Tavern at *Charing-Croſs*, where *Kidd* ſtaid a little
" while, and the Keeper who there took care of him,
" are both alive; and can tell what *Kidd* very na-
" turally related to them, of that ſhort Conference
" ſoon after it was over. I think I ought to tell
" you, how Sir *Edward Seymour* came to make
" that Miſtake in procuring *Kidd* to be ſent for thus
" fruitleſly, that you may the better ſee his Zeal to
" make ſomewhat more than he could find. For
" tho' he told the Houſe he had a Letter from
" *Kidd*, that was but mending the Story, to give the
" more Expectations of what was to come; and
" therefore you will obſerve Care was taken to o-
" mit any mention of a Letter in the Printed
" Votes. The Fact was thus; when *Kidd* was
" brought up the firſt time, he became indebted
" to one *Kiftdale* a Coffee-man, near the Houſe of
" Commons, in 7 or 8 Shillings. The Coffee-
" man and his Son went to him to *Newgate*, on
" the *Sunday*, to demand the Debt; and drinking
" together, *Kiftdale* ſaid to *Kidd*, *You are a Fool to be*
" *hang'd for any body, and you may certainly ſave your*
" *Life, if you can ſay any thing againſt the* Lord Or-
" ford, *and the Lord* Somers. *Kidd* reply'd, *I will*
" *hang for no body, and am reſolv'd to ſpeak all I*
" *know.* *Kiftdale* and his Son went immediately
Sir Edward Seymour's Malice. " with this Story to Sir *Edward Seymour*, and upon
" that he founded the Information he gave the
" Houſe, which he call'd the receiving a Letter;
" whether the Coffee-man acted by Order in talk-
" ing ſo to *Kidd*, or whether he only gueſt where
" he ſhould be welcome with a bad Story, I know
" not. Sir *Edward Seymour* little knew himſelf,
" when he ſaid he wou'd never credit *Kidd* again.
" He was ſo unwilling to let this matter end with-
" out more Prejudice and Reflection, on thoſe
" whoſe Ruin he wiſh'd, that ten Days after, he
" and his good-natur'd Friend, were engag'd in
" bringing another yet more impertinent Story be-
" fore the Houſe. He inform'd them that *Kidd*,
" ſince his being in *Newgate*, had been in ſome
" other Place beſides the Houſe of Commons;
" this occaſion'd a new Examination of all the
" Keepers of *Newgate*. But there alſo follow'd a A.D.1700
" Diſappointment, it proving to be a ridiculous as
" well as a falſe Tale, and ended only in the Con-
" fuſion of thoſe whoſe Malice and Deſire to op-
" preſs Innocence could never end. The Story is
" as follows: One *Symmonds*, who had been for-
" merly an Officer in the Marine Regiments, and
" lives now as he can, told Sir *Edward Seymour* and
" Mr. *John How*, that one *Stockdale* told him,
" that the firſt time *Kidd* was brought up to the
" Houſe, as he was going back to *Newgate*, he
" was carry'd to the Lord *Hallifax*'s Houſe in *Weſt-*
" *minſter*. *Stockdale* ſaid, he ſaw him there, toge-
" ther with that Lord and the Lord *Somers*; in-
" credible Stupidity and Effrontery! My Author
" proceeds, If you would know the Quality of this
" *Stockdale*, he is a poor Fellow that waits at an
" Alehouſe at *Charing-Croſs*, to be ſent on Errands,
" but was Brother to a Maid-Servant in my Lord
" *Hallifax*'s Family; by Pretence of which he
" us'd very often to get Victuals there, and ſo knew
" the way into the Houſe. Upon the Examina-
" tion of theſe two Fellows, procur'd by *Seymour*
" and *How*, it appear'd it was not poſſible the Tale
" ſhould be true, becauſe all that day hundreds of
" People follow'd *Kidd* wherever he went, ſo that
" this Interview muſt have been a very publick one.
" If the Gentlemen who thought fit to give this no-
" table Information to the Houſe of Commons,
" had not been blinded with Malice, they muſt
" have ſeen the Folly of it. Was it probable that
" one of thoſe Lords, who was wholly unconcern'd
" in the Buſineſs of *Kidd*, ſhould ſo unneceſſarily
" deſire his Company at his Houſe on ſo remark-
" able a Day? Or was it poſſible to believe, that
" the other of theſe Lords, who certainly thought
" himſelf not a little fortunate, that *Kidd* upon all
" his Examinations had declar'd he had never ſeen
" him, would begin an Acquaintance with him
" at that time? I have told you that this third In-
" quiry vaniſh'd in Smoke; and I cannot for-
" bear obſerving to you, that it ended without
" any Cenſure or Indignation, expreſs'd againſt
" thoſe who continu'd to act a Part ſo ſhame-
" leſly malicious." And let me tell the Reader, that theſe were the very Men, who paſs'd a Vote of Applauſe of the Conduct of Mr. *Trenchard*, and three other *Iriſh* Commiſſioners; who puſh'd on the breaking the Army; the *Reſumption-Bill*; the Condemnation of the *Partition*, &c.

We muſt remember that the *Iriſh* Commiſſioners in their Examination of Judge *Daly*, provok'd that Gentleman to reprove them for offering to bribe him out of Diſcoveries, when he had none to make to their purpoſe; and when *Kidd* was examin'd before the Admiralty, he was ask'd in plain Words, *If he could ſay any Thing in relation to the Earl of* Bellamont, *the Earl of* Romney, *the Duke of* Shrewsbury, for form ſake perhaps, *or the Earl of* Orford *by Name.* But he declar'd, he had nothing to ſay of them or any of the Owners, more than he had ſaid already; the Subſtance of which is here related, and at all his ſubſequent Examinations he affirm'd the ſame thing. p. 251.

It is well known, both before and after *Kidd*'s Trial, no Endeavours were wanting to make *Kidd* underſtand the only way, whereby he might deſerve his Pardon; Dr. G——g, continues my Author, *knows who the Perſon was, who was with* Kidd *more than once ſome few days before his Execution, and dealt ſo freely with him, to adviſe him to charge two Lords by name, with ſomewhat that was material, which he ſaid was the only way to ſave his Life. And the more to provoke the poor Wretch to follow his Advice, ſwore to him, that thoſe Lords and their Friends were reſtleſs in ſolliciting to have him hang'd, and therefore it was reaſonable enough for him to do their Buſineſs.* But having nothing to ſay, as great a Villain as he was, he cou'd not bring himſelf to ſave his Life, p. 230. Kidd *tamper'd with to accuſe the* Lord Somers, &c.

by

A.D.1700 by ſwearing Lyes againſt ſuch noble and innocent Perſons. Notwithſtanding the Diſappointment their Enemies met with in the Proſecution of *Kidd*; after all their indefatigable Labours to make uſe of him or his Buſineſs for their Deſtruction; they were ſo far from being diſcourag'd, that a Queſtion was put in the Houſe of Commons, *That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, to remove* John *Lord* Somers, *Lord-Chancellor of* England, *from his Preſence and Counſels for ever*; which was too great a Reflection on the Honeſty and Underſtanding of the Nation, to be approv'd by their Repreſentatives, and it was accordingly rejected.

A Vote againſt Lord Somers *rejected.*

In the mean time the *Reſumption*-Bill was going forward, of which, Biſhop *Kennet* writes, *It was an Indignity put upon the King and his Councils; a very great hardſhip upon the Grantees, and the Purchaſers and Tenants under them, and indeed a Confuſion and Diſtraction to the whole Government in* Ireland. Great Arguments theſe, to ſuch Men as Mr. *John How*, Mr. *Arthur Moor*, Dr. *Davenant*, &c. On the 28th of *March*, the Houſe of Commons made choice of no leſs than thirteen Commiſſioners or Truſtees, for the Sale of the *Forfeited Eſtates*, who were

Kennet's *Cenſures of the* Reſumption-*Act.*

Iriſh *Truſtees.*

Francis Anneſley Eſq;
James Hamilton Eſq;
John Biggs Eſq;
John Trenchard Eſq;
James Iſham Eſq;
Henry Longford Eſq;
James Hooper Eſq;
Sir *Cyril Wyche*.
John Cary, Merchant.
Sir *Henry Sheers*.
Thomas Harriſon Eſq;
Thomas Rawlins Eſq;
William Fellows Eſq;

One may know what the Temper of thoſe that choſe them was, by their Choice of Sir *Henry Sheers* a Nonjuror, and one that had been charg'd with more Plots than one againſt the Government, and was taken up at the breaking out of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion-Plots, when he impeach'd three or four of King *William*'s moſt faithful Miniſters, as if in concert with *Fenwick* to confound the Innocent with the Guilty, that the latter might fare the better. *Fellows*, another of 'em, was a Creature of *Colſton*'s, a Creature of Sir *Edward Seymour*'s, and no more need to be ſaid of theſe Truſtees. On the 2d of *April*, this *Reſumption*-Bill was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence. Their Lordſhips ſeem'd not to be well-pleas'd, at the pinning down this Bill upon them, it being tack'd to the Land-Tax; as the ſame Set of Men, two or three Years after, attempted to tack a Bill for perſecuting thoſe Proteſtants in *England*, who worſhipped God in the way of the Reformation, according to the manner of all the Reform'd Churches; which theſe Ingenious Men then call'd *Schiſm*. But becauſe the Lords cou'd not reject the Bill, without leaving the urgent Neceſſities of the State unprovided for, their Lordſhips contented themſelves to make great Amendments to that Part of it which related to the *Forfeitures*. The Commons diſapprov'd them, and deſir'd a Conference with the Lords about it; which, and two other Conferences having little Succeſs, the Commons who had order'd a Liſt of his Majeſty's Privy-Council to be laid before them, took the ſaid Liſt into Conſideration with great Solemnity. They firſt order'd the *Lobby* of the Houſe to be clear'd of all Strangers, the Back-door of the Speaker's Chamber to be lock'd up, and that the Serjeant ſhould ſtand at the Door of the Houſe, and ſuffer no Members to go forth. After all theſe Preparations, the Vote againſt my Lord *Somers*, and that for an Addreſs to turn all out of the Privy-Council that were not born in *England*, the Prince of *Denmark* excepted, were warmly debated; the former had a Negative put upon it, the latter paſt in the Affirmative, as has been already related; and his Majeſty being inform'd of the high Ferment the Commons were in, ſent a private Meſſage to the Lords by the Earl of *Albemarle*, to paſs the Bill without any Amendments. But to prevent his receiving any ſuch Addreſs from them, he came to the Houſe of Lords the next Day, *April* 11. his Coronation-Day, and after having giving the Royal Aſſent to all the Bills that were ready for it, he commanded the Earl of *Bridgwater* to prorogue the Parliament; and it had been well for *England* and all *Europe*, if he had then diſſolv'd them, as will appear in the Sequel. But the Juncture was too critical to leave the Kingdom without a Parliament; beſides, there were ſome Perſons very obnoxious to all *Engliſhmen* of *Revolution* Principles, who had found means to have Acceſs to his Majeſty with as much Freedom as thoſe of his Cabinet, and inſinuated to him that this was a *Church* Houſe of Commons, and that none but whom they were pleas'd to call good *Churchmen* could do his Majeſty's Buſineſs, which was true, only taken in the worſt Senſe. That if he would be pleas'd to employ ſuch, the *Church* would ſtand by him, and go with him into a War, if he thought a War was neceſſary to preſerve the Liberty and Ballance of *Europe*. The Earl of *Rocheſter* was at the head of this new Party in the Lords Houſe; Sir *Edward Seymour*, and Mr. *How*, nay Mr. *Robert Harley*, who had had the rankeſt Sort of *Conventicle* Education, as *Seymour* and the reſt thought fit to miſname the Aſſemblies of Proteſtant Diſſenters. The King had ſome time before the Prorogation of the Parliament, given my Lord *Somers* a hint of the neceſſity he ſhould be under to part with him, in order to accommodate Matters with thoſe in the Oppoſition. Tho' my Lord-Chancellor was far from being deſirous to continue in that high Station out of Ambition or Intereſt, which were both equally flatter'd by it; yet his Health and the Uneaſineſs with which he had lately held it, inclin'd him to lay it down. However, being ſenſible that his Enemies rather meant Diſſervice to the King than Diſgrace to himſelf; he took the liberty to ſpeak freely to his Majeſty in Words to this Effect: "That he knew very well what his Enemies aim'd "at, by their abuſing and perſecuting him as they had "of late done; that the Seal was his greateſt Crime, "and if he quitted it he ſhould be forgiven; but "knowing what ill Uſe would be made of it if it "were put into their hands, he was reſolv'd, with his "Majeſty's Permiſſion, to keep it in defiance of "their Malice, and to ſtand all the Trials they "ſhould put upon him, with the Support of his "Innocence and the Hopes of being ſerviceable to "his Majeſty: that he fear'd them not, and did "not doubt but if he would be as firm to his Friends "as they would be to him, they ſhould be able to "carry whatever Points he had in view for the "Publick Welfare in a new Parliament." The King ſhook his Head a little, as a ſign of his Diffidence, and only ſaid, *It muſt be ſo*. The Gentleman from whom I had this Incident, had it from my Lord *Somers* himſelf; and I have the more Reaſon to believe it, becauſe their Intimacy had been ſo great, as that my Lord, when he was Sollicitor-General, was very near concluding a Treaty of Marriage with a young Lady that Gentleman's Kinſwoman; which I ſpeak of my own Knowledge, and the rather, becauſe it is probably the only Treaty of that kind, which his Lordſhip ever enter'd into. Biſhop *Kennet*'s way of telling it is thus, after another Writer: "The King ſent "the Earl of *Portland* to the Lord-Chancellor *Somers*, to demand the Great-Seal of him. Whether his Majeſty made this Step by his own Determination, or by the Impulſe of his New Favourite, who headed a growing Party, Hiſtory "cannot affirm; but 'tis moſt certain, that thereby his Majeſty loſt abundance of true Friends, "without gaining any real ones; for the Lord *Somers* had been attack'd by the Houſe of Commons,

A.D.1700

The Houſe prorogu'd.

Toriesmiſ-*inform the King.*

Lord Somers *ſtruck at by them.*

His Speech to the King.

King's ſhort Anſwer.

The Seal taken from him.

A Ferment in the Houſe of Commons.

"mons,

A.D.1700 " mons, yet the Majority of that Houſe had warm-
" ly ſtood up in his Defence; and as the abandon-
" ing ſo faithful a Miniſter, could not but diſcourage
" others from embracing heartily his Majeſty's Ser-
" vice, ſo his Majeſty's yielding ſo tamely, if I
" may be allow'd the Expreſſion of a Prince, who
" was a Hero in the Field, to the faint and nega-
" tive Reſolves of the Houſe of Commons, could
" not but lay him open to more vigorous Attacks.

Again,

" The removing of my Lord *Somers* from his
" Station, though it diſpleas'd many People, yet
" it ſeem'd not to affect his Lordſhip, who retir'd
His good Conduct afterwards. " with Content and Temper, and upon all Occa-
" ſions, in Parliament, ſerv'd the King and the In-
" tereſts of the Publick, with the ſame Zeal as if
" he had not loſt a Place."

Let us ſee what a Foreign Author ſays upon this Article; he is ſpeaking of the Lord *Albemarle*, being ſuppos'd to have had a ſhare in thoſe Counſels, which produc'd the removal of the Lord *Somers*. *Il perſuade a ſa Majeſte de changer de Miniſtres, dans le Deſſein de gagner les* Torys, Rochester, Seymour, Harley, *firent croire au Comte que ſi on employent*, &c. *A French Author's Reflections upon it.* " He perſuaded his
" Majeſty to change the Miniſtry, in order to
" gain the *Tories*, *Rocheſter*, *Seymour*, *Harley*, who
" made the Earl of *Albemarle* believe, that if that
" Party were taken into Employment, the Parlia-
" ment would be entirely devoted to the King's
" Pleaſure. *Albemarle* undertook to repreſent
" their Reaſons to his Majeſty, who having Occa-
" ſion for Money, to make Preparation for a War
" which he ſaw was unavoidable, was ready to give
" ear to any Propoſals which ſeem'd to facilitate his
" Deſign; but it is certain, he loſt by it many old
" Friends, without making any new ones." And ſuch will be the Conſequence in all *Revolution* Princes, whenever they ſuffer themſelves to be influenc'd by the Enemies to the Revolution. The ſame *French* Author writes thus, *Pluſieurs Membres de la Chambre Baſſe*, &c. " Several Members of
" the lower Houſe in this Parliament,, who had
" till then ſided with the ſtaunch Whigs, now join'd
" with the ſtrongeſt ſide, under pretence of Male-
" Adminiſtration." The *Harleys* and *Foleys* put themſelves at the head of this *New Band*, which *The Flying Squadron.* was call'd the *Flying Squadron*, and theſe with the *Howes*, the *Muſgraves*, the *Bolles's*, &c. form'd the major Vote.

I ſhall only mention the State-Acts of Parliament, to which the King gave the Royal Aſſent; *The Land-Tax, and* Iriſh *Forfeitures Bill; and an Act for a Duty on Muſlins and other* Eaſt-India *Commodities; for aſcertaining the Meaſures of Ale and Beer; for employing the Poor; for Heirs to inherit, tho' their Parents were Aliens, themſelves being* Engliſh *born; for preventing vexatious Suits in* Wales; *for preventing the growth of* Popery; *for the more effectual Puniſhment of* Vagrants; *for puniſhing Governors of Plantations in* England, *for Crimes committed by them in* America; *for the more effectual ſuppreſſing of Piracy; an Act for the better tything Hemp and Flax; to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of* Ireland *and* England; *to regulate Watermen and Wherry-men; to take away the Duties on Woollen-Manufactures, Corn, Bread, Biſket and Meal exported; to appoint Commiſſioners for the Army-Debt; to diſſolve the Duke of* Norfolk's *Marriage with the Lady* Mary Mordaunt. This I mention, becauſe I have not enlarg'd upon the Trial of that Divorce. Biſhop *Kennet* has taken great pains to make it out, that a Woman who liv'd with another Man as his Wife, in her firſt Husband's Life-time, and lay with him before Witneſſes, as was the Caſe of the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Sir *John Germain* her Gallant, ought to be divorc'd from him. And in my Opinion it ought to have been done without uſing a tenth Part of the Words that were made uſe of for doing it. *An Act for continuing the old* Eaſt-India *Company a Corporation*; we have ſeen how well that Company behav'd, and what they deſerv'd for it in the Affair of *Kidd*. His Majeſty made no Speech at the cloſe of this Seſſion; during which a ſecond Treaty of Partition was negotiated and concluded; *Second Treaty of* Partition. which was occaſion'd by the Death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, and his Part of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion was by this ſecond Treaty aſſign'd to *Charles* Archduke of *Auſtria*, the preſent Emperor, from whom it was given by the *Utrecht* Peace, to *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*. By this new *Partition* Treaty, *Milan* was aſſign'd to the Duke of *Lorrain*, inſtead of his own Dutchy, which was given to *France*. The County of *Bilche*, was conferr'd on the Prince of *Vaudemont*; in all other Articles, the ſecond *Partition* Treaty was the ſame as the firſt. The Plenipotentiaries, who tranſacted this grand Affair, were, the Earl of *Portland* and the Earl of *Jerſey*, for the King of *England*; *John Van Erſen*, Burgo-maſter of *Zutphen*; *Frederick* Baron *Rheede*; Sir *Anthony Per-Lee* of the Nobility of *Holland*; *Anthony Heinſius* Penſionary; *William* of *Naſſau* Lord of *Odycke*; *Everard de Weede* Lord of *Weede*; *William Van Haren*, Deputy of the Nobility of *Friſeland*; *Arnold Lemsker*, Burgomaſter of *Daventer*, and *John Van-Heek*, Senator of *Groningen*; all Deputies of the States-General, for their High-Mightineſſes: and the Count *de Tallard*, and the Count *de Briord*, for the *French* King. I name the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, for that we find among them the Illuſtrious Names of *Heinſius*, *Odycke*, &c. juſtly eſteem'd as the greateſt Men of that Age, for Council or Negotiation. Againſt whom we are to bring Mr. *John How*, Sir *John Bolles*, Mr. *Arthur Moor*, Mr. *William Bromley*, &c. This was the Treaty which Mr. *John How* call'd felonious in the Houſe of *Mr.* John Commons; which as the Report, then was, his Ma- *How's Inſolent Expreſſions of it.* jeſty ſo highly reſented, that he dropt an Expreſſion, ſignifying, that if the diſparity of their Condition had not reſtrain'd him, he wou'd have had the Satisfaction of him, which all Gentlemen have a Right to demand of one that gives the Lye.

The Garter being given to the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Albemarle*, they were inſtall'd at *Windſor* about the beginning of *June*. And the Remark upon it in the Right Reverend Hiſtorian's Reign of King *William*, is very extraordinary; to make his Majeſty's giving that moſt noble Order to the Earl of *Albemarle*, *go down the better*, " The King did *Earls of* Pembroke
" at the ſame time beſtow that diſtinguiſhing *and* Albe-
" Mark of Honour on the Earl of *Pembroke*, who marle *inſtall'd*
" highly deſerv'd it, by his Illuſtrious Birth, *&c.*" *Knights of the Gar-*
One wou'd have thought that the Earl of *Albe-* *ter.*
marle's Birth had been too Illuſtrious to have been a Diſqualification for any Knighthood; his Family being one of the moſt ancient and noble Families of *Gelderland*; who pique themſelves on their Nobility and Antiquity, and that his Deſcent from the Illuſtrious *Opdam*, a Name well known in the *Britiſh* Seas, deſerv'd no ſuch diſadvantageous Diſtinction. The Prelate proceeds; " The two
" Knights elect were inſtall'd at *Windſor* with the uſual
" Formalities, but it was obſerv'd, that tho' the Con-
" courſe of People was extraordinary great, and the
" Entertainment very ſplendid; yet few of the Nobi-
" lity honour d the Ceremony by their Preſence, and
" that many ſevere Reflections were then made on
" his Majeſty, for laviſhing away a Garter on his Fa-
" vourite." If the Biſhop had examin'd the Regiſters of the Garter in King *Charles* and King *James* II's Reign, he wou'd have been more cautious in his Expreſſion. Thoſe who write that of the latter Part of Queen *Anne's* Reign, will have more Occaſion for that Phraſe *laviſhing a Garter*, and

A.D. 1700 the Hiſtorian might have obſerv'd, that the Report of the Earl of *Albemarle*'s being inſtrumental in the removal of the Lord Chancellor *Somers*, and of the Earl of *Rocheſter*'s being to be one of the Commiſſioners for the Inſtallation, kept ſeveral of the Nobility at home.

It was taken notice of, that the *Great Seal* remain'd a good while in the Cuſtody of the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, and the other Chiefs of the Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. 'Twas reported, that not only Mr. *Vernon*, the great Chancery Lawyer, but others of leſs fame, excus'd themſelves when it was offer'd them, as doubtful of their being equal to a Poſt which had been ſo well fill'd, and even adorn'd by my Lord *Somers*. But Sir *Nathan Wright*, one of the King's Serjeants at Law, little known or talk'd of till he was Counſel againſt *Fenwick*, having no ſuch ſcruple upon him, the Great-Seal was given him by the King at *Hampton-Court*, with the Title of Lord-Keeper, on the 21ſt of *May*. After which, he took his Seat at the Council-Board, and ſign'd a Commiſſion to the Earl of *Bridgwater* to adjourn the Parliament. This Lord-Keeper began very ſoon to provide well for thoſe for whom he was to make Proviſion, and appointed his eldeſt Son to be his Secretary. About this time, the very eminent Mr. *Locke* reſigning his Seat at the Board of *Trade* and *Plantations*, it was given to Mr. *Matthew Prior*, who had been the Earl of *Portland*'s Secretary in *France*, and ow'd his diſtinction from others of his birth, to the Patronage of the Earl of *Dorſet*, and his Genius for Poetry, which was his Support at his coming into and going out of the World, as is well remember'd.

Sir Nathan Wright made Lord Keeper

Mr. Prior made a Commiſſioner of Trade.

In the ſame Bill with the *Reſumption* of the *Iriſh* Grants, there was particular Care taken to keep the King's Servants out of the Houſe of Commons, by a Clauſe which makes any Member of that Houſe incapable of being a Commiſſioner of the *Exciſe* or *Cuſtoms*. Accordingly, Sir *Walter Young*, Burgeſs for *Honiton* in *Devon*; Sir *William St. Quintin*, Burgeſs for *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; Sir *William Aſhurſt*, one of the Citizens for *London*; *Edward Clarke* Eſq; Burgeſs for *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire*; *Chriſtopher Montague* Eſq; Burgeſs for *Northampton*; and *William Carr* Eſq; Burgeſs for *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*; three of the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, ſurrender'd their Places at the Boards of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, preferring the Service of their Country in Parliament, to any lucrative Employment. And about the ſame time, *June* 21, there was a Trial before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt* at *Guildhall*, between Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Harry Bridges* of *Wells* Eſq; in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*. After the Jury were ſworn, before the Cauſe was open'd, the Counſel for *Bridges* offer'd, that he was ready to make his Submiſſion, which the good Biſhop, then preſent in Court, accepted of, and *Bridges* accordingly acknowledg'd in open Court, *That he had done his Lordſhip wrong, begg'd his Pardon, and promis'd to behave himſelf dutifully, and as became him, for the future.* He alſo agreed to pay his Lordſhip full Coſts; and a Rule of Court was made immediately for the Payment. 'Tis worth remarking, that *Bridges* of *Somerſetſhire*, and *Chivers* of *Wiltſhire*, who brought the like Diſgrace upon himſelf, for ſpeaking falſe and ſcandalous Words of the Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, were Men of the ſame ſtamp, and both furious Aſſertors of the Divine Right of Biſhops, according to their *High-Church* Principles, but otherwiſe Men of ſuch Morals, that their Characters are not fit for ſober Hiſtory. On the 24th of *June*, the King was pleas'd to confer the Office of Lord-Chamberlain, vacant by the Reſignation of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, upon *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey*, and to make the Earl of *Romney* Groom of the Stole, and the Earl of *Carliſle* one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. Three days after, his Majeſty declar'd in Council at *Hampton-Court*, that the publick Affairs requiring his going over to *Holland* for a ſhort time, he had appointed *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord-Keeper; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord-Preſident of the Council; *John* Viſcount *Lonſdale*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold; *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; *John* Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highneſs the Duke of *Glouceſter*; and *Ford* Earl of *Tankerville*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; to be Lords-Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence. On the 4th of *July*, his Majeſty went from *Hampton-Court* in the Morning, lay that Night at *Canterbury*, and the next day went aboard his Yacht at *Margate*, from whence he ſail'd under convoy of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and the next day arriv'd in the *Maeſe*, landed at *Orange-Polder*, and went directly to the *Hague*.

Commiſſioners of the Revenue reſign.

Harry Bridges of Wells abuſes the Biſhop, and begs Pardon.

A.D. 1700

Lords-Juſtices appointed.

King goes for Holland.

I have enlarg'd ſo much already on the Affairs of the *Scotch African* and *Indian* Company, that conſidering they made no more of it in Trade or Negotiation, it cannot be very agreeable to write or read it. The Parliament of that Kingdom met the 21ſt of *May*, and his Majeſty's Letter to them was read, in which there was no mention of the *Darien* Enterprize; on the contrary rather, the Paragraph which touch'd upon their Commerce, ſeem'd to divert them from any ſuch Thoughts, by turning their View towards the *Linnen* Manufacture, and the improving of their Lands; as in theſe Expreſſions:

Scotch Affairs.

We are heartily ſorry for the Misfortune and Loſſes that the Nation has ſuſtain'd in their Trade, and we will effectually concur in any thing that may contribute for promoting and encouraging Trade, that being ſo indiſpenſibly needful for the Welfare of the Nation. And we do particularly recommend to you the encouraging Manufactures, and the improvement of the native Product of the Kingdom; which is not only the ſureſt Foundation of Foreign Trade, *but will be an effectual way for providing for and employing the Poor*, &c. After the reading of his Majeſty's Letter, the Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord High-Commiſſioner, made a healing Speech, as did the Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord High-Chancellor; but that did not hinder the Council of the Company from preſenting a ſharp Repreſentation, containing, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, a tedious Rehearſal of their Loſſes, Diſappointments, and Grievances; which Repreſentation was back'd by an Addreſs from the Shire of *Haddington*, importing, *That their Trade abroad was decay'd, their Coin carried out*; Articles which occaſion'd ſome Speculation; *that their Woollen and other* Manufactures, *receiv'd not due Encouragement at home; that their Settlement at* Caledonia *was in danger of being loſt a ſecond time; that they groan'd under numerous Forces*, &c. and the Addreſſers concluded very religiouſly, *that they could not but look upon all theſe Calamities, as the Effect of the Diſpleaſure of almighty God, for the Immoralities that every where abounded*, &c. Other Addreſſes and Petitions of the ſame nature were preſented to the Parliament, complaining of Grievances, which were not in all of them imputed to the growth of Immorality and Debauchery, but to the influence of evil Counſellors about the King. It is not pretended, that in the courſe of this Affair there was nothing tranſacted which was liable to exception; what was ſo, has been explain'd already: but the puſhing of the *Darien* Settlement, after the *Scots* had found it impracticable, without Aſſiſtance, which they had all the reaſon in the world to deſpair of, not only after their firſt abandoning it, but even after their ſecond as fruitleſs and ruinous an Attempt, muſt be the Effect, not of a Spirit of Com-

A.D.1700 Commerce, which is cautious and quick-ſighted, but a Spirit of Faction, which is giddy and raſh. Let any good *Briton* of Temper conſider ſeriouſly, what muſt have been the conſequence of this Motion in the *Scotch* Parliament, had it come to a *Reſolution, That the Colony of* Caledonia *in* Darien, *was a legal and rightful Settlement, and that the Parliament would maintain and ſupport the ſame.* The Parliament of *England*, and the States-General General of the United Provinces, were as fully determin'd to *maintain* and *ſupport* their *African* and *Indian* Companies, upon which they thought that of *Scotland* an Encroachment. The King of *Spain* was then dying, and died ſoon after; by whoſe Will, the Country of *Darien*, as part of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, devolv'd on a *French* Prince, and Clouds were gathering every where, portentous of the approaching Storm. Was this a time to maintain and ſupport a conteſted Country, without Ships, without Money, without Allies, againſt the moſt formidable Power, that ever made *Europe* tremble, *Spain* and *France* united, as in effect they were, by *Lewis* the XIV's uſurping the Adminiſtration of *Spain*, three or four Months after this Motion, in the Name of his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou*, the teſtamentary King of *Spain*. But none of theſe Conſiderations, how natural ſoever they were, had the leaſt weight in the Councils of the *Scotch* Company, by which their Parliament began to be influenc'd; and to prevent the dangerous *Reſolve* before-mention'd, the Lord High-Commiſſioner adjourn'd them for three days, and then for twenty; upon which, the Plurality of the Members met that very Evening, and ſign'd an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they complain'd, *of their having been interrupted by a ſudden Adjournment, while they were debating a Motion concerning their Colony at* Darien, *which they conceiv'd was not agreeable to the 4th Act of the 11th Parliament of King* James VI, &c. *wherefore they earneſtly entreated his Majeſty, that he would allow his Parliament to ſit, as long as might be neceſſary for redreſſing the Grievances of the Nation.* The Air of this Addreſs ſhews in what Mint it was coin'd; and that his Majeſty was appriz'd of it, will be ſeen in his Anſwer. Duke *Hamilton* took the Oaths to qualify him for a Seat in this Parliament, who appointed the following Members to be their Committee for Trade:

A dangerous Motion.

Scotch *Committee for Trade.*

For the Nobility.
The Earl of *Aboyne*.
The Earl of *Kintore*.
Viſcount *Tarbat*.
The Lord *Forbes*.
The Lord *Jedburgh*.
The Lord *Ruthven*.
The Lord *Boyle*.

For the Barons.
William Morriſon.
Sir *John Houſton*.
Patrick Murray.
James Moir.
George Brodie.
James Scot.
Sir *Adam Gordon*.

For Burghs.
James Fletcher.
John Anderſon.
John Muir.
Robert Johnſtoun.
Alex. Cunningham.
William Johnſtoun.
Hugh Brown.

By the Names of the Commiſſioners for anſwering the King's Letter, the Earl of *Argyle*, the Laird of *Grant*, and Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, there ſeem'd to be a proſpect of more compliance than the Miniſters in *Scotland* found this Seſſion. When the Lord High-Commiſſioner adjourn'd them, he ſpoke as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I AM troubled with ſuch a Cold and Hoarſeneſs, that not being able to ſpeak much, nor " in a condition to ſtay any time here, I ſhall " therefore only tell you, that, as I was ever firm " and faithful to my King, ſo I was ever zealous " for the Honour and Intereſt of my Country; " and at this time I hope to have done acceptable " Service to both: for I can boldly ſay, that I " have Power and Inſtructions for every thing that " appear'd neceſſary or convenient for the Good " and Advantage of the Nation, as to their Religion, Property, Liberty, Trade, and particularly, what could be of moſt ſolid Uſe to our *African* and *Indian* Company. But ſeveral things " have occurr'd, wherein I find myſelf obliged to " conſult his Majeſty, and ſo muſt of neceſſity adjourn for ſome days."

A.D.170°

The Members of the *Scotch* Parliament who ſign'd the Addreſs before-mention'd, deputed the Lord *Roſs*, the Lairds of *Grubbet* and *Torwoodie*, to preſent it to the King, and they poſted to *London* for that purpoſe. The Earl of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Annandale*, and the Lord *Seafield*, one of the Secretaries of State for *Scotland*, went alſo to Court, to give his Majeſty an account of the State of Affairs in that Kingdom. On the 11th of *June* the *Scotch* Commiſſioners preſented their Addreſs to the King, being introduc'd by the Lord *Seafield*, as his Majeſty was going to the Treaſury; and having no Opportunity to read it then, they made their Application for a ſecond Audience, which the King was pleas'd to allow them in the Afternoon, when the Addreſs was read, and the King told them, *he would take it into his conſideration.* And I do not find that theſe Commiſſioners had other Anſwer, tho' the Lord *Roſs* ſeem'd earneſt for it, than *that they ſhould know his Intentions in* Scotland; where Duke *Hamilton* and his Party were not idle, but got a Draught of a ſecond Addreſs, which was to be ſent to the *Shires* and Burghs for hands throughout the Kingdom; and when the *Scotch* Commiſſioners return'd, *July* 1, they were receiv'd with great marks of Eſteem and Applauſe, by the Members who ſign'd the Addreſs, and the Duke of *Hamilton* gave them their Thanks, with very *obliging Expreſſions of his own particular Sentiments*; intimating, he ſhould have been better pleas'd if they had given *previous* Notice of their coming, that the Members might have met them, and paid that Complement of Reſpect. In the mean time, the King thought fit to write a Letter to the Duke of *Queensberry*, and the Privy-Council in *Scotland*, which Letter was publiſh'd in the manner of a Proclamation; wherein he declar'd, " That if it had been poſſible for " him to have agreed to the Reſolve offer'd, to " aſſert the Right of the *African* Company's Co" lony in *America*, tho' that Method ſeem'd to " him unneceſſary, yet his Majeſty had from the " beginning readily done it at the earneſt deſire of " his Miniſters, and for his People's ſatisfaction, " all other Conſiderations ſet apart; but ſince that " things were much chang'd, his Majeſty being " truly ſorry for the Nation's Loſs, and moſt will" ling to grant what might be needful for the Re" lief and Eaſe of the Kingdom; he aſſur'd them " that he would be ſo ready to concur with his " Parliament, in every thing that could be reaſon" ably expected of him, for aiding and ſupporting " their Intereſts, and repairing their Loſſes, that " his good Subjects ſhould have juſt grounds to be " ſenſible of his hearty Inclination to advance the " Proſperity of that his Majeſty's ancient King" dom. That his Majeſty was confident, that that " Declaration would be ſatisfying to all good Men, " who would certainly be careful both of their own " Preſervation, and of the Honour and Intereſt of " the Government, and not ſuffer themſelves (*here's the Root of this Evil*) to be miſled, nor give any " Advantage to Enemies and ill-deſigning Perſons, " ready to catch hold of any Opportunity, as their " Practices did too manifeſtly witneſs. Concluding, that his Majeſty's neceſſary Abſence had occa

They addreſs the King.

Their Diſcontents fomented by Jacobites.

A.D.1700 " caſion'd the late Adjournment, but as ſoon as " God ſhould bring him back, he was reſolv'd his " Parliament ſhould meet."

The Scots outed at Darien.

One would have thought, by the Vigour of the *Scotch* Company's Procedings, that their Colony at *Darien* had not only recover'd Poſſeſſion of *Caledonia*, but was in a condition to *maintain and ſupport it*, purſuant to the *Grand Reſolve*, made part of the Addreſs brought up by the Lord *Roſs*; but the Caſe was much otherwiſe, for in *February*, five Months before that Addreſs was preſented to the King, the *Spaniards* had outed the *Scots*, and retaken what the latter had poſſeſs'd themſelves of by Articles of Capitulation, ſign'd by Mr. *Gibſon*, Mr. *Vetch*, and others of the *Caledonian* Council and Settlement; which were, 1. *That the* Scots *ſhould have liberty to retire, with their Ships and Effects, unmoleſted.* 2. *That the Priſoners on both ſides ſhould be exchang'd.* 3. *That if any Ships came thither in ſix Months, they ſhould have leave to anchor in the Harbour, and the privilege of Wood, Water, and Proviſions, if they needed them.* After which, it will be needleſs to ſay more of Duke *Hamilton*'s and his Party's more than ordinary Zeal for the Eſtabliſhment of that Colony in *America*: and indeed, I ſhould not have ſaid ſo much, if there had not appear'd a mixture of Faction and Malevolence, in the Stir that was made about it, ſince theſe Gentlemen took upon them to protect it.

Duke of Glouceſter's death.

His Majeſty had not been long in *Holland*, before he was ſurpriz'd with the melancholy News of the death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*. The general Affliction in *England* was the greater, becauſe the King's deſire to have timely Proviſion made for failure of Heirs in the Proteſtant Line, had not been anſwer'd. He thought of it ſo early as the Act of Settlement at the *Revolution*, but in complement to the Princeſs of *Denmark*, it had no effect then, and the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s death had reduc'd that Line to the infirm Life of the Princeſs, upon his Majeſty's demiſe. This Conſideration very much imbitter'd People's Grief for the death of his Highneſs, which was in a great meaſure occaſion'd by his over-heating himſelf in the obſervance of his Birth-day, *Wedneſday July* 24. After the Ceremony was over, he found himſelf fatigu'd and indiſpos'd; the next day he was feveriſh, and grew worſe, till the *Monday* following, when he expir'd about Midnight, being ten years and five days old.

Biſhop Kennet's Dream of a Commonwealth.

Biſhop *Kennet* ſpoils all the Flowers of Rhetorick, with which he endeavours to adorn that Prince's Panegyrick, ſuperior to all Ornament but the Simplicity of Truth, by inſinuating, that the *Commonwealth's-Men* hinder'd the Lamentation for him being ſo great as it ought to have been, becauſe he would have been an Obſtacle to their Deſigns of ſetting up a *Commonweulth*, which the epiſcopal Men had a mortal dread of ever ſince *Ludlow* and *Vane*'s time. And as People are apt to dream of whatever throws them into a panick, ſo did theſe Men every now and then terrify themſelves with the Whim of a *Republick*, which I am ſatisfied has not enter'd into any ſound Head ſince King *James* was abdicated. King *Charles* and King *James* II. were as much frighted at the ſound of the term *Republicans*, as their Biſhops were, and truly not without as good reaſon; but when *England* was deliver'd from the perpetual Fears ſhe was in of Popery and Slavery, by being rid of thoſe two Princes, the Commonwealth's-Men reconcil'd themſelves heartily to the Government of the Revolution Kings and Queens; and whenever the term *Republican* was trump'd up, 'twas to carry on the worſt ſort of Church-Work, the Oppreſſion of our reform'd Brethren the Diſſenters, particularly the *Presbyterians*, who were the only Party of Men that endeavour'd all they could to prevent the cutting off King *Charles* the Firſt's Head; which if they could have effected, the Name of a Commonwealth had never been known in this Nation, otherwiſe than in the Hiſtory of others. A.D.1700

His Majeſty going from the *Hague* to *Loo*, was viſited by the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and gave Audience to the Preſident *de la Tour*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*. On the 11th of *September*, the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburgh* waited on his Majeſty, as did the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs Dowager of *Hanover*, whom the King had invited to his Court: and that Princeſs being the next in the Proteſtant Line, it was with reaſon conjectur'd, that his Majeſty deſir'd to confer with her concerning the Succeſſion of her illuſtrious Houſe to the Crown of *England*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the imperial General *Taff*, waited alſo on his Majeſty, the latter at *Loo*, the former at *Breda*; and when the King return'd to the *Hague*, the Princeſs *Sophia* accompanied him, in order, as it was ſuppos'd, to concert the Affair of the Succeſſion ſo maturely, as that it might be laid before the Parliament at their next meeting.

The King has Conference with the Princeſs Sophia, Electreſs of Hanover at Loo.

War between Sweden and Denmark.

While theſe things were tranſacting in *England* and *Holland*, a War broke out in the North, which rag'd in ſeveral Parts of it ten or twelve years. The Princes who form'd the League againſt *Charles* XII. King of *Sweden*, ſeem'd to act a very ungenerous part, in attacking him while he was yet a Child. The Czar of *Muſcovy*, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Denmark*, confederated together to ſtrip him of his Dominions in *Livonia*, *Finland*, and his Brother-in-law the Duke of *Holſtein* of his Territories. The Pretences of theſe Princes were all forc'd and unjuſtifiable, whatever colour was put upon them. The Treaty of *Altena*, of which *England* and *Holland* were Guarantees, was an eternal Bar to them; and the Duke of *Holſtein* being attack'd, the Guarantees were oblig'd to interpoſe, and accordingly did it effectually.

The Pretenſions of Denmark, &c. againſt Sweden and Holſtein.

'Tis certain, the Deſign of the Princes confederated againſt *Sweden*, was, to ſurprize that King even in his Nonage, and take advantage of that Juncture, to recover what they laid claim to by right of long ſtanding, but paſs'd away to *Sweden* by the Treaties of *Oliva* and *Altena*. The Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark* pretended other Cauſes of Rupture; the former, that the People of *Livonia*, weary of the *Swediſh* Yoke, which indeed was grievous enough, had taken Arms for their Deliverance, and the *Saxon* Troops were only their Auxiliaries, the Heer *Patcul*, a *Livonian* Lord, deſerting to him, and doing his utmoſt to bring over the chief Men of that Province to his Intereſt, gave ſome colour to this Pretence. The King of *Denmark*'s was, the Duke of *Holſtein*'s erecting ſome Forts in his own Territories, too near the *Daniſh* Diviſion of that Dutchy. The Czar of *Muſcovy* laid claim to *Ingria*, which had been taken from the *Muſcovites* by the *Swedes*, under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, ſeventy years before, and had been yielded to them by Treaties; but he was forming vaſt Deſigns, and wanted a Port to the Eaſt of the *Baltick*, to facilitate the execution of them. With this View he enter'd into the Confederacy againſt *Charles* XII. in hopes of poſſeſſing himſelf of the Country that lies between the *Gulph of Finland*, the *Baltick*, *Poland*, and *Muſcovy*. Thus we ſee that the War they began, was without juſt Cauſe, and it ended, as ſuch Wars generally do, in the Diſgrace of thoſe that began it.

England and *Holland* endeavour'd to accommodate Matters before they came to Hoſtilities, as Guarantees of the Treaty of *Altena*, which was made to preſerve the Peace of the *North*. But the King of *Denmark* making ſure of an eaſy Conqueſt in the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, being ſupported by ſuch powerful Allies; inſiſted on ſuch high Terms, that it was not juſt or reaſonable to abandon the Duke of *Holſtein*, reduc'd to ſo great Extremities.

The

A.D.1700 The King of *Great-Britain* and the *States-General* order'd each a ſtout Squadron of Men of War to be equipp'd, and being join'd, to ſail to the *Baltick*, and in Junction with the *Swediſh* Fleet, oppoſe the Enterprizes of the *Danes* againſt *Holſtein*; the Capital of which, *Tonningen*, they had laid ſiege to. Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* being at that time indiſpos'd, the Command of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* united Squadrons was given to Sir *George Rooke*; and while they were equipping and proceeding on their Expedition, there was an Army form'd for the Defence of *Holſtein*, conſiſting of 8000 *Swedes*, 3500 *Dutch*, who landed at *Harburgh*; 12 or 14000 Men of the Troops of *Hanover* and *Zell*, to whoſe Aſſiſtance the *Swedes* owe the Preſervation of that Dutchy: For which the King of *Sweden* made the Elector of *Hanover* but very ill Returns when he was King of *England*, as will be ſeen in the Sequel. The King of *Poland* had order'd a ſtrong Body of *Saxons* to penetrate into the Country of *Zell*, which they ravag'd with great Fury and Barbarity. Sir *George Rooke* arriv'd at the Mouth of the *Sound*, on the 20th of *July*, with 30 *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, and join'd the *Swediſh* Fleet near *Landſcroon*, upon whoſe Approach the *Daniſh* Fleet retir'd in ſome Confuſion for fear of being attack'd under the Caſtle of *Copenhagen*. The Confederates threw ſome Bombs among them, which did little Execution, and it was obſerv'd that the *Dutch* affected to do them as little harm as poſſible; but the *Engliſh* in the Van aſſiſted the *Swedes* in this Bombardment. The King of *Sweden* had put himſelf aboard his Fleet, with an Army of 16000 Men to land in *Zealand* and attack *Copenhagen*, as the ſhorteſt way of obliging the King of *Denmark* to quit *Holſtein*. *Voltaire*'s Account of this King's Deſcent upon *Zealand*, is perfectly Romantick. The following Relation may be depended on, and is enough to that Monarch's Glory: In the beginning of *Auguſt*, the *Swedes* landed between *Hamelbeck* and *Eppegards* within four Miles of *Copenhagen*, and a Mile and half of *Elſenore*, with very little Oppoſition; there being only ſome Troops of Horſe and a few Boors, poſted near the Place where they landed; ſeveral *Engliſh*, *Swediſh* and *Dutch* Ships cover'd the Deſcent, and with their great Guns kill'd ſome of the Troopers and Boors. They landed the firſt Day 4800 Foot; the King himſelf was the firſt Man that landed, leaping out of the Boat up to the middle in Water, and his Men who were in Sloops follow'd him with great Courage. Major-General *Stuart*, who was next him, was ſhot in the Leg, and a Lieutenant had his Arm broke by a Granade. The King led on the Attack againſt the *Danes* in Perſon. On News of the King of *Sweden*'s being ſo near the King of *Denmark*'s Capital, that Prince's Miniſters at *Travendale*, within a Mile of the Confederate's Camp at *Holſtein*, ſhew'd ſo good a Diſpotion to conclude a Treaty of Peace, that in ſix Days time it was compleated and ſign'd by his *Daniſh* Majeſty. The 18th of *Auguſt*, the King of *Sweden* had landed 15000 Men in *Zealand*, and would have encreas'd his Army there, if the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Admirals had not refus'd to be aſſiſting in any further Deſcent. Lieutenant-General *Banier*, who commanded in the Town of *Tonningen* when the *Danes* beſieg'd it, waited on the King of *England* at *Loo*; being ſent by the Duke of *Holſtein*, in Acknowledgment of his Majeſty's Protection. The King of *Poland* and the Czar of *Muſcovy* were not included in the Treaty of *Travendale*; the King of *Sweden*, being reſolv'd to have full Satisfaction from the former at leaſt, for breaking with him, one may ſay out of Wantonneſs; he having no Provocation to it by the Conduct of the *Swedes*. The *Saxons* might have deſtroy'd *Riga* by Bombardment, tho' they cou'd not reduce it by Arms; and the King of *Poland*'s Miniſter at the *Hague* preſented a Memorial to the *States-General*, full of Aſſurances of Friendſhip from his Maſter, and acquainting them, that what induc'd him to put off the bombarding of *Riga*, when every thing was in readineſs for it, was chiefly the Conſideration of the Loſs, which the Merchants there, Subjects of the King of *England* and the *States-General*, would have ſuffer'd thereby. His Majeſty wrote to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, to preſs him to accommodate the Differences between him and the Crown of *Sweden*. King *William* had a great Court at the *Hague*, when he return'd thither from *Loo* in the beginning of *October*. For beſides the Electreſs of *Brandenburgh*, and the Electreſs of *Hanover*; the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and his Princeſs arriv'd there; as did other *German* Princes and Miniſters. On the 17th of *October*, his Majeſty having finiſh'd his Important Affairs in *Holland*, embark'd for *England*, landed the next Day at *Harwich*, din'd at Sir *Iſaac Rebow*'s at *Colcheſter*; on the 19th lay at *Chelmsford*, and on the 20th came to *Hampton-Court*.

The Engliſh *and* Dutch *aſſiſt the* Swedes.

The Hanover *Troops ſave* Holſtein.

King of Sweden *lands near* Copenhagen.

The Danes *quit* Holſtein.

A.D.1700

The King returns to England.

The Diſaffected in this and the ſucceeding Reigns, never, but when they flew out into open Rebellion, own'd directly that what Diſturbance they endeavour'd to give the Government, was to forward the Reſtoration of their Abdicated King. They had always ſome Word to give out, which amus'd and deceiv'd the Rabble, the great Vulgar as well as the ſmall, and had the Face of good Meaning. The Affair of the *African* and *Indian* Company in *Scotland*, was taken up by them, with full Aſſurance that it cou'd not terminate without ſome benefit to their reſtleſs Party. The Trade to *Guinea* and the *Weſt-Indies*, carry'd on by the Natives of *Scotland* on their own Bottoms; was what every one muſt allow to be reaſonable, and to deſerve Encouragement from their King. So far the Well-affected join'd heartily in Society to promote and eſtabliſh it; but when afterwards it appear'd that the Deſign was to invade the Rights of the old Companies, eſtabliſh'd in *England* and *Holland*, and not only that, but to make a Settlement in the *Weſt-Indies* with Foreign Money, and for a Foreign Intereſt; People of Moderation and Prudence ſuſpended their Zeal for an Experiment, which they found to be equally dangerous and unpracticable. However, the Diſaffected, as has been already hinted, took up the Matter there, and the more impracticable and dangerous the Experiment was, the more they inſiſted upon it, and the more they endeavour'd to ſtir up a Spirit of Sedition and Tumult, to obtain by Violence at all Ventures, what they found could not be accompliſh'd by reaſonable and peaceable Counſels. To this end they were daily publiſhing falſe and impudent Libels againſt the Adminiſtration, and gathering Mobs to inſult and terrify thoſe that would not join with them, in their wicked Deſigns againſt the Peace and true Intereſt of their Country; which indeed the more Sober and Judicious Part of the *Scots* Nation abhorr'd. Before his Majeſty went to *Holland*, one *Hugh Paterſon*, an Apothecary at *Edinburgh*, *Watſon* and *Simſon* two Printers, were apprehended for printing and publiſhing Libels, entitl'd, Scotland's *Groans and lamentable Tears pour'd out before the Parliament*; *ſudden Thoughts concerning the* African *Trade*; *a Speech prepar'd to be ſpoke in Parliament*, &c. full of Invectives againſt the King and his Miniſters, both *Engliſh* and *Scots*. When they were taken into Cuſtody, the Mob roſe and reſcu'd them, but they thought fit to ſurrender themſelves again; and *Paterſon* and *Watſon* were afterwards ſentenc'd to be three Weeks in Priſon, and then not to be ſeen within ten Miles of *Edinburgh* for a Year; *Paterſon* on Pain of 100 *l.* Sterling, and *Watſon* 50 *l.* Sterling. In the mean time, Capt. *Pincarton*, who was taken by the *Spaniards*, as has been already mention'd, near *Carthagena*, with moſt of his Crew, was ſent by them to *Seville* in *Spain*; where himſelf, *John Malloch*, *James Graham*, *Benjamin Spencer*, and *David Wilſon*, were try'd and condemn'd as Pyrates; but

Murmurings in Scotland

Tumultuous there.

A.D. 1700 Execution was reſpited at the Interceſſion of the *Engliſh* Conſul. On the 26th of *July*, a Proclamation was publiſh'd at *Edinburgh*, for apprehending Capt. *Gaven Hamilton*, Capt. *Kenneth Mackenzie*, and Capt. *Urquhart*, Ringleaders of the Rabble in that City, in the late Tumult; offering 100 *l.* for each of them, and forbidding the Subjects to entertain them at their higheſt Peril. Can any one imagine, that their Concern for the Trade to *Guinea* or *Darien*, ſet ſuch Men as theſe upon ſuch Work? Is it not plain, that Faction had mingled itſelf with Commerce, to do the Abdicated King's Buſineſs, under pretence of doing the Company's? His Majeſty, in his Letter laſt mention'd, intimated ſomething like it; and in another Letter he ſent to the Parliament of *Scotland* from *Loo*, he intimates it again in theſe Expreſſions: *You cannot but take notice of the Deſigns and Practices of Perſons diſaffected, both to our Government and to your Peace; and how watchful and ready our Enemies are, as well at Home as Abroad, and deſirous of nothing more, than that differences may fall in amongſt us. We are perſuaded you will be no leſs careful to avoid them.*

As to *Darien* he ſaid, *'Tis truly our Regret, that we could not agree to the aſſerting of the Right of the Company's Colony; and you may be very confident if it had not been for invincible Reaſons, the preſſing Deſires of all our Miniſters, with the Inclination of our good Subjects therein concern'd, had undoubtedly prevail'd. But ſince we were, and are fully ſatisfy'd that our yielding in that Matter had diſturb'd the general Peace of* Chriſtendom, *and brought inevitably upon that our ancient Kingdom a heavy War; wherein we could expect no Aſſiſtance, and that now the State of that Affair is quite alter'd; we doubt not but you will reſt ſatisfy'd with theſe plain Reaſons.* And doubtleſs ſo they had done, if the Loſſes at *Darien* had not ſharpen'd their Reſentment of the Oppoſition they met with. Notwithſtanding which, this Parliament behav'd as Wiſe Men, good Patriots, and good Subjects in the following Vote: *That in Memory of the great and never to be forgotten Deliverance, which it had pleas'd God to give that Kingdom by his Majeſty, and for that their Safety and Happineſs depended, next under God, upon the Preſervation of his Perſon, and the Security of his Government; they would ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty and his Government to the utmoſt of their power, and maintain ſuch Forces as ſhould be neceſſary for theſe Ends.* In purſuance of this good Diſpoſition, the Lord High-Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for keeping on foot 3000 Men, till the 1ſt of *December* 1702; and to an Act for a Land-Tax to pay them; they alſo readily complied with his Majeſty's Deſire to have 1100 Men on his own account.

Scots Parliament vote for the Army.

Iriſh Truſtees.

In *Ireland* there was hardly any thing talk'd of, but the vigorous Proceedings of the Truſtees for Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates; whoſe Names being little known before, became now of Eminence by the frequent Notice taken of them in the publick Prints, as well at *London*, as at *Dublin*. By the latter end of *June* they were all got ſafe to *Dublin*; and the time of their Departure from *London*, and of their Landing in *Ireland*, was recorded by the News-Writers; as if they had been Men who had the Burthen of the State upon their Shoulders. They met at *Chicheſter* Houſe, and began their Work with an offer of a Groat in the Pound, for all Tenants and Poſſeſſors of Eſtates within 50 Miles of *Dublin*, and 6 *d.* in the Pound, for all at a greater Diſtance, for what they paid out of the Profits of them. The City of *Dublin* was full of People crouding from all Parts of the Kingdom, to put in Claims to thoſe Eſtates; and there were above 3000 Claims enter'd in a few days, which was a hopeful beginning for raiſing two Millions Sterling, as was the pretence of the Party that puſh'd on the *Reſumption-Bill*. The Number of the Claims ſtartled the Truſtees, and they publiſh'd a Paper for preventing Fraudulent ones. But the Frauds came ſo thick upon them, that they were forc'd to iſſue another Order to prevent them. A.D. 1700

Sir *Edward Seymour* being then in *Ireland*, to look after an Eſtate left to one of his Sons in the *North* of that Kingdom; the Truſtees hearing he was coming to *Dublin*, went out in a very ſolemn Manner to meet him; and had Sir *Edward* ſtaid longer there, the leading Men of the Corporation intended to have preſented him with his Freedom: but they were much better employ'd, about a Month after, *Sept.* 27th, when the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common-Council, with the Maſter of Trinity and Guild of Merchants, went to *College-Green* to lay the Foundation of the Pedeſtal, on which his Majeſty's Effigies was to be plac'd; being an Equeſtrian Statue of Braſs. Sir *Anthony Piercy*, Lord-Mayor, *James Barlow* and *Charles Foreſt* Eſqrs; the Sheriffs, laid the Foundation-Stones, under which they put each of them two Broad Pieces of Gold for the Workmen. The Effigies coſt about 2000 *l.* A ſhameful Reproach this, to that great Corporation in *England*, who not long ago refus'd thoſe, who wou'd have been at the Charge of a like Statue on the waſte Ground in their City, to put it upon, in honour of the Glorious and Immortal Memory of *England*'s, as well as *Ireland*'s Deliverer King *William*. How theſe *Iriſh* Truſtees, (and with this Paſſage we ſhall have done with them for the preſent,) came off in the Courſe of their Conduct, was foretold by the Author of *Jus Regium*: "If when the Rights are ſecur'd to "Proteſtant Purchaſers, Tenants and Improvers, "which certainly will be in an *Engliſh* Proteſtant "Parliament, and the ſeveral Claimants have reap'd "the full Benefit of their Claims, the Produce of "the *Reſuming Act* will be but very little more than "the Advantage which will accrue to *Iriſh Commiſſioners* and *Truſtees*, and the Pleaſure and Satisfaction, which our Enemies will have in ſeeing the King's Grants *Reſum'd* after a manner "unknown in this Land before, and the Rewards "of their Services taken from thoſe great Men; "who follow'd his Fortune, and were Inſtruments "in the Hand of God, to deliver us from Popery and Slavery, that were juſt breaking in upon "us; 'tis hop'd the Wiſdom and Juſtice of this "Nation will not think it their Intereſt to adhere "to what they have been led into by *falſe Suggeſtions* of Men, who have had more Regard to "their private Gain; *The Author refers here to the* "*Report, ſign'd by Mr.* Trenchard, *and the three* "*other* Iriſh *Commiſſioners of Inquiry*; than the "Glory and true Intereſt of *England*. If after "the *Truſtees* have ſpent three Years Rents of theſe "*Forfeitures*, in the Execution of that Truſt, and "the Claimants have been at 100000 *l.* Charge "in their Journies from their reſpective Countries "to *Dublin*, and in preſenting their Claims; and "the whole Kingdom has for that courſe of time "been diſquieted with the Juriſdiction of *Twelve* "*Arbitrary Men*; *how little of the Roman* Cato *is* "*in all this?* All that *England* will gain by it, will be "no more than the little Sum abovemention'd; it "can hardly be doubted, but that all thoſe who "love our Conſtitution, are for ſupporting the "preſent Government, and have Regard to what "is truly honourable and juſt, will reſtore to the "ſeveral Perſons concern'd, what by the ſettled "Laws of the Land belong'd to them, *&c.*" But that is not a *Reſtoration*, which *Tories* either *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* are ever like to be charg'd with.

King William's *Statue ſet up in* Dublin

The Succeſs of the Iriſh Truſtees.

We have touch'd upon the ſecond *Partition* Treaty in the preceeding Pages; *France* was the firſt Party that made it publick, being in earneſt with it, till her Intrigues in *Spain* had ſucceeded; and that crazy King, infirm alike in his Head and his Health, ſign'd a Will on the 2d of *October*, declaring the Duke of *Anjou*, the *Dauphin*'s ſecond Son, his Univerſal Heir. The Marquis *de Harcourt*, the *French* Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, found means to purchaſe the good-will of the Prime Miniſter there, Cardinal

The Duke of Anjou *declar'd King of* Spain.

A.D.1700 Cardinal *Portocarrero*, and made uſe even of the very *Partition* Treaty, contriv'd and concluded by his own Maſter *Lewis* XIV. to incenſe the Grandees of *Spain* againſt the Indignity of tearing their Monarchy in pieces. This Argument, ſupported by that of Gold, which ever did *Lewis* the *Great*'s Buſineſs better than his Arms, brought over the Chief Miniſters of the Court of *Spain* to the *French* Intereſt; and the King of *Spain* dying a Month after he had ſign'd that prepoſterous Will, the Frontiers of *France* towards the Dominions of *Spain*, were immediately crouded with *French* Troops, and an eaſy Poſſeſſion of that whole Monarchy taken, without any Regard to the Treaty of *Partition*; which the *French* King was at that very ſame time endeavouring to draw in all the Princes and States of *Europe* to accede to. I ſhall only inſtance his Miniſter's Negotiation in *Switzerland*, to engage the Cantons to come into that Treaty. About the middle of *July*, 4 Months only, before he accepted of the *Will* againſt the *Treaty*; Monſieur *de Puiſieux* the *French* Ambaſſador made a florid Speech to the Deputies of the Cantons, deſiring them to be Guarantees of the Treaty of *Partition*; and the *Heer de Hervart*, Baron of *Hunningen*, Envoy from the King of *Great-Britain*, did the ſame.

The Emperor's Miniſters oppos'd this Guaranty of the *Swiſs*, and the Affair hung there and elſewhere in a doubtful manner, till *France* breaking that *Treaty* and accepting the *Will*, occaſion'd other Determinations in the Counſels of *Europe*. The *French* King having declar'd his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*; one of the firſt Complements the new King receiv'd upon it, was from the late King *James* and his Queen, who made a Viſit of Ceremony on purpoſe. The cooleſt Heads in *France* were for ſtanding to the *Treaty of Partition*; foreſeeing that the Acceptance of the *Will* would involve the Nation in a new Expenſive and Bloody War. Some of the King's Counſellors ſpoke to this effect in Council, but the *Dauphin* who was preſent, ſpoke with Warmth for accepting the Will, and ſaid, *Tho' the Right of Succeſſion to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy was undoubtedly in himſelf, he renounc'd it with Pleaſure, and ſhould be glad to ſay during his whole Life, the King my Father, and the King my Son.*

The *Dutch* Envoy at *Madrid*, had ſent Intelligence of the Marquis *de Harcourt*'s Intrigues there, to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, then Ambaſſador from *England* at the *French* Court: upon which the Earl deſir'd a private Audience of that King, wherein he preſs'd to know what his Majeſty intended to do in this Conjuncture, putting him in mind of his ſolemn Engagements to the King his Maſter. To this the *French* King anſwer'd, *That he would not take a final Reſolution, till his Excellency had an Anſwer to his Diſpatches to* England; *which he deſir'd he would not communicate to the* Dutch *Ambaſſador*. Inſtead of doing as he ſaid, he immediately did what we have ſaid, declar'd and ſaluted the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*, and not contenting himſelf with acting thus contrary to the Treaty, he had lately concluded; he now acted contrary to the Will he had juſt accepted, by ordering two Inſtruments to be drawn, for preſerving the Duke of *Anjou*'s Title to the Crown of *France*, in caſe his Elder Brother dy'd without inheritable Iſſue. When he declar'd him King, he ſaid, *The late King of* Spain *has made you King*; *the* Spaniſh *Grandees demand you as their King*; *the People of* Spain *deſire you, and I conſent to it.* But the Foreign Miniſters in the Court of *France* were not over-forward to own *Philip* of *Anjou* as King of *Spain*; tho' by Order of the Miniſters the *Paris* Gazetteer inſerted in his Paper, that the Envoys of *Venice*, *Sweden*, *Portugal*, *Tuſcany* and *Lorrain*, had made a Viſit to the New King of *Spain*; of which thoſe Envoys complain'd to the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, repreſenting, *That tho' they did not queſtion but their Maſters would acknowledge that Prince; yet they did not as Publick Miniſters preſume to viſit him as King of* Spain, *and could not do it without Orders from their reſpective Courts.* The Deputies of the States in *Holland* had a long Conference with the Count *de Briord* the *French* Ambaſſador there, and repreſented to him, That his Maſter having concluded a Treaty with them and *England*, for *ſettling the Spaniſh Succeſſion*, and aſſur'd them ſeveral times, that he would never depart from that Treaty; their High Mightineſſes could not but be in a great Surprize, when they heard his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had accepted the *Will* of the late King of *Spain*, and therefore they deſir'd his Excellency to repreſent the ſame to his Maſter. That Miniſter labour'd to put a Colour on this foul Proceeding of his Maſter; he told Mr. *Stanhope*, the *Engliſh* Envoy at the *Hague*, by way of ſounding, *That he found his Maſter had accepted the Will, but he was inform'd the* Engliſh *did not like it, and therefore he ſhould be glad to know his Thoughts upon it.* Mr. *Stanhope* reply'd gravely, *Such a Queſtion is too weighty for an extempore Anſwer, but I hear you have communicated it to the Penſionary* Heinſius, *pray what does he think of it?* The Penſioner reply'd, the *French* Ambaſſador told me, *he would impart it to the States. And ſo will I, ſaid Mr.* Stanhope, *to the King my Maſter.* But the Anſwer of the *Dutch* Ambaſſador to Mr. *de Torcy* at *Paris* was more remarkable: *Torcy* obſerving to that Miniſter, that if the States wou'd deſerve the Continuation of his Maſter's Affection and Friendſhip, they ought not to delay acknowledging his Grandſon for King of *Spain*; the Ambaſſador reply'd, *The States-General always keep their Treaties ſo religiouſly, that I am confident they will never deſerve the Ill-Opinion of their Neighbours.* The Court of *Vienna* ſaid little at firſt upon the *French* King's accepting the Will, which they believ'd to be obtain'd by *French* Artifices and Money, and expreſt their Senſe of it in Terms to that purpoſe; but their Conduct in the Affair of the *Partition* Treaty had given the King of *England* and the *States-General* juſt Occaſion to appear leſs warm in their Intereſts, than otherwiſe might have been expected from them. The King and the States had by the laſt Treaty of *Partition*, ſecur'd *Spain* and the *Indies* for the Emperor's ſecond Son, the Archduke *Charles*; but nothing leſs wou'd ſatisfy his Imperial Majeſty, than the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, and all; which it was not probable that *France* wou'd ever conſent to, unleſs forc'd to it by Arms; and the Succeſs of the firſt Confederate War, did not promiſe fairer for a ſecond, which was the Reaſon that induc'd King *William* and the States to endeavour to preſerve the Peace and Ballance of *Europe* by Treaty. A wiſe Step of itſelf, but much more ſo, when we conſider it was the only one they had to take, without precipitating themſelves in a new War, before the Wounds of the old one were heal'd, before their Subjects had hardly taſted of the Benefits and Sweets of Peace; and even when thoſe of *England*, at leaſt, if a Judgment cou'd be made of them by their Repreſentatives, ſeem'd inclin'd to fall out with any body rather than with the *French* King; who order'd the Count *de Briord* to carry it very ſmoothly towards the *States-General*, while he was filling his Frontier-Towns with Troops, to be in a readineſs to ſeize the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, as ſoon as Matters were concerted with the Elector of *Bavaria*; who had ſent a Miniſter to *England*, to inform himſelf exactly of the Situation of Affairs in that Kingdom, and of the likelihood of the Parliament's entering immediately into Meaſures for preventing the Duke of *Anjou*'s poſſeſſing himſelf of the Dominions of *Spain*, or rather his Grandfather's doing it in his Name. This Miniſter had Inſtructions to aſſure his *Britannick* Majeſty, that the Elector his Maſter wou'd declare for the Confederacy, and keep the *Spaniſh Netherlands* out of

The French King's ſulſome Complement to his Grandſon.

The Engliſh *and* Dutch *Miniſters Diſcourſe with the* French *Envoy about it.*

A.D.1700

French

A.D.1700 *French* hands, if he might have preſent Aſſiſtance from *England* and *Holland*, while an Alliance was form'd to oblige *France* to deſiſt from executing the late King of *Spain*'s Will.

The Tories the Cauſe of the Elector of Bavaria's *ſiding with* France.

The Parliament then in being were full of Projects to depreſs the Miniſtry. They had not left talking of *Standing Armies*, *Exorbitant Grants*, &c. and there was no likelihood, that they would preſently conſent to raiſe new Forces at a prodigious Expence, who had juſt disbanded the old ones at a like Expence. They had been told enough of the declining Condition the King of *Spain* was in, and what a Temptation it would be to *France*, to take poſſeſſion of his Dominions at his Death, if *England* ſhould be at that time diſarm'd. But theſe Conſiderations weigh'd little againſt the Cry of a *Standing-Army*; which had not been disbanded many Months, before the neceſſity of keeping them ſtanding was ſeen and allow'd. The *Bavarian* Miniſter finding there was no good to be done in the Method he wanted; that there muſt be a new Parliament, and probably another in the ſame Diſpoſition with that then in being, return'd home with a melancholy Account of Expectations from *England*; and the Elector of *Bavaria* being incapable of reſiſting the *French* Armies pouring in upon the *Netherlands*, made his Bargain with that Monarch, and abandon'd to him even thoſe Towns that were garriſon'd by the *Dutch*; whoſe Troops were made Priſoners, and not ſuffer'd to return, till the States acknowledg'd the Duke of *Anjou* as King of *Spain*, and that neither, not without much cavilling and difficulty. The neceſſity the States lay under to temporize in this Matter, oblig'd the King of *England* do the ſame, tho' much againſt his Will: he was highly incens'd at this new Breach of Faith in *Lewis* XIV. but thought not proper to ſhew his Reſentment, till he ſhould be in a better Condition of demanding Satisfaction. Count *Tallard* the *French* Miniſter at his Court, happen'd to be at *Paris*, when News came of the King of *Spain*'s Death, and of the *Will* he had made. He was order'd to haſten to *England*, and coming to wait on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*; the King then looking out at a Window, contented himſelf to ſay to him, *Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur le Tems eſt bien change*; by which Expreſſion, his Majeſty meant not only the Alteration of the Weather, but chiefly the change of Time, and Circumſtances of Things. The Ambaſſador ſoon perceiv'd an Alteration too in the King's Countenance and Reception of him; and therefore on *February* 3. he took his publick Audience of Leave of his Majeſty, and ſoon after ſet out for *France*; to return no more, till after the great Rout of the *French* Army he commanded in *Germany*, he was taken Priſoner by the Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*, who ſufficiently reveng'd this Breach of Faith in *Lewis* XIV. and ſent him to *England*, where he ſpent ſeven Years in cultivating a Spot of Ground at *Nottingham*, much more to his Glory, than the Treaties his Maſter put him upon making for him, at the the ſame time that he intended to break them on the firſt Occaſion.

King William's *Saying to the* French *Ambaſſador upon it.*

1701.

Monſieur *Pouſſin* the *French* Secretary ſtaid after the Ambaſſador was gone, and enter'd into a cloſe Correſpondence with thoſe Members of Parliament, whom he thought fitteſt for his Purpoſe; particularly Mr. *John How*, Dr. *Davenant*, and Mr. *Hammond*, who to obſerve Impartiality we muſt name, tho' that Gentleman has ſince given frequent and undoubted Proofs of his Attachment to the true Intereſt of *England*.

The Pouſſineers.

On the 19th of *December*, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for diſſolving the Parliament, and a new Paliament was call'd, to begin at *Weſtminſter*, *February* 6th. But as this was an Effect of the new Counſels the King was giving into, as he was influenc'd by the Earl of *Rocheſter* and others of his Stamp, ſo we ſhall find it did not at all anſwer the Hopes he had conceiv'd of their falling in with his Meaſures for a ſecond *Grand Alliance*, to reduce *France* to reaſon in the Affair of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion. Biſhop *Kennet* may ſpeak, what would be unpardonable in a Lay-Hiſtorian; and he tells us, who the Men were, whom I have ſaid to be of the Lord *Rocheſter*'s Stamp. "To ſweeten the "Humours of the New Parliament, the King "was willing to oblige thoſe Men, who were emi-"nently diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the *Church-*"*Party*." Now one would think that the pleaſing of ſuch a Party, muſt be by ſome new Injunctions to the Clergy, for the promoting Piety, and reforming Manners, for the Encouragement of Virtue, and Puniſhment of Vice, for the cheriſhing Chriſtian Moderation and Charity; whereas, as the ſame Biſhop informs us, that Party wanted to be ſweeten'd by giving them Places; and therefore, as he proceeds, *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter* was made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c. Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, *Edward Northey* Eſq; Attorney-General; *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* Eſq; Clerk of the Council; This contributed to the ſweetning the Humours of that Church-Party; as did other Promotions about the time of the meeting of the Parliament, *February* the 10th: when the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and ſending for the Commons, ſignify'd to them by the Lord-Keeper *Wright*, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker. The Candidates were Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*; and Mr. *Robert Harley*, Burgeſs for *Radnor*, a *Welch* Borough, who had the major Vote: His great Merit with the Party, being his deſerting his Puritan Friends and Principles. This perhaps is a Paſſage that will be roll'd among the *Partials*, tho' the Truth of it is as well known, as that there ever was ſuch a Man in the World. His Majeſty having approv'd of the Speaker, deliver'd himſelf to both Houſes in the following Speech:

A.D.1701

Mr. Robert Harley *choſen Speaker.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"OUR great Misfortune in the Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, hath made it abſolutely neceſſary that there ſhould be a farther Proviſion, for the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, after me and the Princeſs: the Happineſs of the Nation, and the Security of our Religion, which is our chiefeſt Concern, ſeem ſo much to depend upon this, that I cannot doubt but it will meet with a general Concurrence, and I earneſtly recommend it to your early and effectual Conſideration.

King's Speech.

He earneſtly recommends the Proteſtant *Succeſſion.*

"The Death of the late King of *Spain*, with the Declaration of his Succeſſor to that Monarchy, has made ſo great an Alteration in the Affairs abroad; that I muſt deſire you very maturely to conſider their preſent State: and I make no doubt but your Reſolutions thereupon will be ſuch, as ſhall be moſt conducing to the Intereſt and Safety of *England*, the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion in general, and the Peace of *Europe*.

"Theſe Things are of ſuch Weight, that I have thought them moſt proper for the Conſideration of a New Parliament, to have the more immediate Senſe of the Kingdom, in ſo great a Conjuncture.

"I muſt deſire of you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, ſuch Supplies, as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the Service of the current Year; and I muſt particularly put you in mind of the Deficiencies and Publick Debts, occaſion'd by the late War, that are yet unprovided for.

"I am oblig'd farther to recommend to you, that you would inſpect the Condition of the Fleet, and conſider what Repairs and Augmentations may be requiſite for the Navy, which is the great Bulwark of the *Engliſh* Nation; and ought moſt eſpecially in this Conjuncture, to be put into a good Condition; and that you would alſo conſider what is proper for the better Security of thoſe Places where the Ships are laid up in Winter. "The

A.D.1701 " The Regulation and Improvement of our " Trade is of ſo Publick Concern, that I hope it " will ever have your ſerious Thoughts: and if " you can find proper Means of ſetting the Poor " at Work, you will eaſe yourſelves of a very great " Burthen, and at the ſame time add ſo many uſe- " ful Hands, to be imploy'd in our Manufactures " and other publick Occaſions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I hope there will be ſuch an Agreement and " Vigour in the Reſolutions, you ſhall take upon " the Important Matters now before you, as may " make it appear, we are firmly united among our " ſelves; and in my Opinion nothing can contri- " bute more to our Safety at Home, or to our be- " ing conſiderable Abroad."

One may eaſily perceive that the Air of this Speech is different from that of all the other Speeches made by King *William* to his Parliament. For tho' his Majeſty had not as yet had Opportunity to put their Good-will to the Proof, the majority of the Elections, and particularly that of the Speaker *Harley*, gave him juſt grounds to apprehend, they wou'd behave as they did, and put him backwards rather than forwards, in the grand Affair of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion. On the 14th of *February*, after reading the King's Speech by the Speaker, they came, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, to this *expedient Reſolution*; *That they would ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty and his Government, and take ſuch effectual Meaſures, as may beſt conduce to the Intereſt and Safety of* England, *the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace of* Europe. The expediency of this Reſolution, conſiſts chiefly in its leaving the War, which the King wou'd gladly have enter'd into, to prevent the *French* King's ſeizing *Spain*, undetermin'd. Yet this Vote, as cold and undeciſive as it was, could not be carry'd without great Difficulty, *Yeas* 181, *Noes* 163. The Author of *Jura Populi Anglicani*, generally ſaid to be one of the greateſt Lawyers in *England*, expreſſes himſelf on this Occaſion: " Here it was that " the Prejudices began againſt that *Party* in the " Houſe, the Biſhop calls it in direct Terms, *The Church-Party*, " and this laid the Foundation for " the great Suſpicions that follow'd afterwards. " 'Twas amazing to all thoſe that could diſcover " no poſſible means to preſerve us but by a vigo- " rous War, to ſee ſuch a great Number of the " Repreſentatives of the Freemen of *England*, la- " bouring for that which of all things in the World, " *France* moſt deſir'd, and would give any Money for. " Nor was this the Voice of that Party alone, but all " without Doors, who were of their Faction, and " all who had any Biaſs to *France*, or the *St. Germain* " Family, were every where induſtrious and noiſy, " in decrying a War, and ſetting forth the Incon- " veniencies of it." Dr. *Davenant*, who wrote an Eſſay *on the Ballance of Power*, had therein taught this Party, how to avoid anſwering the King and Kingdom's deſire, of entring into a War, for preſerving or recovering *Spain* out of *French* Hands. Of him the Author of *Jura* above-mention'd, writes; " O wonderful Contrivance to ſerve his " Maſters, and perſuade *England* to lay aſide all " Thoughts of War? Could he expect to do it by " ſuch Fetches as theſe, to ſcare a great and war- " like People, with his paltry Repreſentations of " the Power of *France*, or to lull a wiſe Nation a- " ſleep, with ſuch a ſilly Proſpect of Security? " Yet this is one of the great Machines, which Count " *Tallard* the chief *French* Engineer in *England* " has made uſe of; not only to bomb great Mini- " ſters, and every Thing he has a mind to reduce " to Aſhes, but to batter down all the ſtrong Holds " and Fortreſſes of our Religion and Liberties. This " is he, who is careſs'd by the great Men of our " Court, *meaning the Earl of* Rocheſter *and his Aſſociates, for he could not mean my Lord* Somers, *who was not then of the Court, nor Mr.* Montagu, *for the latter had ſo mean an Opinion of* Davenant's *Honeſty, that he wou'd never admit him into the leaſt ſhare of his Confidence, tho' the Doctor very much deſir'd and courted it, as I was inform'd by thoſe who were deepeſt in it.* " This is he who is " employ'd to teach young Gentlemen the Buſineſs " of the Nation; who is to tell us in Print a little " before the Seſſion begins, what they are to do " there." If this be our Condition, that the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom muſt be manag'd by Senators who are to learn their Wiſdom from ſuch a Wretch as this; in Charity we ought to pray for them in the Language of our Saviour, *Forgive them, for they know not what they do?* But for ourſelves in theſe Words, which are written on the Doors of Peſt-houſes, *Lord have Mercy on us*, &c. That *Tallard* courted this *Davenant*, was apparent; that he corrupted him, was ſuppos'd, on account both of his Circumſtances and Character. Having got into the Parliament-Houſe, for which the 300 *l.* Act would have diſqualify'd him, by the Intereſt of the Church-Party, as the Biſhop calls them, he faithfully voted with *How*, *Seymour*, *Shower*, *Harley*, &c. and was one of the 161 Members, who were againſt, even ſo ſmall a Compliance with the King, as the *Expedient Reſolution* before-mention'd; for which being reprov'd afterwards by a Member, to whom he expreſs'd himſelf otherwiſe, he reply'd, *I ought indeed to have done otherwiſe, but* Jack How *ſmil'd ſo pleaſantly upon me, I could not divide againſt him.* This Mr. *John How* had endear'd himſelf ſo much to the *French*, by his inſolent Behaviour to King *William*; that the *Paris* Gazetteer ſpoke of him by the familiar Appellation of *Jack How* too, and we more than once read Monſieur *Shackoo*'s Name in his Paper. Notwithſtanding King *William* knew very well into whoſe hands he was fallen, upon paſſing the *Expedient Reſolution*; yet when it was preſented to him 3 Days after, he return'd this gracious Anſwer, *I thank you for this Addreſs, and your ready Concurrence to thoſe great Ends therein mention'd, which I take to be extremely important to the Honour and Safety of* England; *and I do aſſure you, I ſhall never propoſe any thing, but what is for our common Advantage and Security. Having this Occaſion, I think it proper to acquaint you, that yeſterday I receiv'd a Memorial from the Envoy Extraordinary of the States-General, a Tranſlation whereof I leave with you. As to the firſt part of it, I think it neceſſary to ask your Advice; and as to the latter part, I deſire your Aſſiſtance.* Mr Secretary *Hedges*, by his Majeſty's Command, laid before the Houſe the Treaty between *England* and the States-General of the 3d of *March* 1677, and all the Renewals of it ſince that time; which appear'd ſo reaſonable, that the following Vote was not much debated: *Reſolv'd*, " That an humble Andreſs be made to his Majeſty, " that he will pleaſe to enter into ſuch Negotia- " tions, in concert with the States-General of the " United Provinces, and other Potentates, as may " moſt effectually conduce to the mutual Safety of " theſe Kingdoms, and the States-General, and the " Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*; and that " they will aſſiſt and ſupport his Majeſty in the " Performance of the Treaty made with the States- " General the 3d of *March* 1677." Which Addreſs was preſented by the whole Houſe *Febr.* 21. and his Majeſty gave this acceptable Anſwer; for he always kept his Temper, whatever Provocations the oppoſite Party in general or particular gave him.

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Davenant the Teacher of the Faction.

The Church-Party againſt a War.

Vote to aſſiſt the States.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for the Advice you have given me, and your unanimous Reſolution to ſupport and aſſiſt me, in making good the Treaty mention'd in your Addreſs; and I will immediately order my Miniſters abroad to enter into Negotiations, in concert with the States-General, and other Potentates, for the attaining of thoſe great Ends which you deſire. Nothing can more effectually conduce to our Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour you have ſhew'd on

King's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

A.D.1701 *this Occaſion. And I ſhall always endeavour on my part to preſerve and increaſe this mutual Truſt and Confidence.*

But alas! this mutual Truſt and Confidence, were things the Party of the 161 had leaſt in their Thoughts, as will appear preſently.

Mr. Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the Houſe of Commons, on the 17th of *February*, that he was commanded by his Majeſty to communicate to them a Letter, which came very providentially to his hands out of *France*, being a Letter from the Earl of *Melfort* to his Brother the Earl of *Perth*. A Copy of which he deliver'd at the Table, and the Original to the Speaker. I ſhall abridge it.

Earl of Melfort's *Letter to the Earl of* Perth.

Having deſir'd the late Queen to give Madam *Maintenon* thanks for his Audience, he continues thus; " I told you, among other things, the great " Fleet the King intends to put out this Summer, " the Order being given, and the Money ready, " the Stores full, and every one concern'd active " in their Stations. There is no doubt but this " Fleet will be Maſter of the Sea for ſome time, " if not for all the Summer, becauſe the *Dutch* " dare not ſtir till the *Engliſh* be ready, and they " have long Debates: Yet before they can be in " a condition to act, if they have the *Will*, and tis a " Queſtion if they will have it at all." Is not this a proof of the Correſpondence between the *St. Germains* People, and their Faction in *England*?

" The King never had ſo favourable a Conjunc- " ture, if he can perſuade this King that his Affairs " are really in the Circumſtances they are in; but " there is the Difficulty. He then complains " that there is a proper Perſon wanted to draw up " Informations and Plans, to be laid before the " *French* King; he excepts againſt the Lord " *Middleton*, as ſuch a Perſon, being lazy in his " Temper, an Enemy to *France*, by his Inclination " tainted with Common-wealth Principles, and a- " gainſt the King's Return by any other Power " than that of the People of *England*, and upon " Capitulation and Terms, who is ſuſpected of giv- " ing Aid to the Compounders, and worſe." He objects againſt Mr. *Caryl*, as in ſociety with the other, and therefore he will not be truſted by their Friends the true Church of *England* Party, it is worth remark, the *Catholicks*, and the Earl of *Arran*, Duke *Hamilton*; of every one of theſe he ſays ſomething.

Correſpondence between the High-Church Party, and the Jacobites *in* France.

" The King cannot but remember, what weight " the Court of *France* laid upon the true Church " of *England* Party joining with him, incaſe of a " Landing; therefore all Arts ſhould be us'd with- " out delay, to get them to renew their Corre- " ſpondence, and every Impediment ought to be " remov'd. Aſſurances from the *Non-jurors*, the " ſoundeſt and moſt venerable part of the *Engliſh* " Church, would be of great uſe at this time, to " perſuade this Court to undertake this great Af- " fair; for beſides their own Example at Landing, " and their preaching and writing to the People, " that their Religion was in no danger, it is moſt " certain that they know better than any other can " do, what the Church of *England* in general " would do for the King's Service."

What he ſays of the Catholicks, and their readineſs to join in a *French* Invaſion, needs not to be repeated, becauſe it is what every one, in and out of *England*, expected from them; but tis needful to obſerve how he rejoices at the Opportunity put into their hands, by the *Party*'s having procur'd the disbanding of King *William*'s Forces. For when the expoſing the Nation to an Inſurrection by *Papiſts* and *Jacobites*, was mention'd in the Houſe of Commons, as an Argument for keeping up thoſe few Forces, 'twas ridicul'd by the *Seymours* and *Hows*, as a Bugbear to fright Fools out of their Liberty and Property. But ſays the Earl of *Melfort*, " If " there will ever be a Landing in *England* to pur- " poſe, it muſt be before they are arm'd, and they " cannot be arm'd before the Parliament come to

The French *rejoice at disbanding the Army.*

" a Reſolution concerning the War; and conſi- " dering the few Troops in *England*, ſuppoſe the " Catholicks to be no better than Militia, what a " Diverſion would it be?" A.D.1701

I ſhall repeat what he ſays of the Earl of *Arran*, becauſe that Earl, who was Duke of *Hamilton* by King *William*'s Creation, was ſo far from being ſenſible of his Obligations to that Prince's Goodneſs, that he was the deepeſt in Engagements with his Majeſty's Enemies, and the Enemies to the *Revolution*; which recommended him ſo much to the Miniſtry, when this Speaker *Harley* was at the head of it ten years after, that they thought fit to entruſt him with the Intereſts of *Great-Britain* at the Court of *France*, by procuring him that Embaſſy.

Duke Hamilton *correſponds with the* Jacobites *in* France.

" As to the Earl of *Arran*, ſays *Melfort*, it " would be of great uſe to have an Underſtand- " ing with him; he will have none where — *Mid-* " *dleton, he means*, can pry; his all is at ſtake, and " he ought to be wary with whom he ventures to " deal. It is of the laſt conſequence to let him " know what to do in caſe of an Invaſion of *Eng-* " *land*, or in caſe he and his Friends be oblig'd, " for Self-preſervation, to riſe in their own De- " fence." He concludes, with advice to baniſh all ſuſpected Perſons from *St. Germains* to *Champagne* or *Burgundy*, and the taking in of ſome truſty Counſellors, for the Management of their deſperate Affairs. The Commons did not deign to give ſo much Attention to this treaſonable Letter, as to take the leaſt notice of it; but the Lords did, (tho' the reverend Hiſtorian ſays they did not) as will be ſeen by their Addreſs to his Majeſty; wherein

Lords addreſs the King.

" They declar'd their thankful Acknowledgments " to him, for the concern he had expreſs'd in his " Speech for the Proteſtant Religion, and his Care " for its future Preſervation, by recommending to " their Conſideration a further Proviſion for the " Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line. " That they were highly ſenſible of the weight of " thoſe things which his Majeſty was pleaſed fur- " ther to recommend to them, and therefore they " humbly deſir'd he would be pleas'd to order all " the Treaties he had made ſince the late War, " to be laid before them, that they might be ena- " bled to give their mutual Advice, when they " ſhould be inform'd of all thoſe Matters neceſſary " to direct their Judgments. Then they humbly " deſir'd him to enter into Alliances with all thoſe " Princes and States, who were willing to unite " for the Preſervation of the Ballance of *Europe*; " and aſſur'd his Majeſty, that they ſhould readily " concur in ſuch Methods as might effectually con- " duce to the Honour and Safety of *England*, the " Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the " Peace of *Europe*. They then humby return'd " their farther Thanks to his Majeſty, for commu- " nicating the Letter of the Lord *Melfort*, and " deſir'd him to ſearch and ſeize all ſuch Perſons " as were thought to be in a readineſs to diſturb " the Government. In the mean time, they hum- " bly deſire that his Majeſty would give ſuch order " for the ſpeedy fitting out of the Fleet, as he in " his great Wiſdom ſhould think neceſſary, in this " Conjuncture, for the Defence of his Majeſty and " the Kingdom." The King *thank'd the Lords for their Addreſs, and for the Concern they expreſs'd in relation to the common Security both at home and abroad*; and told them, *he would give the neceſſary Orders for thoſe things they deſir'd of him, and take care for fitting out ſuch Ships, as in this Conjuncture ſhould be neceſſary for their common Safety.*

The Author of the *Jura*, ſpeaking of the Houſe of Lords at this time, writes in his Preface, " 'Twill " be allow'd me, I believe, in this favourable Junc- " ture, to ſay, that the Lords, who have through- " out this Seſſion ſpoken the ſenſe of the great " Bulk of the People of *England*, and have with " great Wiſdom, Temper, and Conduct, done all " that was in their power to ſerve their Country, " and prevent its Ruin, are, as they are a part of

" the

A.D.1701 « the Legiſlature, which alone preſcribes Laws and « Rules to the Community, no leſs Repreſenta- « tives of the People of *England* than the Com- « moners: the Services they have done the Pub- « lick, will, I hope, be gratefully remember'd by « the People, and help to convince them that they « have err'd greatly, and built our Happineſs and « Security upon too narrow and dangerous a Bot- « tom, who have ſo violently and unreaſonably con- « tended for the Power."

We ſhall find in the courſe of this Story, that not only the Bulk of the Nation, and the Houſe of Lords, as this ingenious Author affirms, but very near an Equality of the Commons, were in the Sentiments of the *Kentiſh* Petitioners, eſpecially if the Houſe had been rid of thoſe Members of this Parliament, who refus'd the voluntary Aſſociation in 1695, and were now of the number of the 161. They are mention'd in the preceding Pages.

Before we proceed in Parliamentary Affairs, 'twill be proper to remember the Honours conferr'd by his Majeſty, and ſome other Accidents that have occurr'd, ſince we laſt ſpoke of them. In *November* the Earl of *Tankerville* was made Lord Privy-Seal; and Sir *Charles Hedges* a Civilian Secretary of State, and a Privy-Counſellor; another inſtance of ſweet'ning Biſhop *Kennet*'s Church-Party. On the 6th of *November* there was a Call of Serjeants at Law, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* of the *Middle-Temple*, Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*; *John Green* of *Lincoln's-Inn* Eſq; *Charles Whitaker* Eſq; *Thomas Gibbons* Eſq; *Philip Neve* Eſq; *Nicholas Hooper* Eſq; *James Munday* Eſq; *John Prat* Eſq; *James Selby* Eſq; *Henry Carthew* Eſq; of the *Inner-Temple*; *Thomas Bury* Eſq; *John Hook* Eſq; *Laurence Agar* Eſq; *John Smith* Eſq; of *Gray's-Inn*; *John Keen* Eſq; *Henry Turner* Eſq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Robert Tracey* Eſq; *William Hall* Eſq; of the *Middle-Temple*. About the ſame time his Majeſty created *Charles Montagu* Eſq; a Peer, by the Title of Baron of *Halliſax* in the County of *York*. Mr. *Hill*, the King's Miniſter at *Turin*, being recall'd, was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury: he had Orders now to repair to *Bruſſels*, and confer with the Elector of *Bavaria* on the preſent ſtate of Affairs; but there being no Diſpoſition in the Parliament to ſecond his Majeſty's great deſire to preſerve the Ballance of *Europe*, there was no great Expectation of effecting any thing, by this or the like Negotiations. The Earl of *Rocheſter* was made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in hopes of *ſweet'ning* ſtill more the Party, of which he was one of the Heads, tho' thouſands of his Majeſty's beſt Friends were ſour'd by it, and his Affairs reduc'd to a very doubtful and dangerous Condition. *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin* was made firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, in an Opinion that he was *ſtaunch* in the ſame Party, a term now made uſe of, to expreſs an immoderate Zeal; but that great Lord had too much good Senſe and Honour, to ſacrifice the true Intereſt of *England* to a Spirit of Bigotry and Perſecution, and left them, as ſoon as it appear'd that they made a Difference between the *Church* and the *Conſtitution* of *England*, both alike eſtabliſh'd by Law ſince the *Revolution*. Sir *Edward Harley*, a brave old Presbyterian, Father to the Speaker, died ſoon after he was plac'd in that Chair, and liv'd not to have the Mortification to ſee his Son buſied in promoting the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills, two years afterwards, deſign'd to *ſweeten* the Church Party, at the expence of the Conſciences and Quiet of the Diſſenters. This worthy Gentleman, Sir *Edward Harley*, had alſo a Son of his own Name, Mr. *Edward Harley*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons then, and at this time; who thinking there could be no better Example than that of his Brother, fell in with thoſe Enemies to Liberty ſpiritual and temporal, againſt whom his Father combated ſo gallantly, both in Council and Arms. Let the Reader judge, whether Religion or Reaſon could be concern'd in ſuch a change of Principle and Practice. About the ſame time, another eminent Member of the *Forty-One* Parliament, Sir *John Holland* of *Norfolk*, (I am far from intending it as a Reflection) died, and left his Principles, as well as his Honours and Eſtate, to his Son, Sir *John Holland*, Knight of the Shire for *Norfolk* in this and the next Parliament. The new Lord *Halliſax* was made Auditor of the Exchequer, on the death of Sir *Robert Howard*, who procur'd the Reverſion of that lucrative Office, by the Interceſſion of the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, when Lord-Chancellor, and by that means avoided an Impeachment, which Sir *Robert*, and other Members of King *Charles* IId's *Penſioner*-Parliament, were contriving againſt him. Sir *Robert* enjoy'd that Place many years, and upon his death it was conteſted by the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Son to the Duke of *Leeds*, who had got a Grant in Reverſion, but not ſuch a one as was valid in Law; ſo the Lord *Halliſax* kept poſſeſſion of that Poſt till his death, and left the Survivorſhip of it to his Nephew, the preſent Earl of *Halliſax*.

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Call of Serjeants at Law.

Promotions.

Earl of Rocheſter *made Lord-Lieutenant of* Ireland.

Sir Edward Harley's *death.*

Sir Robert Howard's death.

The Earl of *Melfort* having mention'd in his Letter a Proviſion of no leſs than ſeven Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, to be made by the Papiſts, *with Arms, Trumpets, Kettle-drums, Standards*, &c. his Majeſty did not think fit to neglect the Advice, whatever the Commons did; and on the 29th of *February* iſſued out his Proclamation, « For « all ſuſpected Perſons to repair to their reſpective « Places of Abode; and for putting the Laws in « execution againſt all Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, « and all other Offenders, who by reaſon of their « Converſation, Diſcourſe, or other Demeanour, « ſhall be ſuſpected not to be well affected to the « Government."

Proclamation againſt the Diſaffected.

Count *Wratiſlaw*, Ambaſſador from the Emperor of *Germany* to King *William*, came to *London* before the meeting of this Parliament, but found at his coming ſmall Encouragement to proceed in his Negotiation for a new Alliance. The Author of *Jura* gives a hint that he met with cold Treatment and coarſe Language too, from a *Gentleman* in a great Station, ſince the faſhion of *ſweet'ning* came up; and how could it be otherwiſe, when, as he tells us, *Whatever Matter was offer'd that ſeem'd to have the leaſt tendency to a* War, *was violently oppos'd by the* Speaker *Harley, Muſgrave, Seymour, Shower, Finch, How, Harcourt, and all thoſe who were entirely in the Intereſt of that Party*. Of theſe Men, Sir *Bartholomew Shower* was a Renegade from his Brethren the Diſſenters, at the feet of whoſe *Gamaliel* he was bred, with his Brother Mr. *John Shower*, the noted diſſenting Miniſter; but this *Bartholomew* very early departed from reform'd Principles, and not only became a Tool to the *Tory*, but even to the Popiſh Intereſt, being Counſel againſt the Biſhops in King *James*'s Reign; and he was now receiv'd with open arms by the above mention'd *Church-Party*, to forward their Deſigns againſt the *Court*, who, as the Biſhop owns, reſented that they had not the Places by which they would have had it more in their power to perplex and diſtreſs the Government, as they did at this time.

Vol. II. State Tr. p. 285.

Sir Bartholomew Shower's *Character.*

The Parliament had ſat near a Month, before we heard a word of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, recommended to them ſo earneſtly by his Majeſty, and the Wiſhes and Prayers of all good *Engliſhmen*. To avoid as much as may be the whimſical Charge of *Partiality*, when I am only relating fact, I ſhall uſe the words of a modern Hiſtorian, not out of love to them, but myſelf. *There was no notice taken* of that part of the King's Speech about the *Succeſſion*, *tho' of the laſt importance, till the* 3*d of* March. *It's obſervable, that a* Whig *Member deſign'd to bring in the Bill, which being ſmoak'd by the Speaker, Sir* John Bolles, *a* Tory, *and little better than a Madman, was employ'd to preſent it to the Houſe; who had ſo little ſtomach to it, that it hung there three Months before they paſs'd it, and even then it was ſent up ſo looſe to the Lords, that the late Biſhop of* Salisbury, *out of the height of his Zeal for the Succeſſion* in the Proteſtant Line, *was ſtanding up to move for Amendments, when a great many of the young Lords, by a very ſignal Providence, crying out,* No Amendments, no Amendments, *it paſs'd without any; and Dr.* Newton, *one of the Maſters in Chancery,*

Coke, Vol. III. p. 98.

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The Tories againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Chancery, being ſent with it down to the Commons, where there were not many Members then ſitting, after his Admiſſion, he was ask'd, What he had brought them? *he replied,* The Succeſſion Bill. *Then being further interrogated concerning what Amendments the Lords had made to it, and he replying,* None at all; *ſeveral of the Members ſaid aloud,* The Devil take you and your Bill. *This the Lord* Somers *told to ſeveral Gentlemen, and particularly to a Friend of his and mine, from whom I had it; and if I had not known him to be a Perſon of great Integrity, I ſhould not have ventur'd to inſert it.*

It was well known that the Speaker *Harley* anticipated the Revolutioners in this Work, which they had moſt at heart, and that thoſe of his, the Church Party, who liv'd and ſat in Parliament after the Proteſtant Succeſſion took effect, gave daily convincing Proofs of their being ſorry for what they had done, purely to prevent its being done by others, as will evidently be ſeen hereafter. Biſhop *Kennet* however, tells this Story as ſeriouſly, as if the Speaker, *Seymour*, *Muſgrave*, &c. had been as much in earneſt as Sir *Richard Onſlow*, or Sir *Thomas Littleton*, and we copying him, muſt relate,

Vote for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

That the Commons *Reſolv'd, March* 3. That for the *preſerving the Peace and Happineſs of the Kingdom, and the Security of the Proteſtant Religion by Law eſtabliſh'd,* (the uſing that good term with ſo much Affectation, takes off a great deal of its Gravity) *it is abſolutely neceſſary a* further Declaration *be made of the Limitation and Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, after his Majeſty and the Princeſs, and the Heirs of their Bodies reſpectively; and that farther Proviſion be firſt made for the Security of the Rights and Liberties of the People.* A noble Lord, in a late *Vindication* of General *Monk*, ſpeaking of the Biſhop of *Salisbury* and other Men's Quarrel with *Monk*, ſays, it was becauſe he had not ſuffer'd the Presbyterians to let *Charles* II. come back in Chains; his Lordſhip means ſuch *ſort of Proviſion for the Security of the Rights and Liberties of the People*, which this High-Church Parliament voted to be abſolutely neceſſary, and was certainly a thouſand times more neceſſary before the Reception of *Charles* and *James* II. who intended and endeavour'd to deſtroy thoſe Rights and Liberties, and from whom nothing better could be expected, by Men of common Underſtanding and common Honeſty, than before the Reception of the royal Houſe of *Hanover*, who were diſtinguiſh'd from all other Princes by their Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of all *Europe*. But ſuch is the Conſiſtency that is always to be expected from Perſons miſled by Bigotry or Diſguſt, or any other of the meaner Paſſions of the Mind of Man.

Princes of the Houſe of Hanover *Defenders of the Liberties of* Europe.

Reſolutions for Clauſes in the Act of Succeſſion.

The *Succeſſion* Act was no more heard of till nine days after, and then Mr. *Conyers* reported the further Reſolutions of the Houſe, all *Chains* and *Shackles*, in the ſenſe of the noble Vindicator;

" That all things relating to the well-governing of " this Kingdom, which are properly cognizable " in the Privy-Council, ſhall be tranſacted there, " and all Reſolutions taken thereupon ſhall be " ſign'd by the Privy-Council. 2. That no Per- " ſon whatſoever, that is not a Native of *England*, " *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions there- " unto belonging, or who is not born of *Engliſh* " Parents beyond the Seas, altho' ſuch Perſons be " naturaliz'd or made *Denizens*, ſhall be capable " of any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Here- " ditaments from the Crown, to himſelf, or any " other in truſt for him. 3. That upon the fur- " ther Limitation of the Crown, in caſe the ſame " ſhall hereafter come to any Perſon not being a " Native of this Kingdom of *England*, this Na- " tion be not oblig'd to engage in any War for " the Defence of any Dominion or Territory not " belonging to the Crown of *England*, without " the Conſent of Parliament. 4. That whoever ſhall " hereafter come to the poſſeſſion of this Crown, " ſhall join in Communion with the Church of " *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, (*this ſeems to* " *preſs a little hard upon the Church of* Scotland *as by Law eſtabliſh'd*). " 5. That no Pardon be " pleadable to any Impeachment in Parliament. " 6. That no Perſon who ſhall hereafter come to " the poſſeſſion of this Crown, ſhall go out of " the Dominions of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, " without conſent of Parliament. 7. That no " Perſon who has any Office under the King, or " receives a Penſion from the Crown, ſhall be ca- " pable of ſerving as a Member of the Houſe of " Commons. 8. That further Proviſion be made " for the confirming of all Laws and Statutes, for " ſecuring our Religion, and the Rights and Li- " berties of the People. 9. That Judges Com- " miſſions be made *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*, " and their Salaries aſcertain'd and eſtabliſh'd; but " upon the Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament, " it may be lawful to remove them. 10. That " the Princeſs *Sophia*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Ha-* " *nover*, be declar'd the next in Succeſſion to the " Crown of *England*, in the Proteſtant Line, after " his Majeſty and the Princeſs, and the Heirs of " their Bodies reſpectively; and that the further " Limitation of the Crown be to the ſaid Princeſs " *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Pro- " teſtants." I ſhall content myſelf with Biſhop *Kennet*'s Reflections upon theſe Reſolves, becauſe his Example, if it is good, will juſtify my Reflections on the like Occaſions. *In this caſe*, ſays he, *it was obvious to obſerve, that People may come into the ſame Meaſures upon a very different View. Some, no doubt, might fall into ſuch Limitations upon a true* Regard to the Security *of the* Church. I very much doubt it, if the Biſhop means by it the Proteſtant Religion, excluſive of any temporal Emoluments, and *the Liberties of Poſterity. Others might come in with a meaning to condemn the preſent Adminiſtration, and to provide for ſuch future Conveniencies as they ſeem'd now to want. Some may think it a ſtep towards coming to a belov'd Commonwealth.* Here the Hiſtorian dreams again. He might have been defy'd to name three Members who voted for the Houſe of *Hanover*, who would have preferr'd a Commonwealth to the Proteſtant Line. *And even others might imagine, that ſo to clog and embaraſs the Succeſſion, might indirectly prevent the Settlement of it.*

A.D. 1701

As to the Stir made about it by the *Popiſh* Princes, who were deſcended from the Blood-Royal of *England*, and were more nearly related, by Heirſhip, to the Crown than the Princeſs *Sophia*, it is not worth remembring. King *James* himſelf, and his pretended Son, were then both alive. The Laws of *England* had incapacitated all Popiſh Princes to ſucceed to the Crown, which theſe Princes knew very well; particularly the Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Miniſter, Count *Maffey*, preſented a Proteſtation in behalf of the Right of the Princeſs *Anne* of *Orleans*, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Daughter of the Princeſs *Henrietta-Maria*, Daughter of King *Charles* the Firſt, the next in blood to the King and the Princeſs of *Denmark*, but all Popiſh Heirs were put under an Incapacity of Succeſſion to this Crown. This *Savoy* Proteſtation was a terrible Affront to King *James*, his Queen, and his pretended Son, of whom the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* deign'd not to take the leaſt notice; but only ſaid, *Being inform'd it had been reſolv'd in the* Parliament *to ſettle the Order of Succeſſion, ſhe repreſented to the King and Parliament, that being the only Daughter of the late Princeſs Royal* Henrietta *her Mother, ſhe was the next in Succeſſion, after his Majeſty* William III. *and the Princeſs* Anne *of* Denmark, *according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of* England. By which we ſee that Papiſts, even one of the Race of the *Stuarts*, have denied what Biſhop *Kennet's* Church-Party have been preaching and aſſerting theſe four or five and forty Years, the *Hereditary*, *Unalienable*, *Indefeaſible* Right to the Crown, to confirm the pretended Title of the abdicated King and his pretended Son; which the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Grandaughter of King *Charles* I. had in ſo great Contempt, as not to think it worth mentioning.

Duke of Savoy *proteſts againſt the* Hanover *Succeſſion.*

On

A. D. 1700.

On the 18th of *March*, the King ſent the following Meſſage to the Commons.

WILLIAM R.

" HIS Majeſty having directed Mr. *Stan-*
" *hope*, his Envoy Extraordinary and
" Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, to enter into
" Negociations in Concert with the States Ge-
" neral of the United Provinces, and other
" Potentates for the mutual Defence of *Eng-*
" *land* and *Holland*, and the Preſervation of
" the Peace of *Europe*, according to the Ad-
" dreſs of this Houſe to that Effect: And the
" ſaid Mr. *Stanhope* having tranſmitted to
" his Majeſty Copies of the Demands made by
" Himſelf, and the Deputies of the States up-
" on that Subject to the *French* Ambaſſador
" there, his Majeſty has thought fit to com-
" municate the ſame to You, it being his Ma-
" jeſty's gracious Intention, to acquaint You,
" from Time to Time with the State and Pro-
" greſs of thoſe Negociations into which he
" has entered purſuant to Your Addreſs a-
" bovementioned. *Kenſington*, *March* 17,
1700.

Inſtead of taking into Conſideration, the Negociations of Mr. *Stanhope* which required immediate Diſcuſſion and Determination, the Leaders of the Party, which I am aſhamed to name ſo often as being below the Dignity of Hiſtory, put the Houſe upon conſidering *Negociations* for the Treaties which the King had made to prevent thoſe for a War. Having read the aboveſaid Meſſage and the Propoſals made to the *French* Ambaſſador by Mr. *Stanhope*, and the Reſolutions of the States General for Treating with Monſieur *D'Avaux*, they reſolved, That *the Partition Treaty be read.* Every One within Doors and without ſaw plainly that this was an unaccountable Way of Proceeding towards carrying on Negociations for preſerving the Peace and Ballance of *Power* in *Europe*, which, indeed, was the main Deſign of the *Partition Treaty*, but the *French* King had broken it, and the Wiſdom of the Nation ſhould have been directed to what was to be done, and not to what had been done, though that was the Effect, not of Choice, but of Neceſſity. The Party would not let the King go into a War with *France* to prevent her ſeizing the Dominions of *Spain*; neither would they approve his Endeavours to do it without a War. They reſolved, That *an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty to return the Thanks of this Houſe, for His Gracious Meſſage, wherein He is pleaſed to communicate His Royal Intentions to acquaint this Houſe from Time to Time with the State and Progreſs of thoſe Negotiations, into which His Majeſty had entered, purſuant to an Addreſs of this Houſe. And alſo to lay before His Majeſty the ill Conſequences of the* Treaty *of* Partition, *paſſed under the Great Seal of* England, *during the Sitting of Parliament, and without the Advice of the ſame, to this Kingdom and the Peace of* Europe, *whereby ſuch large Territories of the King of* Spain's *Dominions were to be delivered up to the* French *King*. There is ſomething in this ſo very contrary to good Senſe and good Policy, that it would have been Matter of Amazement had it come from any other Set of Men than thoſe, who after Ten Years War, and One Hundred glorious Victories over the *French* for the Recovery of thoſe Territories did give up all *Spain* and the *Indies* to the *French*, which was in their Power to give. For what the *German* Emperor had poſſeſſed himſelf of by his own Arms, and the Arms of his Allies, theſe Men could not reſtore to the Duke of *Anjou*. The ill Conſequences of a Treaty which never was executed are extraordinary Things in humane Underſtanding. The Death of the King of *Spain* was the only ill Conſequence they could be ſenſible of. For if the King of *Spain* had lived long enough to have given Time for the Potentates of *Europe* to have acceded to that Treaty, as it was their Intereſt to do, he would probably have never made ſuch a *Will* as he did, or *France* would not have dar'd to accept of it. Was it good Policy to put ſuch an Affront upon King *William*'s Counſels at ſo critical a Juncture, when no leſs than the Preſervation of Religion, *Liberty*, *Trade*, *Peace*, and every Thing dear to Men depended on the Credit and Authority of them, as he muſt neceſſarily be the Head of the next Confederacy which appear'd, unavoidable as he was of the laſt, and when the retroſpecting the Affair of the *Partition* could be of no Uſe in the World to the Common Cauſe then in the extreameſt Peril, but was ſure to be an Obſtruction to the Supporting of it, which doubtleſs was the Intention of the *Staunch* Men in the Houſe of Commons; for that this Affair was ſet a Foot purely by a Spirit of Party is notorious and ſelf-evident.

The Houſe of Commons neglect it.

They vote againſt the Partition-Treaty.

The ill Conduct of the High Church Party.

Though His Majeſty could not but reſent the Unkindneſs of this Addreſs, yet as it was his Cuſtom in all Caſes, he ſhewed in his Anſwer, that whatever the Addreſſers were, he himſelf was Maſter of his Paſſions.

Gentlemen,

I AM glad You are pleaſed with my Communicating to You the State of the Negotiations I have entered into, purſuant to Your Addreſs. I ſhall continue to inform You of the Progreſs that ſhall be made in them; and be always willing to receive Your Advice thereupon, being fully perſuaded that Nothing can contribute more effectually to the Happineſs of this Kingdom and the Peace of Europe, *than the Concurrence of the Parliament in all My Negotiations, and a good Underſtanding between Me and My People.*

King's mild Anſwer.

I omit the Lords Addreſs on this Subject, becauſe the Reaſon their Lordſhips give for diſliking the *Partition Treaty* looks now with a very ill Grace. The few Provinces taken from *Spain* by that Treaty, and yielded to *France* bearing no Manner of Compariſon with the many Empires and Kingdoms yielded to the Duke of *Anjou* by the *Utrecht* Treaty. The Cloſe of the Lords Addreſs was much ſpoken of and highly approv'd. *And ſince it appear'd, the* French *King's accepting the King of* Spain's *Will was a manifeſt Violation of that Treaty, they humbly adviſed His Majeſty in future Treaties with that Prince to proceed with ſuch Caution as might carry a Real Security.* If this intended to reflect on the Want of *Real Security* in the *Partition Treaty*, it might have been objected, that the Partition Treaty was not capable of ſuch Security, without the *French* King's delivering up ſome of his own Country to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the King of *Spain*'s, which could not be thought of unleſs he had been compelled to it by Arms. For this *Real Security* implied as much in the Senſe it was taken in, in the Houſe of Lords, where it was ſaid, *That it did neceſſarily imply a War, and that a very long one, by Reaſon of the Extent of a* Real Security, *and the great*

Lords Addreſs againſt the French *King's Inſincerity.*

A.D. 1700.

Improbability of obtaining any Terms of that Kind.

Before the Sitting of the Parliament, His Majesty wrote a Letter of Congratulation to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, upon his Taking the Title and Prerogatives of King of *Prussia*, which was full of Sentiments of Respect and Tenderness. As these, *Therefore the Notification thereof has been the more joyful and acceptable to Us, as well for all these Reasons as because of the Nearness of Blood; and the inward Affection which we have, both to Your Majesty's High Person, and to Your Whole Illustrious Family, can work nothing else in Us, than that whatever Successes and Pleasures Your Majesty may meet with, shall likewise cause great Joy in Us.*

King William *congratulates the King of* Prussia.

The State of Religion, which Bishop *Kennet* writes of after this, consisting chiefly of Disputes in *Convocation*, wherein the Church of *England Presbyters* oppos'd the Church of *England Bishops*, I refer to his own History for the Particulars, which he must needs be well acquainted with, and the Controversy being about *Prorogation*, Whether the Power was in the Archbishop and Bishops, or in the Prolocutor and the Lower House, the Subject is most proper for those that were and are most concern'd in it. However, let us not forget that the Archbishop of *Canterbury* deliver'd to the Prolocutor, Dr. *Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*, the Form of an Address to His Majesty, to which the Lower House agreed, without any Amendment, only they proposed, it might be, *Reformed Churches*, instead of *Reformed Religion*, the Exception might be taken against such as would make *Church* and *Religion* to mean different Things. With the Alteration of that Word it was presented to His Majesty, on the 10th of *March* by the Archbishop. It contained *Thanks to his Majesty for his constant Favour and Protection to the Church of* England; *an Acknowledgment of his pious Concerns for the* Reformed Churches *in general, and an Assurance of their stedfast Fidelity and Affection, and Readiness to maintain the Supremacy as settled by Law*, &c. And they were graciously received by the King, He *thanked them for their Promises of maintaining his Supremacy according to Law, beyond which he assur'd them he would never extend it.*

Convocation's Address

Asserts the King's Supremacy,

On the 20th of *March*, the Prolocutor carried up a Representation from the Lower House, with Respect to Things lately published against the Truth of the Christian Religion. It contained several *Resolutions* of a Committee of their House, concerning a Book written by one *Toland*, a Man of some Sense and Learning, but of more Conceit and Assurance. It was entituled, *Christianity not mysterious*, out of which they extracted this Schedule of Positions.

Against Toland.

" I conclude that neither God himself, nor " any of his Attributes, are mysterious to us, " for Want of adequate Ideas.

" No doubt of it, as far as any Church al- " lows of Mysteries so far it is Antichristian, " and may with a great deal of Justice, claim " Kindred with the Scarlet Whore.

" To speak freely, Contradiction and My- " stery are but two emphatical Ways of say- " ing Nothing, *&c.*

Toland complained, that the Convocation had quoted him by Scraps without his Connexion or Explanation, which would have softened the Interpretation.

On the 22d of *March*, the Archbishop produced Dr. *Davenant's* Book, entituled, *The Ballance of Power*, &c. in the 40th Page of which were these Words: " Are not a great " many of us able to point out to several " Persons, whom nothing has recommend- " ed to Places of highest Trust, and often " to RICH BENEFICES and DIGNITIES, " but the open Enmity which they have " almost from their Cradles profes's'd to the " Divinity of Christ." And it was agreed, that a Paper should be affix'd over several Doors in *Westminster*-Abbey, intimating, That " it was desired by the Archbishops and Bi- " shops, that the Author himself, wherever " he was, or any of the great Many to whom " he refers, would point out to the particular " Persons, whom he or they know to be lia- " ble to this Charge, that they might be pro- " ceeded against in a judicial Way, which " would be esteem'd a great Service to the " *Church*; otherwise the abovementioned " Passage must be look'd upon as a PUBLICK " SCANDAL." It was sign'd at Bottom, *Tho. Tollet.* This Author of a Publick Scandal was well-known to be of Bishop *Kennet's* Church-Party, and one of their great Oracles in the present House of Commons.

A.D. 1701.

Davenant's *Book censured as scandalous.*

Some of the *Convocation* complained as warmly of Bishop *Burnet's* Exposition of the *Thirty-nine Articles*, as of the Writings of Atheists and Deists; and we have seen by this Quotation of *Davenant's*, that the Name and Cause of the Church were made use of by that Sett of Men, not really out of any Concern for Religion, or even for the Bishops, but as a Mark of Distinction to disguise Faction and Malignity. Sir *John Packington* brought a Bill into this Parliament against the Translations of Bishops from one See to another, yet as we read in the Preface to *Jura*, " He " must be thought a true Son of the *Church*, " because he tells *Churchmen* he is so." But in Truth these Men have never once since the *Revolution* meant any Thing by their popular Proceedings, but Opposition and Mischief to the Government. The Cry against a *Standing Army* was colour'd over with a specious Concern for *Liberty*, as it has been done since, and will always be done as long as the Cry is continu'd. Sir *Christopher Musgrave* was loudest in it, and see what is said in the abovecited Preface. " In King *James's* Reign, " when the Army consisted of 20000 Men, " and the King had no other Occasion for " them, but to terrify and afflict his own " Subjects, Sir *Christopher Musgrave* was " pleased to say in the House, *it was a deplo-* " *rable Thing the King should have no better* " *Army.* Was it not that good old Loyalist, " and Men of his Party, who brought his " Present Majesty to the Allowance of 7000 " Men, and were the Cause of all the Cala- " mities that have been occasion'd by it:" Which in Reality is what was said to be the *ill Consequences of the* Partition Treaty. For if the King's Forces had been kept together, as he and all wise and unprejudiced Men had Reason to expect they would have been at such a Juncture, his Majesty would have been as ready to have secur'd, as the *French* King was to seize the *Spanish* Monarchy. However, that very Treaty which was design'd to preserve the Publick Tranquillity was now censured as the sole Occasion of breaking it, and many noble Lords directly charg'd it upon the Earl of *Portland*, who excus'd himself, as well he might, by saying, that the Duke of *Leeds*, the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Jersey* and *Manchester*,

Bp Burnet's *39 Articles complain'd of.*

Sir John Packington *against translating Bishops.*

A. D. 1700.

Lords Concurrence in the Partition Treaty.

Manchester, the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax* had their Share in that Negotiation, as it is certain they had, being in the King's Council and Confidence. The Lords nam'd by the Earl readily acknowledg'd the Allegation, and that the rough Draught of the Treaty had been communicated to them, but that the Earl of *Portland* had drawn it up himself in *French*, and as for their Part, they had neither given nor refus'd their Consent to it. But the seeing a Treaty, the having it communicated to them, being for their Approbation or Objection, and they being silent in the Matter was a tacit Consent, as doubtless that Silence was intended, and as it was necessary the Draught of that Treaty should be in *French* for the Use of the *Dutch* and *French* Ministers who were to conclude it, and understood not *English*. All the World must needs guess the Reason, why the Earl of *Portland* was pitch'd upon to make a Draught of it. As for what was added, that the Treaty was never communicated to the *Privy Council*, these Lords could not lay the Stress of their Excuse upon that, because it was communicated to them, and they were of the Council. But the Truth is, No body had the least Conception of any other Step that could be taken to preserve the Publick Peace, unless it was by a War, and that the Party who made such a Clamour against the Treaty would not hear of, which shews that these Lords did not think that Treaty would have any ill Consequences or, at least, that the Consequences would be worse, than if there was no Treaty at all. Some Lords, in this Debate, spoke very reflecting on the *French* King, upon which the Earl of *Rochester*, the same who published the History of the *Grand Rebellion*, said, " All Men ought to speak respectfully " of Crown'd Heads, and that this Duty was " more particularly incumbent on the Peers " of a Kingdom, who derive all their Ho- " nour and Lustre from the Crown." He was seconded in his Complement to the *French* King by another Earl, who said, " The King " of *France* was not only to be respected, but " to be fear'd." To whom another Member of that August Assembly replied, as became both a Peer and a Patriot. " I hope no Man " in *England* need be afraid of the *French* " King, much less the noble Peer who spoke, " (*'tis Pity the Historian does not name him*) " who I doubt is too much a Friend to that " Monarch, to fear any Thing from him." There was so great Warmth in the Debates of the Commons concerning this Treaty, every Word that was said of it being *Mal a propos*, and thrown away upon a *Non Entity*, that more than one of the Members broke in upon common Decency and good Manners to a Degree that would have been scandalous in a Country Corporation. For besides the intollerable Insolence of *How*, in his *Felonious Treaty*, *Seymour*, *Bolles* and others whose Heads were not much better settled than *Bolles*'s compar'd the dividing *another Man's Kingdom to robbing on the High Way*. Let us see how it is understood by Foreigners. For Truth in us is *Partiality*.

E. of Rochester censures Speaking against the French King.

Hard Words in the House of Commons.

Les Torys *embrasserent avec joye celle occas un de se vanger des* Whigs *le Roi meme ne fut pas epargner. Quelques uns des Membres passerent au dela des bornes de la Devoir, & de la Bienseance. Ils comparerent le Partage de la Monarchie* Espagnolle *du Vivant de* Charles II. *a Un Vol commis sur le Grand Chemin.* And Bishop *Kennet* confesses, *their Expressions were too gross to be related.* In the mean Time, Mr. *Stanhope* his Majesty's Envoy at the *Hague* deliver'd in a Memorial to the *French* Ambassadour, the Count *d'Avaux*, importing, that the King his Master and the States General, having on the 25th of *March* 1700. concluded a Treaty of Partition with the *French* King to prevent a New War, which they had all the Reason to fear, in Case the King of *Spain* died without Issue, and that among other Things the principal Aim of the Contractors was to preserve Peace, and particularly in those Parts; But the *French* King had found it convenient to accept the Will of the late King of *Spain*, and so to depart entirely from the *Partition* agreed upon. However, the King of *England* ought not to lose the Effect of that Treaty, which was the general Peace and Tranquillity, and his own particular Security, for which he must demand an Equivalent and the States in these following Articles:

A. D. 1701.

English and Dutch Ministers Proposals to the French to preserve Peace.

" I. That for Preserving the Peace and " General Tranquillity, wherein consisted a " great Part of the particular Security of the " King of *Great Britain*'s Dominions, the " Emperor should be invited to enter into the " Negotiation, and reasonable Content and " Satisfaction given him, upon his Pretensions " to the *Spanish* Monarchy, which the *Parti- " tion Treaty* had regulated, and that the " Emperor should be admitted and included " in the Treaty the King of *England* and " States should make with the *French* King " and the King of *Spain*.

" II. That the *French* King by a short and " limited Time should withdraw all his Troops " out of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and send " no more thither for the future, but that the " same should be garrisoned by Troops of " *Walloons*, or of the *Netherlands* subject to " *Spain*, except in the Places reserv'd for Se- " curity, but that it should be lawful for *En- " gland* and *Holland* to send their Forces for " the Defence of the *Netherlands*, when law- " fully required.

" III. That for the particular Security of " *England*, *Ostend* and *Newport*, with all " their Forts, Fortifications, *&c.* should be " garrison'd only by *English* Troops.

" IV. That the King of *England* might " augment, lessen or change the said Garrisons " as he pleas'd, and send thither what Ammu- " nition, Provisions, Arms and Materials for " Fortifications he thought fit.

" V. That his Majesty should have full " Power over the said Places, yet without " Prejudice to the Rights and Revenues of the " Crown of *Spain*.

" VI. That he should be free to repair and " improve the Fortifications as he judg'd con- " venient.

" VII. That no Places or Provinces belong- " ing any where to *Spain* should be any ways " alienated or given away to *France*, or sub- " mitted to the Power of the *French* King.

" VIII. That the King of *England*'s Sub- " jects should have the same Privileges and " Immunities within the *Spanish* Dominions, " as well in as out of *Europe*, as before the

" King

A. D. 1701.

" King of *Spain*'s Death, except otherwiſe a-
" greed on by a Treaty.

" IX. That all the Treaties of Peace and
" Trade between *England* and *Spain* ſhould
" be renew'd.

" X. That the *Engliſh* Subjects ſhould be
" upon the ſame Foot in Reſpect to Privilege
" of Trade, as the *French* in any of the *Spa-*
" *niſh* Dominions.

" That *France* and *Spain* ſhould ſolemnly
" engage to obſerve theſe Points.

" XII. That the Treaty to be made upon
" this Occaſion ſhould have the Guarantee of
" the Potentates deſir'd by the Contrac-
" tors."

The *Dutch* Miniſters preſented another Memorial the ſame Day to *D'Avaux* much to the ſame Purpoſe only for their Security, they required to have *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenſtweart*, *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Mons Valenaennes*, *Dendermond*, *Damme* and *Denys* with all their Appurtenances. But the *French* King, who by engaging the Elector of *Bavaria* on his Side, made ſure of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands* inſtructed his Ambaſſador to anſwer coldly only, That he would keep the Peace of *Ryſwick*, tho' his ſeizing the Crown of *Spain* for his Grandſon had perfectly vacated the Ends of that Peace. I have hinted already, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was compell'd to an Acquieſcence in the Meaſures of *France* by the numerous Armies that were marching to the *Netherlands*, againſt which he could make no Head, without the Aſſiſtance of *England* and *Holland*, and *England* was not likely to aſſiſt him, while the then Houſe of Commons were under the Influence of ſuch Men as *Muſgrave*, *How*, *Harley*, &c. My *French* Author writes, *Le Duc de* Baviere *fit en ce tems cy des Propoſitions, qui, ſi elles avoient ete acceptee auroient aſſure la* Flanders *aux Alliez, & on imputa au Party*-Tory *le refus qu'on eu fit.* The Refuſal of the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Propoſals to ſecure *Flanders* for the Allies was imputed to the *Tory*-Faction, and ſo was every Thing which encreas'd the Power of *France*, and the Danger of *England*. King *William* reſenting the prevaricating Dealings of *D'Avaux* ſent this Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

Tories *the Cauſe of the Elector of* Bavaria*'s deſerting of the Allies.*

WILLIAM R.

King William*'s Meſſage about the* French *King's Anſwer.*

" HIS Majeſty having received an Ac-
" count from Mr. *Stanhope* his En-
" voy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, that the
" *French* Ambaſſadour there, had deliver'd
" to the Penſionary, that the King his Ma-
" ſter had no other Anſwer to return to the
" Demands made by the States General of
" the *United Provinces*, than that he is ready
" to renew and confirm the Treaty of *Ryſ-*
" *wick*, it being all the Security the States
" are to expect, and that he has no Orders
" to give any Anſwer to His Majeſty's ſaid
" Envoy, but if His Majeſty has any Thing
" to demand, it may be done by His Majeſty's
" Ambaſſador at *Paris*, or to the *French* Mi-
" niſter at *London*, and that he had no Com-
" miſſion to treat with any but the States:
" And His Majeſty having alſo receiv'd two
" Reſolutions of the States, and a Memorial
" from their Envoy here, relating to the
" Ships they are ſending to join His Majeſty's
" Fleet, and the Succours they deſire may be
" haſten'd to them, by Virtue of the Treaty
" made the 3d of *March*, 1677. His Maje-
" ſty has thought fit to communicate the
" Whole to this Houſe, that they may be
" particularly inform'd of the State of Affairs
" Abroad, where the Negociations ſeem to
" be at an End by the poſitive Anſwer the
" *French* Ambaſſador has given to the States,
" which His Majeſty recommends to the ſeri-
" ous Conſideration of this Houſe, as a Mat-
" ter of the greateſt Weight and Conſequence,
" and deſires that they will give His Majeſty
" ſuch Advice thereupon, as may be for our
" own Security, and that of the States Gene-
" ral and the Peace of *Europe*. *Kenſington*, *March* 31. 1701.

A. D. 1701.

The King having done, as he told the Commons before he would do, and communicated the State of Foreign Affairs with Reſpect to *England*, they could do no leſs than return a decent Anſwer, tho' far from giving Satisfaction to all good *Engliſhmen*.

Commons Addreſs.

They reſolv'd, *April* 22. " That the Hum-
" ble Advice of this Houſe be given to His
" Majeſty, to deſire that His Majeſty will be
" pleas'd to carry on the Negotiations in Con-
" cert with the States General, and take ſuch
" Meaſures therein as will moſt conduce to
" their Security, and that His Majeſty will
" purſue the Treaty made with the States
" General, the 3d of *March* 1677. And to
" aſſure His Majeſty, that this Houſe will
" effectually enable Him to ſupport the ſaid
" Treaty." This Reſolution of Advice being preſented to the King, His Majeſty ſent them this ſoft Anſwer, by Secretary *Hedges*.

King's Anſwer.

" That according to the Advice of the Houſe
" of Commons, His Majeſty had given Order
" to his Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*,
" to carry on the Negotiations in Concert
" with the States General, and to take ſuch
" Meaſures therein as may moſt conduce to
" their Security. His Majeſty thanks You
" for the Aſſurance you have given, that this
" Houſe will effectually enable him to ſup-
" port the Treaty of 1677, and will purſue
" the ſame as You adviſe. He does not doubt
" but the Readineſs You have ſhewn upon this
" Occaſion will very much contribute to the
" Obtaining ſuch a Security as is deſir'd."

The King underſtood very well what the Commons meant by confining him to the Treaty of 1677, and ſpeaking in general Terms of his providing for their Security. That it was to evade his Deſire of Forming a Confederacy for a new War, without which he foreſaw *France* would never yield up any Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. The Party who had the Major Vote in this Houſe of Commons were ſo frank upon this Occaſion as to ſay publickly, *Let thoſe Abroad look to themſelves, what have we to do with their Matters.* One of theſe excellent Politicians expreſſing himſelf thus to one of the Imperial Miniſters, the latter made him this ſober and rational Anſwer, " You Gentlemen, I find,
" talk much at your Eaſe, and we muſt ſhift
" for ourſelves. But if we muſt, in the firſt
" Place we are *Catholicks*, and have One
" Common Head, You Hereticks, and this
" Head againſt you: Therefore if the *Pro-*
" *teſtant* Intereſt gives us up, we muſt needs
" gain ſome good Terms by giving up the *Pro-*
" *teſtants*. In the next Place, Your great
" Concern and *Holland*'s is Trade and the
" Sea; That concerns us nought, and we
" can

The Imperial Ambaſſador's Anſwer to a Tory about a War.

A. D. 1701.

" can give up that too. In the third Place, " You are of the *French* King's neareſt Neighbours, and *Holland* once ſwallow'd, you " will be as acceſſible, I ſuppoſe, as if join'd " to the Continent; while we for our Parts " have a tolerable Barrier of Princes, the " Body of *Germany* lying between, and ſo at " leaſt muſt be the laſt devour'd, the *Auſtrian* " Dominions, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, &c. being " the moſt remote. And laſt of all, when " driven thither, we have an old Enemy, " our then ſure Friend, to join with us, we " will call in the *Janiſſaries*, and ſhall have " that Empire, and the whole Strength of the " *Eaſt* to confederate with us againſt the *We-* " *ſtern* Power. And what will you be, Gen- " tlemen, long e'er it comes to this?" One may eaſily imagine, that ſuch a judicious Diſcourſe as this cou'd have very little Effect on Perſons whoſe Religion conſiſted in Bigotry and falſe Zeal, and their Politicks in Oppoſition and Perplexity. The Commons did not mend their Pace in making effectual Proviſion even for the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries, notwithſtanding their Aſſurances, and this Slowneſs obliged his Majeſty to keep the Negotiations a Foot at the *Hague* and at *Paris*, which were manag'd with great Caution and Dexterity by the Earl of *Manchester*, and Mr. *Stanhope*, but could not be continu'd without acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou*, as King of *Spain*, and no doubt that Acknowledgment would have been made good, if the *French* King had comply'd with the juſt Demands of His Majeſty and the States General. King *William*'s Congratulatory Letter to the King of *Spain* was as follows:

Moſt Serene and Potent Prince, Our dear Brother and Ally,

King William's *Letter to the King of* Spain.

" WE have received Your Majeſty's " Letter of the twenty-fourth of " *March*, which has been very acceptable to " Us upon many Accounts: Firſt becauſe they " brought us Notice of Your ſafe Arrival in- " to Your Kingdom of *Spain*, and of Your " coming to the Poſſeſſion of it, and taking " upon Yourſelf the Government of the Do- " minions thereunto belonging; and in the " ſecond Place, becauſe they have made it " plain to Us, that Your Majeſty hath a " Mind to continue and keep inviolably that " moſt ancient Alliance, which is between " the two Crowns. Indeed, We having wil- " lingly embraced this Occaſion both to con- " gratulate Your Majeſty's happy Exaltation " to the *Spaniſh* Throne, and to ſhew You " how much Eſteem we have for Your Ma- " jeſty, and how much we deſire to make it " appear to You, that Our Inclination doth " moſt readily prompt Us to endeavour what " we can, that the mutual Conjunction of " Friendſhip and Alliance between Us, may " be confirmed and knit faſter, and the Com- " mon Good of the two Nations may daily " more and more flouriſh and may be promo- " ted, which we hope alſo will redound to " the Publick Benefit and Good of all *Eu-* " *rope*, What remains is to commend and " commit Your Majeſty to the Care and Pro- " tection of Almighty God.

Given at Our Palace at Kenſington, *the ſeventeenth Day of* April, 1701, *and in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of Your Majeſty's moſt loving Brother and Ally,*

Gulielmus Rex.

A. D. 1701.

All *Europe* was ſenſible, that King *William* was forc'd to take this ungrateful Step by the Perverſeneſs of the *Tory*-Party. This Letter, which their dilatory Proceedings had extorted from His Majeſty, was afterwards made uſe of as an Argument againſt the Alliance he was forming to bring the *French* King and his Grandſon to Reaſon. Let us look again into our *French* Hiſtory: *Le Roi qui vit l'éloignement que les Communes avoient a renouveller la Guerre, & qui il ne pouvoit dependre ſur aucun Secours, tacha de s'aſſurer des Amis & des Alliez en* Hollande *& dans l'*Empire. *Il crut cependant qu'il eſtoit de la Politique de reconnoitre le Droit de* Philippe *a la Succeſſion d'*Eſpagne. *Il le fit par une Lettre*, &c. "The " King who ſaw how far the Commons were " from any Diſpoſition to renew the War, " and that he could not depend upon any Aſ- " ſiſtance from them, endeavour'd to make " ſure of Allies in *Holland* and the Empire. " In the mean Time, he thought it good Po- " licy to acknowledge *Philip*'s Right to the " *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, which he did by a Letter.

Mr. *Stanhope* having received an Expreſs of His Majeſty's *Recognition* of the King of *Spain*. He complimented the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador upon it, and Monſieur *d'Avaux*, the *French* Miniſter, preſented an amuſing Memorial to the States, ſetting forth, " That " having tranſmitted their Reſolution of the " firſt of *April* to His Maſter, wherein they " deſir'd the Negotiations may be reſum'd in " Conjunction with the King of *England*'s " Envoy for maintaining the Peace of *Europe* " and providing for their own particular Se- " curity, and that their Lordſhips having at " the ſame Time declared, they wiſh'd no- " thing ſo much as that thoſe Negotiations " might be brought to a ſpeedy and good " Concluſion with his Maſter, to whom he " had given an Account of the Anſwer he " gave their Lordſhips concerning the Admit- " tance of the *Engliſh* Envoy, and he had en- " tirely approv'd the ſame, and was pleas'd " with the Aſſurances given by their Lord- " ſhips of the Deſire they had to preſerve " the Peace. And as His Majeſty continu'd " in the Reſolution of maintaining the Pub- " lick Tranquillity, he would conſent to eve- " ry Expedient that might conduce towards " ſecuring the Common Good and Repoſe of " *Chriſtendom*, and that in Order thereunto " His Majeſty had no ſooner been acquainted " with their Lordſhips Deſign of renewing " their Conferences, but he had commanded " the Ambaſſador to reſume the ſame and " continue at the *Hague*.

French *Ambaſſador amuſes the* States.

Here Monſieur *d'Avaux* was enjoin'd to take on him the Character of an *Actor*, and play the Part his Maſter impos'd upon him, without any Regard to Sincerity or Honour. For the *French* King meant nothing by maintaining the Publick Tranquility, but his maintaining his Grandſon in the whole *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, ſince notwithſtanding this ſpecious Declaration, the *French* King ſent Inſtructions to *d'Avaux* to keep the *Engliſh* Envoy out of the Negotiations at the *Hague*, and to engage the States to treat ſeperately. But the *Dutch* Miniſters were aware of *d'Avaux*'s Deſign by the Ambiguity of his Memorial, and therefore preſs'd him to explain himſelf; letting him know at the ſame Time, that the States would not enter into Negotiation with *France*, but in Conjunction with *England*, their Intereſts in this Caſe being inſeparable; And they muſt inſiſt on a poſitive Anſwer to that Point, eſpe-

French *King would treat ſeparately with the* States.

They refuſe it.

A. D. 1701.

cially now that His *Britannick* Majeſty's owning the King of *Spain* had remov'd the principal Objection that was before inſiſted on againſt Treating with the Miniſters of *England*. The *French* Ambaſſador to ſpin the Matter into Length, deſir'd Time to ſend for new Inſtructions to Court, which they were not very forward to ſend him, and in the mean while, they ſtrengthen'd themſelves daily on the Frontiers of *Holland*, and exerted their utmoſt Efforts to ſecure the *Milaneſe* againſt the Imperial Army which was then advancing towards it, under the brave Prince *Eugene*, who the Duke of *Marlborough* his Companion in War and in Glory, will in the Compaſs of two or three Years take ſevere Vengeance for this Inſolence and Prevarication in the Conduct of *France*.

It is not to be expreſs'd, what Surpriſe and Concern good *Engliſhmen* were in, when they ſaw how calmly the Houſe of Commons took the Duke of *Anjou*'s poſſeſſing himſelf of the Dominions of *Spain*; but one of the Tools of the *High-Church* Party, in a Libel he publiſhed, entitul'd, England's *true Friends and Patriots defended*; very ingenuouſly, or very ſimply, confeſs'd, That "Great Sums of *French* "Mony were diſpers'd by Count *Tallard*." And the Anſwer to it informs us, That "it "was ſaid not to be decent to accuſe *France* "of any ill Deſigns when that Court had of "late expreſs'd a very great Tenderneſs for "us. They praiſe our Conſtitution, ſtudy "the Law of Impeachments we ſhall ſoon "know their Reaſon for it, admire the P—t, "and drink their Health, and when the "Firſt Princeſs of the Blood had done us the "Honour to feaſt a worthy Member." The *French* Hiſtorian confirms this, *Pendant que les Communes etoient ainſi occupez a ſuſciter les Querelles aux Miniſtres du Roi*, &c. "While the Commons were thus buſying "themſelves in ſtirring up Proſecutions a-"gainſt the King's Miniſters, and quarrelling "with the Lords, *Philip V.* poſſeſs'd him-"ſelf of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. There was "ſomething certainly very aſtoniſhing in this "Procedure, and it was hard to put any good "Conſtruction upon the Calm in which "they ſuffer'd the Houſe of *Bourbon* to ac-"quire ſuch vaſt Territories. It was thought "that Monſieur *Pouſin*, the *French* Agent, "had given a ſleepy Potion to ſeveral Mem-"bers of the Lower Houſe, who on this Ac-"count were call'd *Pouſſiniers*.

A French Author's Account of the Pouſſiniers.

Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, The Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons *ſeem'd to affect our Peace at Home, more than to prepare for a War abroad.* For on the firſt of *April*, they reſolved, "That *William*, Earl of *Portland*, by "negotiating and concluding the Treaty of "*Partition*, which was deſtructive to the "Peace of *Europe* is guilty, and ſhall be "impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemea-"nors. Sir *John Leviſon Gower* was order'd to impeach the Earl at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords.

E. of Portland *impeach'd.*

The Commons deliver'd at a Conference this Paper to the Lords. "It appearing by "Your Lordſhips Journal, that Your Lord-"ſhips have receiv'd Information of ſome "Tranſactions between the Earl of *Portland* "and Mr. Secretary *Vernon* relating to the "*Spaniſh* Monarchy, the Commons having "the ſaid Matter under Conſideration, deſire "Your Lordſhips would be pleas'd to com-"municate to the Commons what Informa-"tions Your Lordſhips have had of any "Tranſactions relating to any Negotiations "or Treaties of *Partition* of the *Spaniſh* "Monarchy, by Letters or otherwiſe, and "the Commons are fully aſſur'd that Your "Lordſhips will readily concur in aſſiſting "them in this Enquiry, which they conceive "abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety and Ho-"nour of this Kingdom, and the Preſervation "of the Peace of *Europe*." All which would have been Jargon in a particular Perſon. The Treaty of *Partition* was not only a Dream, which never had any Effect, but if it had been effected, it would, without all Doubt, have preſerv'd the Peace of *Europe*. On the 14th of *April*, the Lord *Somers* ſent in an Information to the Houſe of Commons, *That having heard the Houſe was upon a Debate concerning him, he deſir'd to be admitted and heard*, which was granted, and a Chair ſet by the Serjeant a little within the Bar on the Left Hand. Then the Serjeant had Directions to acquaint the Lord *Somers* that he might come in, and the Door being open'd his Lordſhip came in, and the Speaker acquainted his Lordſhip he might repoſe himſelf in the Chair provided for him, which he did, and the Houſe heard what he had to offer. His Lordſhip ſpoke with great Plainneſs and Freedom of Mind, but inſtead of weighing his Reaſons, as ſoon as he was withdrawn, they reſolv'd, "That *John* Lord *Somers* by adv-"ſing his Majeſty in the Year 1698, to the "Treaty for the Partition of the *Spaniſh* "Monarchy, whereby large Territories of "the King of *Spain*'s Dominions were de-"livered up to *France*, is guilty of a High "Crime and Miſdemeanor," and they ordered, Mr. *Simon Harcourt* to go up to the Lords and impeach him. Immediately, they reſolved, "That *Edward* Earl of *Orford* and "*Charles* Lord *Hallifax* be for the ſame "Reaſons impeach'd of High Crimes and "Miſdemeanours;" for doing a Thing which the People of *England* were even then ſenſible would have been much for their Advantage if it had taken Place, inſtead of the King of *Spain*'s Will. The Commons in this ſober Way of Working did not content themſelves with *Impeachments* only, they alſo preſented this Addreſs to the King, about the Middle of *April*.

A. D. 1701.

Ld Somers heard in the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Simon Harcourt order'd to impeach him.

Votes againſt the E. of Orford and Ld Hallifax.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and "loyal Subjects, the Commons in "Parliament aſſembled, do humbly crave "Leave to repreſent to Your Majeſty the "great Satisfaction we have from our late "Enquiry concerning the Treaty of *Parti-*"*tion* made in the Year 1698, and on which "the Treaty in 1699 was founded, to ſee "Your Majeſty's great Care of Your People "and this Nation in not entering into that "Negotiation without the Advice of Your "*Engliſh* Counſellors, and finding, that *John* "Lord *Somers*, on whoſe Judgment Your "Majeſty did chiefly rely in that ſo impor-"tant Affair, did in Concert with *Edward* "Earl of *Orford* and *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, "adviſe Your Majeſty to enter into that "Treaty of ſo dangerous Conſequence to the "Trade and Welfare of the Nation, and "who to avoid the Cenſure which might be "juſtly apprehended to fall on thoſe who ad-"viſed the ſame, endeavour'd to inſinuate "that Your Majeſty, without the Advice of "Your Council, enter'd into that Treaty, "and under Your Sacred Name to ſeek Pro-"tection

Commons Addreſs againſt thoſe Lords.

A. D. 1701.

" tection for what themſelves had ſo advis'd. " Of which Treatment of Your Majeſty we " cannot but have a juſt Reſentment. And " that they may be no longer able to deceive " Your Majeſty and abuſe Your People, we " do humbly beſeech Your Majeſty that you " will pleaſe to remove *John* Lord *Somers*, " *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, and *Charles* Lord " *Halifax* from Your Council and Preſence " for ever: As alſo *William* Earl of *Portland* " who tranſacted theſe Treaties, ſo unjuſt in " their own Nature, and ſo fatal in their " Conſequences to the Nation and the Peace " of *Europe*. And we humbly crave Leave, " upon this Occaſion, to repeat Our Aſſu- " rances to Your Majeſty, That we will al- " ways ſtand by and ſupport Your Majeſty to " the utmoſt of our Power againſt all Your " Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

Moſt Part of this Addreſs is downright Banter, eſpecially where they thank the King for conſulting his *Engliſh* Counſellors and reſenting the Treatment he had met with from thoſe Noble Lords, whom he knew to be his beſt Friends. However, to give them another Proof of his Wiſdom and Patience, at a Time when he ſtood in need of them, he anſwered thus:

The King's Anſwer.

" I am willing to take all Occaſions of " thanking You very heartily for the Aſſu- " rances You have frequently given Me, and " now repeat of ſtanding by and ſupporting " Me againſt all Our Enemies both at Home " and Abroad; towards which nothing in my " Opinion can contribute ſo much as a good " Correſpondence between Me and My Peo- " ple. And therefore You may depend up- " on it that I will employ none in my Ser- " vice, but ſuch as ſhall be thought moſt " likely to improve that mutual Truſt and " Confidence between us, which is ſo neceſ- " ſary in this Conjuncture.

It muſt not be imagin'd, that this Repreſentative ſpoke the Senſe of the Nation, or that they were infallible becauſe they were a great Body. 'Tis impoſſible for me to eſcape the Charge of *Partiality* upon this Head being ſo well known to have always had an Abhorrence of the Principles and Practices of this Party. For which Reaſon I call in Dr. *Jonathan Swift* to my Aſſiſtance, as he is generally taken to be the Author of a Treatiſe written at this Time on the Subject of theſe Impeachments. He was eſteem'd the Champion of the ſame Party, when under other Names and Pretences they endeavoured to deſtroy our preſent happy Conſtitution. The Treatiſe is entitl'd, *A Diſcourſe of the Conteſts in* Athens *and* Rome, and I will take out of it a Paragraph or two to enlighten and enliven the Ideas of theſe Men and thoſe Things.

Dr. Swift writes againſt theſe Impeachments.

" For a few popular Orators upon the " Score of perſonal Pique, or to employ the " Pride they conceive in ſeeing themſelves at " the Head of a Party, or as a Method of " Advancement, or mov'd by certain power- " erful Arguments that could make *Demoſt-* " *henes* Phillippize; for ſuch Men, I ſay, " when the State would of itſelf be quiet and " has beſides Affairs of the laſt Importance " upon the Anvil, to impeach *Miltiades*, " (Lord *Orford*,) after a great Naval Victo- " ry, (*La Hogue*) for not purſuing the *Per-* " *ſian* Fleet, to impeach *Ariſtides*, (Lord *So-* " *mers*) the Perſon moſt verſed among them " in the Knowledge and Practice of their " Laws, for a blind Suſpicion of his Acting " in an arbitrary Way, that is, as they ex- " pounded it, not in Concert with the People; " to impeach *Periles* after all his Services, " (Lord *Hallifax*) for a few paltry Accounts, " or to impeach *Phocion* (Earl of *Portland*) " for no other Crime than for negociating a " Treaty for the Peace and Security of his " Country, What could the Continuance of " ſuch Proceedings end in, but the utter Diſ- " couragement of all vertuous Actions and " Perſons, and conſequently the Ruin of a " State? Therefore the Hiſtorians of theſe " Ages ſeldom fail to ſet this Matter in all " its Lights. What better Example could I " follow than the Hiſtorians of *Greece*, leav- " ing us the higheſt and moſt honourable Ideas " of thoſe Perſons who ſuffer'd by the Perſe- " cutions of Party, together with the fatal " Conſequences they had, and how the Per- " ſecutors ſeldom fail'd to repent when it was " too late.

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The Peers of *England* behav'd with great Prudence and good Affection at this Critical Juncture. They look'd upon the Addreſs of the Commons as an ill Precedent for Perſons to be cenſur'd before they were tried, and therefore they interpos'd with this Counter Addreſs to His Majeſty.

The Lords Counter Addreſs.

" WE Your moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, " the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in " Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to repre- " ſent to Your Majeſty, That the Houſe of " Commons have ſeverally impeach'd at the " Bar of our Houſe, *William* Earl of *Port-* " *land*, *John* Lord *Somers*, *Edward* Earl of " *Orford*, and *Charles* Lord *Halliſax*, of " High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. And they " having acquainted us, that they will in due " Time exhibit particular Articles againſt the " ſaid Lords, and make good the ſame, We " do moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty, that " Your Majeſty will be pleas'd not to paſs " any Cenſure upon them, untill they are " tried upon the ſaid Impeachments, and " Judgment be given according to the Uſe of " Parliament, and the Laws of the Land.

Their Lordſhips did indeed believe, that the Impeachments of the Four Lords carry'd up by Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, &c. were only to give a Colour to the Commons Addreſs, and that the latter had no ſerious Intention to proſecute the Charge againſt them. Upon which they ſent this quickning Meſſage to them, *May* 5. by Sir *Richard Holford*.

Mr. Speaker,

THE Lords have commanded me to acquaint this Houſe, that they having on the firſt Day of April *laſt ſent up their Lordſhips an Impeachment againſt* William *Earl of* Portland *of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. And having alſo, on the* 15*th Day of the ſame Month, ſeverally impeached,* John *Lord* Somers, Edward *Earl of* Orford, *and* Charles *Lord* Hallifax, *of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, their Lordſhips think themſelves obliged to put this Houſe in Mind, that as yet no particular Articles have been exhibited againſt the ſaid Lords, which, after Impeachments have been ſo long depending, is due in Juſtice to the Perſons concern'd, and agreeable to the Metaods of Parliament in ſuch Caſes.*

Their Lordſhips Meſſage to the Commons about the Impeachments.

This Meſſage extorted from them certain Articles againſt *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, which Colonel

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Colonel *Bierly* had the Honour to carry up to the Houſe of Lords.

Articles againſt the Earl of Orford carried to the Lords by Colonel Bierly.

I. That he had Grants in Time of War.

II. That he had receiv'd Mony near *Gibraltar*.

III. That he had receiv'd Mony, Wine and Oil from the King of *Spain* and others.

IV. That he has taken Prizes to himſelf.

V. That he diſcourag'd the *Eaſt-India* Company in ſuppreſſing Pirates, and procur'd a Commiſſion for *Kidd* the Pirate.

VI. That he order'd Captain *Steward* to put Seamen aboard *Kidd*'s Ship.

VII. That he procur'd an Order for His Majeſty's Ship *Dolphin*, to be employ'd in a private Voyage.

VIII. That he neglected to deſtroy the *French* Fleet, after he had beaten it.

IX. That he adviſ'd the King to enter into the Treaty of *Partition*.

I did not think that the Reader would expect any Anſwer to ſuch Articles, but I ſhall inſert the Earl's Anſwer to the laſt. *He does deny that he adviſ'd His Majeſty to enter into the Treaty of* Partition, *but ſo far as he was any ways acquainted therewith, he objected to and gave his Opinion againſt it.*

Mr. Simon Harcourt *buſy in Lord* Somers's *Impeachment.*

Mr. *Simon Harcourt* was very buſy in the Lord *Somers*'s Impeachment, and carry'd up the Articles againſt him to the Lords with Pleaſure. I am ſatisfy'd they rais'd Indignation and Abhorrence in the Minds of all good *Engliſhmen*, but having abridg'd theſe againſt Lord *Orford*, I ſhall give Room to thoſe againſt Lord *Somers* to finiſh the Character of this Repreſentative.

Art. I. " That well-knowing the moſt apparent evil Conſequences, as well as the Injuſtice of the *Partition* of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he did adviſe His Majeſty to enter into a Treaty for it, and did ſo far encourage and promote the ſame, that the ſaid Treaty was concluded and ratified in 1698, under the Great Seal of *England*, then in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Lord *Somers*.

To which his Lordſhip anſwer'd in a full and plain Account of all the Steps of that Treaty, referring himſelf to the Letters on that Subject between His Majeſty and Himſelf, *wherein as he conceiv'd he had fully and faithfully diſcharg'd his Truſt and the Duty incumbent on him.*

The Term *Injuſtice* here ſhews the Ignorance as well as the Malice of the *Penman*. It was ſaid without Doors: " To ſay, it was " unjuſt, is at the ſame Time to ſay, the ſeperate Article of the *Grand Alliance* was " unjuſt, for that was the Diſpoſing of the " Dominions of a King then living, by an A- " greement of two Strangers, with one only " of the Pretenders. As the Emperor was " no Party to this laſt Treaty, ſo *France* was " no Party to the firſt. If it was conſiſtent " with Juſtice for the King of *England* and " the States to agree, that one of the Preten- " ders ſhould have the Whole, without any " Privity or Conſent of the other, or of " *Spain*, how could it be unjuſt as to the " Nature of the Contract, to enter into an " Agreement with one only of the Preten- " ders, for diſtributing the Succeſſion among " all that claim'd. *A. D.* 1701.

The *Triple Alliance* was the Glory of King *Charles* II's Reign, if it was capable of Glory, and would have been its Strength, if he had ſtuck to it. And that was a *Partition* of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, of which the Council of *Madrid* complain'd ſo much, that they threatned they would abandon all *Flanders* rather than ſubmit to it, and yet they were wiſer when they ſaw they could not help themſelves. What had been done lately in the Difference between *Denmark* and *Holſtein* was a Partition Treaty. Inſtead of reading the Ravings of Faction, let us ſee what wiſe Men have ſaid on this Head in Sobriety of Thought.

" When Controverſies ariſe between Sove- " reign Princes, there is no Judicature to de- " termine of the Right. And they are at " Liberty to ſubmit to a Mediator, which is " often hard to bring about, becauſe both " Parties muſt agree in the Mediators. Con- " troverſies of this Sort would never have " an End, but in the Ruin of one of the Par- " ties, and perhaps of neighbouring Nations " in the Conſequence, unleſs other Princes " and States may by a proper Interpoſition, " in ſuch a Manner as they think moſt agree- " able to Juſtice, and the Good of their own " Subjects, oblige all the Pretenders to recede " from Extremities, and in Caſe of Obſtina- " cy on any Side aſſiſt thoſe who are willing " to yield for the Sake of Peace.

Enough has been ſaid of the Abſurdity of the ill Conſequences of a Treaty which never had any Conſequence at all, except it can be prov'd that it was the Occaſion of the Will and we have prov'd already that the Apprehenſions of ſuch a *Will* was the Occaſion of the Treaty. Add to this, the Reflection of a good Author, who wrote at that Time, *It is as evident the* French *King was in a Condition to take Poſſeſſion of what Parts he pleas'd of the* Spaniſh *Dominions, if not of all, without Oppoſition. And that if ſomething was not done previouſly to the King of* Spain's *Death, it would be too late then to talk of forming Alliances with Hopes of Succeſs.*

Art. II. " That for the more effectual car- " rying on the ſaid Treaty, Commiſſions were " prepar'd, amended, enlarg'd or alter'd, by " the ſaid Lord *Somers*, without any lawful " Warrant for his ſo doing, whereunto with- " out Communicating the ſame to the Reſt of " the Reſt of the Lords Juſtices of *England*, " or adviſing with the Privy Council. He did " preſume to affix the Great Seal of *England* " with a Blank for Commiſſioners Names to " be afterwards inſerted.

Art. III. " That having affix'd the Great " Seal without lawful Warrant in Hopes of " concealing that evil and moſt dangerous " Practice, after he had ſettled the ſaid Com- " miſſions, he uſed his Endeavours to procure " a Warrant to be tranſmitted to him for af- " fixing the Great Seal, that it might not be " known but that he had in due Time.

To which *Second* and *Third* Articles he anſwer'd, *That having receiv'd his Majeſty's expreſs*

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preſs Commands to ſend to His Majeſty full Powers under the Great Seal for negotiating the ſaid Treaty with Blanks for His Majeſty's Commiſſioners Names, he thought it ſufficient Warrant for him ſo to do. And that he did afterwards deſire His Majeſty that a particular Warrant for ſigning the ſaid Commiſſion might be ſign'd and return'd, not that he doubted His Majeſty's ſaid Letter to be a ſufficient Warrant, but for that ſuch Warrant would be more proper to be produc'd, if Occaſion ſhould require.

Art. IV. " That contrary to his Duty he " affix'd the Great Seal of *England* to the " Ratification of the ſaid Treaty in 1698, " not having communicated the ſame to the " Reſt of the then Juſtices, or advis'd with " the Privy Council, and leaving one entire " blank Sheet, and many other Blanks in the " ſaid Ratifications with Intent to be after- " wards filled up by other Perſons beyond the " Seas.

To which he anſwer'd,

That Mr. Secretary Vernon *having prepared by His Majeſty's Commands the Inſtruments for Ratification, with Blanks therein, he did affix the Great Seal, which he conceives and is advis'd he might lawfully do, not communicating the ſame, becauſe he had His Majeſty's Command, that the ſaid Treaty ſhould be kept ſecret.*

Art. V. " That in the Year 1699, another " Treaty of *Partition* was concluded, and " ratified under the Great Seal, then in the " Cuſtody of the ſaid Lord *Somers*, diſhonou- " rable to His Majeſty, highly injurious to " the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion, *&c.*

To which he anſwer'd,

That a Draught of the ſaid Treaty being read over in the Preſence of divers of the Lords of the Privy Council, he the ſaid Lord Somers, *as well as others then preſent, did make ſeveral Objections, but they were informed by His Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, the Earl of* Jerſey, *&c. for tranſacting this Treaty, who were alſo then Preſent, that nothing could could be altered therein, and His Majeſty afterwards by Warrant ſo requiring, he did affix the Great Seal being as he conceives oblig'd to do it.*

Art. VI. " That whereas by the Laws and " Uſages of this Realm, all Commiſſions un- " der the Great Seal, for the making any " Treaty or Alliance, ought to be enrolled " and enter'd on Record in the Court of *Chan-* " *cery*, he the ſaid Lord *Somers*, not minding " the Duty of his Office, did not in any Man- " ner inroll or enter on Record any of the " ſaid Commiſſions or Ratifications.

His Lordſhip's Anſwer to this is no great Great Proof of Mr. *Harcourt*'s Qualifications to come after him in his Office in *Chancery*.

He conceives it was not incumbent upon him as Lord Chancellor to ſee the Commiſſions or Ratifications inrolled, but the Care of inrolling the ſame, if neceſſary, doth belong to the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery.

Art. VII. " That the Lord *Somers* contra- " ry to his Oath as Lord Chancellor of *Eng-* " *land*, did paſs many great unreaſonable and " exorbitant Grants, under the Great Seal, of " divers Manors, Lordſhips, *&c.* belonging " to the Crown of *England*, and did adviſe " promote and procure divers like Grants of " the late forfeited Eſtates in Contempt of " the Advice of the Commons of *England*.

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To which he anſwer'd,

He doth acknowledge he did paſs ſeveral Grants, &c. but the ſame were regularly paſſed through the proper Offices, and brought with ſufficient Warrants for the Great Seal, and believes more conſiderable Grants have paſſed in the like Number of Years in moſt of his Predeceſſors Times.

Sir *Edward Seymour* who liv'd at that very Time, upon General *Ludlow*'s Eſtate, and in his Houſe at *Maiden Bradley*, in *Wiltſhire*, and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, who is directly charg'd with taking Grants in the Reign of King *Charles* II, by the Author of *Jura*, were the greateſt Sticklers againſt the Lord *Somers*, who is charg'd :

Art. VIII. " That he did not only receive " and enjoy the Fees, Profits and Perquiſites " belonging to the Great Seal, but had re- " ceived an Annual Penſion from the Crown " of 4000 *l.* and had farther begg'd and pro- " cur'd many great unreaſonable and exorbi- " tant Grants of Revenues belonging to the " Crown of *England*.

To which he anſwer'd,

That the annual Penſion or Allowance of 4000 l. had been allow'd to ſeveral of his Predeceſſors, but denies he did ever beg or uſe any Means to procure any Grant whatſoever for his own Benefit; but what His Majeſty was pleaſed to give him, proceeded from His Majeſty's own Motion, and of his meer Bounty, as his Majeſty was pleas'd to declare upon that Occaſion, as an Evidence of the gracious Acceptation of the ſaid Lord Somers's *zealous Endeavours for his Service.*

This Article had an Eye particularly to the Manor of *Ryegate*, of about 4 or 500 *l. per Ann.* in *Surry*, which is call'd there Crown Lands, but was the forfeited Eſtate of *William* Lord *Monſon*, who was appointed one of King *Charles* I's Judges, and coming into Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *York* was forfeited, as the *Scots* ſaid in Caſe of his Kingdom, and King *William* gave what Right the Crown had in it to Lord *Somers*; But it being a Borough Town repreſented by two ſuch *ſtaunch* Men as Sir *John Parſons*, and his Son *John*, the Party were afraid of its falling under the Influence of ſo good a Friend to the King and Kingdom as the Lord *Somers* was, and conceiv'd great, but vain Hopes of its being taken from him.

The *Ninth* and *Tenth* Articles are about certain Fee-Farm Rents. The *Eleventh* about ſome *Windſor* Rents and Payments. The *Twelfth* is to the ſame Purpoſe. The *thirteenth* about that ſtale unaccountable Scandal concerning *Kidd*, and the *fourteenth* about delaying Cauſes in *Chancery*, which all the World knew to be no better founded than the Charge concerning *Kidd*. His Lordſhip averred, that his Conduct, with Reſpect to thoſe Articles, had been juſt and legal, and the Copy of his Anſwer was deliver'd to the Commons, who being preſs'd by the Lords to proceed to the Trial of the Earl of *Orford*, inſiſted upon it as their Right to proceed with whom they pleas'd firſt, and would not be ap-

The Commons delay their Proſecution.

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appointed a Day by the Lords, nor go faſter forwards with their Proceedings againſt the other Impeach'd Lords, than they themſelves thought fit.

It would be too tedious to enter into the Detail of the Meſſages from the Lords to the Commons, and the Anſwers of the Commons, the former preſſing for the Trials of the Impeached Lords, and the latter evading it on Account of Formalities and Punctilioes. I will content myſelf with what relates to Lord *Somers*, becauſe that Trial had an Appearance of Iſſue.

The Lords ſent a Meſſage by Dr. *Newton* and Mr. *Gery*, That they had appointed the Trial of theImpeachment againſt Lord *Somers*, on *Tueſday*, the 17th of *June*, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, in the Houſe of Lords, which will be then ſitting in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and that their Lordſhips agreed to a Conference with the Commons to Morrow, *June* 13. at One o'Clock in the *Painted Chamber*.

As to Trial of Lord *Somers*, the Commons objected againſt their Appearing to it, becauſe the Impeach'd Lords had been appointed of Committees for preparing and drawing up Meſſages and Anſwers to the Houſe of Commons.

Differences between the Lords and Commons about the Trials.

Mr. *Harcourt* reported the Matter of the Conference in this Manner: " That the Ma-
" nagers appointed by the Houſe of Commons
" met the Lords at the Free Conference, the
" Subject whereof was open'd by Mr. *Har-*
" *court*, and farther argu'd by Sir *Bartholo-*
mew Shower, who was Counſel againſt the Biſhops, when Lord *Somers* was Counſel for them.

" It was agreed on by each of them, That
" the Reaſons offer'd by their Lordſhips at
" the laſt Conference were not ſufficient for
" their Lordſhips diſagreeing to a Committee
" of Both Houſes, deſir'd by the Commons
" at the firſt Conference.

" That notwithſtanding theſe Reaſons the
" Commons ſtill thought a Committee of both
" Houſes abſolutely neceſſary for adjuſting
" and preventing ſuch Differences as had hap-
" pened or might ariſe previous to or upon
" the Tryals, and therefore inſiſted that ſuch
" a Committee ſhould be appointed before
" the Commons could proceed to any Tryal, *&c.*

" The Lord Steward firſt reply'd, and no-
" thing was offer'd by his Grace, but what
" was material and pertinent to the Matter in
" Queſtion, and agreeable to the Method of
" Parliament in Free Conferences.

Lord Haverſham replies on the Impeachments.

John Lord *Haverſham* ſpoke immediately after, and in his Lordſhip's Diſcourſe us'd theſe or the like Expreſſions: " One Thing
" there is, though I cannot ſpeak it, being
" bound up by the Orders of the Houſe. Yet
" I muſt give ſome Anſwer, that is as to the
" Lords voting in their own Caſe; It re-
" quires an Anſwer, tho' I cannot go into
" the Debate of it. The Commons them-
" ſelves have made this Precedent; For in
" theſe Impeachments they have allow'd Men
" guilty of the ſame Crimes to vote in their
" own Houſe, and therefore we have not
" made any Diſtinction in Our Houſe; that
" ſome ſhould vote, and ſome not. The Lords
" have ſo high an Opinion of the Juſtice of
" the Houſe of Commons, that they hope
" Juſtice ſhall never be made uſe of as a
" Mask for any Deſign, and therefore give
" me Leave to ſay, though I am not to ar-
" gue it, 'tis a plain Demonſtration that the
" Commons think theſe Lords innocent, and
" I think the Propoſition is undeniable, for
" there are ſeveral Lords in the ſame Crimes,
" in the ſame Facts, there is no Diſtinction.
" And the Commons, leave ſome of theſe
" Men at the Head of Affairs near the King's
" Perſon to do any Miſchief, if they were
" inclin'd to it and impeach others, when
" they are both alike guilty, and concern'd in
" the ſame Facts: This is a Thing I was in
" Hopes I ſhould never have heard aſſerted,
" when the Beginning of it was from the
" Houſe of Commons.

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Duke of Devonſhire excuſes it.

Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* immediately took up Lord *Haverſham*, and he and the reſt of the Managers left the *Painted Chamber*; the Duke of *Devonſhire* ſaying, as they were going away, " That he hop'd they would not
" think that that Lord had any Authority
" from the Houſe of Lords to uſe any ſuch
" Expreſſions towards the Commons.

Votes againſt Lord Haverſham.

It was not doubted *in* Parliament and *out* of Parliament, that the Majority of this Repreſentative would make Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech a Pretence for putting off Tryals, in which they muſt make but a very indifferent Figure as Proſecutors in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and therefore having voted what he ſaid to be *moſt ſcandalous Reproaches and falſe Expreſſions*, they reſolv'd to charge him with them and to deſire the Lords to *proceed in Juſtice againſt him, and puniſh him as ſo high an Offence againſt the Commons deſerv'd*, &c. Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* was order'd to carry the ſaid Charge and Reſolution to the Lords, who with great Wiſdom and Temper ſent a Meſſage to them by Dr. *Newton* and Mr. *Gery* to *deſire them to come again preſently to the Free Conference as the beſt Expedient to prevent the Inconvenience of a Miſunderſtanding upon what had paſs'd.* They receiv'd this Meſſage the next Day, *June* 14. and the Commons anſwer'd, *that it was not conſiſtent with their Honour to renew the Conference untill they had Reparation by their Lordſhips doing Juſtice upon* John *Lord* Haverſham. The ſame Day, Mr. *Bruges*, Member of Parliament for the City of *Hereford* carried up to the Houſe of Peers, ſix Articles againſt *Charles* Lord *Halifax*. Which as extraordinary as they are, I am ſure will be more acceptable in Miniature, than at full Length.

Mr. Bruges carries up Articles againſt Lord Halifax.

Art. I. " That he preſum'd to adviſe, paſs
" or direct the Paſſing a Grant to *Thomas*
" *Railton*, Eſq; of Forfeited Eſtates and Debts
" in *Ireland* to the Value of 13000 *l.*

His Lordſhip *own'd he accepted of the Grant as it was lawful for him to do, that it had been taken away from him by Act of Parliament ann he had not made above* 400 *l. of it.*

Art. II. " That he had not paid into the
" Exchequer in *Ireland*, as the Act about
" the Forfeitures requir'd 1000 *l.* which he
" had actually received out of the Profits of
" the forementioned Grants.

Anſwer, *That what Monies were received being out of the mean Profits, which were remitted by that Act were not in the firſt mentioned Clauſe of the ſaid Act.*

There is ſomething prodigious in this Article for about Three Years before Mr. *Montague*, now Lord *Halifax* owned Mr. *Railton's* Grant to be for his Uſe in the Houſe of Commons,

A. D. 1701. Commons, who after a warm Debate *Reſolv'd* by a great Majority that Mr. *Montague* did deſerve his Majeſty's Favour for his good Services.

Art. III. " That he did obtain and accept " ſeveral beneficial Grants for himſelf, which " was a notorious Abuſe of his Majeſty's " Goodneſs.

Anſwer, *He own'd his Acceptance of ſuch Grants, as Marks of his Majeſty's Royal Favour.*

Art. IV. " That he procur'd a Grant to " *Henry Segar* in Truſt for himſelf of 14000 *l.* " Worth of *Scrubbed Beech*, *Birch*, &c. un- " der Colour of which Sapling Oaks, and " many Trees of well-grown Timber had " been cut and ſold for his Benefit.

Anſwer, *He own'd a Grant of* 2000 *l.* per Ann. *for Seven Years to be rais'd by the Fall of* Scrubbed Beech, *&c. And if any Abuſe were in cutting the Wood he conceiv'd he was not anſwerable for the ſame, it being done by the Direction of his Majeſty's Surveyor General, and other his Majeſty's Officers.*

The Fifth Article is about the Auditor's Office. The Sixth about the Partition-Treaty. The Lord *Halliſax* could not deny his being Auditor of the Exchequer, but he denied, that he *advis'd his Majeſty to make the Treaty, or was even conſulted upon any Clauſe thereof; But the ſaid Matter was diſcours'd at* Tunbridge Wells, *and he made ſeveral Objections to the ſame.*

Poſterity will certainly be amaz'd that ſuch Articles as theſe ſhould paſs thro' an *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons, and be carry'd up to the Houſe of Peers. The Lords having given Notice of their Intention to proceed to the Trial of *John* Lord *Somers*, Mr. *Harcourt* went to work again by Order, and drew up Reaſons why the *Commons* would not proceed to that Trial accordingly. The chief of them were *the Indignity offer'd to them by Lord* Haverſham, and becauſe *a Committee of Both Houſes was not appointed according to their Deſire.* I ſhall only inſert their Lordſhip's Anſwer to the latter, the Lord *Haverſham* having been order'd to vindicate himſelf.

Lord's Anſwer to the Objections of the Commons for delaying the Trial.

" Their Lordſhips cannot but wonder, that " the Commons ſhould not have propos'd a " Committee of Both Houſes much ſooner, " if they thought it ſo neceſſary for the " bringing on the Trials, no Mention being " made of ſuch a Committee from the firſt " of *April*, to the ſixth of *June*, although " during that Interval their *Delays* were fre- " quently complain'd of by the Houſe of " Lords.

" The Manner in which the Commons de- " mand the Committee, the Lords look upon " as a direct Invading of their Judicature, " and therefore as there never was a Com- " mittee of both Houſes yielded to by the " Lords in Caſe of High Crimes and Miſde- " meanours: So their Lordſhips do inſiſt, " that they will make no new Precedent up- " on this Occaſion. Many Impeachments for " Miſdemeanours having in all Times been " determin'd without ſuch a Committee; and " if now the Commons think fit, by any un- " precedented Demand to form an Excuſe " for not preſenting their Impeachments, it " is demonſtrable where the Obſtruction " lies.

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The Lords proceed to try Lord Somers.

On the 17th of *June*, the Lords proceeded to the Trial of the Lord *Somers* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, according to the Notice they had given, Proclamation was firſt made. *Whereas a Charge of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors has been exhibited by the Houſe of Commons, in the Name of themſelves, and all the Commons of* England, *againſt* John *Lord* Somers, *all Perſons concern'd are to take Notice that he now ſtands upon his Trial, and are now to come forth in Order to make good the ſaid Charge.* The Lords being all ſeated and Silence proclaim'd the Articles againſt the Lord *Somers* were read, and then his Lordſhip's Anſwer to them. The Lord Keeper declar'd the Houſe was ready to hear the Evidence againſt him, and my Lord *Somers* mov'd to have his Council heard. After long Debate and Hearing the Judges to ſeveral Queſtions ask'd them by the Lords, this Queſtion was propos'd, " That *John* Lord *Somers* be ac- " quitted of the Articles of Impeachment a- " gainſt him exhibited by the Houſe of Com- " mons, and all Things therein contain'd, and " that the ſaid Impeachments be diſmiſs'd." When the Lord Keeper had ask'd every Lord whether *Content* or *Not Content?* He declar'd the *Majority* was for Acquitting. Then the Lords adjourn'd to their own Houſe, and made the following Order: " It was confide- " red, order'd and adjudged, by the Lords " Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled, That " *John* Lord *Somers* ſhall be, and is hereby " acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment " againſt him, exhibited by the Houſe of " Commons and all Things therein contain- " ed, and that the ſaid Impeachments ſhall " be, and is hereby diſmiſs'd.

His Impeachment diſmiſſed.

The Majority of this Repreſentative remonſtrated againſt this Order, and reſolv'd, " That all the ill Conſequences, which may " at this Time attend the Delay of the Sup- " plies for the Preſerving the Publick Peace, " and maintaining the Balance of *Europe*, by " ſupporting our Allies againſt the Power of " *France* are to be imputed to thoſe, who to " procure an Indemnity for their own enor- " mous Crimes, have us'd their utmoſt En- " deavours to make a Breach between the " two Houſes.

The Commons vote it to be Hindrance of the Supplies.

Let this Majority be what it will, ſince it is a Majority. I ſhall lay a Reſtraint on the natural Reflections that would ariſe on ſuch wonderful Proceedings, but I beg Leave to make Uſe of the Words of Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, if he was the Author of the beforementioned *Conteſts in* Rome *and* Athens.

Dr. Swift's Reflections on the Proceedings of the Commons.

" Another Conſequence is this, that, with " all Reſpect to popular Aſſemblies be it " ſpoke, it is hard to recollect one Folly, In- " firmity or Vice, to which a ſingle Man is " ſubjected, and from which a Body of Com- " mons either collective or repreſented can " be wholly exempt. For, beſides that they " are compos'd of Men with all their Infir- " mities about them; they have alſo the ill " Fortune to be generally led and influenced " by the very worſt among themſelves, I " mean *Popular Orators*, or, as they are now " ſtil'd, *Great Speakers*, *Leading Men*, and " the like. From whence it comes to paſs " in their Reſults we have ſometimes found " the ſame Spirit of Cruelty and Revenge, " of Malice and Pride, the ſame Blindneſs

" and

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" and Obſtinacy, the ſame ungovernable Rage " and Anger, the ſame Injuſtice, Sophiſtry " and Fraud, that ever lodg'd in the Breaſt " of any Individual.

The Reverend Author, if his Character be reverend, wrote this very Treatiſe on the Subject of thoſe Impeachments, and this Difference between the two Houſes, and we ſhall find ſomething more *apropos* in it hereafter.

The Lords ſent this Anſwer to the laſt Meſſage of the Commons:

Lords Anſwer to the Commons.

" The Lords do acquaint the Commons, " that they might have known by the Records " of the Houſe of Lords, That the Lords " had proceeded to the Trial of the Lord " *Somers*, on *Tueſday* laſt, being the Day appointed, and the Commons not appearing " to maintain their Articles againſt the ſaid " Lord, their Lordſhips had by the Judgment " of their Houſe acquitted him of the Articles " of Impeachment againſt him, exhibited by " the Houſe of Commons, and the Lords " had appointed *Monday* next for the Trial " of the Earl of *Orford*, on which Day they " would proceed on the ſaid Trial.

" The Commons ſtill preſſing for a Committee of Both Houſes, which their Lordſhips could never conſent to for the Reaſons already given, Their Lordſhips could never infer nothing from their perſiſting in this Demand, but that they never deſign'd to bring any of their Impeachments to a Tryal.

The Lords ſay much the ſame thing as Lord Haverſham ſaid.

" As to the Lord *Haverſham:* His Anſwer " was now before the Houſe of Commons, " and the Lords reſolv'd to do Juſtice in that " Matter:" Which that Lord needed not to be much apprehenſive of. After their Lordſhips had declar'd, that " they could think " nothing but that the Commons never deſign'd to bring any of their Impeachments " to a Trial.

This was the Senſe that ſober Men had of it both at Home and Abroad. *Il y eut de longues & d'ennuyeuſes diſputes entre les deux Chambres ſur ce Sujet il fut aiſe de s'appercevoir qui c'etoit une Affaire de* Party; *car pendant qu'on accuſoit les Lords* Whigs *dont je viens de parler, on ne dit Rien du* Comte de Jerſey, ny du *Chevalier* Williamſon, *ny d'autres* Torys *qui etoient le Complices des Premiers. C'eſt ce qui obligea le Lord* Haverſham *de dire, avec ſa Liberte Ordinaire*, &c.

" There were long and tireſome Diſputes " between the two Houſes on this Occaſion. " 'Twas eaſy to perceive that it was made a " *Party*-Buſineſs; for at the ſame Time that " they accus'd the *Whig* Lords, I have been " ſpeaking of, they had not a Word to ſay againſt their Accomplices the Earl of *Jerſey*, " Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* and others, who " were *Tories*, which oblig'd the Lord *Haverſham* to ſay with his wonted Freedom, *&c.*

I have not yet met with any Character in Hiſtory clear'd up ſo perfectly well by the *Facts*, as is that of this Majority. The Springs of their Actions lie open. The Wheels of their *Machine* are turn'd to the Spectators, and if the Simplicity of their Deſigns had been as innocent, as it was apparent, they would not have gone off the Stage in the Manner we ſhall find they did.

Lord Haverſham denies the Commons Charge.

The Lord *Haverſham* in Anſwer to the Commons Charge againſt him, denied that he ſpoke the Words in the Manner mention'd in the ſaid Charge, and inſerts his Speech at the Conference in his own Words, after which he proceeds.

" The ſaid Lord being here interrupted, " he deſir'd to be heard out, and that his " Words might be taken down in writing: " But the Managers for the Commons broke " up and departed refuſing to hear any Explanation. Now the ſaid Lord as to any " implicit Charge of a Deſign to reflect on " or diſhonour the Houſe of Commons, denies any ſuch Deſign or Intention, having " for many Years had the Honour to ſit in " the Houſe of Commons and having ever " had an honourable and reſpective Senſe " thereof: But the ſaid Lord was led to expreſs himſelf in the Manner aforeſaid for " the Reaſons aforeſaid, and takes himſelf to " be juſtified therein by the *Facts* and *Reaſons* too long to be here inſerted, which were ſo ſatisfactory to the Peers that they *reſolv'd*, *June* 21. " That unleſs the Commons " Charge, againſt the Lord *Haverſham* was " preſented by them, with Effect, before the " End of that Seſſion, the Lords would declare and adjudge him wholly innocent of " the ſaid Charge. They alſo *reſolv'd*, *June* 23. " That the Reſolutions of the Houſe of " Commons in their Votes of the 20th Inſtant, contain'd moſt unjuſt Reflections on " the Honour and Juſtice of the Houſe of " Peers, and were contriv'd to cover their " affected and unreaſonable Delays in proſecuting the Impeach'd Lords, and did manifeſtly tend to the Deſtruction of the Judicature of the Lords, to the rendering " Tryals and Impeachments impracticable for " the future, and to the ſubverting the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Government, and " therefore whatever ill Conſequences might " ariſe from ſo long deferring the Supplies " of this Year were to be attributed to the " fatal Counſel of the putting off the Meeting of a Parliament ſo long, and to the unneceſſary Delays of the Houſe of Commons." Then their Lordſhips adjourn'd to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and proceeded upon the Impeachment of the Earl of *Orford* as they had done on that of the Lord *Somers*. The Commons had voted that no Member ſhould preſume to appear at the pretended Trial of *Edward* Earl of *Orford* upon Pain of incurring their utmoſt Diſpleaſure. So the Lords according to the Notice before given went on in the ſame regular Manner as at Lord *Somers*'s Trial, heard the Articles againſt the Earl of *Orford* read, and his Lordſhip's Anſwer to them, who by unanimous Votes was acquitted of the Articles, and the Impeachment diſmiſs'd. I remember it was ſaid of the Eighth Article concerning his Neglect in not deſtroying the *French* Fleet that the Offence was taken *not for his not beating them enough, but for his beating them at all.* The next Day, *June* 24. their Lordſhips diſmiſs'd the Charge againſt Lord *Haverſham*, and the Impeachments againſt the Earl of *Portland* and the Lord *Hallifax*, there being nothing farther done by the Commons towards their Trials. They alſo diſmiſs'd an old Impeachment againſt the Duke of *Leeds*, about the *Eaſt-India* Company's 5000 Guineas beforementioned.

Votes of the Lords upon the Votes of the Commons.

Lords acquit the Earl of Orford, and diſmiſs all the Impeachments.

The Miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes was ſo great, that there was hardly any Publick Bill paſt without Amendments and Conferences, and the Lords having made ſome Amendments to a Bill ſent them from the Commons for appointing Commiſſioners to take State and examine the Publick Accounts. The Commons would not conſent to it, and

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in their Reaſons inſinuated, that there had been immenſe Sums of the Publick Mony imbezzled by thoſe that had the Management of. *Many Millions of Money have been given to his Majeſty by the Commons, for the Service of the Publick, which remain yet unaccounted for.* Which was not true, if it was taken in the uſual Way of underſtanding Accounts. For there were not, nor could be Millions of Money, for which no Accounts were given, but thoſe Accounts tho' given in, taking up a great deal of Time in paſſing through the Comptroller's and Auditor's Offices might not nor could not be perfected and clear'd of all *Audit*, when this was ſaid of them, which a candid honeſt Man could not have ſaid of any one he had Dealings with, had the Accounts between them been in the ſame Forwardneſs. It muſt not be ſuppos'd, that the Nation was unconcern'd Spectators of the Conduct of their Repreſentatives, as the latter term'd themſelves: Never were People ſo uneaſy as were the *Engliſh* at this Juncture having put themſelves into the Hands of a Set of Men whoſe Abuſe of the Truſt they had confided in them, threaten'd them with Confuſion at Home, while their inveterate Enemy the *French* King by his vaſt Encreaſe and Power was throwing them and all *Europe* into the utmoſt Peril Abroad.

The Tory Party charge the Miniſtry with Millions of Mony.

The People uneaſy at theſe Proceedings.

His Majeſty well-pleas'd with the wiſe and moderate Proceedings of the Lords, and the good Diſpoſition o. a great, tho' not then the major Part of the Houſe of Commons, and with the general Well-Affection of the People of *England*, did not in the leaſt interpoſe in the Diſputes between the two Houſes, but proceeded to take his Meaſures with the States General, and other Powers, for the real Security of the Liberties of *Europe*, and for the maintaining that Balance of Power, without which they could not be ſecur'd. Mr. *Stanhope*, his Miniſter at the *Hague*, was vigilant and active in forwarding the Negociations, either for Treaty or Alliance, and on the 8th of *May* the King ſent this Meſſage to the Houſe, by Secretary *Hedges*.

WILLIAM R.

The King's earneſt Meſſage in Behalf of the States.

" HIS Majeſty having lately receiv'd an " Account from Mr. *Stanhope* of the " preſent Poſture of Affairs in *Holland*, and " likewiſe a Letter from the States General, " which is of the greateſt Importance: And " his Majeſty who has ſo perfect a Know- " ledge of their Country, being entirely con- " vinced of the Hardſhips of their preſent " Condition, and the great Preſſures they now " lie under, which are particularly expreſs'd " in the abovemention'd Letter, has thought " it abſolutely neceſſary to communicate the " ſame to the Houſe; that the Expectations " the States have of preſent Aſſiſtance from " his Majeſty may more fully appear. And " his Majeſty doth not doubt but this Houſe " will be ſo juſtly ſenſible of thoſe immediate " Dangers to which they ſtand expos'd, as to " take the ſame into their moſt ſerious and " effectual Conſideration; it being moſt evi- " dent, that the Safety of *England*, as well " as the very Being of *Holland*, does very " much depend upon Your Reſolutions in this " Matter.

By this Time the Murmurs of the People began to reach the Ears of the *Majority* at *Weſtminſter*, and like the diſtant Grumbling of Thunder to put them in Mind of foul Weather. This Meſſage was conſider'd the next Day, and the Houſe *Reſolv'd*, That *they will effectually aſſiſt his Majeſty to ſupport his Allies in maintaining the Liberty of* Europe, *and will immediately provide Succours for the States General, according to the Treaty of the 3d of* March 1677. They are very cautious not to give his Majeſty Encouragement to enter into any new Treaty, or to hope for more at preſent than the 10000 Men *England* was to aſſiſt the *Dutch* with by the Treaty of 1677.

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The Commons confine the King to one old Treaty about it.

This Reſolution being preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe, he gave them this gracious Anſwer, *May* 10.

Gentlemen,

The King's Anſwer.

I Return You my hearty Thanks for the ready Aſſurances you give Me of providing immediate Succours for the States General, and the Zeal you expreſs for the Common Cauſe. I know nothing that can be more effectual for its Support, both at Home and Abroad, than the unanimous Concurrence, which you have ſhew'd upon this Occaſion: And it will be a particular Satisfaction to Me in My Time, to revive the Glory, which the Engliſh *Nation has formerly had, of maintaining the Liberty and Balance of* Europe.

It will not be improper to lay this up in Memory 'till we come to that ungenerous and ungrateful Debate upon the Word *Retrieve*, in the next Reign ſtarted to diſhonour this glorious King's Memory, by the ſame Men to whom he now ſpoke in this Manner.

His Majeſty communicated the States Letter to the Houſe of Lords, who in Return preſented him with this hearty and acceptable Addreſs, *May* 14.

The Lords hearty Addreſs.

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and lo- " yal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual " and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled re- " turn Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks " for communicating to Us the Letter from " the States General to Your Majeſty. It " gives us an Opportunity with great Sa- " tisfaction to repeat to Your Majeſty the " Aſſurances of our Duty and Zeal for Your " Service. And we take this Occaſion fur- " ther to aſſure Your Majeſty, we are very " ſenſible of the great and imminent Danger " to which the States General are expos'd. " And We do perfectly agree with them, in " believing that their Safety and ours are ſo " inſeparably united, that whatſoever is Ruin " to the one, muſt be fatal to the other.

" And we humbly deſire Your Majeſty " will be pleas'd not only to make good all " the Articles of any former Treaty to the " States General, but that you will enter in- " to a ſtrict League, offenſive and defenſive, " with them, for our Common Preſervation. " And that you will invite into it all Princes " and States, who are concern'd in the pre- " ſent viſible Danger ariſing from the Union " of *France* and *Spain*.

" And We further deſire Your Majeſty, " that you will be pleas'd to enter into ſuch " Alliances with the Emperor as Your Ma- " jeſty ſhall think fit, purſuant to the Ends " of the Treaty of 1689. Towards all " which We aſſure Your Majeſty of our " hearty and ſincere Aſſiſtance, not doubting " but whenever Your Majeſty ſhall be oblig'd " to be engag'd for the Defence of Your Al- " lies, and Securing the Liberty and Quiet of

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" *Europe*, Almighty God will protect Your " Sacred Perſon in ſo righteous a Cauſe. And " that the Unanimity, Wealth and Courage " of Your Subjects will carry Your Majeſty " with Honour and Succeſs thro' all the Dif- " ficulties of a juſt War.

They impute the Danger to new Councils.

" And in the laſt Place, with great Grief, " we take Leave to repreſent to Your Ma- " jeſty, That the Danger to which Your " Kingdoms and Your Allies have been ex- " poſ'd, are chiefly owing to the fatal Coun- " cils that prevented Your Majeſty's ſooner " Meeting Your People in Parliament.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer thus :

My Lords,

I Thank You for the Expreſſions You make of Your Duty and Zeal to my Service, and the Concern You ſhew for the imminent Danger to which the States General are at preſent expoſed. I ſhall take into Conſideration Your Deſires to Me of entring into new Meaſures with them, and other Princes and States for our common Preſervation. And You may be ſure it ſhall be always my Care to make ſuch Alliances with Our Neighbours as may tend alſo to our own and their greater Security, which will be the moſt effectual Means to raiſe the Honour of the Engliſh *Nation in Our Days, to the Reputation it hath maintain'd in any former Times.*

The People in a high Ferment againſt the Tory *Majority.*

Biſhop *Kennet* acknowledges, that the Nation by this Time began to be in a Ferment, and the People generally diſlik'd the Proceedings of the Commons, as appear'd by the Addreſs from the Counties of *Kent* and *York*, and the like were preparing in all Parts of the Kingdom, that from *Kent* by the Gentlemen, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand Jury and other Freeholders, at the General Quarter Seſſions holden at *Maidſton*, the 29th of *April*, in the 13th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, is thus expreſs'd :

The Kentiſh *Petition.*

" WE the Gentlemen, Juſtices of the Peace, " Grand Jury, and other Freeholders " at the General Quarter Seſſions at *Maidſton* " in *Kent*, deeply concern'd at the dangerous " Eſtate of this Kingdom, and of all *Europe*. " And conſidering, that the Fate of us and " our Poſterity depends upon the Wiſdom of " our Repreſentatives in Parliament, think " ourſelves oblig'd in Duty, humbly to lay " before this Honourable Houſe, the Conſe- " quence in this Conjuncture of Your ſpeedy " Reſolutions, and moſt ſincere Endeavours " to anſwer the great Truſt repos'd in You " by Your Country.

" And in Regard, that from the Experi- " ence of all Ages, it is manifeſt, no Nation " can be happy without Union ; we hope that " no Pretence whatſoever ſhall be able to " create a Miſunderſtanding between Our- " ſelves, or the leaſt Diſtruſt of his Majeſty, " whoſe great Actions for this Nation are " writ in the Hearts of his Subjects, and can " never without the blackeſt Ingratitude be " forgot.

" We moſt humbly implore this Honoura- " ble Houſe, to have Regard to the Voice " of the People, that our Religion and Safety " may be effectually provided for, that Your " Addreſſes may be turn'd into Bills of Sup- " ply, and that his moſt Sacred Majeſty, " whoſe propitious and unblemiſh'd Reign " over Us, we pray God to continue, may " be enabled powerfully to aſſiſt his Allies be- " fore it be too late.

And Your Petitioners, &c.

Sign'd by all the Deputy Lieutenants there preſent, above twenty Juſtices of the Peace, all the Grand Jury, and other Freeholders.

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This Petition was offer'd to the Houſe, on the 8th of *May*. The Gentlemen who deliver'd it and own'd it at the Bar of the Houſe were Men of the beſt Families and Figure in that County. *William Colepepyr*, Eſq; *Thomas Colepepyr*, Eſq; whoſe Siſter had marry'd the Lord *Colepepyr*, *David Polhill*, Eſq; who marry'd the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Siſter, *William Hamilton*, Eſq; of the Houſe of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, and *Juſtinian Chamneys*, Eſq; Yet out of a Meanneſs of Spirit which never yet was found in ſuch a Body of Men, the Party order'd the Title, *Eſq*; to be caſtrated and plain *Maſter* to be put before their Names in the printed Votes, tho' Four of them were Juſtices of the Peace, and Two of them Deputy Lieutenants of the County, which was ſuppos'd to be done to leſſen the Credit of the *Petition* among People without Doors, and to make others leſs eager to follow the Example of thoſe Gentlemen.

A mean Spirit in the Majority.

The Majority carry'd this Reſolution, That the Petition was *ſcandalous, inſolent and ſeditious, tending to deſtroy the Conſtitution of Parliament, and to ſubvert the Eſtabliſh'd Government of the Realm.* Sir *Edward Seymour* ſaid, *it ſmelt of Forty One*, and made a dull Pun or two on the particular Name of one of the Gentlemen, who reply'd, *He was well known to be of a Family, which was remarkable for oppoſing the Uſurpations of the Commons.* The five Gentlemen were order'd to be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, in whoſe Cuſtody I ſaw them, and can bear Witneſs, that they were far from thinking the Uſage they met with, reflected ſo much upon themſelves, as on thoſe that were the Cauſe of it. I beg Leave to repeat here a Paragraph or two out of a learn'd and eloquent Treatiſe written and publiſh'd on this Occaſion, and generally aſcrib'd to one of the greateſt Lawyers of the Age. In the Preface, we read :

" 'Tis not to be wonder'd, that the Impri- " ſonment of the *Kentiſh* Petitioners ſhould " have the Votes of the Major Part of the " Houſe of Commons ; when, beſides the " great Inclination diſcover'd by the Speaker, " Mr. *Robert Harley*, Sir *Edmund Seymour*, " Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Mr. *John How*, " Mr. *Simon Harcourt* and others ; *my Author* " *imitates their Votes in omitting*, Eſq; preſs " violently for it. What ſo many Leaders in " the Party contended ſo earneſtly for, could " not but have the Approbation of thoſe who " voted conſtantly with them, as if they " thought it both their Duty and Intereſt ſo " to do. I hope the Reader will give Attention to what follows, that when I ſpeak of this Majority, I may be always underſtood to mean them diſtinctly from the other Members who would have prevented the Occaſion of this *Petition* had it been in their Power, and the Veneration all good *Engliſhmen* have or ought to have for their Repreſentatives requires a very clear Explanation on this Article. " But tho' that was the Act of the great- " er Part, it was not of the whole Houſe of " Commons. All thoſe worthy and honoura- " ble Members, who have always adher'd to " his Majeſty's Intereſt, who have aſſociated " for him, who have given perpetual Demon- " ſtrations of their Enmity to *France*, and " heartily deſir'd to have all thoſe Things " done

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" done which the *Kentiſh* Gentlemen petition-
" ed for, were averſe to this, as they were
" to other fatal Proceedings, which yet they
" had not Power to prevent. If then a great
" and honeſt Party in the Houſe, and, in a
" manner, the whole People without Doors,
" except the *Papiſts* and *Jacobites*, inveigh a-
" gainſt the Impriſonment of theſe Gentle-
" men, as a notorious Infringement of the
" Liberties of the People of *England*. This,
" I hope, will be a ſufficient Apology for
" me and ſecure me from the Cenſures of all
" thoſe who are apt to call ſuch an Underta-
" king as this, an impudent Arraignment of
" the Juſtice of the Houſe of Commons, and
" of the whole People of *England*.

The Author enlarges on this Subject, which is too delicate for a leſs able Pen, and indeed will hardly be pardonable, if apply'd to any Caſe, but that of this Majority, and others when the ſame Sort of Men have had the Influence. They were not contented with ordering the *Kentiſh* Juſtices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants to be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant, they countenanced their being inhumanly treated, and at laſt ſent them to the common Jail. The Serjeant accidentally ſeeing two of them talk together he drew his Sword upon his Deputy for permitting it, and when one of theſe Gentlemen demanded a Copy of their Commitment, which they thought they had a Right to do by Virtue of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Serjeant refus'd it, and the Gentlemen ſaying, *He hoped the Law would do him Juſtice*, the other reply'd, *I care not a Fig for the Law*, or ſomething worſe. They were five Days in his Cuſtody, and then Speaker *Harley* iſſued out his Warrant to deliver them Priſoners at the *Gate-houſe*, where they continued to the End of the Seſſion. This *Tory* Majority alſo voted an Addreſs to his Majeſty to turn theſe Gentlemen out of the Commiſſions of the Peace and Lieutenancy, and three or four Years after a Convert to their Party, if ever he was of any better, Sir *George Rooke* inſulted *William Colepepyr*, Eſq; ſo ſhamefully, that he was oblig'd to demand of him theSatisfaction of a Gentleman,yet he was ſo far from loſing the Good Will of his Countrymen, that when he ſtood for Knight of the Shire for *Kent*, he had above One Thouſand Six Hundred Single Voices.

The Commons ſend the Petitioners to Jail.

What the Gentlemen of *Kent* ſaid in their Petition, that they ſpoke the *Voice of the People*, was certainly true, and the Party was further ſenſible of it by a bold Attempt of *Daniel Foe*, who was at that Time a zealous Revolutioner and Diſſenter, but became afterwards a Tool to this Speaker, when to our Grief and Terror he became a Miniſter of State, *Foe* drew up a Paper entitul'd, *A Memorial from the Gentlemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Counties of* ——— *in Behalf of themſelves, and many Thouſands of the good People of* England. He incloſ'd this Paper in a Letter to the Speaker *Harley* charging and commanding his future Patron in the Name of 200000 *Engliſh* Men, to deliver it to the Houſe of Commons. *Foe* who was naturally of a daring dauntleſs Temper infus'd enough of his Spirit into his Memorial, which charg'd the Houſe with illegal and unwarrantable Practices in Sixteen Particular, wherein he doubtleſs had Help from Men of more Brains, tho' not of ſo much Aſſurance.

Foe's Memorial againſt the Commons.

I. " To raiſe Funds for Money, and de-
" clare by borrowing Clauſes that thoſe who
" advance Money on thoſe Funds ſhall be re-
" imburs'd out of the next Aids, if the
" Funds fall ſhort, and then give ſubſequent
" Funds, without transferring the Deficiency
" of the former is a horrible Cheat on the
" Subjects who lent the Money, a Breach of
" Publick Faith, and deſtructive to the Ho-
" nour and Credit of Parliaments.

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II. " To impriſon Men, who are not your
" Members, by no Proceedings but a Vote of
" your own Houſe, and to continue them in
" Cuſtody *ſine die*, is illegal, a notorious
" Breach of the Liberty of the People; ſet-
" ting up a diſpenſing Power in the Houſe
" of Commons, which your Fathers never
" pretended to; bidding Defiance to the *Ha-*
" *beas Corpus* Act, which is the Bulwark of
" Perſonal Liberty, deſtructive of the Laws
" and betraying the Truſt repos'd in You.

III. " Committing to Cuſtody thoſe Gen-
" tlemen, who at the Command of the Peo-
" ple, whoſe Servants You are, came in a
" peaceable Way to put You in Mind of
" Your Duty, is illegal and injurious, de-
" ſtructive of the Subjects Liberty of Peti-
" tioning for Redreſs of Grievances, which
" has by all Parliaments before You, been
" acknowledg'd to be their undoubted Right.

Tho' *Foe* took to himſelf, in my Hearing, the Honour of being the Author of this Paper; yet no Body that knew him well could think him capable of drawing up theſe Articles, nor the following ones, in the regular Form in which we now exhibit them.

" We do hereby declare, 1. That it is the
" undoubted Right of the People of *England*,
" in Caſe their Repreſentatives in Parliament,
" do not proceed according to their Duty,
" and the People's Intereſt, to inform them
" of their Diſlike, diſown their Actions, and
" to direct them in ſuch Things as they think
" fit, either by Petition, Addreſs, Propoſal,
" Memorial, or any other reaſonable Way.
" 2. That the Houſe of Commons ſeparate-
" ly, and otherwiſe than by Bill paſt, have
" no legal Power to ſuſpend or diſpence with
" the Laws of the Land, any more than the
" King has by his Prerogative. III. That
" the Houſe of Commons have no legal Po-
" wer to impriſon any Perſon, or commit
" him to the Cuſtody of Serjeants, or other-
" wiſe, their own Members excepted, but
" ought to addreſs the King to cauſe any
" Perſon on good Ground to be apprehend-
" ed, which Perſon ſo apprehended, ought
" to have the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus*
" Act, and be fairly brought to Trial by due
" Courſe of Law. The Scene would have been much pleaſanter, if inſtead of being thrown into a Pannick by this Paper, the Party had directed Mr. *Harcourt*, Mr. *Finch*, and their beſt Lawyers to have drawn up an Anſwer to it. One cannot doubt, but thoſe who were concern'd in this Memorial were at leaſt a Match for thoſe two renown'd Practitioners, and having the Truth and the Reaſon on their Side, whatever had been ſaid to the contrary, muſt have been humorſom and diverting. Probably *Foe* might have a Hand in the Concluſion: " Thus Gentlemen You
" have Your Duty laid before You, which it
" is hop'd you will think of. But if You
" continue to neglect it You may expect to
" be

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" treated according to the Reſentments of an " injur'd Nation; For *Engliſh* Men are no " more to be Slaves to Parliaments than to " Kings. Our Name is LEGION, and we " are many.

A Number of prudent ſober Men, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *were apt to think the Subject Matter of this* Memorial *true*. The Court of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London* were very near to the Coming into ſome Publick Declaration of the like Nature. The Party did nor think fit to vote arbitrarily againſt *Legion* as they had done againſt the *Kentiſh* Petition, but a Complaint was made to the Houſe of Endeavours to raiſe Tumults and Seditions, in Order to diſturb the Publick Affairs, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Addreſs to the King humbly to lay before him the Endeavours of ſeveral ill diſpos'd Perſons to raiſe Tumults and Seditions in the Kingdom, and humbly to beſeech his Majeſty that he will provide for the Publick Peace and Safety.

The Yorkſhire Petition againſt this Majority.

Farther to ſhew the Senſe of the Nation with Reſpect to this Majority, we ſhall inſert the Heads of the Addreſs from *Yorkſhire* preſented to the Lords Juſtices after his Majeſty was gone to *Holland*. The Gentlemen and Freeholders of that large County " acknow- " ledged themſelves to be deeply and truly " ſenſible, that their Religion, Laws and Li- " berties were entirely owing, under God's " Providence, to his Majeſty's Care, Cou- " rage and Conduct, and begg'd they might " take the Opportunity to expreſs their Duty " to him, and Zeal for the Preſervation of " the Publick, as became true *Engliſh* Men, " That they had freſh in Memory the de- " plorable and deſperate Condition, to which " the pernicious Advice and deſtructive Coun- " cils in the laſt Reign, had reduc'd this flou- " riſhing and happy Nation, but that the " preſent Proſpect of Affairs from Abroad, " and the exorbitant and growing Power of " *France*, which threaten'd all *Europe* with " Popery, Tyranny and Slavery, was what " engag'd them at that Time to aſſure his " Majeſty, that nothing ſhould be wanting in " them, which He, the beſt of Kings, might " expect or deſire from the moſt dutiful of " Subjects. That their Hearts were full of " Zeal for the Preſervation of his moſt ſa- " cred Perſon, their Purſes were with Chear- " fulneſs open to whatſoever ſhould be " thought neceſſary to the Publick Support; " and their Hands were ready to ſuppreſs " all thoſe who were diſaffected to his Per- " ſon and Government; and they humbly " begg'd Leave farther to aſſure his Majeſty, " that whenever the Diſſolution of *That* or " any other Parliament ſhould happen, either " by Virtue of the *Triennial Bill*, or Prerога- " tive Royal, they would from Time to Time " make it their conſtant Endeavours, to " chooſe ſuch Perſons as ſhall be in the true " Intereſt of his Majeſty and theſe King- " doms.

Never was the Character of any Set of Men ſo clear'd up, as this will be to Poſterity, by the fair Relation of theſe Facts, and the Uſe it may be to the preſent Age in the Judgment they make of that Party, by this Narrative of their Practices will, it is hop'd, recommend it to that which is to come.

While theſe Things were tranſacting at Home, the Negociations Abroad for a Treaty, or an Alliance, were carry'd on by the Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*, and ſeveral Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, *June* the 12th, and paſs'd an *Act for the Farther Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects. An Act for preventing the Inconveniences that may happen by Privilege of Parliament.* Freedom from perſonal Arreſts was confirmed, but Proceſs might be had in *Weſtminſter-Hall* againſt any Perſon or Member of Parliament, and the Eſtate Real and Perſonal of the Party might be ſequeſter'd. *An Act for appointing Wardens and Aſſay Maſters, for Aſſaying wrought Plate in the Cities of* York, Briſtol, Exeter, Cheſter *and* Norwich. *An Act for Preſerving the* Cotton *Library. An Act for Separating* James *Earl of* Angleſey, *from* Katharine, *Counteſs of* Angleſey, *his Wife, for the Cruelty of the ſaid Earl. An Act to diſſolve the Marriage of* Ralph Bere *with* Elizabeth Eyre. *An Act for a Court of Conſcience at* Norwich. *An Act for Diſſolving the Marriage of Sir* John Dillon *and* Mary Boyle, and many other Private Bills. After which his Majeſty made this Speech to expedite the Diſpatch of Affairs with as much Importunity as was decent for him to uſe:

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Return You my hearty Thanks for the " Care You have taken to eſtabliſh the " Succeſſion to the Crown in the *Proteſtant* " *Line*; And I muſt not loſe this Occaſion " of Acquainting You, that I am likewiſe " extreamly ſenſible of your repeated Aſſu- " rances of ſupporting Me in ſuch Alliances " as ſhall be moſt proper for the Preſervati- " on of *Europe*, and for the Security of *En-* " *gland* and *Holland*. Your ready Compli- " ance with My Deſires, as to the Succours " for the States General, is alſo a great Sa- " tisfaction to Me, as well as a great Advan- " tage to the Common Cauſe. And as I have " nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Preſer- " vation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and the " Honour and Intereſt of *England*, ſo I " make no doubt of Attaining thoſe great " Ends, by the Bleſſing of God, and the " Continuance of Your chearful Concur- " rence.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Seaſon of the Year makes it neceſ- " ſary to have a ſpeedy Receſs, and the Po- " ſture of Affairs Abroad, do abſolutely re- " quire My Preſence for the Encouragement " of our Allies, and for the Perfecting ſuch " Alliances as may be moſt effectual for the " Common Intereſt: And therefore I muſt " recommend a Diſpatch of the Publick Bu- " ſineſs.

So far was the Majority, ſo often mention'd from taking this Speech as his Majeſty intended, that they put a quite contrary Conſtruction upon it, and interpreted it as an Approbation of their Proceedings in Reſpect of their Conteſt with the Lords, and therefore agreed upon this wonderful Addreſs.

The Commons wonderful Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and " loyal Subjects, the Commons in " Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty " our moſt humble Thanks for your moſt " Gracious Speech from the Throne, in " which your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs " your

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" your Approbation of the Proceedings of " the Commons. - And We do farther unani- " mouſly aſſure your Majeſty, that we will " be ready on all Occaſions to aſſiſt your Ma- " jeſty in ſupporting ſuch Alliances as your " Majeſty ſhall think fit to make in Concert " with the Emperor and the States General, " for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Eu- " rope*, the Proſperity and Peace of *England*, " and for reducing the exorbitant Power of " *France*.

This Addreſs was preſented the next Day, *June* 19. and the King anſwered it in this prudent and mollifying Manner.

Gentlemen,

I *Thank you heartily for the unanimous Aſſurances you have given Me of your Readineſs to aſſiſt me, in ſupporting ſuch Alliances as I ſhall make in Conjunction with the Emperor, and the States General. It will be a good Encouragement to them to find the Senſe of this Kingdom ſo fully expreſs'd on this Occaſion, and will always contribute moſt effectually to the Obtaining thoſe great Ends you have now mention'd, on which the Happineſs of* Europe *does ſo much depend.*

Tho' the *Kentiſh* Petition, and the *Legion* Memorial were ſeemingly treated with Contempt by the Commons, yet there ſeem'd now alſo to be ſome Change in their Air and Language. They thought it Policy to make the World believe they were in the moſt perfect Agreement with his Majeſty's Councils and Conduct, and the moſt zealous for his Honour and Intereſt, but they would not take a direct Step towards what his Majeſty deſir'd of them, a poſitive Declaration in Favour of the Emperor, and his Right to the *Spaniſh Succeſſion*, which however his Majeſty took eſpecial Care of in the Treaty of Alliance which was then negotiating.

On the 24th of *June*, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, the Speaker Mr. *Harley*, when he preſented the Mony Bills diſguis'd his Spirit of Oppoſition with this plauſible Speech.

Mr. Speaker Harley's Speech.

SIR,

" IT is with great Joy and Satisfaction that " I attend your Majeſty at this Time, " ſince Your Commons have comply'd with " all your Majeſty was pleas'd to deſire at " their Meeting. They have paſs'd the Bill " of *Succeſſion*, which hath ſettled the Crown " in the *Proteſtant Line*, and continu'd the " Liberty of *England*, which Your Majeſty " hath reſtor'd and preſerv'd, they have paſ- " ſed a Bill for Taking away thoſe Privi- " leges which might be burthenſome to Your " Subjects. They have given Your Majeſty " thoſe Supplies which are more than ever " were given in a Time of Peace to enable " Your Majeſty when You are Abroad to " ſupport Your Allies, procure either a laſt- " ing Peace, or to preſerve the Liberties of " *Europe* by a neceſſary War.

The Mony Bills were, *An Aid for the Expence of the Navy, Guards and Garriſons for one Year. An Act for ſeveral Duties upon* Low Wines, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices *and* Pictures, *and Impoſitions on* Hawkers, Pedlars *and* Petty Chapmen, &c. *An Act for* 3700 *l. Weekly, out of the Exciſe for the Service of His Majeſty's Houſhold.*

These and ſeveral Private Acts being paſt, his Majeſty ſpoke thus to both Houſes.

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THE Seſſion being now come to a " Concluſion, I muſt return You " my hearty Thanks for the Great Zeal You " have expreſs'd for the Publick Service. " And Your ready Compliance with thoſe " Things, which I recommended to You at " the Opening of this Parliament. And I " muſt thank You, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of* " *Commons*, in particular, both for Your Diſ- " patch of thoſe Neceſſary Supplies which " You have granted for the Publick Occaſi- " ons, and for the Encouragement You have " given Me to enter into Alliances for the " Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, " and the Support of the Confederacy, in " which, as it ſhall be my Care, not to put " the Nation to any unneceſſary Expence, ſo " I make no Doubt, that whatſoever ſhall be " done during Your Receſs, for the Advan- " tage of the Common Cauſe in this Matter " will have Your Approbation at Our Meet- " ing again in the Winter.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I ſhall conclude with recommending to " You all, the Diſcharge of Your Duties in " Your reſpective Counties; that the Peace " of the Kingdom be ſecur'd by Your Vigi- " lance and Care in Your ſeveral Stations.

Then the Lord Keeper *Wright* prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of *Auguſt*, but they never met more, and the Expectation of their Diſſolution was like the Hope of it, as univerſal as any Thing of that Kind ever, was.

The King in an ill State of Health.

The State of His Majeſty's Health very ill conſiſted with the Fatigue of his Mind from the Perverſeneſs of the Party that oppos'd his Meaſures at Home, and his Concern for the Succeſs of his Negotiations by his Miniſters Abroad. It was thought, the King kept the ill Opinion he himſelf had of his own decaying Conſtitution even from his moſt favour'd Confidents, to prevent its taking Air which would have been fatal in the Forming of the intended Confederacy, the Princes having entire Dependance on his Majeſty's Wiſdom, Courage and Zeal for the Common Cauſe. To provide for the Worſt that could happen on this Occaſion, his Majeſty gave the Command of the Troops he order'd to be ſhipp'd for *Holland* from *England* and *Ireland*, to the Earl of *Marlborough*, making in all 10000 Men, and appointed his Lordſhip to be Plenipotentiary to the States General, his Majeſty knowing him to be equally qualified both for Counſel and for Action. The Elector of *Hanover* being elected Knight of the Garter, the Earl of *Macclesfield* was order'd to carry the Order to his Serene Highneſs, and to congratulate the Princeſs *Sophia* Electreſs Dowager, upon the Paſſing of the Act for the Succeſſion of that Illuſtrious Houſe to the Crown of *England*, and the Lord *Churchil*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Marlborough*, was to accompany his Lordſhip in that grateful Embaſſy. The Earl of *Albemarl* ſet out for *Holland* before his Majeſty, to enter upon his Office of Lieutenant General of the *Dutch* Horſe. The King honour'd the Duke of *Queensberry* with the Order of the Garter, and made the Earl of *Argyle* a Duke, the Earls of *Annandale* and *Lothian*, Marquiſſes, and the Lords *Cormichael* and *Seafield*, Earls; and on the 28th of

Makes the E. of Marlborough *General of his Army Abroad.*

E. of Macclesfield *ſent to* Hanover *on Paſſing the* Succeſſion *Act.*

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June was pleas'd to nominate Dr. *Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Nathan Wright* Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Pembroke*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, and the Lord *Godolphin* to be Lords Juſtices in his Abſence, and to appoint *Robert Yard*, Eſq; a ſtaunch Perſon to be their Secretary. *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; *Edward Southwell*, and *James Vernon*, Jun. Eſqs; were made Commiſſioners of the Privy Seal. The ſame Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on the King, and the Recorder in the Name of the City took Leave of His Majeſty, who was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Peter Floyer*, Eſq; Sheriff Elect. Three Days after, the Gentlemen who were impriſon'd for delivering the *Kentiſh* Petition being diſcharg'd of Courſe, at the End of the Seſſion, were ſplendidly entertain'd at *Mercers*-Hall, at the Charge of the Citizens, being accompany'd by ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentlemen of the Firſt Rank. They were in like Manner very honourably receiv'd upon their Return into their County.

Lords Juſtices.

There were other Preferments and Honours diſtributed before His Majeſty's Departure. The Lord *Cornbury* was made Governour of *New York*. the Earl of *Carliſle*, Earl Marſhal of *England*; the young Duke of *Norfolk* being diſqualify'd as a Papiſt, Sir *George Rooke* was appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet this Year, and being joyn'd by the *Dutch* Admirals, *Allemonde* and *Callemberg*, at *Spithead*, the two Squadrons *Engliſh* and *Dutch* made a Fleet of near 40 Men of War, much ſuperior to any Strength the *French* and *Spaniards* could then ſet out againſt them. By the latter End of *June*, the *Dutch* had ſtrengthened their Army with the *Hanover*, *Brandenburgh* and other Auxiliary Troops which made them a little more eaſy than they had been ever ſince the *French* were drawing towards their Frontiers, when in the firſt Conſternation they put the Countries about *Bergen op Zoom*, and other Cities under Water, to prevent their being ſurpriz'd or attack'd.

The King goes to Holland.

On *Mondy* Morning, *June* 30. his Majeſty went from *Hampton-Court*, and lay at Sir *George Rooke*'s near *Canterbury*, having in the Way taken a Dinner at Mr. *Walker*'s at *Chatham*. The Wind not being fair the King lay the next Night at Capt. *Ball*'s near *Margate*. His Majeſty was convoy'd to *Holland* by Rear Admiral *Munden*, whom he knighted on Board a Yacht in *Margate* Road. He arriv'd in the *Maeſe*, *Thurſday* Morning, *July* 3. and went that Night to the *Hague*, where he was complimented by the ſeveral Councils and Courts, and by the Foreign Miniſters, of whom the Count *d'Avaux* was firſt at Court, and ſtaid there about an Hour. He had juſt before notify'd to the Grand Penſionary *Heinſius* the League offenſive and defenſive between *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*. The latter only temporized till the Confederacy was form'd and in a Condition to give her Protection upon her Entring into it, and that Confederacy was in ſuch Forwardneſs that it was ready for his Majeſty's Signing a few Days after his Arrival in *Holland*.

A League between France, Spain and Portugal.

K. William *ſigns the Grand Alliance againſt* France.

The next Day he went to the Aſſembly of the States General, and made this affecting Speech to them:

His Speech to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" I Always come into this Country with " Joy, but more eſpecially in this dangerous Conjuncture of Affairs, becauſe I " foreſee my Preſence will be neceſſary for " the Service of the State. I was in Hopes " and deſir'd to have paſs'd the Reſt of my " Days in Repoſe and Peace; and after the " End of my Days to have left this State in " a quiet and flouriſhing Condition. To which " End, I have always labour'd particularly " after the Concluſion of the laſt Peace: But " ſince there have happen'd ſuch great Alte- " rations in the Affairs of *Europe*, that I " know not what will be the Diſpoſal of Di- " vine Providence concerning them: Never- " theleſs, I can ſincerely aſſure Your High " Mightineſſes, that whether Affairs can be " accommodated without coming to further " Embroilments, or, whether we muſt be " oblig'd to take Arms again, I perſiſt in the " ſame Affection and the ſame Zeal which I " ever had for the Service and Proſperity of " theſe Provinces, and will contribute as far " as lies in My Power whatever may tend to " advance the Welfare of this State, the " Maintenance of their Liberty and Religion, " and their particular Security as well as that " of *Europe*. I am over-joy'd to find all " Things ſtill in a quiet Condition, which, " next to the Bleſſing of the Almighty, muſt " be aſcrib'd to the ſpeedy and unanimous Re- " ſolutions of Your High Mightineſſes to put " Yourſelves in a Poſture of Defence. I am " perſwaded, that the reſpective Confederates " will contribute ſtrenuouſly towards it, " which I look upon as the only Means to " prevent a War, or in Caſe of a Rupture to " defend the State from the Danger that " threatens it. 'Tis a great Satisfaction to " Me that I can aſſure Your High Mighti- " neſſes not only of my Affection, but of the " whole *Engliſh* Nation, and that they are " ready to aſſiſt this State and ſtrongly con- " tribute towards their Defence, and to what- " ever may tend to the Common Security. " And this is what Your High Mightineſſes " may be fully convinc'd of. I hope the " Great God will bleſs the Means, which " You have made uſe of, either by Way of " Negotiation, or by Force of Arms in Caſe " of a Rupture, to attain the End propos'd, " that is to ſay, Reaſonable Security for the " Common Cauſe, and particularly the Pre- " ſervation of this State in their Liberties and " Religion. There is nothing which I wiſh " with more Fervency, and I will contribute " towards it whatever lies in Power. This " is what I thought neceſſary to ſay at pre- " ſent, only that I deſire the Continuance of " Your High Mightineſſes Affection and A- " mity.

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Their High Mightineſſes anſwer'd to this Effect.

The Anſwer of the States General.

" They thank'd his Majeſty with all their " Hearts for the Honour he had done them " to come again to their Aſſembly, and at " the ſame Time teſtify'd their unexpreſſible " Joy to ſee his happy Arrival. They were " ſenſible how much his Majeſty's Preſence " was neceſſary among them in ſuch a dange- " rous Conjuncture to ſettle Affairs in a good " Condition, and ſo to preſerve them, with " the Aſſiſtance of God, out of the great " Confidence which they all had, from the " higheſt to the loweſt, in his Majeſty's Pru- " dence and Surpaſſing Abilities. They were " extreamly oblig'd to his Majeſty and moſt " heartily thank'd him for his perſevering in " his

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" his kind Inclinations for their Repoſe and " Tranquility. They were fully convinc'd " that ſince the laſt Treaty of Peace his Ma- " jeſty's Care and Application had tended to " the Preſervation of the ſaid Peace and the " Publick Tranquillity.

This anſwers to what his Majeſty had told them, *that he had always labour'd particularly after the Concluſion of the laſt Peace to have left that State in a quiet and flouriſhing Condition.* Neither his Majeſty, nor the States thought it prudent to explain themſelves farther, but it is obvious this relates to the Treaties of *Partition*, which the States General intimate *had tended to the Preſervation of the Publick Tranquility*, and which Sir *John Bolles*, Sir *John Packington*, Mr. *John How*, Mr. *Bromley* of *Oxford*, Mr. *Harcourt*, &c. voted to *be dangerous to the Peace of Europe*, and let the Reader impartial or partial judge who knew moſt of this Matter.

The Remainder of the States Anſwer will help to direct their Judgment.

" They were overjoy'd that their Con- " duct, ſince the ſtrange Mutations in gene- " ral Affairs had met with his Majeſty's Ap- " probation. And in Regard the State was " in ſo much Danger that their Religion and " Liberties lay at Stake, they reſolv'd to uſe " all poſſible Means for the Preſervation of " thoſe ineſtimable Pledges. They could not " omit to thank his Majeſty for his Aſſurance " not only in his Own, but in the Name of " the *Engliſh* Nation, in Favour of Them- " ſelves and the Common Cauſe, well-know- " ing how much they might rely upon a Peo- " ple whoſe Courage and Valour had gain'd " ſo much Reputation in the World. They " were always of Opinion that their Intereſts " were inſeparable from thoſe of *England*. " In the mean Time they moſt ardently be- " ſought the Almighty to bleſs his Majeſty " and his Counſels, and to grant him long " Life, Health and Strength, that he might " be able to continue his Cares for the Pub- " lick Good, and the Welfare of his own " Kingdom and their State aſſuring him of " their Perſeverance in that Amity and high " Eſteem which they have always had, and " ever ſhall be bound to have for His Ma- " jeſty ſo long as their State endures.

After this the King went to view the Fortifications on the Frontiers, and about the Middle of the Month arriv'd at *Breda*, his own Town, having given two Audiences to the Count *d'Avaua*, which gave the King no Satisfaction. The Foreign Miniſters were told, There was no Neceſſity they ſhould attend his Majeſty in that Journey. From *Breda* the King went to *Bergen op Zoom*, and while he was there ſeveral *French* Officers, who were poſted in the Lines about *Antverp*, deſir'd Leave to come into the Town to ſee his Majeſty, which was granted them, and they were alſo preſent at the Review of the Garriſon. The Liſt of the Army in the Service of the States, which was now tranſmitted from *Holland*, was read with a great deal of Pleaſure by the Well-affected in *England*, who had been in Pain for the Safety of the United Provinces ever ſince the *French* Troops were become ſo numerous in their Neighbourhood.

Thirteen Squadrons of Dragoons and twenty-ſeven Regiments of Horſe, making together 11798 Men; Thirty-ſeven Regiments of Foot, including Six Regiments of *Scots*, making together 43092 Men.

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A Liſt of the Confederate Forces in the Dutch Service.

Twenty-ſix Companies of the King's Guards; Twenty-ſix Companies of the Guards of *Frieſland*, and One Independent Company not in the Eſtabliſhment, making 4190 Men.

Seven Regiments of *Switzers* of 1600 Men each, making 11200.

Danes, 4000 Horſe, 2000 Dragoons, 8000 Foot.

Pruſſians, 3000 Horſe, 2000 Dragoons, 5000 Foot.

Hanoverians, 4000 Horſe, 4000 Foot.

Troops of *Saxe Gotha*, 2000 Horſe, 4000 Foot.

Troops of *Heſſe Caſſel*, 2000 Horſe, 1000 Dragoons, 3000 Foot.

Palatines and *Newburgers*, 2000 Horſe, and 4000 Foot.

Troops of *Anſpach*, 1800 Dragoons, 2400 Foot.

Troops of *Mecklenburgh*, 2000 Foot.

Total of the Infantry, ——	90882
Horſe and Dragoons, ——	37528
Engliſh Auxiliaries, ——	10000
	138410

Beſides the Troops of *Sweden*, *Holſtein*, *Gottorp*, and others.

Tho' theſe Troops were not all arriv'd in the Provinces, yet this Liſt was look'd upon as the Quota's of thoſe ſeveral Princes, and the Expectation of other Troops to encreaſe the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands* gave a new Spirit and Air to the Enemies of *France*, made ſo by her exorbitant Power and Tyranny. This Armament gave the *French* King to underſtand that they would not acquieſce in his Diſpoſal of the Dominions of *Spain*, at his Pleaſure, and he having declared no Part of them ſhould be diſmember'd. No Good could be expected from the Count *d'Avaux*'s Negotiations.

While the King of *England* was viewing the *Dutch* Frontier Towns and Garriſons, the Count *d'Avaux* deliver'd this Letter from the *French* King, accompany'd with a Memorial of his own.

To Our moſt Dear Great Friends and Allies.

Moſt Dear Great Friends, Allies and Confederates,

French *King's Letter to the States.*

WE have thought fit to recall the Count d'Avaux, *our Ambaſſador Extraordinary to You, ſeeing the little Fruit thoſe Conferences have produc'd, which You have deſir'd of us, and which You have ſince often interrupted. We are not the leſs inclin'd to the Eſtabliſhing of the Peace: As he will further declare Our Intentions to You before his Departure. Nothing remains for Us but to aſſure You, That it ſtill depends on You to receive Marks of our Ancient Friendſhip for Your Republick, and of our Deſire to give You Proofs thereof, upon all Occaſions. So we pray God, that he may have you,* Moſt Dear, Great Friends, Allies and Confederates, *in his holy Keeping.*

Given at *Verſeilles*, *July* 10. 1701.

Your Good Friend, Aliy and Confederate,

LEWIS.

Colbert.

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The Count *d'Avaux* preſented a Memorial repreſenting the *Dutch* Preparations for War as an Effect of their being influenc'd by the King of *England*, and complaining that they had deſir'd Conferences for an Accommodation only to gain Time for theſe Preparations. He concludes with telling them, "What Advantages his Maſter might have taken of "them, when they were weak and unprovided, as they Themſelves have own'd, and "if they will not whilſt 'tis yet Time, make "due Reflections upon theſe Things, his Maſter had *Reaſon* to hope for the *Bleſſing of God* upon the *Juſtice* of his *Cauſe*, and for "his *Care to preſerve the* Peace *of* Europe, "and that they ſhall ſee it is not any Diffidence of his own Strength that hath made "him ſo long withhold his Hand, but that "being capable of avenging the Inſults done "to his Flag by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who "have fir'd upon his Ships, taken his Men, "and founded his Harbours, he wiſhes they "might reflect duely upon theſe Things whilſt "'tis Time, and tho' his Departure will not "permit him to work out a Peace, he ſhall "always wiſh well to their Republick.

The King of *England* return'd to the *Hague* on the 29th of *July*, at 11 o'Clock at Night, having found all the Fortreſſes on the Frontiers of *Flanders* in a very good Condition. On the *Sunday* after his Return, the King coming from Church took a Turn round the *Voorhons* in his Coach; the Count *d'Avaux* being there before his Majeſty retir'd that he might not be oblig'd to ſtop his Coach when the King came by, as all others did. After his Majeſty went off, he return'd again having the Miniſters of *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Coach with him. Tho' this was no Affront, it was look'd upon as a Diſregard which would not have been offer'd had not a War been determin'd.

The Count d'Avaux *puts a Slight on him.*

On the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, the States General return'd an Anſwer to the *French* Ambaſſador's *Memorial*, which will fully explain and confute what that Miniſter had ſaid in his.

The States General's *Anſwer to* Count d'Avaux's *Memorial.*

"They were oblig'd to the Moſt Chriſtian "King for ſending thither the Count *d'Avaux* "as his Ambaſſador Extraordinary. They "wiſh'd ſufficient Means might have been "found in the Conferences to have obtain'd "a General Peace, and Reaſonable Security "for Themſelves, and that he had tarried "till that had been done. They were troubled that he ſhould be recall'd before thoſe "Things were effected, and ſo much the "more, that the Cauſe of it ſhould be imputed to their Conduct. That upon his Moſt "Chriſtian Majeſty's ſignifying to them that "he accepted the Will of the late King of "*Spain* inſtead of the *Treaty* of *Partition*, "they gave him their Reaſons why they could "not come to a ſpeedier Reſolution in that "Affair. And as ſoon as their Conſtitution "would allow it, they offer'd to enter into "Conference with any his Majeſty ſhould appoint. That they appointed Deputies accordingly to treat with the Count *d'Avaux*, "and in Compliance with his Majeſty own'd "the new King of *Spain* that they might remove all Occaſions of Delay, and give a "convincing Proof of their Deſires to preſerve the Peace of *Europe*. They cannot "apprehend how they ſhould obſtruct the "ſame by the Intervention of the King of "*Great Britain*, who was one of thoſe concern'd in the *Treaty* of *Partition*, or by the "Intervention of any other Potentate that "has an Intereſt in preſerving the General "Peace. They had not thereby own'd the "Juſtice or Injuſtice of the Pretenſions of a "third Party, nor ſeparated their Intereſts "from any who are concern'd in the General "Peace. That ſince his Majeſty's Miniſters "had repreſented to Them, That the End "of the Treaty of *Partition* might be as well "obtain'd by the Acceptation of the *Will*, "they deſir'd the Count *d'Avaux* might make "Propoſals for the General Peace, and their "particular Security, and he excuſing himſelf "and deſiring Propoſals from Them, They "had in Concert with his Majeſty of *Great* "*Britain* deliver'd him Propoſals. They "cannot comprehend why the Effect of that "Union between Them and the King ſhould "be rather War than Peace, ſince his Majeſty of *Great Britain* has on all Occaſions "given ſufficient Proofs of his Inclination to "Peace. They were ſtrictly united with him "by Alliances many Years ago for their mutual Securities. He was one of the chiefeſt Parties in the Treaty of *Partition*, and "they declared before their Propoſals were "communicated, they thought his Conſent "neceſſary, as well for theſe Reaſons as for "his private Relation to their Republick; "and no Objection was then rais'd againſt it. "They were ſorry the King of *France* had "return'd no Anſwer to their Propoſals; "which tho' they had heard call'd *Exceſſives*, "no Body had undertaken to prove them "ſuch. That the General Peace could not be "preſerv'd without Satisfaction to the Emperor, whoſe Pretenſions were ſo far own'd "by the King of *France* himſelf in the Treaty of *Partition*, that it was agreed how "the ſame ſhould be ſatisfy'd. Therefore "there was nothing of this Article of their "Propoſal that could be call'd *Exceſſive*, and "what they had demanded for their own Security, was not equal to what they had before the Death of the late King of *Spain*, "or to what they had acquir'd by the Treaty "of *Partition*. That their Augmenting "their Forces were not grounded alone on "their own private Sentiments, but on the "Opinions of their Allies who had not ſcrupled to ſend them the Aſſiſtance they were "oblig'd to by their Alliances. Had it been "in their Power to rid themſelves out of "their Difficulties without Arming; Seeking "new Alliances, and Draining their Country, "They would certainly have done it. That "the Difficulties rais'd about admitting the "*Engliſh* Envoy, was not from them, but "the Count *d'Avaux*, and not chargeable upon them for the Reaſons aforementioned. "The King of *France* had Reaſon to think "They would inſiſt on Satisfaction to the Emperor, ſeeing that was the firſt of their Propoſals, which the King of *France* Himſelf "thought juſt and neceſſary. They had given no Cauſe to think that they preſum'd "to ſet up as Umpires between *France* and "*Auſtria*, or to determine which of the two "laſt Kings of *Spain* had a Right to alter the "Laws of the Succeſſion to that Crown; but "deſir'd his Majeſty to remember, that He "Himſelf, as well as the King of *Great Britain*, and the States, thought a War would "be unavoidable, if upon the Death of the "late King of *Spain*, either He or the Emperor ſhould inſiſt upon the Pretenſions of "their Families to the Succeſſion, and therefore entered into the Treaty of *Partition*. "That their Owning the King of *Spain* could "not

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" not be judg'd to be a Step contrary to this, " ſince it does not hinder giving Reaſonable " Satisfaction to the Emperor. And the King " of *Spain* ought to be convinc'd, that they " would do nothing to the Detriment of their " Provinces Commerce or Riches, but what " was abſolutely neceſſary to their Preſerva- " tion. They had done nothing that could " be conſtrued a Breach of the Treaties, which " confirm'd and ſeal'd their Sovereignty, and " did not well apprehend the Meaning of " that Aſſertion.

Inſolence of D'Avaux,

The Count *d'Avaux* in another Copy of his Memorial had ſaid, *They would in Favour of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *reſolve to break thoſe Treaties which they had look'd upon as the Confirmation and Seal of their Sovereignty.* An inſolent Hint of their former Subjection to the Crown of *Spain*, which was the Effect rather of *French* Vanity and Arrogance, than of their Politicks at ſuch a Juncture. The States reply'd with equal Reaſon and Force.

Well anſwered by the States.

" Their Provinces were always free and " ſovereign. Their Anceſtors ſpent their " Lives and Fortunes to aſſert their Free- " dom, and they reſolv'd to do the like. " (*ſpoken like Heroes and Patriots, whereas " the Rodomontades of* D'Avaux, *are of the " Genius and Air of a* Bajazet *or* Almanzor.) " They were ſorry to hear the Count *d'A- " vaux* expected no Succeſs from the Confe- " rences, becauſe of the *Engliſh* Envoy's De- " claring that Satisfaction muſt be given to " the Emperor. They own'd the King of " *Great Britain* and They thought it reaſo- " nable to treat of Satisfaction to that Prince, " and that the Emperor ſhould, in Order " thereunto, be invited into the Negotiation. " The States General did not blindly follow " the King of *Great Britain*'s Sentiments, " but had a great Deference for his Advice, " becauſe they are perſuaded he is wholly *in- " clin'd to preſerve the Peace*, and convinc'd " he ſeeks uothing but the Welfare of their " *Republick*. If the Conferences were ſuſ- " pended on that Account, They ſhould look " upon it as a great Misfortune. But if the " King of *France* had thought fit to let them " continue, and to allow Satisfaction to the " Emperor, They had Hopes of a good Con- " cluſion. They had been oblig'd indeed to " Arm, but did not begin to do it, till they " ſaw their Barrier in the *Spaniſh Nether- " lands*, which had coſt them ſo much Blood " and Treaſure, poſſeſs'd by *French* Troops, " their own Forces detain'd and great Prepa- " rations of War made there. Their Jealou- " ſy was beſides conſiderably increas'd by the " ſtrict Union that appear'd every Day be- " tween *France* and *Spain*, tho' the Treaty " of *Partition* was made for This, among " other Reaſons, to prevent Jealouſy from " the Union of too many States. They had " endeavour'd by all poſſible Means to pre- " ſerve Friendſhip, but if they muſt contrary " to their own Inclination enter into a War, " They have no Cauſe to blame Themſelves " for it, and therefore hop'd that God would " protect them:

Notwithſtanding the Sally about the *French* King's Strength, and his Vengeance in *D'Avaux*'s Memorial, That Miniſter was by no Means willing to ſee a Rupture before he left the Country. On the 11th of *Auguſt* he preſented another Memorial to the States to take his Leave of them and return Them hearty Thanks for the Honour he had receiv'd there. Upon which their High Mightineſſes reſolv'd, that the ſaid Count *d'Avaux* ſhould be aſſur'd on their Part of their good Affections for his Perſon, and that they could wiſh he had tarry'd longer, but ſeeing he is recall'd, they had only to wiſh him a good Journey. At the ſame Time, they order'd him a Preſent of a Gold Chain of 6000 Florins Value, and one of 600 Florins Value for his Secretary, whom he left behind at the *Hague*, under Colour of renewing his Negociations, which They did not expect, and ſo continu'd their Preparations for War.

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Marquis of Carmarthen fires on a French Ship

The Inſults done to the *French* Ships by the *Engliſh*; One of the *Rant*'s in *d'Avaux*'s Memorial refers to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*'s Yacht firing upon a *French* Ship in the Harbour of *Roterdam* to oblige her to ſtrike, which ſhe did immediately. Notwithſtanding which the Commander of the Yacht ſent for the Maſter of the Ship and made him pay 12 Livres for the Ball. An Action of great Temerity, and which would doubtleſs have had ill Conſequences had not the Approaching War render'd ſuch Sort of Offences hardly worth Cognizance.

His Majeſty went from *Loo* to *Dieren*, and thence to *Nimeguen* to view the Fortifications, with which he was extreamly well pleas'd. He return'd to *Loo* in Expectation of ſeeing the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Zell*. The Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* was then there, as was Count *Stirum*, the Imperial Envoy, and Count *Naſſau Weilburgh*, General of the *Palatine* Forces, who was come to confer with his Majeſty about the March of thoſe Troops. The Count *de Frize* Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Army under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, came alſo to have Conference with the King concerning the Diſpoſition of thoſe Troops, in the preſent Juncture. The Earl of *Marlborough* in the mean Time had daily Conferences with the *Dutch* Miniſters, and the Miniſters of the Confederate Princes at the *Hague*, about the Preparations for giving the Enemy a warm Reception if he offer'd to attack them.

The E. of Macclesfield's Reception at Hanover.

In the Beginning of *Sepiember*, the Earl of *Macclesfield* return'd from his Embaſſy to *Hanover*, where he preſented the Exemplification of the Act of Succeſſion under the Great Seal of *England* to Her Serene Highneſs, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, who was pleas'd to declare that She and Her Family were entirely devoted to the Intereſt of *England*, and that nothing can be more natural and dear to Her. She receiv'd his Lordſhip, and the *Engliſh* Gentlemen who accompanied him, about Thirty in Number, with great Reſpect, and teſtify'd a particular Regard to his Perſon. She diſcours'd them with great Readineſs and Elegance in the *Engliſh* Tongue, concerning the Conſtitution and Laws of *England*, which Her Highneſs ſaid were the Peculiar Happineſs of the *Engliſh* Nation very much heighten'd by the Bleſſing of the Proteſtant Religion which they had ſo long enjoy'd, and which She hop'd God would be pleas'd to continue. His Lordſhip and thoſe that accompany'd him had afterwards the Honour to dine with the Elector and Electreſs, his Electoral Highneſs order'd the Earl's Expence to be born, as ſoon as he ſet Foot in his Territories, and one of the beſt Houſes in the City was prepar'd for his Reception. His Highneſs's Coaches were at the Service of his Lordſhip and his Retinue to carry them to

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and from the Court, where they were entertain'd with Feaſts, Collations, Balls, and all Sorts of Diverſions, eſpecially Muſick, His Electoral Highneſs's Band of Muſicians being eſteem'd the beſt in *Europe*. In ſhort, nothing was omitted for the Splendor of his Lordſhip's Entertainment, and to teſtify the grateful Senſe that Court had of the Act of Succeſſion, and their Zeal for the Honour and Glory of *England*.

The Earl of *Macclesfield* went alſo to the Court of that good and gallant Prince, the old Duke of *Zell*, where he was entertain'd with all imaginable Civilities, and diverted with hunting Boars, Stags and other wild Beaſts. His Highneſs preſented the Earl at his Coming away with fine large Gold Medals to the Value of 2000 *l.* ſome of which his Lordſhip diſtributed to the Lords and Gentlemen, who were with him. On the Face of thoſe Medals was the Duke in Armour, half Length. On the Reverſe, a Pillar crown'd with a Star above it inclos'd in a Peacock's Train, the Motto, *Favent Conſtantibus Aſtra*. Her Electoral Highneſs Princeſs *Sophia* preſented the Earl with her Picture ſet in Diamonds of an extraordinary Value.

The Elector of Cologne's *Treachery.*

His Majeſty ſent the Earl of *Galoway* to the Elector of *Cologne*, who had obtain'd that Electorate meerly by the Intereſt and Power of the Confederate Princes, and whoſe Advancement was a Chief Cauſe of their firſt Grand Rupture with *France*: Yet now he ungratefully deſerted them, and took *French* Money to raiſe Forces againſt them. But the Chapter of *Cologne* were appriz'd of his treacherous Purpoſes, admitted the *Pruſſian* Troops into the City and ſtood on their Defence. The Diet at *Bonne*, ſummon'd by the Elector, refuſed him Money to maintain thoſe Troops, which he had rais'd with Foreign Money, without their Knowledge. The Earl of *Galoway* had but a mean Proſpect of Succeſs in his Negociations with a Prince of this Character.

And the Elector of Bavaria's.

And truly that of the Elector of *Bavaria* his Brother, was not much better after he abandoned the Cauſe of the Confederates, and eſpous'd that of *France*: He very ſoon began to diſpoſe Matters in his Electorate, not only for Aſſiſting the *French* King in his Acquiſition of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, but to bring his Armies into the Heart of *Germany* to ſeize the Imperial Throne, as he had done that of *Spain*, it being with Princes as with private Men, when one Step is taken out of the Path of Honour, the Road leads every Way into Error, and ends in Diſgrace and Ruin.

We have mention'd the Addreſs from *Yorkſhire*, which was a Sort of Confirmation of the Sentiments of the *Kentiſh* Petition. This was follow'd by another from the *Grand Jury*, and Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Cumberland*, in a Tone quite different from the other, as was alſo that from the County of *Devon* deliver'd by Sir *John Pole*, Foreman of the Grand Jury to Mr. Juſtice *Blenco* concluding thus: "We have not Confidence to "think we can direct his Majeſty, or his "great Council, the Parliament. We ac-"quieſce in every Thing they have done, "and ſhall be extreamly concern'd that any "Device ſhould be ſet on Foot to divide this "Nation, in the Reign of the beſt of Kings, "and when we have the beſt Houſe of Com-"mons, except that which brought his Maje-"ſty to the Throne.

The Cumberland *Addreſs.*

The Devonſhire *Addreſs.*

Theſe Addreſſers did no more in their acquieſcing in what had been done, than the *French* Court did, whoſe *Gazeteer* ſpoke of this Addreſs with great Applauſe and Pleaſure. He *takes Notice of the Addreſſes of five Counties of* England, *who offer'd to aſſiſt their King with all their Might to oppoſe the Growth of the Power of* France. He leſſens the Number of theſe Addreſſes nine Parts in ten, and then glories thus in that from *Devon*. *On the other Side, the Grand Jury of the County of* Devon, *compos'd of Twenty-three Gentlemen of a* DISTINGUISHING MERIT *and* REPUTATION *preſented an Addreſs, wherein, after having, for Cuſtom Sake, applauded the King of* England, *for the Great Things He has done for Them, They declare They will not take upon Them to give Advice to His Majeſty, or His Great Council, the Parliament*, &c. This ſurely is enough to let all ſee, who are not wilfully blind, who the Men were whom the *French* took to be their Friends, and whom conſequently no Body could reaſonably take to be Friends to their own King and Country, but becauſe Sir *John Pole*, and his Brethren, of the Grand Jury, have ſaid ſuch fine Things of the then Majority in Parliament, we will ſee whether by a Liſt of their own Members for *Devonſhire*, we can make their Words good.

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The French Gazeteer *praiſes it.*

Devonſhire.
Sir John Pole,
William Courney, *Eſq*;
City of *Exeter*.
Sir Edward Seymour,
John Snell, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Totneſs*.
Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave,
Thomas Coulſon, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Plymouth*.
Charles Trelawney, *Eſq*;
John Woolcomb, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Oakhampton*.
William Harris, *Eſq*;
Thomas Northmore, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Barnſtaple*.
Nicholas Hooper, *Eſq*;
Arthur Chamneys, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Plympton*.
Richard Hele, *Eſq*;
Courtney Crecker, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Honiton*.
Sir William Drake,
Sir Walter Young.
Borough of *Taviſtock*.
Edward Ruſſel, *Eſq*;
Robert Ruſſel, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Aſhburton*.
Sir Thomas Lear,
William Stawell, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Dartmouth*.
Nathaniel Hern, *Eſq*;
Frederick Hern, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Bercalſton*.
William Cowper, *Eſq*;
Peter King, *Eſq*;
Borough of *Tiverton*.
Charles Spencer, *Eſq*;
Thomas Bere, *Eſq*;

I intended to have inſerted a compleat Liſt of this Houſe of Commons, but this Call from the *Devonſhire* Gentry to produce Proof of their beſt but One that ever was, tempting me to give a Specimen of their own excellent Choice, ſo highly approv'd of by the *Paris* Gazeteer, it ſhall ſerve for an Idea of the Whole.

The Truth is, as Biſhop *Kennet* informs us, *Some Perſons did imagine, that the very Mem-*

bers

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Addreſſes to diſſolve the Tory Parliament.

bers inſtructed the People to addreſs for the Continuance of their Power in Parliament. But the Addreſſes inſinuating a *Diſſolution* were more numerous and ſucceſsful.

It was not many Days before News came that put the whole Nation upon Addreſſing, which was that of the late King *James*'s Death, and the *French* King's abhorr'd Perfidiouſneſs in owning his pretended Son as King of *Great Britain.* A Step ſo very extravagant as well as unjuſt, that it ſeem'd to make good what the great Prince of *Conde* was wont to ſay to his *Privadoes*, that he was no more a *Politician than he was a Hero, and ow'd every thing he glory'd in to his Fortune.*

Prince of Conde's Saying of Lewis XIV.

Death of James II. late King.

It is not to be imagin'd, that the *French* King had harbour'd the Abdicated King and his Followers above twelve Years out of Affection to his Perſon, Compaſſion for his Sufferings, or even Zeal for his Religion. He had driven him and his Brother out of *France* in the Beginning of his Reign, and taken ſo little Pity of them, when they were ſtarving that he refus'd them Loans, which one Gentleman in the like Diſtreſs might expect from another. As to *Religion*, no one can ſuppoſe a Man of his Way of Life could have it much at Heart, unleſs by Religion we underſtand, *Bigotry and falſe Zeal*, he could not but be of the ſame Opinion, as was all the thinking Part of the *French* Nation, *that King* James *was fit for nothing but a Cowl*, and that the Title of his pretended Son was a Dream, out of which it was high Time that He and They ſhould wake. The imaginary Schemes with which the *Jacobites* continu'd to furniſh him for reſtoring the Father or Son, and the Hopes of diſtreſſing King *William* by the Machinations of that wicked and deſperate *Faction*, put him upon ſo raſh, ſo provoking and dangerous an Action. The Circumſtances of it are: The late King *James* after *many Contempts*, ſays the Biſhop, *and Neglects of the* French *King, was ſo broken with Reſentment and Sorrow, that on* Sept. 4. O. S. *he fell into a Lethargy at St.* Germains. Other Accounts ſaid it was an Apoplectick Fit, and others which were pretended at leaſt to be ſent from *St. Germains*, ſaid it was the Effect of the Sinking of his Spirits, upon hearing theſe Words read in his Chappel. *Remember, O Lord, what is to come upon us, conſider and behold our Reproaches. Our Inheritance is turn'd to Strangers, our Houſes to Aliens.* His Phyſician Dr. *Conſtable* recover'd him out of the Fit, but neither he nor Monſieur *Fagou*, the *French* King's Firſt Phyſician, could do more by their Medicines than give him a ſhort Reſpite from his approaching Diſſolution, of which this Narrative was printed at *Paris*, the next Year, by Order of the Chancellor. It was diſpers'd in *France* under the Title of a *Circular Letter concerning the Death of the late King* James, written from the Monaſtery of *Chaillas*, to which his Wife retir'd as ſoon as the Breath was out of his Body, and the Lad ſhe had foſter'd to *Paſſy*, a Houſe of the Duke *de Lauzuns*, who had been at the Pains of a Voyage to *Ireland* for the Service of the deceaſed King. I have only vary'd the Terms a little, becauſe an *Engliſh* Reader would be ſurfeited with the frequent Repetition of Majeſty to the late King *James*, and one he had naturaliz'd for his Son.

" On *Friday*, the 2d of *Sept.* the King be-
" ing taken ill at Chapel, was carry'd into his
" Apartment. And on *Sunday* following he
" order'd the Prince of *Wales* to be call'd to
" him, believing it was the laſt Time he
" ſhould ſee him. The King embrac'd him
" tenderly, and ſpoke to him thus: *I have*
" *but four Words to ſay to you, Be a good Ca-*
" *tholick, fear God, obey the Queen, and be*
" *always attach'd to the King of* France. See-
" ing the Pope's Nuncio come into the Room,
" he expreſs'd great Joy, and ſaid, with a
" firm Voice, *I pray you aſſure the Pope of my*
" *profound Reſpect. Tell him I die a Son of*
" *the Church, and if it pleaſe God to reſtore*
" *my Life, it ſhould be to ſerve him and the*
" *Church better than I have done.* The King
" ſeeing the Queen in Tears, ſaid, *Madam,*
" *adieu, don't afflict yourſelf for Me, I am go-*
" *ing to be happy.* The Queen anſwer'd, *'Tis*
" *not your Condition, Sir, that I lament, but*
" *my own.* To which the King reply'd, *I do*
" *not doubt but the King of* France, *with whom*
" *I have found ſo kind, ſo conſtant, and ſo ho-*
" *nourable a Place of Refuge, will take as*
" *much Care of my Family as of his own.*"
Theſe Words are put into his Mouth as the Prieſts ſometimes put Wafers into the Mouths of their Penitents after they are dead.

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The Particulars of the Abdicated King's Death

" Two Days before his Death, the King of
" *France* came to ſee him for the laſt Time.
" His Majeſty went firſt to the Queen's A-
" partment and declar'd to Her, that he had
" reſolv'd, if it was God's Will to diſpoſe of
" the King her Husband, *to acknowledge the*
" *Prince of* Wales *for King of* England. The
" Queen ſent for the Young Prince, that he
" might return Thanks to his Majeſty. Ha-
" ving ſaluted that King at his firſt Coming,
" he turn'd towards the Queen, who told
" him what the King had juſt declar'd in his
" Favour, which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty
" confirm'd, expreſſing himſelf in theſe Words:
" *Sir, you are going to loſe the King your Fa-*
" *ther, but you ſhall always find one in me,*
" *and I will conſider you as my own Child.*

Was ever Farce better play'd over a dying Man?

" The Prince, throwing himſelf at the
" King's Feet, anſwer'd him thus: *I will al-*
" *ways have, Sir, for Your Majeſty the ſame*
" *Reſpect as for the King my Father. I will*
" *never forget what I owe you, and I will re-*
" *tain all my Life, and in all Places, all*
" *Manner of Gratitude and Acknowledgment.*
'Tis plain, the whole Account was drawn up to flatter the *Jacobites* in *England* and *France*, who were far from being in a Capacity to deſerve it from him.

The Narrative tells us farther:

" His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty went then to
" the next Apartment, where the King lay,
" and approaching very near to him, ſtoop'd
" low, that he might be the better heard by
" the King. The Servants withdrew out of
" Reſpect; but His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty
" told them, *he would have all the World*
" *hear him, I am come to inform myſelf of the*
" *State of your Health, and to aſſure you that*
" *if it ſhall pleaſe God to diſpoſe of your Ma-*
" *jeſty, I will acknowledge and entertain the*
" *Prince your Son as King of* England, *and*
" *will always have for him the ſame Regard,*
" *that I have had for you, and hope to ſee him*
" *ſo us'd by all the World.* Was not this a Moſt *Chriſtian King?* Every Word he ſaid was a flagrant Breach of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, which he had ſworn by all that Chriſtians hold ſacred to keep inviolably, and indeed thoſe Words had no more Weight in them than the Breath that form'd them, for as he had baniſh'd King *James*, when Duke of *York* out of his

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his Dominions in his younger Years, ſo he afterwards ſent away this pretended Off-ſpring of his to *Bar* a paltry Town belonging to the Duke of *Lorain*, and would have baniſh'd him to the Ends of the Earth had the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of *England* been in any other Hands, but thoſe unworthy ones that were at the Head of them, after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition.

" There was at the ſame Time, continues " the *Letter-writer*, a confus'd Noiſe of " Praiſes, Applauſes and Tears, (*and truly the Followers of King* James*'s ill Fortune had Cauſe enough to ſhed them plentifully. There could be no Want of Hir'd Mourners where almoſt all the Company were in Fear of ſtarving*, " This prevented the Hearing diſtinctly what " Anſwer the King made. And his Moſt " Chriſtian Majeſty being a ſecond Time op- " preſs'd with Sorrow, and no longer able to " refrain from Weeping, bid adieu to the " dying King, and retir'd.

" The next Day, the King ſaw the Prince " of *Wales* and the Princeſs his Siſter for the " laſt Time, and recommended it again to the " Prince to be faithful to God and to his Re- " ligion, always obedient to the Queen, and " *to remember all his Life the Obligations*, " *which he had to the King of* France. And " the Day following being the 6th of *Sept.* " 1701. he dy'd." The Letter Writer is as full of Cant as ever was *Hugh Peters*, and then goes on.

The French *King weeps.*

" The Pope's Nuncio gave the King the " Apoſtolical Benediction, according to the " Order he had receiv'd from his Holineſs, " and immediately after his Death ſaluted the " young King *forſooth*, declaring to him in " Form, *That he had receiv'd the Command* " *of his Holineſs to acknowledge him King of* " England. And the Pope himſelf in a Diſcourſe which his Holineſs made after the King's Death uſed theſe Words to the Miters and Cowls that were about him.

Venerable Brethren,

The Pope's Speech on K. James*'s Death.*

" I Muſt inform You, with Sighs and Tears, " of the moſt afflicting Death of *James* " the Second, King of *Great Britain*, a " Prince truly Catholick, a true Son of the " Church, a true Defender of the Faith. And " I muſt not paſs over in Silence the very " great Generoſity of Our moſt Dear Son, " *Lewis*, the Moſt Chriſtian King of *France*, " who, after having receiv'd for many Years " with as much Magnificence as Liberality, " the ſaid King unjuſtly and wickedly forc'd " out of his Kingdom, (*by this we are aſſur'd, that this ſame Holineſs is the true Son of the Father of Lies*) with the Queen and Prince, " their Son, has protected him to the laſt " with all imaginable good Offices, Friend- " ſhip and Tenderneſs. And what is ſtill " more glorious, he has juſt now, notwith- " ſtanding the Difficulty of the preſent Con- " juncture, and without any Regard to his " own Intereſt, (*his Holineſs ſpoke Truth here when he did not intend it*) publickly acknowledg'd the Prince of *Wales* his Son, bred " up in the Virtue of his Father, (*very true* " *again*) by Queen *Mary*, our moſt dear " Daughter, to be the lawful Heir of the " Crown of *Great Britain*. And he will ſupport him in adhering to the Catholick Faith " let what will happen to him, in which truly the Moſt Chriſtian King's Zeal and Greatneſs of Soul ſhine in ſo wonderful a Manner that my Praiſe and yours are juſtly due " to him.

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His Letter to the Impoſter.

" His Holineſs writ afterwards to the young " King, (*and the Truth is, he was as much a King of* England, *as he had been a Prince of* Wales) to comfort him under his Affliction, " which he ſaid he look'd upon to be the " Common Concern of all Chriſtendom.

" The Direction of the Letter was in theſe " Words :

" *To Our Moſt Dear Son in Jeſus Chriſt*, " the Illuſtrious *King of* Great Britain.

" And his Holineſs having mention'd, af- " ter many Expreſſions of Condolence and " Sorrow, the great and long Perſecution, " which the late King had ſuffer'd for his " Religion, takes that Occaſion to exhort his " moſt Dear Son to preſerve the Memory of " his *Illuſtrious* Father in nothing ſo much, as " in the Examples he had left him of his great " Piety and conſtant Affection to the Catho- " lick Faith, and then he adds theſe Words : " *This, Sir, we have Reaſon to hope from* " *the pious Care, which our moſt dear Daugh-* " *ter*, Mary, *Queen of* Great Britain, *conti-* " *nues to take of Your Education, as well as* " *from the ſingular Affection which our moſt* " *dear Son, the moſt Chriſtian King has for* " *you, who thinks with Reaſon*, That after " having acknowledg'd you a King, it con- " cerns his Glory to give conſtant Aſſiſtance " to your Majeſty, *to whom we ſend moſt cor-* " *dially our holy Apoſtolical Benediction.* Da- " ted at *Rome*, the 25th of *October* 1701.

CLEMENT P. XI.

The Impoſter proclaim'd King by the French *King's Herald.*

The Pope made no Scruple of telling what was intended by this Owning of the Pretender, who was proclaim'd King at the Gate of the Caſtle of *St. Germains* by one of the *French* King's Heralds in direct Breach of the Fourth Article of the *Ryſwick* Treaty, as the Baron *Lienroot*, the *Swediſh* Miniſter, who was Ambaſſador Mediator for *Sweden* declar'd at the *Hague*. Nay, the *French* King was ſo loſt to all Senſe of Common Decency, as well as Juſtice and Diſcretion, that he order'd his *Gazeteer* to call his *Britannick* Majeſty, Prince of *Orange*, in his Weekly Romance. This Outrage againſt the King and People of *England* was not at all lik'd in *France* itſelf. When King *Lewis* communicated it to his Council who were ſummon'd on that Occaſion, the Majority was againſt it, or at leaſt for delaying it : Upon which the *Dauphin* roſe up in a Heat, and with a great deal of Warmth preſs'd the Owning of him, alledging, *they could do no leſs he being a Prince of their own Blood*, &c. And to this the *French* King and all the other Princes of the Blood agreed. One would think the Family of *France* were out of their Wits at this Time, that their Heads were giddy with the Duke of *Anjou*'s getting into *Spain*. What an Argument was that of the Blood? King *William* was as much of the Blood of *Henry* IV. the firſt *Bourbon* King as the *Dauphin*, and ſtood in the ſame Relation ſuppoſing the Stories of *Cingmars* and *Mazarine* to be falſe.

The Account of the Abdicated King's Death had as much Art in it as the Letter Writer could ſpare, and is ſpun out to give it proper Decorations to affect the Friends to his deſperate Cauſe. The Subject is not very important or delectable, but perhaps the Curioſity of many Readers may be entertain'd by it. When the *French* King paid a Viſit to the Pretender, after King *James* was dead, inſtead of what we were told in the Letter, he ſaid, *Voila un Prince que j'ai toujours cheri, & un*

Roy

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Roy que j'aimeray toujours. "There is a "Prince, whom I have always cheriſh'd, and "a King whom I ſhall always love. Then "turning about to the Company that were "about him, he ſaid, *Meſſieurs voila votre "Roy*, Gentlemen, there's your King. To have done with the late King *James* let us recite one Paſſage, which whatever he deſigned it for, has ſome Pleaſantry in it at the End of this Tragedy.

K. James meanly buried.

Having told the Pretender *he ſhould deſpiſe the Crown of* England, as the People deſpis'd him *in Competition with his Religion*, he forbore not to ſay, *he had ſtill a great Love for the Prince of* Orange, *tho' he had dethron'd him, becauſe he had given him an Opportunity to think more ſeriouſly of his Salvation.* His Servants were not pleas'd that their Maſter's Remains, All, but what was given to pious Uſe, was bury'd in the PariſhChurch of *St. Germains*, not with ſo much Pomp as a common Undertaker would have beſtow'd upon it, and could not help grumbling that no more Reſpect was paid *to a Prince of the higheſt Birth in the Weſtern World*, as they term'd it. One may be ſure the young Man to whom the *French* King had given the Crown of *Great Britain* was not a little pleas'd with the Title and State of it, and to ſhew he had as much Right to make Lords as his Patron had to make Monarchs, he made the Earl of *Perth*, Duke of *Perth* in *Scotland*, the Lord *Middleton*, Earl of *Monmouth* in *England*, and Mr. *Caryl*, Lord *Dunsford*. After which, he was taken ill of a violent Lax and Vomiting, in which Condition we ſhall leave him, and ſay no more of him at preſent.

The Impoſtor makes a Duke.

K. William recalls his Ambaſſador in France.

His *Britannick* Majeſty upon News of the *French* King's owning the Pretender, immediately ſent Orders to his Ambaſſador at *Paris*, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, to retire from the Court of *France*, and to the Lords Juſtices of *England*, to order Mr. *Pouſſin*, the *French* Secretary, immediately to depart the Kingdom. His Majeſty alſo diſpatch'd a Courier to the King of *Sweden*, as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, to give him an Account of the *French* King's manifeſt Violation of that Treaty, and my Lord *Mancheſter* having receiv'd the beforemention'd Order, ſent the following Letter to Monſ. *de Torcy*, Secretary of State in *France* for Foreign Affairs.

Orders the French Secretary to depart the Kingdom of England.

The Earl of Mancheſter's Letter to Mr. De Torcy.

My Lord,

"THE King my Maſter being inform'd, "that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has "acknowledg'd another King of *Great Bri-*"*tain*, thinks that his Glory and Honour "permits him no more to have an Ambaſſa-"dor near the King your Maſter, and has "left me Orders to depart immediately, "whereof I do myſelf the Honour to ac-"quaint you by this Letter, and withal to aſ-"ſure you, that I am, *&c.*

Upon this, the *French* King, who was at *Fontaine bleau*, aſſembl'd his Council, and after two or three Days, this Anſwer was return'd.

Torcy's Anſwer.

I have nothing more to add to what I had the Honour to tell you eight Days ago, of the ſincere Deſire the King has always had, to preſerve with your Maſter the Peace confirm'd by the Treaty of Ryſwick, *I pray you only as to Me in particular to be perſuaded, that in what Place ſoever you be, you will have none that ſhall be with more Sincerity than I ſhall be all my Life-time Yours*, &c.

The Earl of *Mancheſter*, having obtain'd his Paſports, made Haſte to leave a Court where ſo monſtrous an Indignity had been put upon his Great Maſter, but before *Pouſſin* the *French* Secretary got away from *London*, a Diſcovery was made of a Correſpondence of his, which occaſion'd much Diſcourſe and Speculation. For by ſome Accident or Intelligence or other, he was found with three Members of the preſent Majority in Parliament, Dr. *D'Avenant*, Mr. *John Tredenham*, and Mr. *Anthony Hammond*. The latter, Mr. *Hammond*, has ſince that given ſo many Proofs of his Attachment to the true Intereſt of *England*, that he ſhould have been forgot, when the other two were remember'd, had it not been for my ſtrict Regard to Truth. Biſhop *Kennet* writes of it: "They were found at "Supper with him at the *Blue Poſts* a Night "or two before he went off. This gave an "Alarm of ſecret Correſpondence, and tho' "they excus'd themſelves upon Accident and "Common Civility, yet the World open'd "their Mouths againſt them, and left them "the Name of *Pouſſineers*, as a Blaſt and Re-"proach that was not eaſily wip'd off.

The Pouſſineers cry'd out againſt.

We ſhall make a good Judgment of the Sentiments of the Nation by the Number and Stile of their Addreſſes to the Lords Juſtices before his Majeſty's Return, and to himſelf after it. The City of *London* ſet the Example, and ſaid in their Addreſs. *By this it is apparent, the* French *King deſigns, as much as in him lies, to dethrone Your Majeſty, to extirpate the* Proteſtant *Religion, and to invade Our Liberties and Properties.* They conclude, *We therefore your Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects do ſincerely, unanimouſly and chearfully aſſure your Majeſty, That we will at all Times, and upon all Occaſions exert the utmoſt of our Abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our Power for the Preſervation of your Perſon, whom God long preſerve, and the Defence of your juſt Rights, in Oppoſition to all Invaders of your Crown and Dignity.* Which Addreſs being tranſmitted to the King in *Holland*, he was ſo well pleas'd with it as to ſend Orders to the Lords Juſtices to ſignify to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the great Satisfaction he receiv'd in it, which that Court communicated to the Common Council, and the whole City, gave their Aſſent to this Declaration of Abhorrence, and rejoic'd in his Majeſty's Acceptance of it. Who then could have imagin'd, that many of thoſe Citizens would ſee a Time, when there ſhould be a *Common Council*, ſo degenerated from theſe good Principles as to refuſe a ſmall Spot of Ground ſufficient for a Pedeſtal to the Statue of this King, their *Deliverer*, of glorious and immortal Memory, as was done lately.

The City of London *addreſs againſt the* Pretender.

The Corporation of *Marlborough* ſpoke in plain, but honeſt Terms, tho' their Repreſentatives *Robert Yard*, and *John Jefferies*, Eſqs; were of the preſent Majority. Their Words are, *We do humbly implore your moſt ſacred Majeſty to aſſiſt your Allies with ſuch Fleets and Armies, as may chaſtiſe the Inſolence of that haughty Monarch, ſo far as to make him know, that not only his Grandſon, the Duke of* Anjou, *has no Title to the Crown of* Spain, *but that even the Crown he wears himſelf is an Appendix to the Crown of* England.

Marlborough *Addreſs.*

The Borough of *Pembroke* ſay, "Nor do we "wonder at this in the King of *France*, a Cli-"mate at all times productive of IMPOSTORS, "who has been alway a Proſecutor of his own "Intereſts beyond the Rules of Honour and "Common Juſtice." Then mentioning his

Pembroke *Addreſs againſt the* Impoſtor.

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Endeavours to place the Impoſtor of *St. Germains* on the Throne, they add: "A Throne to "which Your Majeſty alone has a lawful and "rightful Title, a Throne merited before "obtain'd, the unequal Reward of Your Ma-"jeſty's great Hazards, and the humble but "voluntary Offering of redeemed Subjects, "whom Your Majeſty found upon the Brink "of Slavery, and reſtor'd to the full Poſſeſ-"ſion and Enjoyment of their ancient Free-"dom.

The Burgeſſes of *Haſtings* enter into the *French* King's Reaſons for doing it, *We do verily believe that the great Motive which induced him to it, was the better to preſerve in his Intereſt the* Popiſh *and diſaffected Party.*

The Vanity of the French *King.*

The City of *Briſtol* expreſs their Deteſtation of the *French* King's *Vanity* in ſtiling the pretended Prince of *Wales*, King.

The County Palatine of *Durham* are angry, *that the* French *King ſhould dare to act contrary to ſeveral Acts of Settlement.*

The County of *Eſſex* ſay, *He is a Prince whoſe unlimited Ambition has broken thro' all ſolemn Treaties, regarding no End but Intereſt nor no Law but Force.*

The Borough of *Beverley*, having obſerv'd how much the *French* King had endeavour'd to diſturb King *William* and his Kingdoms add: "And doth ſtill endeavour it contrary to all "Truth and Juſtice, by ſetting up a Perſon "that hath not any legal Pretence to the "Crown of any Kingdom whatſoever.

The Corrupt Faction at Home, accuſed.

The Corporation of *Wilton* ſay, *The* French *King would not have been ſo bold to have attempted it without ſome Encouragemant from a corrupted Party in his Majeſty's own Dominions.* The ſame, who having got the Miniſtry into their Hands in the four laſt Years of Queen *Anne*, betray'd and broke the Confederacy againſt him for his farther Encouragement.

In the ſame Sentiments are the Foreigners and Pariſhioners of *Tiverton* in their Addreſs preſented by the Lord *Spencer*, afterwards Earl of *Sunderland.*

"We do verily believe the Motive that in-"duced him to it, has been the Aſſurances he "has had from a *Party* here, that in the late "Reigns have done what they could to en-"creaſe his Power, in Order to the introdu-"cing Popery and Slavery into theſe Nations, "and that oppos'd the Setting of the Crown "on Your Majeſty's Head." Who were to a Man all of Biſhop *Kennet*'s Church Party.

Aylesbury Mens Saying of the French *King.*

James Herbert, Eſq; Son-in-law to the Duke of *Leeds*, preſented the Addreſs from *Aylesbury*, wherein 'tis ſaid, They did it *out of a Senſe of the* French *King's* Perfidiouſneſs, *whom no Oaths can tie, no Treaties bind, no Sacraments oblige.* They ſay it of the Prince on whoſe *Bona Fide* the Miniſters, in the four Years juſt mention'd, depended for the Security of our Religion, Property, Trade and every Thing dear to Chriſtians and to Men.

The Burgeſſes of *Penryn* in *Cornwal* ſay, "As we never flatter'd ourſelves with Ex-"pectation of any Advantage from that Mo-"narch's Friendſhip, ſo this freſh Inſtance of "his Breach of ſolemn Treaties confirms us in "the Belief that he will contribute to any "Turn to make Slaves of all true *Engliſhmen.*

Dr. Atterbury's Addreſs againſt the Pretender.

The Addreſs from the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, againſt the *French* King for owning the Pretender was preſented by Dr. *Atterbury*, who afterwards own'd him himſelf, and dy'd for it in Baniſhment.

The City of *Hereford* ſent up Two Addreſſes, in which the good Citizens call the *Pretender*, the *Dreſs'd up* Prince of *Wales*, comparing him to a Poppet with Reſpect to his Kingſhip. In the other Addreſs, the ſame good Citizens of *Hereford* give the *French* King his own, ſaying, *Among the many Inſtances the* French *King has given to the World of his breaking thro' the moſt ſolemn Oaths and Treaties, and the barbarous Uſage of his own Subjects, contrary to the Laws of God, of Nature, and of Nations, there is none more amazing to us than the laſt villainous Act of his in ſetting up a ſham Prince of* Wales.

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The City of Hereford *againſt the* French *King's villainous Act of Setting up a* Sham Prince.

The Men of *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, ſay, "We hearing this Preſumption of the *French* "King, and knowing it to be agreeable and "ſuitable to moſt of his *perfidious Actions*, &c.

The Burgeſſes of *Newport* in the Iſle of *Wight*, declar'd "their utter Abhorrence "and Deteſtation of the unparallel'd and un-"chriſtian Practice of him who ſtiles himſelf, "*The Moſt Chriſtian King*, in Proclaiming, "*&c.* contrary to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, "and indeed not only in the Violation of his "own Oaths, Treaties and Alliances, but in "Defiance of his Majeſty's juſt Title.

The Burgeſſes of *Kings-Lyn* in *Norfolk* tell King *William*, That *Lewis* the XIVth's giving his Majeſty's Title to the *Pretender*, *ſufficiently manifeſts his malicious Deſigns againſt his ſacred Perſon.*

The Borough of *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire* ſay, *The Traffick that the* French *King makes of Treaties and Alliances is* vile *and* abominable.

The Burgeſſes of *Whitchurch* in *Hampſhire* "were alarm'd at the *French* King's vile In-"tention by declaring the Pretender King.

The Burgeſſes of *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire*, notwithſtanding Sir *Francis War* was One of their Repreſentatives, ſay, *They are wonderfully ſurpriz'd at the unparallel'd Arrogance of the* French *King in aſſuming to himſelf a deſpotick Power over his Majeſty's Kingdoms, by declaring*, &c. *in the ſcandalous Violation of King* William's *Right.*

In the Addreſs from *New Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, are theſe Words: "Our Hearts are "fill'd with the utmoſt Indignation to find "our Liberties, our Lives, and, which is "more than both, our Religion, deſtin'd by "this Proceeding to the *French* King's Will "and Pleaſure, to come at which he does "not ſtick to break thro' all that Faith and "Stipulation which former Times held ſacred.

Kingſton upon Hull againſt the infamous Violation of Treaties.

In another Addreſs from *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, the Addreſſers declare *their Deteſtation of the inſolent and treacherous Proceeding of that infamous Violator of Treaties, Perſecutor of* Proteſtants, *and Oppreſſor of Countries, the* French *King.*

I ſhall only add two or three more out of the Hundreds which were preſented on this Occaſion from all Parts of *England.* The one ſhall be that from *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*, which Sir *Edward Seymour* was wont to call his Borough, and it was preſented by a Creature of his, Mr. *Thomas Coulſon*, whom he got to be a Member for it in Parliament, and who was one of the Party then the *Majority.* Theſe Addreſſers ſpeak very tenderly of the Matter, *They were only touch'd with the late Proceedings of the* French *King in Relation to his Proclaiming*, &c. How mannerly is all This? How agreeable to the Earl of *Rocheſter*'s Admonition or Caution in ſpeaking of the *French* King becauſe he was a *Crown'd Head*, and not becauſe he had declar'd he would, if he could, put a Crown too on the Head of an *Impoſtor* as the Addreſſers ſtil'd him.

The

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The next Addreſs I ſhall mention is that from the *Tinners* of *Cornwal*, preſented by the Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; who was made a Lord almoſt as ſoon as Queen *Ann* came to the Crown. Theſe *Tinners* ſhew themſelves to be as well bred as the Men of *Totneſs*, and are full of Manners. *We cannot*, ſay they, *without juſt Reſentment, reflect on the Proceedings of the* French *King in ſetting up as far as in him lies, another Title to the Imperial Crown of* England, *thereby offering at the higheſt Affront to Your Majeſty, as well as the greateſt of Impoſitions on Your People, not without Indignity to himſelf, being in Breach of that Faith which ought inviolably to be preſerv'd by Princes.*

There is great Reaſon to believe, that this very civil Addreſs was no more the genuine Senſe, than it was the Language of the Tinners, and this is confirm'd by another Addreſs from them, preſented regularly by their Lord Warden, the Earl of *Radnor*, wherein they ſpeak like honeſt *Corniſh* Men, and ſay, *We cannot without the greateſt Diſdain and Abhorrence reflect on the late Vanity and Inſolence of the Common Enemy in preſuming to ſet up a pretended Prince of* Wales, *who being carefully educated in the* French *Idolatrous Worſhip and tyrannical Maxims of Government*, &c. Again, *'Tis evident, thro' the whole Courſe of his Reign that he has no Regard to the moſt ſacred and ſolemn Ties that Divine Laws have preſcrib'd, or human Policy found out.* And this Addreſs had 10000 Hands to it, but the Number of Hands to that preſented by Mr. *Granville* was not ſufficient in the Opinion of the Gazateer to deſerve printing.

There could be no Doubt of the Neceſſity of calling a new Parliament, the Nation having in theſe Addreſſes diſcover'd ſo good a Diſpoſition to reſent the Indignity put upon them by the *French* King in giving a ſuppoſitious Prince, as Sovereign of theſe Kingdoms. My *French* Author expreſſes himſelf thus, *L'Indignation fut preſque univerſelle. Les* Torys, *les* Pariſans *de la Paix, & de la* France *perdirent tout leur Credit.* " The Indignation " was almoſt univerſal, the Party who were " for Peace and *France* loſt all their Credit.

There could be no Doubt, but the Repreſentative of ſuch a People as the Addreſſers, would be in the ſame Sentiments: And the Affair of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion would naturally fall under the ſame Deciſion, as that of *Lewis* XIV's Violation of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, which could not be decided otherwiſe than by a War, and for the carrying of it on his Majeſty, while he was in *Holland*, perfected the Second *Grand Alliance* between *England*, *Holland*, and the Empire, which was concluded about the Middle of *September*, and to which the other Allies acceeded before the Operations of the next Campaign, except *Portugal* and *Savoy*, and thoſe Princes came in ſoon after. When this great Buſineſs was over, his Majeſty would have return'd to *England*, but was hinder'd by Indiſpoſition, which was not kept ſo ſecret, but it was known in *France*, and it was given out at that Court to be as bad as his Majeſty himſelf thought it, which probably facilitated the *French* King's Owning the Pretender.

K. William in an ill State of Health.

Don *Bernard de Quiros*, Ambaſſador from *Spain*, did ſome how or other procure the Caſe of his Majeſty's Illneſs, which he ſent to the Miniſters in *France*, and they gave it to Monſieur *Fagon*, the King's Phyſician, who made the worſt of it. The *French* Reports of this Kind, tho' too well grounded, were not believ'd. If they had it muſt have occaſion'd unſpeakable Confuſion in the Affairs of *Europe*. The King was ſenſible he was declining in Conſtitution, and therefore upon a Diſcourſe concerning the Succeſs and bold Actions of the King of *Sweden*, in the North, againſt the *Poles* and *Saxons*, and of Prince *Eugene* in *Italy*, againſt the *French*, he fetch'd a Sort of languiſhing Sigh, and ſaid, *It is a fine Thing to be a young Man.* He was pleas'd ſo far to unboſſom himſelf to the Earl of *Portland*, as he walk'd with him in the Gardens at *Loo*, before he left *Holland*, as to ſay, *he found himſelf ſo weak he could not expect to live another Summer, but charg'd him to ſay nothing of it till he was dead.*

On the 4th of *November*, the King went to the Aſſembly of the States General, and made a ſhort Speech to them, at his taking Leave. It was to this Effect.

The King's laſt Speech to the States General.

" That he was juſt upon returning to *En-*
" *gland*, but could have been very well con-
" tented to have ſtaid longer there, ſeeing his
" Preſence was needful, but ſince he could
" not be in two Places at once, He recom-
" mended Union to them, which was ſo ne-
" ceſſary at that Time when they were threa-
" ten'd with a violent War. That he was
" much troubled to find his Endeavours to
" confirm the Peace, had not been ſo ſuc-
" ceſsful, as he could have wiſh'd, and there-
" fore it was neceſſary for their Lordſhips to
" continue well-arm'd, *&c.* He expreſs'd to
" them alſo his great Satisfaction to perceive
" that the Kingdom of *England* was in ſuch
" a Diſpoſition to revenge the Affront that
" had lately been put upon him by *France*.

Our Friends the *Dutch* expreſt a general Joy at the Advices from *England* which daily confirm'd and encreas'd it. When they ſaw an Addreſs from *Weſtmorland*, preſented by Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, and another from *Glouceſterſhire*, by *John How*, Eſq; they could not but conceive great Hopes of the *Engliſh* Nation's entring unanimouſly into the King's Meaſures, which were alſo Theirs. Mr. *John How* was ſo over loyal, that he would needs ſtay till the King came Home, and deliver the Addreſs with his own Hands into His Majeſty's.

Mr. John How *delivers an Addreſs to the King.*

The King landed at *Margate* on his Birth Day, *Nov.* 4. and went directly to *Hampton-Court*, which was crowded every Day with the Attendance of the Nobility and Gentry, who came to congratulate his ſafe Arrival, which had been expected with Impatience.

We ſhall juſt mention the Equipment of the Fleet this Summer, which being join'd by a *Dutch* Squadron, put to Sea from *Spithead*, about the 20th of *Auguſt*, to the Terror of the *French*, *Spaniards*, and thoſe that were engag'd with them. The *Portugueſe* were very uneaſy as fearing a Bombardment, and began to repent of the Alliance their King had made with the King of *France* and *Spain*, who were not in a Condition to protect them at Sea. The *Spaniards* trembled for their unguarded Coaſts. This Fleet was commanded by Sir *George Rook*, who had with him Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Admiral *Hopſon* and Admiral *Munden*. But the Apprehenſions of the *French*, *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe* were ſoon over. For when Sir *George Rooke* came into the Latitude of 45, he detach'd a ſtrong Squadron for the *Weſt-Indies*, which was the

Portugal repents of her Alliance with France.

Scheme

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A Squadron ſent to the Weſt-Indies.

Scheme of theſe Naval Preparations, and himſelf, with the Reſt of the Fleet, return'd to *England*, after having been about three Weeks at Sea. However, thoſe People had been ſufficiently alarm'd, and the more, for that the *Dutch* Ambaſſador at *Madrid* had Orders before the Fleet ſail'd to demand *in Terrorem*, the Uſe of the *Spaniſh* Ports for them, which they as gravely refus'd, as if it had been with Gravity demanded, bnt it was all Amuſement.

A Modern Hiſtory Writer tells us, *ſoon after his Majeſty's Arrival contrary to moſt Peoples Expectation, the* Parliament *was diſſolv'd.* This Writer is One of the *ſtaunch* Ones, and his Hiſtory is as falſe as their Pretences. For it was agreeable to moſt People's Expectations who were grown impatient under the Oppreſſion of this *Unnatural Majority* as they were ſtil'd. There were two excellent Treatiſes, publiſh'd at that Time on this Subject. In one of them, father'd on Dr. *Swift*, it is ſaid: "It would be wiſe in them as Individuals and "Private Mortals to look back upon the "Storms they have rais'd, as well as thoſe "they have eſcap'd. To reflect that after "they have been Authors of a new and wonderful Thing in *England*, which is for a "*Houſe of Commons* to loſe the univerſal Favour of the Numbers they repreſent, To "obſerve how thoſe whom they thought fit "to perſecute for Righteouſneſs Sake, have "been openly careſs'd by the People, and to "remember how themſelves ſate in Fear of "their Perſons from popular Rage. Now if "they would know the Secret of this unprecedented Proceeding in their Maſters. They "muſt not impute it to their Freedom of Debate, or declaring their Opinions, but for "that unparliamentary Abuſe of ſetting Individuals upon their Shoulders who were "hated by God and Man, *&c.*

State Tracts, Vol. III. p. 228.

I am as ſenſible as any one that Party-terms are a Diſgrace to Hiſtory, as the Parties are a Diſgrace to the Age, if they have any Intereſt ſeperate from that of the Publick. I have therefore avoided them as much as was poſſible, ſo as to be intelligible, but others have found a Neceſſity of uſing them, and for that Reaſon I copy what they ſay, as in the other Treatiſe.

Coke, V. III. p. 104.

"Now it was that a Reſolution was taken "to diſſolve the preſent Parliament which "was *Toriſh*, and to convene another of a "different Stamp." By this we know our Men, and if good *Engliſhmen* make a right Uſe of that Knowledge we ſhall never again be in any ſuch Danger.

The Paſſage in *Jura Populi Anglicani* is this:

State Tracts, Vol. III. p. 228.

"What our Fate ſhall be depends upon our "Management now. 'Tis plain that without "a War we are undone, ſo we may be with "it, if thoſe who have the Management of "Publick Affairs ſhould happen to be in the "Intereſt of the *Abdicated Family*, or Common Enemy, or ſhould be under the old "Prejudices againſt the *Dutch*, which were "bred in the late Reigns, (*and were reviv'd "in the four laſt Years of the Queen, when "that Set of Men had uſurp'd the Management*,) we know what Suſpicions we have "had, and what Grounds there were for "them. This makes it abſolutely neceſſary "that the Nation repreſent itſelf anew. It "would be very ſurprizing to ſee the preſent "Parliament ſit again, when a great Party in "it has given ſuch Umbrage to the Nation, "when they were thought as far as it was "poſſible for them to venture without plain- *A. D.* 1701.
"ly diſcovering themſelves, and being too "notorious to do all that *France* could deſire "to have done. If their Conduct throughout "the Seſſion was ſuch as made it evident that "their Addreſs to the King towards the latter End, (*as we rightly gueſs'd before*) was "only deſign'd to prevent their *Diſſolution*, "or ſecure their Elections if they ſhould be "diſſolv'd, it would be as ſtrange to ſee this "Parliament continue as it will be to ſee "ſome choſe again, if it ſhould be diſſolv'd: "It is upon this Election the Fate of *England* "depends: If Care be taken to chuſe Perſons, "who love our preſent *Proteſtant* Settlement "and have no Manner of Biaſs to *France*, or "the Abdicated Family, nothing can prevent "the Ruin of *France*, and *England*'s being "made a great and flouriſhing Kingdom. To this the Author added:

A Liſt of the Names of the Perſons committed by the Houſe of Commons, when Mr. Robert Harley *was Speaker the firſt Time.*

To the Tower.

John Parkhurſt, *Eſq*; } Commiſſioners of
John Paſcal, *Eſq*; } Prizes.
William Coatſworth, *Eſq*;
Samuel Shepherd, *Eſq*;

To Weſtminſter-*Jail.*

William Colepepyr, *Eſq*;
Thomas Colepepyr, *Eſq*;
David Polhill, *Eſq*;
Juſtinian Champneys, *Eſq*;
William Hamilton, *Eſq*;

To Newgate.

Mr. Laurence.
Mr. Glover.

Taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant.

Charlewood Lawton, *Eſq*;
Mr. Edward Martyn.
Mr. John Dunnial.
Mr. Clayton.
Mr. Perks.
Mr. Story.
Mr. Jefferies.
Mr. Bourrian.
Mr. Maſon.
Mr. John Newark.
Mr. Marſh.
Mr. Bransby.
Mr. Alexander Catting.
Charles Maſon, *Eſq*;
Mr. Edward Allen.
Mr. James Samburne.
Mr. Joſeph Wimbleton.
Mr. Warham.
Mr. John Hayſham.
Mr. William Clifton.
Mr. Edward Whitacre.
Mr. James Buckly, *Sen.*
Mr. James Buckly, *Jun.*
Thomas Terry.

To let Poſterity a little farther into the true State of Things and Characters of Men, we muſt inform them, that every Man of the *Majority* here delineated, beſides the Denomination of *Country*-Party and *Staunch*, which they were all diſtinguiſh'd by, had alſo that other Diſtinction of the *Church*-Party, as Biſhop *Kennet* informs us, and *Church* being a Term which always carries Veneration in the Minds of Chriſtians, thoſe who call'd themſelves *Church-Men*, be their Inclinations otherwiſe what they would, had ſuch Influence over the inferior Clergy as theſe had over the People, that

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that it was no eaſy Matter to undeceive them or convince them it was poſſible for ſuch *Churchmen* not to be hearty Friends to the Reformed Religion, or true Enemies to *France*. By this Means ſeveral of them got to be elected again, tho' not enough to do ſo much Miſchief in the next Parliament as they did in the laſt. Biſhop *Kennet* writes "the Elections "went on with unhappy, but not unuſual "teſts.

The City of *London* and Borough of *Southwark* having choſen by a great Majority very worthy Perſons to be their Repreſentatives, They deliver'd Papers of Inſtructions to them.

The Tory Party loſe Elections.

Theſe very *worthy Men* for *London*, and their Poll were:

Sir Robert Clayton,	2602
Sir Thomas Abney,	2649
Sir William Aſhurſt,	2759
Gilbert Heathcote, *Eſq*;	2769

Thoſe that oppos'd them, and their Poll were:

Sir Charles Duncomb,	1490
Sir John Fleet,	1428
Sir John Houblon,	995
Sir John Parſons,	137

The Poll for *Weſtminſter* ſtood thus:

Mr. Secretary Vernon,	2997
Sir Henry Dutton Colt,	3013
Mr. Croſs,	1649
Sir John Leviſon Gower,	1623

For *Glouceſterſhire*.

Maynard Colcheſter, *Eſq*;	2529
Sir Richard Cocks,	2418
John How, *Eſq*;	1475

For *Buckinghamſhire*.

The Hon. Goodwyn Wharton, *Eſq*;	2033
Robert Dormer, *Eſq*;	1899
Lord Cheney.	1728

By this it will be ſeen, the Senſe of the laſt *Majority* was far from being the genuine Senſe of the Nation.

I ſhall not inſert the Papers of Inſtructions deliver'd by the Citizens of *London* to their new choſen Repreſentatives, nor that the Burgeſſes of *Southwark* deliver'd to them, they being both very long, but take ſome Paſſages out of the like Papers deliver'd to the Members newly choſen, as Inſtructions for their Conduct in Parliament, which was to be the very Reverſe to that of the late *Majority*.

Inſtructions by the Electors to the Elected.

The Citizens of *York* in their Inſtructions to their Members, Sir *William Robinſon*, and *Tobias Jenkyns*, Eſq; *deſire that Care be taken of his Majeſty's Perſon and Honour, who, by the Grace of God has preſerv'd us from* Popery *and Slavery, and that a Bill for uniting his Majeſty's* Proteſtant *Subjects be propos'd.*

The Citizens of *Weſtminſter* tell their new Repreſentatives, that in Return for *their almoſt unanimous Choice*, notwithſtanding Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, who carry'd up one of the late Impeachments ſtood Candidate againſt them, they hope they will uſe their *utmoſt Endeavours for maintaining a good Correſpondence between the two Houſes by forgetting former Differences.* That they will be *ſpeedy in concurring with his Majeſty in the Grand Alliance he has made, and in Caſe of a War with* France *and* Spain, *they will be vigorous in their Votes*, &c.

The High Sheriff, Gentlemen and other Freeholders of the County of *Glouceſter* adviſe their Repreſentatives *to lay aſide all private Animoſities, and not poſtpone the weighty Affairs of the Nation, but unanimouſly join to ſupport the King in his Alliances for reducing to Reaſon the great Diſturber of* Europe, and as a Rebuke to their late Member, *John How*, Eſq; who was furious in his Behaviour towards the *Kentiſh* Petitioners, they aſſert it to be *their undoubted Right from Time to Time to petition and adviſe their Repreſentatives in* Parliament.

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Glouceſterſhire *Inſtructions. Reflect on Mr.* J. How.

The Borough of *Shaftsbury* in their Advice to Sir *John Cropley*, and *Edward Nicholas*, Eſq; ſay, *We having made Choice of you as true* Engliſhmen *and* Proteſtants *to be our Repreſentatives in the enſuing* Parliament *to anſwer thoſe juſt and pious Purpoſes mentioned in his Majeſty's* Proclamation, *and being deeply ſenſible of the imminent Danger of our Religion and Government from an* Univerſal Uſurper *Abroad, and an* Unſound Party *at home, deſire*, That *according to the Tenor of their own and the reſt of the Nation's late Addreſſes, and moſt faithful Promiſes to his Majeſty, they will do their utmoſt in Parliament to ſecure and confirm the Succeſſion to the Crown in the* Proteſtant Line, *purſuant to the late* Act of Parliament, *by utterly* REJECTING, RENOUNCING *and* ABJURING *all Right and Title of the* PRETENDED *Prince of* Wales, *the* PRETENDED *Iſſue of the late King* James *and Queen* Mary. This is not all. *And*, laſtly, *that you will uſe your utmoſt Endeavours carefully and ſpeedily to aſſiſt his* Majeſty *with competent Supplies of Men and Money, neceſſary to ſupport thoſe Alliances he has made, and to reduce* France *from the exorbitant Power and Preſumption of giving Laws to* Europe, *and impoſing his* Cruel, Bloody, *and* Tyrannical *Government on theſe and other Nations under the Colour of thoſe falſe and unjuſt Titles, ſet up in the* Perſons *of the Duke of* Anjou, *and the* PRETENDED Prince *of* Wales.

Shaftsbury *Addreſs.*

Couples the Pretender and the Duke of Anjou.

It was ſuch Inſtructions as theſe, and ſuch Addreſſes as is referr'd to herein, which provoked the *French* King to forget his Dignity and Character ſo much, as when one of his Miniſters told him of them, to break out into theſe Expreſſions, "I will chaſtiſe the Inſolence of "theſe Addreſſers, and ſettle that Prince on "the Throne of *England*, or loſe my Crown. My Author adds: "This Advice comes from "ſuch Perſons that we have Reaſon to be-"lieve it is true:" And the more Reaſon becauſe every one knows he ſaid much the ſame Thing in his Promiſe to King *James*, when he gave him Shelter in *France*.

French *King's Saying of the Addreſſes againſt them.*

In the Paper of Inſtructions deliver'd by the Freeholders of the County of *Wilts* to the Honourable *Maurice Aſhley*, Eſq; and *William Aſh*, Eſq; their newly choſen Members is a Paragraph which fully explains what Biſhop *Kennet* meant by thoſe he call'd the *Church*-Party, who had lately taken upon them the Denomination of their Opponents, and ſtil'd themſelves the *Country*-Party. It is this:

Wiltſhire *Addreſs againſt truſting* Tories.

"We cannot but with utter Deteſtation "hear of any Reproaches caſt on ſuch a Prince "as This, (*they mean Mr.* John How's *virulent Expreſſion of the* Partition Treaty, *and other ſuch Speeches about it from Men of his Stamp, the late Majority*) nor can we ever "bear even with any Inſinuations of Jealouſy "againſt that Sovereign, to whom we owe the "Reſcue of our Religion and Liberties, and "who has ſince given us all that we can ask "or think for our happy Settlement, and the

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" Security of our Conſtitution. So that it is " evident to us, That whatever Power our " Enemies have had, either towards the rai- " ſing Diviſions and Animoſities among our- " ſelves, or the creating any Jealouſies of the " King, by arraigning his Conduct, both at " Home and Abroad, to the Diſcouragement " of his Allies, and to the Leſſening of His " Majeſty's and his People's Honour, Repu- " tation and Intereſt, it has been wholly ow- " ing to thoſe irreconcileable Enemies to His " Majeſty's Government and Title, the In- " ſtruments of that treacherous and corrupt " Miniſtry of the late Reigns, whom the un- " exampl'd Clemency of His Majeſty's Go- " vernment, having at firſt ſpar'd, they have " ever ſince been growing in Intereſt and Pow- " er againſt him, and after their unſucceſsful " Oppoſition to the *Abdication* of King *James* " to his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the " Throne, to the Act of *Recognition* of his " Majeſty as lawful and rightful King, and " to the National *Aſſociation* in his Behalf at " the Time of the *horrid Conſpiracy* againſt " his Life, they have at length endeavour'd " to undermine his Majeſty's Government, " under a more ſpecious Mark, as Promoters " of that Publick Weal and Intereſt, to which " they were the greateſt Enemies, and as Ene- " mies to *France*, of which they have ever " been the known Friends and Agents, and " never more actively than at this Hour.

One need not ſay, that theſe *Wiltſhire* Gentlemen, by the Miniſters of the late Reigns, underſtand the Duke of *Leeds*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Earl of *N*———, Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, and the Heads of the Party they adviſe againſt, who were too much hearken'd to in ſome Intervals of this Reign.

Buckinghamſhire *Addreſs for finding out and puniſhing* Jacobites.

The Gentlemen and Freeholders of *Buckinghamſhire* ſay to their new Knights, " As " you value the Bleſſing of Almighty God, " and the Future Good Will of your Coun- " try, We do exhort, charge and require, " that you fail not to ſupport the King with " the moſt effectual Supplies, that you hear- " tily concur in ſuch Alliances as the King has " or ſhall make for the pulling down the ex- " orbitant Power of *France*, and enable him " to make good the ſame, That you conſi- " der of all Ways for maintaining the Succeſ- " ſion as by Law now eſtabliſhed, That you " diſcover, if poſſible, who they are among " us that have any Regard, Friendſhip or Al- " legiance to the *New Pretender*, which the " *French* would impoſe upon us, that ſuch " may fall under your juſt Indignation.

There was a Diſcovery made of ſuch a one not long ago by *Henry St. John*, late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, who diſcover'd that he himſelf had been a faithful Servant to that *Pretender*, and in what Manner has the juſt Indignation of the Parliament fallen upon him. They farther adviſe their Knights, " to avoid all " ſuch Differences, Diſputes and Animoſities " as ſo lately had like to have undone us.

The Freeholders of *Suſſex* deſire the Knights of their Shire, Sir *William Thomas*, and Sir *Henry Peachy*, to do the ſame Things, as in the other Inſtructions, and to join their Votes " with thoſe that are and always have been " reputed to be the known Servants and true " Friends of King *William*, &c.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Council, and other Burghers of *Appleby*, cloſe their Inſtructions to their Members, *Gervaſe Pierpont*, and *Wharton Dunch*, Eſqs; thus: " As our late happy Revolution, and " daily Preſervation from Popery and Slave- " ry is, under God, only owing to his Maje- " ſty, We hope no Inſinuations of EVIL " MEN will ever make you forget the Gra- " titude you owe to him as our King and De- " liverer.

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I ſhall inſert no more of theſe and ſuch like Paſſages in the Inſtructions of the *Electors*, which were effectually purſued by this true *Engliſh* Parliament, who took not one Step, except their firſt one, the Choice of their Speaker, which could not well be accounted for, that tended not to the King's Honour, and the Good of the Kingdom.

The *Paris Gazeteer* ſeems to have had Orders to give a general Account of theſe *Inſtructions*, but to conceal what he found by the *London Gazetee*, That they all agreed in declaring againſt the *French* King's Breach of Treaty in owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and they promiſe to ſtand by King *William* againſt that *Pretender*, and all his other Enemies. Nor does the *French* Gazeteer take any Notice of the Freeholders and Burgeſſes declaring againſt the Duke of *Anjou* s being ſet upon the Throne of *Spain*. But he is very careful not to omit that ſome of them have given Inſtructions to their Members to " maintain the Honour of the Commons, to " preſerve the Impeachment of the Lords and " to enquire after thoſe that adviſ'd the Diſſo- " lution of the laſt Parliament." This was not only falſe, as he tells it, but extreamly fooliſh, for it publiſh'd to the World, that the Party, which had the Major Vote in that Parliament was the Friends to *France*, as it was often charg'd againſt them in *England*.

Paris Gazeteer *praiſes the laſt Majority.*

It ſhould be remember'd, that the *Scots* Nation expreſs'd their Reſentment of the Indignity put upon their King, by the *French* King's owning of the Pretender, in as ſtrong Terms, as any made uſe of in the *Engliſh* Addreſſes or Inſtructions. And among others, there were Four Addreſſes againſt the *French* King's owning an Impoſtor for King of *England*, preſented to the King by the Earl of *Mar*: As one from the Garriſon of *Sterling*-Caſtle; One from the City of *Sterling*; One from the Juſtices and Commiſſioners of Supply for *Sterlingſhire*, and one from the Shire of *Clacmanan*. All which expreſs'd " a grate- " ful Senſe of His Majeſty's having reſcu'd " them from Popery and Slavery, as they do " a perfect Abhorrence of the *French* King's " PERFIDIOUSNESS in proclaiming and " owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* as " King of *Great Britain*, and they promiſe " with their Lives and Fortunes to maintain " and defend his Majeſty's Perſon and Govern- " ment againſt all PRETENDERS, and to " concur with others of his loyal and dutiful " Subjects to enable his Majeſty to revenge " that Indignity.

E. of Mar preſents the Scotch *Addreſſes againſt the* Pretender.

It being cuſtomary to ſummon a *Convocation* of the Clergy at the ſame Time that a new Parliament is ſummon'd, there were choſen Proctors for the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*, Mr. *James Stillingfleet*, M. A. Rector of *Hartlebury*, and Mr. *William Lloyd*, M. A. Vicar of *Blockley*, and the Clergy after the Choice made the following Application to them.

Reverend Brethren,

" THE Choice that we have now made " of You to be our Repreſentatives " in the enſuing *Convocation*, will, we hope,

" be

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Inſtructions of the Worceſter *Clergy to their* Convocation-*Men.*

" be look'd upon as ſuch an evident Demon-
" ſtration of our high Eſteem for you, and
" the good Opinion we have, both of your
" Fitneſs for, and your Fidelity in ſuch a
" Truſt, as will prevent any unkind Surmiſes
" or Miſrepreſentations of our preſent Un-
" dertaking, occaſion'd by the Miſcarriage of
" ſome former Synods.

" We can't but lament the unhappy Diffe-
" rences, which to the great Damage and De-
" triment of the Cauſe of Religion in gene-
" ral, and of our Eſtabliſh'd Church in parti-
" cular, and to the Scandal of many good
" Men, have interrupted the more ſerious
" and important Buſineſs for which theſe
" Meetings were by Authority call'd toge-
" ther, and therefore with all Earneſtneſs re-
" commend to Your Care, the preventing, as
" much as in you lies, the like Miſchiefs and
" Inconveniencies for the future.

" And particularly we deſire, and, as far
" as we may, enjoin you:

" *Firſt*, That you ever pay all due and ca-
" nonical Obedience to the moſt Reverend
" the Metropolitan, as the ſole Preſident of
" the whole Body of the Convocation of his
" Province.

" *Secondly*, That you would uſe your ut-
" moſt Endeavours to promote ſuch a Perſon
" to be Prolocutor of Your Houſe, as you
" ſhall verily believe will readily concur with
" you therein.

" *Thirdly*, That you never conſent to any
" intermediate Adjournments, or private
" Meeting, of the Lower Houſe, but parti-
" cularly obſerve ſuch Times and Place, both
" for Your Seſſions and Committees as ſhall
" from Time to Time be intimated to You
" from his Grace the Metropolitan.

" *Laſtly*, That whatever Matters his Sa-
" cred Majeſty, the *Supream Head* of our
" Church upon Earth, ſhall think fit to pro-
" poſe to Your Conſideration, You would as
" become Miniſters of Chriſt, lay aſide all
" Animoſity, private Affection, Partiality
" and Prejudice whatſoever, and come to
" ſuch mature Reſolutions thereupon, as may
" be moſt conducing to the Honour of God,
" the Advancement of true Religion, the
" Preſervation of the Eſtabliſh'd Church of
" *England*, both in Doctrine and Diſcipline,
" the Encreaſe of true Piety and good Man-
" ners, and the Eſtabliſhing of Peace and
" Tranquillity both in our Church and
" State.

'Twas highly incumbent upon us to inſert their *Application*, as it was call'd, for here we ſee the Chriſtian Spirit of the true Church of *England*, oppoſite to that of the *Atterburies*, *Binkes*, *Janes*, and after them, the *Sacheverels*, *Webſters*, *Berrymans*, &c. And that truly Chriſtian Spirit of *Moderation* and *Charity*, being the Characteriſtick of a true Church of *England*-Man, as Perſecution and Oppreſſion are that of the *High-Church*-Party, we hope we ſhall alaways, when we ſpeak of Churchmen in Biſhop *Kennet*'s Senſe, be underſtood to mean that Party which only uſurp'd the Name, and not the *Tenniſons*, the *Loyds*, the *Fleetwoods*, the *Hoadleys*, the *Clarks*, &c. who deſerv'd it.

E. of Rocheſter *in* Ireland.

While the beforemention'd Addreſſes and Inſtructions were preparing in *England*, the Earl of *Rocheſter* was in *Ireland*, in Poſſeſſion of his High Office of Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, where there happen'd little of Moment, but what the *Iriſh Truſtees* did in the Execution of their Work, not much ſpoken of in any Records but their own.

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In the mean while, the Baron *Hervart*, his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Switzerland*, deliver'd a Memorial to that Government in Relation to the *French* King's *Recognition* of the *pretended* Prince of *Wales*, which among other Paſſages has theſe:

The Engliſh *Envoy's Memorial to the* Switzs, *on the* French *King's owning the* Pretender.

" It is certain, that his Majeſty was uncon-
" cern'd, and made no Complaint at the late
" King *James*'s having paſt, ſince his *Abdica-*
" *tion* for King of *Great Britain*, at the *French*
" Court, in Regard his late Poſſeſſion of that
" Crown, allow'd him in ſome Manner to aſ-
" ſume the Title thereof during Life. But
" this Prince being now dead, his Majeſty
" could not but highly reſent the *French*
" King's declaring and owning the Pretended
" Prince of *Wales*, as King of *England*, *Scot-*
" *land* and *Ireland*. This Conduct which is
" ſo injurious to his Majeſty, the whole *En-*
" *gliſh* Nation, and all Sovereigns, and ſo
" contrary to ſeveral Engagements enter'd in-
" to by his *moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, would not
" allow the King, my Maſter, to continue his
" Ambaſſador any longer in *France*, the *French*
" King having by this Act diſcover'd the lit-
" tle Regard he has for his Majeſty.

" *My Lords*, You have too much Prudence
" and Penetration to be perſuaded, that this
" *Recognition* of that *Pretended* Prince is con-
" ſiſtent or compatible with the Treaty of
" *Ryſwick*, and with the formal Declaration
" which both Kings have made to maintain a
" perpetual Peace, a ſincere mutual Friend-
" ſhip, and to do nothing but what may tend
" to each others Honour and Advantage. The
" *moſt Chriſtian King* ſtands engag'd, by Ver-
" tue of the *Fourth* Article of the Treaty of
" *Ryſwick*, not to trouble or moleſt his Ma-
" jeſty in the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, and
" to give no Aſſiſtance or Countenance direct-
" ly or indirectly to any that ſhall preſume to
" diſturb his Majeſty in his preſent Poſſeſſion.
" How ridiculous and what Nonſenſe is it
" therefore to imagine, that the *French* Court
" ſhould perſuade any one, who is not ſtrong-
" ly prepoſſeſs'd, that the *Recognition* of this
" *Pretended* Prince for King of *Great Britain*
" and *Ireland*, which high Title he never can
" enjoy nor hope for, neither by the Conſti-
" tution or Laws of *England*, nor by his
" Birth, nor by Vertue of the late K. *James*'s
" Declaration was made to contribute to the
" Honour and Advantage of his Majeſty?
" How can this *Faithleſs Proceeding* conſiſt
" with the *French* King's Engagement, not any
" ways to favour thoſe that ſhould form any
" the leaſt Deſign againſt his Majeſty's Royal
" Dignity? The *French* Court ſeems to have
" a mean Opinion of the Generality of Man-
" kind, by endeavouring to abuſe their Cre-
" dulity, and to make them believe ſo ſtrange
" a Paradox.

The French *King's Nonſenſical Excuſe for owning the* Pretender.

The latter End of this Memorial has Reference to a ſorry Piece deliver'd by Monſieur *de Chamois*, the *French* Miniſter at *Ratisbon*, to the Diet of the Empire to juſtify his Maſter's Conduct in owning the *Pretended* Prince of *Wales* for King of *Great Britain*, wherein he aſſerts that his ſo doing *was no Breach of the Peace, and good Correſpondence with the King in Poſſeſſion of the* Engliſh *Throne*, which was ſaid in *Germany to be ſuch* Nonſenſe *that it was wonder'd any Man had the Face to offer it.*

Before the Opening the Seſſion of Parliament, which met the laſt Day of the Year, let us

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us ſo far imitate Biſhop *Kennet*'s irregular Method as to touch on his *Church*-Hiſtory, his *Honours* and *Preferments*. And truly the former conſiſts now of nothing, but the Diſputes and Animoſities againſt which the Dioceſs of *Worceſter* caution'd their Proctors with Reſpect to the Right of Adjournment, which the Lower Houſe of Convocation would have raviſh'd from the Upper Houſe, and Wrangling about *Toland*'s Book, and Biſhop *Burnet*'s *Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles*. A large Account of the latter being in the Biſhop's own Writings, we ſhall ſay nothing of it here.

Wrangling in Convocation.

The Lower Houſe, where *Atterbury*, &c. beforementioned had the Influence, and arrogantly aſſum'd the Protection of the Church, in Oppoſition to my Lords, the Biſhops, and the Clergy who ſubmitted to their Authority, demanded a *Free Conference*, about the Adjourning Power. *A Word*, ſays Biſhop *Kennet*, *which never appear'd in the Acts of any former Convocation.* The ſame Set of Men held intermediate Seſſions directly contrary to the Authority of the Lord Preſident, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *An Affectation of Independence*, continues Biſhop *Kennet*, *never before attempted by any* Presbyters *in any* Epiſcopal *Church*, which is fit to be taken Notice of, becauſe theſe very Men valu'd themſelves above all their Brethren for their Enmity to *Presbyterians*, and an invincible Diſpoſition to perſecute, diſtreſs and ruin them. But there was at the ſame Time, and have always been in the worſt of Times, ſuch as when *Laud*'s and *Atterbury*'s Maxims prevailed, a great Body of the *Church* of *England* Clergy, truly Proteſtant and equally eminent for Piety, Learning, Abilities, Moderation and Charity. We find at this very Juncture, and on the Occaſion of this Revolt of the *Presbyters*, from their Biſhops, many ſuch who proteſted againſt it. But the *Atterburies*, &c. refuſ'd to receive their Proteſtation, which was ſubſcrib'd by

Good Church-Men.

William Sherlock, Dean of St. *Paul*'s.
George Verney, Proctor for the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*.
John Wiſhart, Dean of *Wincheſter*.
S. Freeman, Dean of *Peterborough*.
George Bull, Archdeacon of *Landaff*.
Wil. Stanley, Archdeacon of *London*.
Jo. Jeffrey, Archdeacon of *Norwich*.
Charles Trimnel, Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.
Richard Bowcher, Archdeacon of *Lewes*.
J. Evans, Proctor for the Dioceſs of *Bangor*.
J. Whitefoot, Pr. for the Dioceſs of *Norwich*.
Giles Pooley, Pr. for the Dioc. of *Bath* & *Wells*.
T. Litle, Pr. for the Church of *Norwich*.

Theſe good *Churchmen*, not in an affected Senſe, as the Party ſo denominated us'd, but in a real Senſe as Chriſtians underſtand the *Church*, a Number of Chriſtians aſſociated in the Worſhip of God, according to the Truth and Purity of the Goſpel, did not like their Opponents govern themſelves by Precedents in Archbiſhop *Laud*'s Time, but ſubmitted to their Spiritual Fathers, with the Humility of true Sons of our Epiſcopal Church, while the *Atterburies*, &c. contended for their Right of Independence in Caſe of Adjournments with as *much Eagerneſs*, ſays a Reverend Doctor, *as if the whole of their Religion had been depending*.

To keep theſe Convocation Matters together, we muſt add, that a new Convocation being ſummon'd as well as a new Parliament, Dr. *Sherlock* preach'd the Sermon in *Latin*, and Dr. *Woodward*, Dean of *Sarum*, was choſen Prolocutor in Oppoſition to Dr. *Beveridge*. *Woodward*'s Merit, according to Biſhop *Kennet* was *the Oppoſing his Dioceſan Biſhop* Burnet *to whom he ow'd his Preferments*. We ſee what a Spirit *Atterbury* and his Party were acted by. About three Weeks after the Opening of this Synod, the Archbiſhop at the Head of the Biſhops and Clergy preſented this Addreſs to the King.

A. D. 1701.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Convocation *Addreſs againſt the* Pretender.

" WE humble beg Leave to lay before " Your Majeſty, now we are aſſem- " bled in *Convocation*, the deep Reſentment " that every one of us had at our firſt Hear- " ing of the great Indignity, which the *French* " King offer'd to Your Majeſty and Your Peo- " ple, in declaring the Pretended Prince of " *Wales*, to be King of Your Majeſty's Realms " and Dominions, We do hereupon take Oc- " caſion to renew our ſincere Proteſtations of " a firm and unſhaken Allegiance to Your " Majeſty, humbly aſſuring Your Majeſty; " That We will do Our utmoſt Endeavours, " by God's Aſſiſtance, (*pray mind this was ſaid by Dr.* Francis Atterbury, *made Biſhop of* Rocheſter *by the Influence of the Miniſtry after* Sacheverel's *Sedition, and after that baniſh'd the Kingdom for his Attachment to that very* Pretended *Prince*,) in our reſpective " Places and Stations to defend Your Sacred " Perſon, and to maintain Your Majeſty's " rightful Title to the Imperial Crown of " theſe Realms, and the Succeſſion thereof in " the Proteſtant Line, *as now by Law eſta-* " *bliſhed*, againſt the ſaid Pretended Prince, " and all other Your Majeſty's open and ſecret " Enemies.

" We will always, according to our eſpeci- " al Duty, make it our earneſt Prayer to " God, That he will long continue Your Ma- " jeſty's happy Reign over us, that you may " perfect all thoſe great Works, in which he " hath hitherto wonderfully conducted you " with ſo much Glory and Succeſs, for the " Peace and Welfare of theſe Kingdoms, and " the Support of Your Allies, the Safety and " Tranquillity of *Europe*, and Preſerving the " Proteſtant Religion, both here in this Church " of *England* by *Law Eſtabliſh'd*, and in all " other Proteſtant Churches.

This excellent Addreſs was very acceptable to the King, who made this gracious Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer.

My Lords, and the Reſt of the Clergy,

I Cannot but be very much pleas'd with theſe Expreſſions of your Affection to Me, and your Concern for the Honour of the Nation for maintaining the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, *and for the Preſervation of the* Proteſtant *Churches: And I am glad of this Opportunity to give you freſh Aſſurances of my firm Reſolutions in an eſpecial Manner to protect the Church of* England, *as by* Law *eſtabliſh'd.*

This new Convocation fell immediately into the ſame Diviſions and Diſputes as the former had done, and indeed ſeem'd to refine upon the Obſtinacy and Perverſeneſs of the Majority of the Lower Houſe in the laſt Synod. There was ſome ſo ineffectual Means us'd to moderate them, and bring the Lower Houſe into Temper with the Upper. One was the Appointing Committees of both Sides of the Queſtion about the Right of Adjourning.

The

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The Committee for the Presbyters.	The Committee for the Biſhops.
Dr. *Hooper.*	Dr. *Beveridge.*
Dr. *Jane.*	Dr. *Hayley.*
Dr. *Aldrich.*	Dr. *Willis.*
Dr. *Atterbury.*	Dr. *Kennet.*
Dr. *Binckes.*	Dr. *Trimnel.*
Mr. *Needham.*	Dr. *Prideaux.*
Mr. *Moore.*	Dr. *Green.*
Dr. *Wynne.*	Mr. *Loyd.*

Who agreed upon two or three Articles of Temperament, but *Atterbury* and his Party *boaſting of the Advantage they had gain'd* on the Side of the *Presbyters*, Biſhop *Kennet*, who was one of the other Side writes: "The "other eight Members hearing daily of ma- "ny falſe Conſtructions put upon the Agree- "ment, drew up a Paper of Explanation, which left no *Advantage* to the *Presbyters*, ſo determin'd, as to deprive the Biſhops of their Right. Dr. *Woodward* the Prolocutor dying, they would have proceeded to a new Choice, notwithſtanding the Archbiſhop had prorogu'd them, and Words ariſing in the Debate about it, between Dr. *Finch* and Dr. *Kennet*; the former reflected on the latter as a Betrayer of their Rights and Liberties, all which Hiſtory, as much as it is abridg'd, will, I doubt not, be more than enough to ſatisfy all Readers that have any Concern for the Peace of the Church and the Nation. This Aſſembly would very feign have continu'd ſitting after the King's Death, nay, ſome of them were ſo loath to give over their Wrangling, that they propos'd the Offering a Bill to the Houſe of Lords to give them a Reſurrection after they were actually diſſolv'd by the Demiſe of the King, and notwithſtanding the Diſcouragements they met with from the Peers they deſiſted not from this Chimerical Project, till they were told by the Attorney General, *That it was againſt the Queen's Eccleſiaſtical Supremacy:* Which they did not think fit to cope with.

Dr. Finch affronts Dr. Kennet.

Extravagant Proceedings.

As to Honours and Preferments, the moſt remarkable were: The making the Earl of *Manchester*, Secretary of State, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord High Admiral, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Carliſle*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and in a lower Sphere, but not with leſs Merit *Arthur Manwaring*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, to which Board, he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, and grew afterwards ſo much in the Confidence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Godolphin*, that no Man of his Rank and Station in Life was more conſulted by them upon Affairs of the higheſt Importance than was Mr. *Manwaring*, from whom I learnt many Particulars which will come into the next Reign. It is worth Notice, that four Days before the Meeting of the Parliaments, the Inſtruments for uniting the two *Eaſt-India*-Companies were ſign'd purſuant to the Arbitration of the Lord *Godolphin*, and Mr. Speaker *Harley*, on Behalf of the Old Company, and the Lord *Halliſax* and Mr. *Lowndes* on Behalf of the New.

Mr. Mainwaring made a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.

The two East India Companies united

On the 30th of *December*, the Day appointed for the Meeting of the Parliament, the King came to the Houſe of Peers, the Duke of *Northumberland* in his Robes carrying the Sword before him. The Commons being ſent for, Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper, ſignified his Majeſty's Pleaſure that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, and preſent him next Morning. The Competition was between Sir *Thomas Littleton* and Mr. *Harley*, the Speakers of the two laſt Parliaments. We may aſſure ourſelves the King and Court were not for Mr. *Harley*. However ſo many Members even of this good Parliament had ſome Motive or other to vote for him, that he had the Majority of fourteen Voices, which is aſtoniſhing when we conſider the different Characters of this Repreſentative and their Speaker. One Reaſon might be that his Majeſty had not had Time to rid himſelf entirely of ſome Hands which he had lately been in, as it was his Deſign to do. The Earl of *Rocheſter* haſten'd over from *Ireland* to be ready for the Meeting of this Parliament, and that Earl continuing in ſo exalted a Station as the Lieutenancy of *Ireland* gave no ſmall Countenance to the Party of which he was a profeſs'd Patron. The Words of a late Hiſtorian will be better taken from himſelf than from me, therefore I give them as I find them: *The King had a Mind to reinſtate ſome of the diſcarded Miniſters, and more particularly preſs'd the Lord* Somers *to take upon him the principal Direction of Affairs, but his Lordſhip anſwering they could have no Aſſurance, his Majeſty would not relapſe into the ſame ill Hands. The King leaning with his Elbow on the* Table *ſaid*, Never, Never, Never, and it had been well for *England*, and all *Europe*, if his Succeſſor, Queen *Anne*, had not made again that fatal Experiment, after ſhe too had been ſenſible of their weak and wicked Counſels and Practices in the two or three firſt Years of her Reign, That Mr. *Harley* was choſen Speaker by the preceding and ſucceeding Repreſentatives is what might well have been expected, but how he came into the Chair when there was one of the beſt Houſe of Commons that has ſate ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign is very unaccountable.

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Mr. Robert Harley chooſen Speaker.

Coke, VIII. 104.

K. William ſenſible of the Miſchief of employing Tories.

The Speech his Majeſty made to Both Houſes of Parliament on the laſt Day of the Year *Dec.* 31. is the moſt memorable one that ever came from the Throne, and was ſo acceptable to the ſound Part of this Nation, and to their Friends abroad, that it was printed with handſome Decorations in *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *French*, and hung up in Frames almoſt in every Houſe in *England* and *Holland* as his Majeſty's precious Legacy to his own and all Proteſtant People.

His laſt Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Promiſe myſelf, you are met together, "full of the juſt Senſe of the common "Danger of *Europe*, and that Reſentment of "the late Proceedings of the *French* King, "which has been ſo fully and univerſally ex- "preſſed in the loyal and ſeaſonable Addreſ- "ſes of my People. The owning and ſetting "up the pretended Prince of *Wales* for King "of *England*, is not only the higheſt Indig- "nity offered to Me and the Nation, but "but does ſo nearly concern every Man, "who has a Regard for the Proteſtant Re- "ligion, or the preſent and future Happi- "neſs of his Country, that I need not preſs "you to lay it ſeriouſly to Heart, and to "conſider what further effectual Means may "be uſed for ſecuring the Succeſſion of the "Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and extin- "guiſhing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and "their open or ſecret Abettors. By the "*French* King's placing his Grandſon on the "Throne of *Spain*, he is in a Condition to "oppreſs the Reſt of *Europe*, unleſs ſpeedy "and effectual Meaſures be taken. Under "this Pretence he is become the real Maſter

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" of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy; he has " made it to be entirely depending on *France*, " and diſpoſes of it, as of his own Domini- " ons, and by that Means he has ſurrounded " his Neighbours in ſuch a Manner, that tho' " the Name of Peace may be ſaid to continue, " yet they are put to the Expence and In- " conveniences of a War.

" This muſt affect *England* in the neareſt " and moſt ſenſible Manner, in reſpect to " our Trade, which will ſoon become precа- " rious in all the valuable Branches of it; in " reſpect to our Peace and Safety at Home, " which we cannot hope ſhall long continue, " and in reſpect to that Part which *England* " ought to take in the Preſervation of the Li- " berty of *Europe*.

" In order to obviate the general Calami- " ty, with which the Reſt of *Chriſtendom* is " threatened by this exorbitant Power of " *France*, I have concluded ſeveral Alliances, " according to the Encouragement given me " by both Houſes of Parliament, which I " will direct ſhall be laid before you, and " which I do not doubt, you will enable me " to make good.

" There are ſome other Treaties ſtill de- " pending, that ſhall be likewiſe communica- " ted to you as ſoon as they are perfected.

" It is fit I ſhould tell you, the Eyes of " all *Europe* are upon this Parliament, all " Matters are at a Stand, till your Reſolu- " tions are known, and therefore no Time " ought to be loſt.

" You have yet an Opportunity, by God's " Bleſſing, to ſecure to you and your Poſteri- " ty, the quiet Enjoyment of your Religion " and Liberties, if you are not wanting to " yourſelves, but will exert the ancient Vi- " gour of the *Engliſh* Nation; but I tell you " plainly, my Opinion is, if you do not lay " hold on this Occaſion, you have no Reaſon " to hope for another.

" In order to do your Part, it will be ne- " ceſſary to have a great Strength at Sea, and " to provide for the Security of our Ships in " Harbour, and alſo that there be ſuch a " Force at Land, as is expected in Propor- " tion to the Force of our Allies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

" I do recommend theſe Matters unto you, " with that Concern and Earneſtneſs which " their Importance requires; at the ſame " Time I cannot but preſs you to take Care " of the Publick Credit, which cannot be " preſerved but by keeping ſacred that Ma- " xim; That they ſhall never be Loſers, who " truſt to a Parliamentary Security. It is " always with Regret, when I do ask Aids of " my People, but you will obſerve, that I de- " ſire nothing which relates to any perſonal " Expence of mine, I am only preſſing you to " do all you can for your own Safety and Ho- " nour, at ſo critical and dangerous a time, " and am willing that what is given, ſhould be " wholly approbated to the Purpoſes for " which it is intended.

" And ſince I am ſpeaking on this Head, I " think it proper to put you in mind, that du- " ring the late War, I ordered the Accounts " to be laid Yearly before the Parliament, and " alſo gave my Aſſent to ſeveral Bills for ſta- " ting the publick Accounts, that my Sub- " jects might have Satisfaction how the Mony " given for the War was applied; and I am " willing that matter may be put in any far- " ther way of Examination, that it may ap- " pear whether there were any Miſapplication " and Miſmanagements, or whether the Debt " that remains upon us has really ariſen from " the Shortneſs of the Supplies, or the Defi- " ciency of the Funds.

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" I have already told you, how neceſſary " Diſpatch will be for carrying on that great " publick Buſineſs, whereon our Safety, and " all that is valuable to us depends; I hope " what Time can be ſpared, will be employ- " ed about thoſe other very deſirable Things, " which I have ſo often recommended from " the Throne, I mean, the forming ſome " good Bills for employing the Poor, encou- " raging of Trade, and the further ſuppreſ- " ſing of Vice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I hope you are come together determined " to avoid all manner of Diſputes and Diffe- " rences, and reſolved to act with a general " and hearty Concurrence for promoting the " common Cauſe, which alone can make this " a happy Seſſion.

" I ſhould think it as great a Bleſſing as " could befal *England*, if I could obſerve you " as much inclined to lay aſide thoſe unhappy " fatal Animoſities, which divide and weak- " en you, as I am diſpoſed to make all my " Subjects ſafe and eaſy as to any, even the " higheſt Offences, committed againſt me.

" Let me conjure you to diſappoint the on- " ly Hopes of our Enemies by your Unanimi- " ty. I have ſhewn, and will always ſhew, " how deſirous I am to be the common Fa- " ther of all my People; do you in like " Manner lay aſide Parties and Diviſions; let " there be no other Diſtinction heard of a- " mong us for the future, but of thoſe who " are for the Proteſtant Religion, and the " preſent Eſtabliſhment, and of thoſe who " mean a Popiſh Prince, and a *French* Go- " vernment.

" I will only add this, if you do in good " Earneſt deſire to ſee *England* hold the Ba- " lance of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the " Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, it will ap- " pear by your right improving the preſent " Opportunity.

1702. The Lords began to ſhew their grateful Senſe of this wiſe and affectionate Speech by the following Addreſs, *Jan.* 1.

The Lords Addreſs.

" We Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and " loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, did " hear, with all imaginable Satisfaction, " Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to " both Your Houſes of Parliament; for " which we return Your Majeſty our moſt " humble and hearty Thanks. And though " the ſeveral Particulars, which your Ma- " jeſty was pleas'd to recommend to us, are " of the higheſt Importance, and that we will " loſe no Time in proceeding to the Conſide- " ration of them with great Duty to your Ma- " jeſty,

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" jesty, yet we cannot defer expressing our " just Resentments of the Proceedings of the " *French* King in owning and setting up the " Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *En-* " *gland*, and other your Majesty's Realms and " Dominions, which we take to be the high- " est Indignity that can be offer'd to your sa- " cred Majesty, and this Kingdom. And we " do assure your Majesty, we are so sensible " thereof, that we are resolv'd to assist Your " Majesty to the utmost of our Power in de- " fending your sacred Person and Government " from all Attempts whatsoever, that shall be " made either from your open or secret Ene- " mies. And that no Enemies to our Religi- " on and Country may ever hope to prosper " in their Attempts against us, when to our " great Unhappiness it shall please God to de- " prive us of your Majesty's Protection, We " do farther declare our Resolution to assist " and defend to the utmost of our Power a- " gainst the Pretended Prince of *Wales*; and " all other *Pretenders* whatsoever, every Per- " son and Persons, who have Right to succeed " to the Crown of these Realms, by Virtue of " the two Acts of Parliament, entitled, *An* " *Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the* " *Subjects and Settling the Succession of the* " *Crown*: And, *An Act for the farther Limi-* " *tation of the Crown, and better securing the* " *Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And we " conclude, with our earnest Prayers to Al- " mighty God for your Majesty's long and " happy Reign over us.

To which his Majesty made this acceptable Answer.

His Majesty's Answer.

My Lords,

I *Heartily thank you for your very seasonable Address, and for all your kind Expressions of Duty to me in it, I recommend to you to take into your speedy Consideration the other Matters mention'd in my Speech, and doubt not but your Resolutions will be for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom.*

The Commons, who were now under no Influence, but that of Love to their King and Country, presented their Address, *Jan.* 5.

The Commons Address

Most Gracious Sovereign,

" WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loy- " al Subjects the Commons of *Eng-* " *land* in Parliament assembled, do return our " most humble and hearty Thanks to your " Majesty for your most gracious Speech from " the Throne, and humbly crave Leave to " assure your Majesty, that this House will " support and defend your Majesty's rightful " and lawful Title to the Crown of these " Realms, against the Pretended Prince of " *Wales*, and all his open and secret Abettors " and Adherents, and all other your Maje- " sty's Enemies whatsoever. And we will " enable your Majesty to shew your just Re- " sentment of the Affront and Indignity offer- " ed to your Majesty and this Nation by the " *French* King, in taking upon him to declare " the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of " *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. And we " are firmly and unanimously resolved to " maintain and support the Succession to the " Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the " Dominions and Territories thereunto be- " longing, in the Protestant Line, as the same " is settled by an Act declaring the Rights and " Liberties of the Subjects and settling the " Succession of the Crown, and farther pro- " vided for by *an Act for the farther Limita-* " *tion of the Crown, and better securing the* " *Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And " for the better effecting the same, we will to " the utmost of our Power, enable your Ma- " jesty to make good all those Alliances your " Majesty has made, or shall make, pursuant " to the Addresses and Advices of your most " dutiful and loyal Commons of the last " Parliament, for preserving the Liberties of " *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power " of *France*.

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To support the Protestant Succession.

His Majesty made this most gracious Answer.

His Majesty's most acceptable Answer.

Gentlemen,

I *Give you my hearty Thanks for this Address, which I look upon as a good Omen for the Session. The Unanimity with which it pass'd, adds greatly to the Satisfaction I receive from it, so good a Step at your first Entrance upon Business, cannot but raise the Hopes of all, who wish well to* England, *and to the Common Cause. I can desire no more of you than to proceed as you have begun, and I depend upon it. For when I consider how chearfully and universally you concurr'd in this Address, I cannot doubt but every one of you will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all the Parts of it.*

There is an Air of Concern, Duty and Affection in the Lords and Commons Addresses, which shews how safe and happy this Nation is in its Constitution when its Course is free, and there is no Spirit of Faction and Malignity prevalent to turn it from its natural Biass as the Case was lately, and it was King *William*'s great Happiness when he was so near to the End of his Days, that there was such a true *English* Parliament in Being, in whom he could confide. The Lords having still the State of Affairs of *England* and all *Europe* as far as *England* was concern'd, under Consideration, drew np a second Address to his Majesty, wherein that august Assembly made so true and ample a Representation of the *French* King's unjust and violent Proceedings, that it mightily confirm'd every one in their just Abhorrence of them and their Zeal to have him reduc'd to Reason.

The Lords second Address against the French King.

" We your Majesty's most loyal and duti- " ful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem- " poral in Parliament assembled, are highly " sensible of what we owe to Almighty God " for the great Deliverance he hath wrought " for us by your Majesty. We are highly sen- " sible of his Mercies in preserving you hi- " therto in so many publick and private Dan- " gers to which your Sacred Person hath been " expos'd, and we hope the same Providence " will carry your Majesty thorough the great " Work, which seems reserv'd for you, the " Reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*, " and maintaining the Balance of *Europe*.

" All true *Englishmen* since the Decay of " the *Spanish* Monarchy, have ever taken it " for granted, that the Security of their Re- " ligion, Liberty and Property, that their " Honour, their Wealth, and their Trade " depend chiefly upon the proper Measures " to be taken from Time to Time in Parlia- " ment, against the growing Power of *France*: " But it is their peculiar Blessing in your Ma- " jesty's Reign, to have a Prince on the Throne

" who

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" who not only agrees with them in this Opi-
" nion, but, who in the frequent Parliaments
" aſſembled, is ever reminding them of this
" their greateſt Concern, and who, to com-
" pleat their Happineſs, is always ready with
" the Hazard of his Perſon to ſupport his
" Subjects and Allies againſt their Common
" Enemy. And we eſteem it a farther good
" Fortune in this Time of Publick Danger,
" that the *French* King has taken thoſe Me-
" thods, which will make it impoſſible for him
" to impoſe any more upon the World by
" Treaties ſo often violated: Neither can he
" hope any longer to cover his ambitious De-
" ſigns or juſtify his Uſurpations under the
" ſpecious Pretences of Peace.

" Your Majeſty hath ſo juſtly repreſented
" the Danger to which *Europe* is expos'd, by
" the *French* King's placing his Grandſon on
" the Throne of *Spain*, Your Majeſty is ſo
" juſtly ſenſible, that under that Pretence he
" is become abſolute Maſter of the whole *Spa-*
" *niſh* Monarchy; And we are ſo well ap-
" priz'd of the dangerous Conſequence of this
" bold Attempt, that we think it moſt proper
" to aſſure your Majeſty in your own Words,
" That we are under the higheſt Impatience,
" that ſpeedy and effectual Meaſures may be
" taken againſt the undoubted Ambition of
" the *French* King.

" And as the placing his Grandſon on the
" Throne of *Spain* is viſible to the whole
" World, the Cauſe of all thoſe Dangers
" mention'd in your Majeſty's Speech, and of
" the Breach of the Balance of Power in *Eu-*
" *rope*, which the People of *England* are ſo
" deeply engag'd to preſerve, ſo we humbly
" conceive the Remedy is as apparent as the
" Diſeaſe, *and that Your Majeſty's Subjects*
" *and Allies can never be ſafe and ſecure till*
" *the Houſe of* Auſtria *be reſtor'd to their*
" *Rights, and the Invader of the* Spaniſh
" *Monarchy brought to Reaſon.*

" To conclude, Sir, as we humbly addreſ-
" ſed to Your Majeſty laſt Parliament, to en-
" ter into Alliances with the Emperor, the
" States of *Holland*, and all other Princes and
" States to unite againſt the Power of *France*,
" ſo we take the Liberty at this Time to aſ-
" ſure you, we are all willing and zealous to
" lay hold of this Opportunity, which the
" Bleſſing of God, and your Majeſty's Care,
" have put into our Hands; reſolving to make
" our utmoſt Efforts for our own Security,
" and the Support of our Allies; deſiring
" your Majeſty to reſt aſſur'd; that no Time
" ſhall be loſt, nor any Thing wanting on our
" Part which may anſwer the reaſonable Ex-
" pectation of our Friends abroad, not doubt-
" ing but to ſupport the Reputation of the
" *Engliſh* Name, when engag'd under ſo great
" a Prince in the glorious Cauſe of maintain-
" ing the Liberty of *Europe*.

His Majeſty anſwer'd graciouſly,

My Lords,

I Am extreamly pleas'd to find the juſt Senti-
ments you have of the preſent State of Af-
fairs, and your Readineſs to do your Part in
this great Conjuncture. I hope your joint En-
deavours will be ſucceſsful for reſtoring the Ba-
lance of Europe, *and eſtabliſhing the Common*
Security.

Theſe Addreſſes were a terrible Mortification to the *French* Court, whoſe Tool the *Paris* Gazetteer was perpetually crying up the Succeſſes of the *Country-Party* in the Elections for this Parliament. He could not help giving ſome Account of the King's Speech to them, but he ſunk their Addreſſes to his Majeſty. Not long after this, one *Berzelli* an *Italian* Bravo calling himſelf Count was taken up at *Paris*, and thrown into the Baſtile, being accuſed of a Deſign againſt the Life of King *William*, but this Floriſh of Generoſity vaniſh'd like a Vapour as it was, and the Aſſaſſin being ſoon diſcharg'd out of Priſon was commiſſion'd by the Duke of *Anjou* as King of *Spain* to raiſe a Regiment in *Italy*. The Sieur *Barre* whom the Count *d'Avaux* left in *Holland* talk'd very imprudently of the Elections in *England* before the Parliament met, but after theſe Addreſſes came to *Holland* he was ſo confounded that he feign'd himſelf ſick for two or three Days to avoid the Railleries of the Foreign Miniſters; the *French* Gazetteer was baited by all *Paris* for his falſe News and wretched Preſages, he was ask'd a thouſand times a Day, *What's become of the* Country Party *in* England? Which not being able longer to keep up he was at laſt oblig'd to own, *There never was greater Unanimity in Parliament*, and thoſe in *France* who had from the firſt been againſt owning the Pretender were free enough in cenſuring thoſe who had been for it.

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The Partiſans of the French Court confounded.

In the mean while the warlike Preparations by Sea and Land were carrying on in *England* with great Application, and it being reſolv'd to put a conſiderable Body of Troops aboard the Fleet, to execute a Deſign of a Deſcent concerted with the States in *Holland*, His Majeſty gave the Command of thoſe Forces to the Duke of *Ormond*, and appointed the Admirals of the Fleet as follows: The Earl of *Pembroke* Lord High Admiral of *England* For the *Red*, *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral; Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, Rear-Admiral; Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Admiral of the *Blue*; The Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Vice-Admiral; ——— *Bembow*, Eſq; Rear-Adm. Sir *George Rooke*, Admiral of the *White*; Sir *David Mitchel*, Vice-Admiral; Sir *John Munden*, Rear-Admiral.

The King's Care of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

The *Faction* were ſo far from loſing Heart as they loſt Ground, that Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, one of *Oates*'s Jury, did this Year conteſt the Shrievalty of *London* with Sir *James Bateman*, one of the richeſt Merchants in that City but the Citizens were not as yet ſo infatuated as to truſt ſuch Men as *Bedingfield* with the Magiſtracy, the Poll ſtanding thus when it was clos'd, Sir *James Bateman* 2446, Sir *Robert Bedingfield* 2225.

On the 10th of *February*, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take and ſtate the Accounts of the Army and Navy*, and was pleas'd after it to dine with the Earl of *Portland* in *Whitehall*. His Majeſty about the ſame Time order'd Commiſſions to be given out for ſix Regiments of Marines to be commanded by Lord *Shannon*, Col. *Mordaunt*, Col. *Sanderſon*, Col. *Fox*, Col. *Villiers*, Col. *Colt*, and ſeven Regiments of Foot, the Colonels Lord *Lucas*, Lord *Mohun*, *Gibſon*, *Farington*, *Stanhope*, *Stringer*, Sir *Rich. Temple*, Col. *Coote* and Col. *Meredith* were commiſſion'd for two Regiments to be rais'd in *Ireland*, from whence ſeveral Regiments were ſhipp'd off to be put aboard the Fleet, for which a fine Train of Artillery was prepared in Caſe of a Deſcent, which was his Majeſty's Scheme.

The King was pleas'd to give the Regiment of Horſe commanded by the late Earl of *Macclesfield* to the Lord *Windſor*, and to order the Lord *Raby*'s Regiment of Dragoons for

Holland

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Regiments order'd for Holland.

Holland, together with the Duke of *Schomberg*'s, Lieutenant General *Wyndham*'s, Major General *Lumley*'s, and Col. *Wood*'s Regiments of Horſe, 200 out of the Troops of Guards commanded by Earl *Rivers*, and Col. *Ogilvie*, Colonel *Stuart*'s Regiment of Foot, the Lord *Tiviot*'s Regiment of Dragoons and Col. *Row*'s and Col. *Ferguſon*'s Regiments of Foot from *Scotland*, and one of the fineſt Trains of Artillery that ever was ſhipp'd off from the *Tower*. I mention no more of the military Preparations than what were compleated while his Majeſty was yet living, and I do it the rather becauſe ſome of theſe Names are in the Hiſtory of *Sacheverel*'s Miniſters, who betray'd that Common Cauſe, with the Defence of which King *William* now entruſted them, and they would certainly have never lain under any Temptation to betray or abandon it in his Reign, which now draws with his glorious Life very near to a Period, but in his laſt Days and even Hours he had ſtill the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* next his Heart, and being ſenſible it would not be eaſily ſettled in *Scotland*, where it ſeem'd to be retarded, as Biſhop *Kennet* ſays, *on Purpoſe for a Claim to an Independence on the Crown of* England, and that nothing was more ſeaſonable at this Juncture than a *Union* of the two Kingdoms, his Majeſty to forward it, wrote this Letter to the Houſe of Commons, being diſabled from coming to the Houſe of Peers by a Fall from his Horſe near *Hampton-Court*, on *Saturday*, *Feb.* 21.

WILLIAM R.

His Meſſage to the Commons for an Union with Scotland.

HIS Majeſty being hinder'd by an unhappy Accident from coming in Perſon to his Parliament, is pleas'd to ſignify to the Houſe of Commons by Meſſage what he deſign'd to have ſpoken to both Houſes from the Throne. His Majeſty in the firſt Year of his Reign did acquaint the Parliament, that Commiſſioners were authoriz'd in Scotland, *to treat with ſuch Commiſſioners as ſhould be appointed in* England, *of proper Terms for Uniting the two Kingdoms, and at the ſame Time expreſs'd his great Deſire of ſuch an* Union. *His Majeſty is fully ſatisfy'd, that nothing can more contribute to the preſent and future Happineſs of* England *and* Scotland, *than a firm and* entire Union *between them, and he cannot but hope that upon a due Conſideration of our preſent Circumſtances, there will be found a general Diſpoſition to this* Union. *His Majeſty would eſteem it a peculiar Felicity, if, during his Reign, ſome happy Expedient for making both Kingdoms one might take Place, and is therefore extreamly deſirous, that a Treaty for that Purpoſe might be ſet on Foot, and does in the moſt earneſt Manner recommend this Affair to the Conſideration of the Houſe.*

The Commons appointed firſt one and then another Day to conſider of this Meſſage, but the Shortneſs of his Majeſty's Life prevented their Coming to any *Reſolution*.

K. William's Treaties for the Grand Alliance.

In the mean Time, Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, by Command, laid before the Houſe Copies of the Treaties of the *Grand Alliance*: 1. A Treaty between the King of *Denmark* and the States General, 15 *June* 1701. 2. Secret Articles of Treaty with *Denmark*, 15 *June* 1701. 3. Treaty between the Emperor, his Majeſty, and the States General, 7 *Sept.* 1701. wherein it was agreed, "That no "Peace ſhould be made, till an equitable and "reaſonable Satisfaction was obtain'd to the "Emperor for his Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* "Monarchy." There was alſo two other Articles in this Alliance, "That they ſhould "faithfully communicate their Demands to "one another, and not treat of Peace unleſs "jointly, and with the Common Advice of "the other Princes." Which is proper to mention now that the Reader may perceive how the Managers of the *Utrecht* Treaty on the Part of *England* kept to theſe Articles, not only with Reſpect to their giving up *Spain* to a *French* Prince, but alſo with Reſpect to their Treating with *Meſnager* the *French* Agent in *England* without communicating one Step they took to the Allies and their ſending *St. John*, one of theſe Managers to *France* to treat ſeparately and clandeſtinely quite contrary to the abovemention'd Articles, and to the Honour and Safety of *England*. 4. A Convention between the King of *England*, the King of *Sweden*, and the States General, 26 *April* 1701. 5. A Treaty between the King of *England* and the States General. All which were ſo well approv'd, that the Houſe immediately reſolv'd, on the 7th of *January*, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty. And that whoſoever ſhall advance or lend unto his Majeſty's Exchequer, the Sum of 600000 *l.* for the Service of the Fleet ſhall be repay'd the ſame with Intereſt at 6 *per Cent.* out of the firſt Aids to be granted this Seſſion. There was 50000 *l.* added to this Vote for Guards and Garriſons. They order'd an Account of the Debts of the Nation unprovided for to be laid before them, and on *Jan.* 9. reſolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, "That Leave be given "to bring in a Bill for the farther Security of "his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of "the Crown in the *Proteſtant Line*, and ex"tinguiſhing the Hopes of the Pretended "Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders, "and their open and ſecret Abettors. And on the next Day, they farther reſolv'd, "That "an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His "Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleas'd "to take Care that it be an Article in the ſe"veral Treaties of *Alliance* with his Majeſty "and other Potentates, *That no Peace ſhall* "*be made with* France, *until his Majeſty and* "*the Nation have Reparation for the great* "*Indignity offer'd by the* French *King in own*"*ning and declaring the Pretended Prince of* "Wales, *King of* England, Scotland *and* Ire"land. To which the King gave a chearful Anſwer, *I will take Care of what you deſire.* The Houſe agreed at the ſame Time, "That "the Proportion of Land Forces to act in "Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies "for making good the Alliances be Forty "Thouſand Men, and Forty Thouſand more "for Sea-Service. They proceeded to a Bill for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*. The Lords were intent upon the ſame Meaſures and paſs'd a Bill *for the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and for maintaining the Succeſſion of the Crown, according to the two late Acts of Parliament*, Which they ſent down to the Commons, who after twice reading, let it lie upon their Table, as thinking their own depending Bills more effectual, yet the chief of theſe Bills, *That for the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon*, &c. was likely to have miſcarry'd by an Inſtruction to the Committee, that they take Care that the *Oath* in the ſaid Bill mention'd be *voluntary*. But this Offer being put to the Queſtion it paſt in the *Negative*. And on the

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Vote of Supply.

Further Reſolutions for the Proteſtant *Succeſſion.*

Votes for the Land and Sea-Forces.

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22d of *January*, they gave a much better Inſtruction to the ſame Committee, "That they "do take Care to make it equally penal to "compaſs or imagine the Death of her Roy-"al Highneſs, the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, "as it is to compaſs or imagine the Death of "the King's eldeſt Son and Heir, by the Sta-"tute of 25 *Edward* III. They alſo order'd a Bill to be brought in for continuing the *Quakers*-Bill, by which *their ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration ſhould be accepted inſtead of an Oath*. An honeſt well-meaning Man, one *Joſeph Jacobs*, who was then a Quaker in nothing but the Principle of *Non Swearing*, and was Preacher to a Congregation who thought like himſelf, drew up a Propoſal for all ſcrupulous Perſons, who could not ſwear in the Common Form to be admitted to *Affirm* and *Declare* as well as *Quakers*, which Propoſal he printed in the Manner of a Caſe, and deliver'd it to the Members of the Houſe of Commons, being a Perſon very firm to what he was principl'd in. Sir *John Packington*. an inveterate Enemy to Proteſtant Diſſenters of all Denominations, upon reading of this Caſe, pretended to fall in with it, purely to clog the Bill itſelf and prevent its Paſſing for he knew the Houſe would not come into it. However, he careſs'd Mr. *Jacobs* in a very extraordinary Manner, took him with him in his Coach to his Houſe at *Kenſington*, ſpent half a Day in Conſultation upon it, and encourag'd him to get as many Hands as poſſible to a Petition for ſuch a Clauſe in the Bill which he undertook to move, but when *Jacobs* ſet his Petition a Foot he met with ſo many Men who aſſur'd him Sir *John Packington* intended nothing but the rejecting of the whole Bill, that he dropt his Attempt, and the *Quakers* Act paſt as it now ſtands.

Joſeph Jacobs *ſolicits for a General Affirmation inſtead of an Oath.*

Sir John Packington *eſpouſes it.*

The Quakers *Bill paſt.*

On the 3d of *February*, the Houſe reſolv'd, that 350000 *l.* be granted to his Majeſty for Guards and Garriſons and Half-pay-Officers, as alſo that an Humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty that he will be pleas'd to interpoſe with his Allies, That they may encreaſe their *Quota's* of Land-Forces to be put on board the Fleet. His Majeſty's Anſwer was, *I will do it*. And upon their Addreſs to employ the Half-Pay-Officers in the new Levies, he was pleas'd to ſay, *It was always my Intention*.

His Majeſty's Fall at Hampton-Court.

The unhappy Accident mention'd in his Majeſty's Letter to the Commons was, as we have hinted, a Fall as he was putting his Horſe to the Gallop near *Hampton-Court*. The Horſe fell, and the King fell with it, and in the Fall broke his Right Collar Bone. His Majeſty was immediately carry'd to *Hampton-Court*, where the Bone was dexterouſly ſet by Monſieur *Ronjat*, his Majeſty's Surgeon in Waiting, who having felt the King's Pulſe, told him he was feveriſh, and that any other Perſon in his Condition would be let Blood, "As for that, (reply'd the "King,) I have had now and then a Head-"Ach and ſome ſhivering Fits this Fortnight, "and had this very Morning a Pain in my "Head before I went out a Hunting." As there never was a Life of greater, or perhaps ſo great Importance ſince the Creation, 'tis miraculous, that conſidering the infirm State of his Majeſty's Health, thoſe who were near his Perſon, had not diſſuaded him from an Exerciſe, which as moderate as he might be then in it, was too violent for him. His Majeſty in the Afternoon, finding himſelf eaſy, return'd to *Kenſington*, contrary to Advice, which probably was the Caſe, as to his Exerciſe of Riding and Hunting in his weak Condition. He came to *Kenſington* in his Coach, about Nine o'Clock at Night, an unſeaſonable Hour for a Perſon ſubject to feveriſh Fits to be abroad in *February*. As he enter'd the great Chamber with his Arm ty'd up, he ſpy'd Profeſſor *Bidloo*, his Houſhold Phyſician, and ſaid, "I have got a Hurt in "my Arm, pray come and ſee it. Soon after He continu'd to this Effect. "I was ri-"ding in the Park at Noon, and while I en-"deavour'd to make the Horſe change his "Walking into a Gallop, he fell upon his "Knees. Upon that I meant to raiſe him "with the Bridle, but he fell forwards on "one Side, and ſo I fell with my right Shoul-"der on the Ground. *Ronjat* ſays, there is "little Bone broken, and indeed I feel ſome "Pain towards my Back." At the ſame Time he pointed, with his Left Hand, to the Shoulder-Blade, ſaying, *There, there*. Dr. *Bidloo*, finding his Pulſe in good Order, diſſuaded him from Bleeding, and after viewing the affected Part, gave his Majeſty to know, that the right Channel-Bone was broke obliquely a little below its Juncture with the Shoulder-Blade. The King then ſaid, *Is it well ſet?* Dr. *Bidloo* anſwering, *No*. His Majeſty ſaid to Mr. *Ronjat*, *Juſtify yourſelf, Monſieur* Ronjat, *Is it well ſet?* Mr. *Ronjat* reply'd, *It was well ſet, but the Jolting of the Coach and the Looſening of the Bandage, had occaſion'd a Diſcunion*. Indeed the Bone ſnapt again on Dr. *Bidloo's* Looſning the Bandage. After the Fracture was a ſecond Time reſtor'd, His Majeſty went to Bed, and ſlept that Night ſo well, that the Gentlemen who ſate up with him ſaid, They did not hear him complain ſo much as once. The King in Diſcourſe with *Bidloo* added, *'Tis a ſtrange Thing for it happen'd on a ſmooth level Ground*, but a Mole had heav'd up, and left a Hole there in which the Horſe's Feet ſtuck.

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Unhappy Management.

His Diſcourſe with Dr. Bidloo.

The King's laſt Sickneſs.

The King ſeem'd in a fair Way of doing well, till on *Sunday* the firſt of *March*, a Defluxion fell upon his Knee, which was a great Pain and Weakneſs to him, and taken for a very ill Symptom, He thought it ſo himſelf, and took it for a Warning for Diſpatch of Publick Affairs. Therefore the next Morning this Meſſage was ſent from the Houſe of Peers to the Houſe of Commons.

Commiſſions Lords to paſs Bills.

Mr. Speaker,

THE King has granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal for paſſing the Royal Aſſent to thoſe Bills, which have been agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament, and the Lords commiſſion'd by the King do deſire that this Houſe would preſently come up with their Speaker *to be preſent at the Paſſing thereof.*

Then the *Speaker* with the Houſe went up, and the Lord Keeper acquainted both Houſes, That his Majeſty by an unhappy Accident had been prevented from coming in Perſon, and had granted Commiſſion to ſeveral Peers for paſſing the Bills therein mentioned. The Lords ſo commiſſion'd were: Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord High Admiral, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Carliſle*, and the Earl of *Jerſey*, who, *March* the ſecond, the Commons being at the Lords Bar, gave the Royal

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The Pretender attainted

Royal Aſſent to *An Act for* Attainting *the* Pretended *Prince of* Wales, *an* Act *for Puniſhing* Mutiny *and* Deſertion; *An* Act *for the ſolemn* Affirmation *of the People call'd* Quakers, and to ſome private Acts. On the 7th of *March*, the Lord Keeper went to *Kenſington* with a Commiſſion to be ſign'd by his Majeſty for the Paſſing of the *Abjuration* Bill, the Malt-Tax Bill, and what other Bills were ready for the Royal Aſſent.

In the mean Time, the King's Illneſs ſeemed to be at a Stand, till *Wedneſday* the 4th of *March*, when thoſe that were near his Perſon flatter'd themſelves that he was better, and his Majeſty took ſeveral Turns in the Gallery at *Kenſington* for the Air, but finding himſelf weary, ſate down on a Couch, and fell aſleep. Upon his Waking, he was ſeiz'd with a ſhivering Fit, which might very rationally be imputed to his ſleeping in ſo open a Place, and what yet we have met with concerning his Majeſty's Sickneſs could not, one would think, occaſion any diſmal Apprehenſions of the Danger he was in. The Breaking of the Collar Bone, and the Defluxion on the Knee, are by no Means Forerunners of Approaching Mortality, and even that ſhivering Fit, nothing but what is common to every Man ſitting thus and doſing in a Place expos'd to the Air, but his Majeſty's Conſtitution, at beſt not very good, was ſo worn with Cares and Fatigues more than Years, that it ſeems ſtrange he ſhould not have been prevailed with to forbear Hunting, and much more reſting himſelf in an open Gallery, eſpecially when he was infirm, and it was plain by his Impatience in being within Doors that he had feveriſh Symptoms deſerving the utmoſt Attention of all his Phyſicians. Upon this laſt ſhivering Fit, Sir *Thomas Millington*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Hutton*, Sir *Theodore Colladon*, Dr. *Bidloo*, and others of the Faculty, were ſent for, and adminiſtered ſeveral Remedies, which gave his Majeſty great Relief, inſomuch that he was thought to be in a Way of doing well. But on *Friday*, the 6th of *March*, his Vomiting and Looſeneſs became ſo violent that he refuſed to take any Suſtenance till two o'Clock, *Saturday* Morning, when he drank a Diſh of Chocolate, which ſtaid with him: Soon after, the Phyſicians gave him a gentle ſleeping Draught to compoſe him, and it had ſo good Effect, that he reſted three Hours after. In the Forenoon he ſupp'd ſome Broth and a Cordial, and found himſelf ſomewhat eaſier, tho' exceſſive weak. He continu'd ſo all the Forenoon, as he did alſo in the Afternoon till Night came on, and then he had ſeveral Fits.

His Mind was ſtill ſo fix'd upon the Publick Intereſt that not being able to write his Name to the Commiſſion the Lord Keeper brought him to ſign, as abovemention'd. He commanded a Stamp to be prepar'd, with which he made his Signature to empower the Lords Commiſſioners to paſs the beforementioned Acts, and thus it was but a very few Hours before he dy'd that his Royal Aſſent was given to *An* Act *for the farther Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the* Proteſtant Line, *and extinguiſhing the Hopes of the* Pretended *Prince of* Wales. Which with other Acts already ſpoken of were by Commiſſion paſs'd the ſame Evening.

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The Earl of *Albemarle* arriv'd at *Kenſington* from *Holland*, about Five o'Clock this *Saturday* Morning, and went immediately to wait on the King, who being willing at that Time to be undiſturb'd, bid the Earl go and reſt himſelf, and come to him ſome Hours after. His Lordſhip attending accordingly the King call'd him to one Side of the Bed, where the Earl gave him an Account of the Poſture of Affairs in *Holland*, at which His Majeſty ſeem'd well pleas'd.

At Night an extraordinary Council was held at *Kenſington*, before whom the Phyſicians appear'd frequently, and at laſt Sir *Thomas Millington*, who never left his Majeſty after the firſt Conſultation acquainted them that all their Hopes under God depended upon the Uſe of thoſe Remedies they had preſcribed, and on His Majeſty's Taking ſome little Suſtenance. Upon this the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and other Lords of the Council, deſired Dr. *Bidloo* to preſs his Majeſty to take ſomething. Accordingly, the Doctor ſpoke to him in *Dutch*, and his Majeſty made Anſwer, *Lift me up and I'll take as much as I can of what is thought proper.* Then he took ſome of *Raleigh*'s Cordial, with the Cordial Julep, and ſoon after ſome hot Claret. He alſo thank'd *Bidloo* for the great Care he had taken of his Perſon, adding to this Effect: *The King grows worſe*
" If you and the other learned Phyſicians " have done all that your Art can do for " my Relief, but find all Means ineffectual, " I ſubmit. About three o'Clock on *Sunday* Morning, he call'd again for Dr. *Bidloo*, and complain'd to him, that he had had a bad Night, and could not ſleep. Upon that he ſate up and lean'd on him, ſaying, *I could ſleep in this Poſture, ſit nearer me, and hold me up for a little Time.* In this Poſture he ſlept about Half an Hour, and then waking ſaid, *You can bear me up no longer.* After which, he was held up by Mr. *Freeman* on the Right Side, and Mr. *Sewell* on the Left, both of them having Pillows in their Arms. Soon after the Phyſicians gave Notice they were apprehenſive his Majeſty had not long to live. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* who attended him in theſe Extremities with his Prayers and proper Exhortations, adminiſtered the Sacrament to him about Five in the Morning, which His Majeſty receiv'd with firm Attention and very great Devotion. The Lords of the Privy Council, with many of the Nobility and Gentry attended in the adjoyning Apartments, and ſeveral of them were call'd in at Times, to whom his Majeſty ſpoke a little, and then they withdrew in much greater Anguiſh of Mind than was their Royal Maſter ſo near the laſt Breath he was to draw. For while they were all drown'd in Tears, His Majeſty did not betray the leaſt Concern or Fear of Death, but labour'd to ſpeak with Eaſe and Chearfulneſs, and particularly when he talk'd a little to the Lord *Overkirk*, He rais'd His Voice in a diſtinguiſhing Manner. He took Leave of all of them with a great deal of Satisfaction, and deliver'd to the Earl of *Albemarle* the Keys of his Cloſet and Eſcrutore, ſaying, *You know what to do with them.* About Seven o'Clock he took *Bidloo* by the Hand, and breathing with great Difficulty ſaid, *Can this laſt long?* The Doctor anſwering, *No.* The King asked, *How long?* Doctor *Bidloo* reply'd, *An Hour or an Hour and Half, tho' You may be ſnatch'd*

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He expires.

ſnatch'd away in the Twinkling of an Eye. After that, while the Doctor was feeling his Pulſe, His Majeſty took him again by the Hand, ſaying, *I do not die yet, hold me faſt.* Having taken a little of the Cordial Potion, he faintly enquir'd for the Earl of *Portland*, who immediately came to him and plac'd his Ear as near as he could to his Majeſty's Mouth, but tho' His Majeſty's Lips were ſeen to move, the Earl was not able to hear any diſtinct articulate Sound. About Eight of the Clock His Majeſty ſitting on His Bed in His Night-gown, and in the Arms of Mr. *Sewell*, one of the Pages of the Back Stairs, Father of Mr. *George Sewell*, the Poet, He lean'd a little backwards towards the Left, and ſhutting his Eyes expir'd with two or three ſoft Gaſps. As ſoon as the Breath was out of his Body, the Lords *Lexington* and *Scarborough*, Lords of the Bedchamber in Waiting, order'd Monſieur *Ronjat* to take from the King's Left Arm a *Black* Ribbon, which had next to his Skin a Gold Ring with ſome Hair of the late Queen *Mary*, which the Lord *Lexington* carry'd to the New Queen her Siſter.

Thus dy'd *William* III. the greateſt Monarch that ever ſate on the Throne of *England*. If we conſider him not only as a *Hero*, in which he was equal to the Third *Edward*'s and Fifth *Henry*'s, but as a Politician, as an Aſſertor of the Liberty of Mankind, and the Deliverer of Oppreſs'd Nations. He was fifty-one Years, four Months old, and had reign'd thirteen Years, three Weeks and two Days.

The Royal Body being open'd, and the Phyſicians and Surgeons ſummon'd by the Privy Council to aſſiſt and examine the Diſſection, they made this Report.

The Phyſicians Report of the Diſſection.

1. Upon the Viewing the Body before the Diſſection, the following Appearances were remarkable. The Body in general was much emaciated. Both the Legs up to the Knees and a little higher, as alſo the Right Hand and Arm as far as the Elbow was conſiderably ſwell'd. There was likewiſe on the left Thigh near the Hip, a Bladder full of Water, as big as a ſmall Pullet's Egg, reſembling a Blain.

2. Upon Opening the Belly, the Guts were found of a livid Colour, and the Blood contained in their Veſſels black. The Gut call'd *Ilion* had in ſome Places the Marks of a ſlight Inflammation. The *Stomach*, *Pancreas*, *Dyſentery*, *Liver*, *Gall*, *Bladder*, *Spleen* and *Kidneys* were all ſound and without Fault.

3. In the *Thorax* or *Cheſt* we obſerv'd, That the Right Side of the *Lungs* adher'd to the *Pleura*, and the Left much more. From which upon Separation there iſſu'd forth a Quantity of purulent or frothy Serum. The upper Lobe on the left Side of the Lungs, and the Part of the *Pleura* next to it were inflam'd to a Degree of Mortification. *And this we look upon as the immediate Cauſe of the King's Death.* From the *Ventricles* of the *Heart*, and the greater Blood Veſſels ariſing out of them were taken ſeveral large, rough, fleſh-like Subſtances of the Kind call'd *Polypus*. The Heart itſelf was of the ſmaller Size, but firm and ſtrong.

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4. Upon laying back the Right Collar Bone we found it had been broken near the Shoulder, and well ſet. Some extravaſated Blood was lodg'd above and below the Fracture.

5. The Brain was perfectly ſound, and without any Sign of Diſtemper.

6. 'Tis very rare to find a Body with ſo little Blood as was ſeen in this. There being more found in his *Lungs*, than in all the Parts beſides put together.

Doctors Preſent.
Sir Richard Blackmore,
Sir Theodore Colladon,
Sir Thomas Hannes,
Dr. Harrel,
Dr. How,
Dr. Hutton,
Dr. Laurence,
Sir Thomas Mellington,
Profeſſor Bidloo, *&c.*

Surgeons Preſent.
Mr. Bernard,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Gardner,
Mr. Ronjat, *&c.*

The Body interred.

The Royal Body having been embalmed, and for ſome Time lain in State at *Kenſington*, the Lords of the Privy Council adjuſted the Method of the Interment, and tho' it was not and indeed could not be as magnificent as bore Proportion with the Merit and Glory of the Deceaſed Monarch, yet it was perform'd with great Decency.

The Nobility, Privy-Couſellors, Judges, and both the Houſholds, that of the late King and the then Queen being aſſembl'd at *Kenſington*, with their Coaches, one Hundred and thirty in all. On *Sunday*, *April* 12th, the Proceſſion was as follows:

The Horſe Grenadiers with their Kettle Drums in Mourning beating a doleful March.

Eighty-ſix Mourning Coaches with two Horſes each, attended by Pages and Flambeaux.

The Yeomen of the Guard in Mourning.

Then the open Chariot with the Royal Corpſe. The Canopy over it ſupported by two Pillars. It was cover'd with Purple Cloth, and had at the End His Majeſty's Arms carv'd and gilt. It was drawn by Eight very fine White Horſes cover'd with the ſame Cloth down to the Feet.

Next came His Royal Highneſs, *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, the Chief Mourner in his Coach.

Then the Coaches of the Nobility, who were his Supporters, and their Aſſiſtants.

And laſt of all, the Horſe Guards with Trumpets ſounding low and diſmal.

The Proceſſion ſet out from *Kenſington* about Ten o'Clock at Night. At Eight, the Guns at the Tower began to fire Minute Sighs, and ſo continu'd till Three in the Morning. The Proceſſion came thro' *Hide* Park, St. *James*'s Park, *Arlington*-Houſe-Gate, and ſo thro' *Tuttle-ſtreet* to the Weſt-Door of the Abbey-Church of *Weſtminſter*, whither

A.D. 1702. whither the Royal Corpſe was brought about One o'Clock, and being taken out of the open Chariot was carry'd by the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Pall was ſupported on the Right Side by the Dukes of *Richmond*, *Ormond* and *Bolton*. On the Left, by the Dukes of *Southampton*, *Northumberland* and *Schomberg*.

The Canopy was born up by ſix Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber on each Side.

The Gentlemen Penſioners receiv'd the Royal Body at the Abbey-Door, and bore it to *Henry* VII's Chappel.

Next after the Body came *Clarencieux* King at Arms, in the Abſence of *Garter*, having the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod on his Right Hand, and another Gentleman Uſher on his Left.

Then came His Royal Highneſs, the Chief Mourner in a Long Cloak with the Star embroider'd upon it, and wearing the Collar of the Order, with the Duke of *Somerſet* Supporter to the Chief Mourner in a long Cloak, *&c.* on the Right Hand, and the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the other Supporter on the Left.

On the Right Hand.
The Earl of *Kent*.
The Earl of *Huntington*.
The Earl of *Leiceſter*.
The Earl of *Denbigh*.
Earl *Rivers*.
The Earl of *Stamford*.
The Earl of *Sandwich*.
The Earl of *Radnor*.

On the Left Hand.
The Earl of *Derby*.
The Earl of *Dorſet*.
The Earl of *Northampton*.
The Earl of *Mancheſter*.
The Earl of *Peterborough*.
The Earl of *Kingſton*.
The Earl of *Angleſey*.
The Earl of *Marlborough*.

Next came *Henry*, Earl of *Romney*, Groom of the Stole, and the other Lords of the Bed Chamber.

The Earl of *Scarborough*.
The Earl of *Selkirk*.
The Earl of *Eſſex*.
The Lord *Lexington*.
The Earl of *Burlington*.
The Duke of *St. Alban's*.
The Earl of *Arran*.
The Earl of *Carliſle*.
The Earl of *Albemarle*.
The Duke of *Bedford*.

After theſe came Count *Cornelius d' Auverquerque*, Maſter of the Robes. The Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, *&c.*

At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter* attended by the Choir in their Habits, all having Wax Tapers in their Hands receiv'd the Body with an Anthem, and falling into the Proceſſion juſt before the King at Arms, who carry'd the Crown and Cuſhion, they proceeded ſinging all the Way into *Henry* VII's Chappel, where the Royal Corpſe was depoſited upon Treſſels, and the Canopy held over it 'till the Service was read, by the Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*. The Chief Mourner and his Supporters being ſeated on Chairs plac'd for them at the Head of the Body, and the Lords and others taking their Seats in the Stalls on both Sides the Chappel. Service being ended, the Royal Body was carry'd to the Vault preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the chief Mourner, the Supporters and Aſſiſtants following. The King at Arms and Staff-Officers of his late Majeſty's Houſhold plac'd themſelves near the Vault into which, when *Clarencieux* had proclaim'd the Stile of the King then interred, the Officers threw their white Staffs: And thus ended this Ceremony, at which were more weeping Eyes and aking Hearts, than had ever been known in the like Number of Aſſiſtants on the like Occaſion, if any Occaſion could be like that of the Funeral of ſo good and ſo great a King, whoſe Character is drawn in all the Actions of his Life, and will be found in the Minds of the Readers long before they come to the End of it. There, and in the Minds of all good *Britons*, and all good Men to whom the Fame of his Illuſtrious Actions and Royal Virtues ſhall reach will his glorious Memory live and flouriſh till Names and Times ſhall be no more. A. D. 1702.

The King's Will.

His Majeſty made his Will ſoon after the Conqueſt of *Namur* in 1695 before he embark'd for *England*, in which to the great Diſappointment of the Houſe of *Brandenburgh*, he nominated his Couſin the Prince *Friſon* of *Naſſau*, Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, to be his Sole and Univerſal Heir, and appointed the States General of the United Provinces to be Executors. He gave by a Codicil the Lordſhip of *Brevont*, and 200000 Gilders as a Legacy to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

This Diſpoſition of the Succeſſion of *Orange-Naſſau* occaſion'd frequent Negociations between the Executors, the Prince of *Frieſland* and the King of *Pruſſia*, to which an End has been put lately, but not ſo good as the Friends to the Houſe of *Naſſau* deſir'd. 'Tis ſuppos'd, that King *William*'s Deſign in making this Will was to recommend the Prince of *Frieſeland* to the States General, if ever they ſhould be diſpos'd to chooſe a *Stadtholder*, which high Office they might not think fit to conſer on ſo potent a Prince, as the King of *Pruſſia*, out of Jealouſy of Danger to their Liberty. in which the very Being of their Republick conſiſts.

I ſhould now epitomize this Hiſtory, and laying all the Facts cloſe together reduce them from Narration to Panegyrick, but as the Task is too difficult for a common Genius, ſo 'tis needleſs to thoſe that have read it.

The Behaviour of the Tories on the King's Death.

The Character of an Enemy is not to be ſuſpected if it is favourable, but to be depended on as an Homage to Truth. The *French* King ſaid of King *William*, *Il eſt le plus Grand Homme de Cabinet du Monde*, He is the greateſt Man for Counſel in the World. And as to his *Heroiſm*, the Prince of *Conti* who was an Eye-witneſs of it in *Flanders* ſaid it was Pity a Prince who deſerv'd the Crown he wore ſo well, ſhould have it diſputed with him.

We had Occaſion, ſpeaking of the Battle of the *Boyne*, to mention the Fine Saying of *Buſſy de Rabuten*, and the Verſes of the Ab-

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bot *de Choiſy* in Praiſe of King *William*, tho' they were *French* Papiſts and Enemies. How injurious, baſe and deteſtable were the Words and Actions of the *Faction* in *England* on his Majeſty's Death? Their Behaviour, which we are aſham'd to mention, was of a Piece with that in his Life-Time, without any Regard to Truth, Decency, Gratitude and Duty. They began immediately to inſult his Glorious Memory, and that with as much Brutality as Creatures who pretend not to be Brutes are capable of. 'Tis neceſſary when one ſpeaks in ſo ſtrong Terms to produce better Authority than one's own, and a *French* Hiſtorian writes, *Les* Torys *outrez dans leurs Libelles, dans leur Converſations, & dans leurs Ballades lacherent la Bride a leur haine unjuſt & a leur aveugle Reſentiment.* Le Chien eſt il mort? dit un *Eccleſiaſtique de Diſtinction?* &c.

De Cize, p. 221.

" The Furious *Tories* gave a Looſe to their " Fury in their Libels, their Diſcourſes, and " their Ballads to expreſs their unjuſt Hatred " and blind Reſentment againſt the Deceaſed " King. *Is the Dog dead?* ſaid a Dignified " Clergyman, *Where now is Your God Al-* " *mighty, He is gone to the Devil, and* " *there ſhan't be a* Presbyterian *left in the* " *Kingdom.* 'Tis ſo monſtrous and incredible, that I am oblig'd to repeat the Hiſtorian's own Words: " Donc votre Dieu tout- " puiſſant eſt alle au Diable, & ne reſtera pas " un Non Conformiſte dans le Nation, *En-* " *tens tu Jean*, dit un Gentilhomme qui " s'appelloit un des Champions de l'Egliſe, " *Le Hollandois eſt mort, il eſt mort* Hogan " Mogan, *eſt mort, & nous avons a preſent* " *une Reine Proteſtante.* On vit une Poem in- " titule, *Sorrel*, de la Couleur du Cheval qui " le Roy montoit, *&c. Doſt thou hear* " *Jack*, ſaid a Gentleman who call'd himſelf " a Champion for the Church, *the Dutchman* " is dead, Hogan Mogan *is dead, and we* " *have now a Proteſtant Queen.* There was " handed about a Poem entitl'd *Sorrel*, from " the Colour of the Horſe the King rode on when he had the Fall, which caus'd his Death, *as the Faction fooliſhly fancy'd* and reported. This Poem began thus:

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Scandalous Behaviour of the Tories.

Illuſtris Sonipes certe digniſſima Cælo,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui datur Urſa locum.

Illuſtrious Steed, to whom a Place is given,
Above the *Lion*, *Bull* and *Bear* in Heaven.

" Les Gens de *Haute Egliſe* burent a la " Sante du petit Gentilhomme habille de Ve- " lours noir, c'eſt a dire a la Sante de la " *Taupe*, &c. High Church *drank a Health to the little Gentleman dreſs'd in Velvet*, that is, *A Health to the Mole*, which made the Hole into which the King's Horſe's Foot ſlipt when he fell. Such was the Spirit, the Humanity and Manners of theſe Men, and ſuch will they always be while they are inſpir'd and enflam'd by falſe Zeal and Bigotry, Pride, Avarice and Revenge, which are their Characteriſticks, as will farther appear at the Beginning and End of the next Reign.

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

The REIGN of Queen ANNE.

CHAP. I.

From Queen Anne's *Acceſſion to the Throne, to the Battel of* Blenheim.

The Space of Three *Years,* Four *Months,* Five *Days.*

A.D.1702. IT is certain that all the late King's hearty Friends were under great Apprehenſions of ill Conſequences from Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, on Account of her known Attachment to that Intereſt, which, under the Diſguiſe of *Church*, had impos'd on many Minds, otherwiſe well-intention'd. And it was a moſt grateful Surprize to them, when after a continual gathering of Clouds over their Heads in the beginning of her Reign, a glorious Sunſhine broke forth and warm'd them, and chear'd them for ſeven Years together.

About five a Clock, *Sunday*-Evening, the Day the King dy'd, the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark* was proclaim'd Queen, with the uſual Solemnity, the Lords and Commons attending in their Coaches.

The Privy-Council being ſummon'd to meet at St. *James*'s the ſame Evening, *March* the 8th, the new Queen made this Speech to them.

My LORDS,

Queen's Speech to the Council.

I Am extremely ſenſible of the general Misfortune to theſe Kingdoms, in the unſpeakable Loſs of the King; and of the great Weight and Burden it brings in particular to my ſelf; which nothing would encourage me to undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preſervation of our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of my Country: All theſe being as dear to me, as they can be to any Perſon whatſoever. You may depend upon it, that no Pains, no Diligence ſhall be wanting on my Part, to defend and Support them; to maintain the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law eſtabliſhed. I think it proper, upon this Occaſion of my firſt ſpeaking to you, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppoſe the great Power of France. *And I ſhall loſe no Time in giving our Allies all Aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part, to purſue the Intereſt of* England, *together with theirs, for the Support of the Common Cauſe.*

In order to theſe Ends, I ſhall be always ready to ask the Advice of my Council, and of both Houſes of Parliament; and deſirous to countenance and employ all thoſe who ſhall heartily concur and join with me, in ſupporting and maintaining the Preſent Eſtabliſhment, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

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Which Declaration effectually quaſh'd a fooliſh Fancy and Report, that her Majeſty would not have aſcended the Throne, had her Father, the late King *James*, been living; grounded perhaps on her going into Mourning for him immediately

A.D.1702. after she became Queen; though it was a nice Distinction to decide whether that Mourning was for him, and not for King *William*, her Cousin, Brother, and Predecessor.

Many doubted whether his Royal Highness, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, should have a higher Title than that he had before, as was given to *Philip*, Prince of *Spain*, who marry'd Queen *Mary* I. and was call'd King of *England*; so the Lord *Henry Darnley*, Husband of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, had the Title of King; as had her first Husband, *Francis* Dauphin of *France*: But such was the Moderation of Prince *George*, Queen *Anne*'s Royal Consort, that he was content to continue with the same Title and Character as before, and was the first who did Homage to her Majesty, as Duke of *Cumberland*.

Prince George's Moderation.

Did Homage to the Queen.

Nothing could contribute more to the easing of the Minds of the People, than the seasonable Resolves of the two Houses of Parliament, *to maintain her Majesty's Title, and the Act of Succession, against all Enemies; and to enable her to make good all Alliances which King* William *had concluded, and such others as she shall think fit to conclude, for reducing the Power of* France, *and also to enable her to pay the publick Debts.*

Good Resolves of Parliament.

On *Monday*, the 9th of *March*, the two Secretaries of State for *Scotland*, the Earls of *Seafield* and *Hindford*, the Duke of *Queensbury*, Lord Privy-Seal, with such of the *Scotch* Privy-Councellors as were in *London*, attended her Majesty by Order at St. *James*'s, where after having read to her the Claim of Right agreed upon by the Convention of Estates of that Kingdom, on King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, they tender'd her Majesty the Coronation Oath, which she took; and admitting them to kiss her Hand, was pleased to enter upon the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom, according to the Act of Parliament. An Express was sent to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, to act by their old Commission. It consisted of the Persons following:

Privy-Council of Scotland.

The Earl of *Marchmont* Lord High-Chancellor, President.
The Earl of *Melvill*.
The Earl of *Cranford*.
The Earl of *Lauderdale*.
The Earl of *Buchan*.
The Earl of *Lowdon*.
The Earl of *Leven*.
The Earl of *Forfar*.
The Viscount of *Torbat*.
The Viscount of *Roseberry*.
The Lord *Montgomery*.
The Lord *Ross*.
The Lord *Polwarth*.
The Lord *Boyle*.
The Lord *President* of the *Session*.
The Lord *Advocate*.
The Lord *Treasurer Deput*.
The Lord *Justice Clerk*.
The Lord *Philiphaugh*.
The Lord *Halcraig*.
The Lord *Corsrig*.
The Lord *Rankeiler*.
The Lord *Phesdo*.
The Laird of *Grant*.
The Laird of *Stevenson*.
The Laird of *Meggins*.
The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.
Mr. *Francis Montgomery*.

These Lords agreed to proclaim Her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, Queen of *Scotland*. Then they all took the Oath of Allegiance, and sign'd the *Assurance*, except two, who scrupled it, because she was not as yet proclaim'd. The Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord Chancellor, at the same time administred the Oaths to Major-General *Ramsay*, Lord *Lyon*, and others. The Lords order'd the Queen's gracious Letter to them to be Printed. And recommended to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, to cause all the Churches of that City to be hung with Mourning, on Account of his late Majesty's Death. The Earl of *Marchmont* had a Commission from the Queen to represent her in the General Assembly of that Church. A.D.1702.

The next Day after the King's Death, her Majesty went to the House of Peers, and sending for the Commons, spoke to both Houses as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's first Speech to both Houses.

" I Cannot too much lament my own Unhappi-
" ness in succeeding to the Crown so imme-
" diately after the Loss of a King, who was the
" great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but
" of all *Europe*: And I am extremely sensible of
" the Weight and Difficulty it brings upon me.

" But the true Concern I have for our Religion,
" for the Laws and Liberties of *England*, for the
" maintaining the Succession to the Crown in the
" Protestant Line, and the Government in Church
" and State, as by Law establish'd, encourages me
" in this great Undertaking, which I promise my
" self will be successful, by the Blessing of GOD,
" and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affe-
" ction, of which you have given me so full Assu-
" rance.

" The present Conjuncture of Affairs requires
" the greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am
" very glad to find in your several Addresses so una-
" nimous a Concurrence in the same Opinion with
" me, That too much cannot be done for the En-
" couragement of our Allies, to reduce the exor-
" bitant Power of *France*.

" I cannot but think it very necessary upon this
" Occasion, to desire you to consider of proper
" Methods towards obtaining of an UNION be-
" tween *England* and *Scotland*, which has been so
" lately recommended to you, as a Matter that ve-
" ry nearly concerns the Peace and Security of
" both Kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I need not put you in Mind that the Revenue
" for defraying the Expences of the Civil Govern-
" ment is expir'd.

" I rely entirely upon your Affections for the
" supplying it, in such manner as shall be most
" suitable for the Honour and Dignity of the
" Crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It shall be my constant Endeavour to make
" you the best Return for that Duty and Affection
" you have expressed to me, by a careful and dili-
" gent Administration for the Good of all my Sub-
" jects. And as I know *my own Heart to be* EN-
" TIRELY ENGLISH, I can very sincerely as-
" sure you, there is not any Thing you can ex-
" pect or desire from me, which I shall not be
" ready to do for the Happiness and Prosperity of
" *England*; and you shall always find *Me a Strict*
" *and* RELIGIOUS *Observer of my Word.*

Her Majesty's Speech gave great Satisfaction to all that heard it, which made a very numerous Auditory, who took particular Notice of her graceful and audible Pronunciation; but the Contents of it had not all the good Effects that could be expected from a Declaration so favourable to the Common Cause; which was a great Allay to the Grief of the *Dutch*, and all the Confederate Nations, for the Loss of their Chief.

The Earl of *Marlborough*, whom his late Majesty had appointed General of the Forces that were sent to the Assistance of the *States-General*, and Plenipotentiary with their High-Mightinesses, was appointed by the Queen to be Captain-General of the Land Forces in *England*, and had the most

Noble

A.D.1702. *Lords diſm ſs'd the Privy-Council.*

Noble Order of the Garter conferr'd on him, together with the Duke of *Bedford*. Three or four Days after the King's Death, the Duke of *Leeds*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, and the Biſhop of *London*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; the Lord *Somers*, and the Lord *Halliſax* were diſmiſs'd. His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* was made Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land; Sir *George Rook*, Vice-Admiral of *England*; and *George Churchill*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, in the Room of Admiral *Aylmer*.

It will be neceſſary to mention ſome more Alterations at this Time, to give our Readers an Idea of the Temper of it, which will be explain'd by ſuch Facts.

The Queen favours the Tories,

The Earl of *Scarſdale*, and the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, who had ſome time forborn Attendance at Court, had now a gracious Reception, and kiſs'd her Majeſty's Hand; as did alſo Sir *William Booth*, a Sea Officer in the late King *James*'s Service. But the Earl of *Clarendon*, having the Honour to be the Queen's Unkle, expected greater Marks of Favour and Diſtinction, notwithſtanding he had not conform'd to the Laws of the Conſtitution, by taking the Oaths to the Government. He came to Court the next Day after the King's Death, and deſir'd Admittance to her Majeſty; but ſhe ſent him word he ſhould firſt qualify himſelf, and then ſhe would be very glad to ſee him. Though he had done enough at the *Revolution*, by joining with, and acting for the Prince of *Orange*, againſt his Brother-in-Law King *James*; yet ſuch was the Solidity of this Nobleman's Judgment, that he refus'd to make a legal Submiſſion to King *William*, and even to Queen *Anne*, and continu'd in it to his Death. His Brother the Earl of *Rocheſter* was ſworn of the Privy-Council, as was alſo *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, who was thought to be as much in the *High-Church* Intereſt, as either of thoſe two Earls. The Earl of *Malborough* had never given that Party reaſon to think otherwiſe of him; but the Lord *Malborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin* ſoon finding it would be impoſſible for them to purſue the glorious *Schemes* form'd by King *William*, for reducing the Power of *France*, if Men were taken into Employment, in whom the Allies had no Confidence; theſe two Lords abated of their former Rigor in Spirituals, and reconcil'd themſelves gradually to the Party that were in the true Intereſt of *England*; hearty Enemies to *French Tyranny*, and Lovers and Aſſerters of *Liberty*. The *French* Hiſtorian I have ſo often quoted, ſays, *Les* Torys *s'accomodoient mieux de la Paix que de la Guerre.* The *Tories* find their Account better in *Peace* than in *War:* That *Faction* are well appriz'd of the little Credit they have abroad. All Foreigners look upon them as Friends to *France*, of which they gave ſubſtantial Proofs in the Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* II, and are always jealous of their Conduct, whenever it is in Uſe. This neceſſarily excited all that wiſh'd well to the common Cauſe, to deſire that the proper Inſtruments for the Service of it might be employ'd; and this put the Earl of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin* on another way of thinking.

will not ſee the Earl of Clarendon.

The Earl of Marlborough *and Lord* Godolphin *reconcil'd to the Whigs.*

Tories not truſted by the Allies.

The Lord *Lucas* being remov'd from his Office of Conſtable of the Tower, it was given to the Earl of *Abingdon*. That of Comptroller of the Houſhold was taken from the Lord *Wharton*, and given to Sir *Edward Seymour*; Sir *John Leviſon Gower* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; the Earl of *Jerſey* had the white Staff given him, as Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold; *John How*, Eſq; was made Paymaſter of the Guards and Garriſons, and Privy-Counſellor; Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Cofferer of the Houſhold; the Marquis of *Normanby* was declar'd Lord Privy-Seal; the Earl of *Nottingham* and Sir *Charles Hedges*, Secretaries of State, as they had been in King *William*'s Reign; Sir *Bevil Greenvile* was appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*; Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, a Teller of the Exchequer and Privy-Counſellor; Dr. *Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was made Lord Almoner, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*; Mr. *Finch* had the Deanery of *York* given him; the Lord *Godolphin* was made Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*; and having been Sworn into that Office, in the Exchequer Court, on *Monday May* 11, he was accompanied into the Treaſury by 30 Peers of *England*; *John Granville*, Eſq; was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance; *George Clarke*, Eſq; Advocate-General; the Earl of *Northampton* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; was made Sollicitor-General; the Lord *Dartmouth* and the Lord *Weymouth* were put into the Commiſſion of Trade, in the Room of the Earl of *Stamford* and the Lord *Lexington*; the Lord *Craven* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Berkſhire*; two Judges, Mr. Juſtice *Turton* and Mr. Baron *Hatſell*, were ſuperſeded; *Matthew Prior*, and *Robert Cecil*, Eſqs; were made Commiſſioners of Trade; Colonel *Farington*, *Henry Harris*, Eſq; and *James Iſaacſon*, Eſq; put out of the Commiſſion for Stamps, and Mr. *Pooly* added to it. The Lord *Cheney* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Buckinghamſhire*; *Robert Price*, Eſq; was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer; the Earl of *Winchelſea* had the Government of *Dover* Caſtle given him; the Earl of *Dyſart* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Suffolk*; and the Earl of *Denbigh* Lord Lientenant of the County of *Leiceſter*; the Lord *Guilford* Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*; *Edward Harley*, Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſt; Sir *William Whitlock*, *John Coniers*, Eſq; and *William Ettrick*, Eſq; the Queen's Council; Sir *Thomas Powis* was made a Serjeant at Law, and one of the Queen's Serjeants; *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance; *Henry Graham*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Weſtmorland*, was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs; *John Tucker*, Eſq; Keeper of the State Papers, in the Room of Mr. *Chamberlain*; *John Brewer*, Eſq; Regiſter of the Cinque Ports; Dr. *Hans* was ſworn one of her Majeſty's Phyſicians. The Lieutenancy of the City of *London* being alter'd, they elected theſe ſix Colonels.

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Whigs removed.

Sir *William Pritchard* of the *White* Regiment.
Sir *Francis Child* the *Orange*.
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood* the *Yellow*.
Sir *Charles Duncomb* the *Green*.
Sir *Thomas Cook* the *Blue*.
Sir *John Fleet* the *Red*.

Employed at Court.

It will be ſeen by this View of the Promotions, that thoſe Gentlemen who were loudeſt in the Debate about Places, and for Non-admiſſion of thoſe that were in them to be Members of Parliament, when there was no great likelihood of their being courted to accept them; did now very readily embrace the Opportunity to get into them, without thinking of being excluded the Parliament. Mr. *John How* had more than once declar'd, he for his Part would never be drawn off from his *Country Party* by the Temptation of a Place and when he was upbraided with acting contrary, 'twas reported he ſhould ſay *he had kept his Word, for he had not a Place*; that of Paymaſter General being divided between him and Mr. *Fox*. A poor Quib-

Mr. John How *accepts of a Place.*

ble

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ble for ſo renown'd a *Patriot*. It is certain there is a great deal of Truth in what Dr. *Calamy* writes in his Abrigment. "King *William* was no ſooner "dead, than the *Diſſenters* felt the Effects of the "Change. They that bore them ill will before, "and were ready to reflect upon them on all Occa- "ſions, now openly triumph'd; and though their "Hands were tied before, ſeem'd now to conclude "they ſhould have full Liberty to deal with them "as they pleas'd, and talked of nothing leſs than "ſuppreſſing them. This was common in the "City, and in ſeveral Parts of the Country. "They talked of pulling down their Meeting "Houſes, as Places not fit to be ſuffered; and in "one Town, *Newcaſtle Under-Line*, a *Borough* "*for which Sir* John Leviſon Gower *was one of* "*the Repreſentatives*, they actually went to work "as ſoon as ever the Tidings of the King's Death "reached them. Several Sermons were preached, "and Pamphlets diſperſed to blacken them as much "as was poſſible; and ſuch a violent Temper diſ- "covered itſelf on a ſudden, and ſuch an Inclina- "tion to Heat and Fury, as plainly ſhewed the "Parties affected to have been kept under an unna- "tural ſort of Reſtraint. Some that had taken the "Oaths to King *William*, ſhewed they did not "love him by aſperſing his Memory, &c. But "her Majeſty openly declaring for the ſame Mea- "ſures as had been purſued in the laſt Reign, and "the Houſe of Peers appearing zealous for the "Memory of King *William*, it was a Curb and "a Check to them."

High-Church begins to pull down Meeting-Houſes.

It muſt be confeſt, that though the Queen's falling in ſo chearfully with her Royal Predeceſſor's Meaſures, as ſhe expreſſed herſelf in her Speeches to the Privy-Council and Parliament, help'd very much to ſupport all good *Britons* under ſo great a Loſs and Affliction, as the King's Death was to them; yet her Majeſty's ſaying in that to the two Houſes of Parliament, *her Heart was entirely* Engliſh, ſeeming to be a Reflection on the late King for being a Foreigner, it occaſioned much Speculation and Diſcourſe, and not a little Diſcontent. Every one knew that her Majeſty's Speeches were drawn up by thoſe of her Counſellors in whom ſhe moſt confided; and it was Matter of Concern that any of them ſhould preſume ſo much on the Influence they had over her, as to put Words into her Royal Mouth ſo unworthy of King *William*'s Glorious Memory, and ſo inconſiſtent with what ſhe was pleaſed to ſay in her Letter to the Parliament of *Scotland* two Month's after; *It pleaſed God to make the late King the great Inſtrument of delivering our People from* Popery *and* Arbitrary Power, *and of reſtoring to them their ancient Rights and Privileges; and through the ſame Divine Grace we ſhall in the whole Courſe of our Reign aim at nothing more than the preſerving to them theſe Advantages.* In what then was her Majeſty's Heart more *entirely Engliſh* than King *William*'s? This Saying, to uſe the Words of a contemporary Hiſtorian, *gave great Diſguſt to many good Proteſtants, that always looked upon him as the Saviour of their Religion and Country.*

Queen ſays her Heart was entirely Engliſh.

The Expreſſion gives Offence.

The Addreſſes of the Lords and Commons were ſuited to her Majeſty's Speech; and her Anſwer to the Commons was a Return of her hearty Thanks for the kind Aſſurances they had given her; and that they could not be any way more agreeably confirm'd to her, than by their giving Diſpatch to all the Preparations for the Publick Service and the Support of the Allies. In Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs, ſhe told them, her Endeavours ſhould be always ſincere to ſupport the true Intereſt of *England*, and the common Cauſe.

The Parliament Addreſſes, and the Queen's Anſwer.

Theſe Addreſſes were followed by others from all Parts of the Kingdom. That from the Diſſenters in and about *London* was the more remarkable, becauſe all the Denominations of them, except *Quakers*, join'd in it. It was preſented by Dr. *Daniel Williams*; is ſhort and pithy. *A.D.*1702.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Diſſenters Addreſs.

WE *your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the City of* London, *crave leave to repreſent the deep Senſe we have of the unſpeakable Loſs we and all your Majeſty's good Subjects ſuffer by the Death of our late glorious Monarch,* William *the Third.*

But herein we are moſt ſenſibly and effectually relieved, by your Majeſty's moſt happy and peaceable Acceſſion to theſe Crowns; whoſe rightful and undoubted Title we acknowledge with the greateſt Sincerity; and whoſe conſtant Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion is ſo juſtly renowned; for all which, with unfeigned Joy, we bleſs and adore the Divine Goodneſs. We farther beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt dutiful Affection, and inviolable Fidelity to your Royal Perſon and Government; not doubting of our Share in the many Bleſſings of your Majeſty's wiſe and happy Reign, which we heartily pray may be long over us.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Her Majeſty graciouſly thanked them for their Addreſs, *aſſured them of her Protection, and that for her Part, ſhe would do nothing that might forfeit her Intereſt in their Affections:* Which Words were remember'd, when afterwards the Royal Aſſent was given to the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills.

While theſe Addreſſes were preparing in *England*, her Majeſty wrote a Letter to the States General, wherein ſhe expreſs'd her grateful Reſpect for the Memory of King *William*.

High and Mighty Lords, our very good Friends, Allies and Confederates.

Her Letter to the States General.

"'TIS not without a ſenſible Grief, that we "find ourſelves obliged to notify to you the "afflicting News of the Death of the moſt High "and moſt Mighty Prince, *William* the Third, "King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, "our deareſt Brother of glorious Memory. On "*Monday* laſt he was attack'd with a Fever, which "increaſed ſo much the Days following, that "notwithſtanding all poſſible Remedies, *he died on* "Sunday *about Eight a Clock in the Morning.* "'Tis certainly a very great Loſs to all *Europe*, "and particularly to your State; the Intereſt of "which he always maintain'd with ſo much "Valour, Prudence, Zeal and Conduct. And "ſince it hath pleaſed God that we ſhould ſucceed "him upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, we "ſhall likewiſe ſucceed him in his Inclinations to "entertain conſtant Union and Friendſhip with "your Lordſhips, and to maintain all the Alliances "which have been made with your State, by our "ſaid moſt *dear Brother* and our other Predeceſſors; "and alſo to concur with you in all ſuch Meaſures "as muſt be neceſſary to preſerve the common "Liberty of *Europe*, and to reduce the Power of "*France* within due Bounds. This is what we "would pray you to reſt aſſured of; and that we "ſhall always look upon the Intereſt of *England*, "and that of your State, to be *inſeperable*, as be- "ing united by ſuch Ties that cannot be broke "without the greateſt Prejudice to both Nations. "*So we conclude, praying God, High and Mighty* "*Lords, our very good Friends, Allies and Confe-*

"*derates,*

A.D.1702. " *derates, to take you into his Holy and Worthy* " *Protection.*

Given at Our Court at St. *James's*, the Tenth Day of *March*, 1701, and of our Reign the Firſt.

Your very good Friend,

ANNE *R.*

Aud Underneath, Ja. Vernon.

It will be proper to compare the Saying of the Intereſt of *England* and *Holland* being inſeparable, with the Conduct of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Majeſties Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Utrecht* ten Years after.

Dutch *Ambaſſadors Audience.*

Their High Mightineſſes gave immediate Orders to Monſieur *Dyckvelt* and Monſieur *Odyck*, to go for *England* to Condole the late King's Death, to Congratulate her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and confer with her Miniſters about the Operations of the War; and they had Audience of the Queen ten Days after his late Majeſties Deceaſe. This prov'd to be Monſieur *Dyckvelt*'s laſt Ambaſſy, for he was taken ill here, and died in about a Month.

Earl of Marlborough's *Embaſſy to* Holland.

Beſides this Letter, her Majeſty directed the Earl of *Marlborough*, who was diſpatched to *Holland* on this Occaſion, to give the like verbal Aſſurances to their High Mightineſſes. His Excellency arrived at the *Hague* on the 5th of *April*, before the *Dutch* Miniſter ſet out for *England*, and was conducted to the Aſſembly of the States General, by Deputies from their Lordſhips, as her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenepotentiary, and Captain General of her Troops. My Lord Ambaſſador and the States Deputies rode in the firſt Coach of State with ſix Horſes, attended by fifty other Coaches, with ſix, four, and two a-piece. His Excellency coming into the Aſſembly, was ſeated in an arm'd Chair over-againſt the Heer *Dyckvelt*, Preſident, and having delivered his Credentials, they were read by the Grand Penſionary *Fagel*. He afterwards made his Speech in *French*, to notify his Majeſty's Death, the Queen's Succeſſion, and her Majeſty's Reſolutions, as in the Letter above-mentioned. Monſieur *Dyckvelt* anſwer'd his Excellency's Speech in the ſame Language, and pathetically explain'd their High Mightineſſes Sentiments, as to the Greatneſs of their Loſs, and their Satisfaction in her Majeſty's Reſolutions to purſue the late King's intended Meaſures.

The Queen's Letter, and the Advices from *England*, compos'd Men's Minds very much in *Holland*; but the News of the King's Death was receiv'd in *France* with ſuch Joy and Exultation, that the Court and People could hardly contain themſelves, without breaking out into the moſt furious Tranſports; as was done at *Rome* to ſuch a Degree of Extravagance, that Cardinal *Grimani*, the Imperial Miniſter complain'd of it to the Pope as an Affront to his Maſter the Emperor, who was the deceaſed King's Friend, Ally and Confederate. But little notice was taken of it. They were ſo afraid in *France* that the News would not prove true, that the Perſon who brought it firſt to *Calais* was ſeiz'd by the Governor's Order, and kept in Priſon till it was confirm'd. Upon which the *French* King permitted the Prince of *Conti* to take immediate Poſſeſſion of the Principality of *Orange*, and King *William*'s Domains in *Burgundy* and *Franche Comte*, under pretence of a Title deriv'd to him from the Houſe of *Longueville*. Inſtructions were alſo ſent from *France* to the Sieur *de Barre*, the Count *d'Avaux*, Secretary ſtill in *Holland*, to renew Negotiations with the States-General, in hopes of ſeparating them from their Allies; but they took the wrongeſt Method imaginable to ſucceed in it; and indeed the Counſels of *France*, from the breaking of the *Partition* Treaty, are wild and unaccountable, ſeeming to be rather the Effects of Confuſion and Deſpair, than the Reſult of ſound Reaſon and good Policy. The Memorial the *French* Agent preſented to the States, being long, and not very entertaining, I ſhall content my ſelf with one Paſſage in it; wherein he intimates, *That by the Death of King* William *they were to recover their time of Liberty, and be no longer under Violence and Conſtraint: For now their Republick was reſtored to itſelf, and their own Spirit was to govern, and their own Intereſt alone to be conſulted.* This ſhocking Reflection on the Memory of a Prince, for the Loſs of whom their grateful Hearts were bleeding, was the ſureſt Way the *French* Miniſter could take to ſet the States againſt the Thing that was propos'd to them; accordingly in their Anſwer they ſhew'd how ill they took that vile Inſinuation, and what a profound Veneration they had for the Glorious Memory of their late Friend and Supporter, in theſe Words. *Their High and Mighty Lordſhips are very much ſurprized to ſee that this whole* Memorial *ſeems founded upon this; That they are now more at Liberty to take ſuch Reſolutions as they think expedient than formerly. Doubtleſs this has Reference to the Death of his Majeſty the late King of* Great-Britain, *of Immortal Memory. But herein the ſaid Sieur Reſident has extremely deceived himſelf, for want of underſtanding the Conſtitution of their Government. That he ought to know, that their High and Mighty Lordſhips have heretofore had as much Liberty as at preſent, to debate and to take all ſuch Reſolutions as they judg'd neceſſary and uſeful for the Good and Preſervation of their State. It is true they cannot enough deplore their Misfortune, to ſee themſelves deprived of the Direction and Conduct of a Prince, whoſe Wiſdom, Moderation and Valour, will be fam'd as long as the World endures. A Prince, whoſe heroick Actions, and whoſe Merits from this Republick will never be forgot: And, in a word, whoſe Death is lamented in this Country by all Perſons whatſoever, from the Meaneſt to the Higheſt. That the Councils of his ſaid Majeſty having never had any other Aim both in Deed and in Word, than the Preſervation of their Liberty and Religion, and their High and Mighty Lordſhips being entirely convinced of this Truth, as having found the Benefit thereof; they are reſolved to follow the ſame Principles, and not to depart from the Alliances contracted during the Life of his ſaid Majeſty; but to perſiſt in the Meaſures taken purſuant to thoſe Alliances, and in ſhort, to make uſe at all times of the Means God hath put into their Hands for maintaining the Liberty of* Europe.

Inſolent Memorials of the French *in* Holland.

Reſented by the States.

Count *Joel*, the Imperial Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, having had the *French* Memorial communicated to him, delivered one of his own to the *States*, wherein among other Remarks on the Sieur *de Barres*, he takes notice of *that reproachful Flattery, that their Lordſhips were now more Maſters of themſelves, than they were fourteen Days ago; which is contrary to the Opinion that all Men have of their great Wiſdom, and is no way conſiſtent with the univerſal Grief over all the Provinces, for the fatal Alterations which the* French *Memorial points at.* Biſhop *Kennet* obſerves in his Hiſtory, *The little Tools of* France *were likewiſe working in* England *to depreciate the Memory of the late King, by Libels and Verſes, and Healths, ſo very rude and impudent, that they ſhew'd nothing but ſorry Wit and implacable*

A.D.1702. *Malice. But the deepeſt Fetch of Scandal was a confident Story invented by them, That the King had form'd a Plot to exclude her preſent Majeſty*, &c. To know who theſe little *French* Tools were, we muſt have Recourſe to my *French* Hiſtory, where we read of the *Gens de la Haute Egliſe*, of *High-Church*, what is ſaid of the Libels, and Verſes, and Healths juſt mentioned, and then is added, *En fin Leur Reſentment contre Guillaume alla juſqu'a Extravagance*, &c. The Reſentment of High Church againſt King *William* was carried to Extravagance. "To render his Name and Miniſters odious to the "Queen, they reported that the King had formed "a Deſign to exclude the Princeſs of *Denmark* "from the Succeſſion to the Crown, and that ſe-"veral Papers about it were found in his Cloſet." A formal Story was invented and ſpread, that King *James* before his Death wrote his Daughter, the Princeſs of *Denmark*, a Letter, wherein he charged her not to accept of the Crown upon the Death of King *William*, but make way for the Succeſſion of his pretended Son. And that King *William* having Notice of this Letter, deſir'd to ſee it; which ſhe refuſing, he concerted Meaſures to put her by the Succeſſion. "This Sham, *ſays Biſhop Kennet*, "was ſo induſtriouſly obtruded upon the People, "that the Houſe of Lords thought themſelves "concern'd to make Enquiry into this Matter, "and to vindicate the Honour of their late Royal "Sovereign, which they did in this noble Reſolu-"tion, *May* the 5th.

The Lords vindicate King William *againſt a falſe Report of the Tories.*

"Whereas their Lordſhips have been inform'd "that there has been a Report ſpread abroad, that "among the late King's Papers, ſome Paper, or "Papers, have been found, tending to the Preju-"dice of her preſent Majeſty, or her Succeſſion to "the Crown: And whereas the Lord Preſident, "Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord Steward, Duke of "*Devonſhire*, the Lord Chamberlain, Earl of "*Jerſey*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, and the Earl "of *Albemarle* who were the Perſons appointed "by her Majeſty to Inſpect the ſaid Papers, have, "at the Deſire of the Houſe, ſeverally declar'd, "that amongſt the late King's Papers they did "not ſee, or find any Paper, or Papers, in "the leaſt tending to the Prejudice of her Ma-"jeſty's Succeſſion to the Crown, or to her "Prejudice in any Reſpect whatſoever, or which "might give any Ground or Colour for ſuch Re-"port. It is thereupon *Reſolved*, by the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſem-"bled, that the ſaid Report is GROUNDLESS, "FALSE, VILLANOUS, and SCANDA-"LOUS, to the Diſhonour of the late King's Me-"mory, and highly tending to the Diſſervice of "her preſent Majeſty. It is order'd by the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſem-"bled, that the Matter of Fact aforeſaid, and the "Reſolutions of this Houſe thereupon, be laid be-"fore her Majeſty, by his Grace the Duke of "*Bolton*, the Earl Marſhal, Earl of *Carliſle*, the "Earl of *Radnor*, the Earl of *Stamford*, the Earl "of *Scarborough*, and the Lord *Ferrers:* And "that they do humbly deſire her Majeſty, from "this Houſe, that her Majeſty will give Orders to "Mr. Attorney-General, to proſecute with the "utmoſt Severity of the Law, the Authors, or "Publiſhers of the above-mention'd, or ſuch like "ſcandalous Reports.

In Purſuance of this Reſolution and Proceeding, the Duke of *Bolton* acquainted the Houſe that he, and the other Lords, had attended her Majeſty, and had preſented their Lordſhips Reſolution. To which her Majeſty was pleas'd to ſay in Anſwer:

I am very ready to do any Thing of this Kind; I will give Directions to Mr. Attorney-General, effectually to proſecute the Authors and Publiſhers of ſuch falſe Reports. A.D.1702.

But neither the Secretaries of State, nor Sir *Edward Northey*, the Attorney-General, were very forward in Matters which were not agreeable to the Party ſpoken of by the *French* Hiſtorian, and Biſhop *Kennet*, as *Tools of France*; who vilify'd the late King's Memory by Libels, Verſes, &c. as will appear by their Backwardneſs in the Buſineſs of Dr. *Drake*; a Phyſician of ſmall Practice, but of ſome Learning and Parts; which, together with the Spirit of *High-Church*, recommended him to the Heads of that Party; particularly to the Duke of *Buckingham*, who, as he told me himſelf, gave *him Dinners, but no Money*. He now wrote and publiſh'd a Book, entitled, *The Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament, began at* Weſtminſter *the* 10*th Day of* February, *in the* 12*th Year of King* William, *A. D.* 1700. In the *Preface* to which, was an inſolent Paſſage, that deſerv'd the ſtricteſt Animadverſions, and the ſevereſt Puniſhment. It was complain'd of to the Lords, and the Paſſage read in their Houſe, as follows: *And perhaps there was a third Thing in Proſpect, of deeper Reach than all theſe; which was, that ſhould it have pleas'd God, for our Sins, to have ſnatch'd from us the King on a ſudden, by Chance of War, or other fatal Accident, during the Tumult of Arms Abroad, and the Civil Diſorders they had rais'd amongſt us at Home, and a numerous, corrupt, licentious Party throughout the Nation, from which the Houſe of Commons were ſometimes not free, they might entertain Hopes, from the Advantage of being at the Helm, and the Aſſiſtance of their Rabble, to have put in Practice their own Schemes, and to have given us a new Model of Government of their own Projection; and ſo to have procur'd to themſelves a laſting Impunity, and to have mounted their own Beaſt, the Rabble, and driven the ſober Part of the Nation like Cattle before them.*

Dr. Drake *abuſes the Friends to the Conſtitution.*

For as this Party, made up moſtly of Perſons abandon'd to an Intemperance of Tongue and Life, had by falſe Pretences of Zeal for the Cauſe of Liberty, begun to diſtinguiſh themſelves by a new Denomination, that of *Old Whigs*, ſo did they now, in Defiance of Truth and Modeſty, ſtile themſelves alſo the *Sober* Party, as the old *Puritans* were ſtil'd. *Drake* again: *That this is no Conjecture, will readily appear to any conſidering Perſon, from the Treatment her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of* Denmark, *the Heireſs apparent to the Crown, met with all along from them and all their Party. They were not contented to ſhew her a conſtant Neglect and Slight themſelves, but this whole Party were inſtructed, not only to treat her with Diſreſpect, but Spight. They were buſy to traduce her with falſe and ſcandalous Aſperſions; and ſo far they carry'd the Affront, as to make her, at one Time, almoſt the common Subject of the Tittle-Tattle of almoſt every Coffee-Houſe and Drawing-Room; which they promoted with as wuch Zeal, Application and Venom, as if a* Bill of Excluſion *had then been on the Anvil, and theſe were the introductory Ceremonies.*

The Paſſage being thus read, the Lords order'd, That *Francis Coggan*, *Robert Gibſon*, and *Thomas Hodgſon*, the Bookſellers for whom the Book was Printed, ſhould attend the Houſe on the *Saturday* following at eleven a Clock. But their Lordſhips being in the mean Time inform'd that Dr. *Drake* own'd himſelf to be the Author of the Book, and that he deſir'd he might be appointed to attend at the ſame Time, it was order'd, that he ſhould attend accordingly. And the Parties then giving their Attendance, their Lordſhips took the Paſſage before

A.D.1702. before complain'd of, into Conſideration. After reading of which, Dr. *Drake* was call'd in, and the Lord Keeper ask'd him what he had to ſay concerning the ſaid Book; and the Book and the ſaid Paragraph being ſhew'd him, he own'd he writ both, and thought he had juſt Reaſon to write it; for he had been ſpirited by Hopes and Aſſurances of Protection, let the Iſſue in that Houſe be what it would, or elſe he deceived himſelf and me; who a little while after this Affair came in Queſtion, met him coming out of *Buckingham* Houſe in the *Park*, and falling into Diſcourſe upon it, I found he had been under no Apprehenſion of any ill Conſequences of the Proceedings againſt him. On the contrary, he inſiſted on the Truth of his Conjectures, which he ſaid he could have reduc'd to Certainty, had it been as ſafe to have done it when he wrote the Book, as it might be then. I objected to him, that his pretended Model of Government was impracticable; and among other Things, urg'd the Biſhops Votes, whoſe Zeal for the eſtabliſh'd Church and Monarchy, would never ſuffer them to give Ear to any Whiſper of Change in the preſent Conſtitution. Upon which he ſhook his Head, and telling me, I knew nothing of the Matter: He added with a Firm Countenance, *They had made their Bargain; they were to have been made Temporal Baronets, and to have had the Revenue of their Biſhopricks in Fee to them and their Heirs. And believe me*, ſays he, *it was certainly agreed upon.* This Scheme, as monſtrous as it is, and more incredible than the Enchantments of Romances, did he ſeem to give as much Credit to, as if he had been Witneſs to the Agreement; and I doubted not, it had been the Subject of the Converſation at *Buckingham* Houſe, more than once. A Man under ſuch a Deception, might very well tell the Lords, he had Reaſon to write ſuch a Book, and ſuch a Paragraph, becauſe, as he explain'd himſelf, *he had heard her Royal Highneſs talk'd of diſreſpectfully in almoſt every Coffee-Houſe.* Then he withdrew, and after ſome Debate, was called in again, and the Lord Keeper told him, the Houſe was not ſatisfy'd with what he had ſaid, but thought he trifled, and requir'd him to acquaint the Houſe with the Grounds of his writing that Paragraph. He anſwer'd, He found it mention'd in divers anonymous Pamphlets publiſh'd at that Time, and hop'd it was no Hurt to Anſwer thoſe Pamphlets, and deſired Time to recollect what thoſe Pamphlets were. After which he withdrew, and being call'd in again, was ask'd theſe Queſtions.

Dr. Drake's Diſcourſe with the Author about the Biſhops.

He examin'd by the Lords.

If he could charge any Perſon, or Perſons, in the Kingdom, with the Matters aſſerted by him in that Paragraph?

He anſwer'd; "He did not know any ſuch "Perſon."

Then he was ask'd, *Whether he had heard any other Perſon ſay, that they could charge any Perſon with the Matters contain'd in that Paragraph?*

He ſaid, "He did not know of any ſuch Per-"ſon."

It being demanded of him, *If he had any other Grounds beſides the Pamphlets; and what theſe Pamphlets were?*

He anſwer'd, "He had no other Grounds be-"ſides the Pamphlets; and nam'd the ſeveral "Pamphlets following, as his Reaſon for writing "the ſaid Paragraph:" The two *Legion Letters*; the *Black Liſt*; the *Jura Populi Anglicani*; Toland's *Reaſons for inviting over the Princeſs of* Hanover. And being ask'd, *If in any one of theſe Pamphlets, there was any thing ſaid about ſetting aſide the preſent Queen?* He reply'd, "He did not "remember there was." He then withdrew, and a ſhort Debate enſu'd. After which the Queſtion being put, Whether the Paragraph ſhould be Cenſur'd, it was *Reſolv'd* in the *Affirmative: That in the Preface of the Book, Entitled,* The Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament, *&c. There were ſeveral Expreſſions which were* GROUNDLESS, FALSE *and* SCANDALOUS, *tending to create Jealouſies in her Majeſty of her People, aad to cauſe great Miſunderſtandings, Fears and Diſputes among the Queen's Subjects, and to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.* Their Lordſhips then order'd her Majeſty's Attorney-General forthwith effectually to proſecute the ſaid Dr. *Drake*, for having writ the ſaid Paragraph. But 'tis certain the Doctor was very eaſy under the Proſecution, and ſo far from any Diſcouragement upon that Account, that either he himſelf, or ſome other Author in Concert with him, publiſh'd a very long and inſolent Pamphlet in Vindication of the Paragraph; Entitled, *Plain Proof of ſome late Deſigns againſt our preſent Conſtitution and Government*, containing Eighty eight Pages *Octavo:* Wherein the Houſe of Lords are no more ſpar'd than the Memory of King *William*, and the Principles of the *Revolution*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, though the Attack upon that is by a Side-Wind. Let us ſee a Paſſage or two in it, and ſhew how ill affected that Party has always been to the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*. For if an invidious Reflection on their Title to the Crown had not been grateful to them, the Author would not have gone ſo far out of the way for it. He charges a Writer, whom he pretends to Anſwer, *With the impudent Aſſertion*, as he terms it, *That the Queen's Title was only grounded on two Acts of Parliament.* For ſuch was the Stupidity of the Faction, that they ſunk her Majeſty's Parliamentary Right, which theſe Kingdoms, and all *Europe*, but her Enemies, had *Recogniz'd*, to aſſert her Hereditary Right; which High-Church ever did, and ever will, lodge only in the Pretender; and they never complimented Queen *Anne* upon it, but out of Hatred to King *William*, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion. *By this* impudent Aſſertion, ſays the Anſwerer, *he endeavours to deſtroy her Majeſty's Right by* Inheritance, *and to make her Title meerly Precarious, and ſubject to the Will and Pleaſure of the People, and ſo to lay it on a Level with the Title of the Houſe of* Hanover, *by giving the ſame Foundation to both.* What he adds is ſtill more abſurd and ridiculous. *It would be impertinent to undertake a needleſs Defence of her Majeſty's* Hereditary Right; *and therefore I ſhall only obſerve here, that the* Acts *of* Parliament, *ſo far as they concern her Majeſty, are no more than a bare Recognition of her Right, but are the ſole Foundation of the Claim of the Houſe of* Hanover. And in the ſame villanous Libel, did he with Impnnity belye his late Majeſty King *William*; who ſays he, *was wrought upon ſo far, as to deſcend to Cloſeting, and other Arts, below the Majeſty of a King, and of the laſt ill Conſequence to the Liberties of the People.*

A.D.1702.

Vote againſt Dr. Drake's Book.

Pag. 84. *High-Church Enemies to the Houſe of* Hanover,

And King William.

Now it will appear why I preſented the Reader with the *Groupe* of Figures brought upon the Stage in the beginning of this Reign; and he will not be ſurpriz'd to find the firſt Year of it diſturb'd with an *Occaſional* Bill, to perſecute and oppreſs our Proteſtant Brethren the Diſſenters; contrary as well to her Majeſty's Intereſt, as to her Royal Promiſe to preſerve the Toleration as ſhe found it; and it could not be preſerv'd, if any Article of it was abridg'd; and, without Doubt, contrary to her Majeſty's gracious Inclinations to promote the Welfare of all her People.

The *French* Proteſtant Miniſters, who had Penſions of King *William*, waited on the Queen with an

*A.D.*1702. an humble Addreſs, to condole the Death of that Prince, and congratulate her happy Succeſſion to the Throne. And her Majeſty in her Anſwer aſſur'd them of her Royal Protection.

The Operations of the War, King William's *Scheme.*

The Operations for the next Campaign were form'd by the late King: The Expedition to *Cadiz* was his Majeſty's Scheme, and the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert* the ſame, as were alſo the ſucceſſive Sieges and Conqueſts in the Summer following.

On the 30th of *March*, her Majeſty repair'd to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

An Act for Taking and Stating the Publick Accounts, &c.

After which ſhe return'd them her kind and hearty Thanks, for continuing to her, for her Life, the ſame Revenue they had granted to the King; which, ſhe was pleaſed to ſay, ſhe would take Care ſhould be managed to the beſt Advantage; and while her Subjects remain'd under the Burthen of ſuch heavy Taxes, ſhe would ſtreighten her ſelf in her own Expences, rather than not contribute all ſhe could to their Eaſe and Relief; with a juſt Regard to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Queen gives 100000 *l. towards the War.*

The next Paragraph of her Speech was extreamly Popular: *It is probable the Revenue may fall ſhort of what it has produced. However, I will give Directions, that One Hundred Thouſand Pounds be apply'd to the Publick Service in this Year, out of the Revenue you have ſo unanimouſly given me.*

The Houſe of Commons, in their Addreſs of Thanks for this Speech, particularly took Notice of her Majeſty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs, in contributing out of her own Revenue, to the Eaſe and Relief of her Subjects. And the Lords expreſs'd their Senſe of it, in their Addreſs, with equal Zeal and Gratitude. Her Majeſty told them in her Anſwer, *That their Approbation of what ſhe did, would always be a great Satisfaction to her.*

Her Majeſty having appointed the 23d of *April*, St. *George*'s Day, for her Coronation, it was look'd upon by ſome Perſons, as a Token of Reſpect to the Memories of her Unkle, King *Charles* II. and her Father, King *James* II. and of her Diſpoſition to reſtore Things to the old Way, in which they refin'd too much on an Incident, that perhaps had nothing in it but what was Caſual. Her Majeſty being ill of the Gout, an open Triumphal Chair was made for her, to be carry'd in on the Coronation Day. For which the Duke of *Devonſhire* was appointed Lord High-Steward; and the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord High-Conſtable.

About the ſame Time ſhe was pleaſed to appoint the Ladies of her Bedchamber.

The Counteſs of *Marlborough.*	The Marchioneſs of *Huntingdon.*
The Dutcheſs of *Ormond.*	Lady *Hyde.*
The Dutcheſs of *Queenſberry.*	Lady *Spencer.*
The Counteſs of *Scarborough.*	Lady *Fretcheville.*
The Counteſs of *Burlington.*	Lady *Charlotte Beverwert.*
The Counteſs of *Abington.*	Lady *Harriet Godolphin.*
	The Dutcheſs of *Hamilton.*

On *Friday*, *April* 23. her Majeſty came to *Weſtminſter* about eleven a Clock, and the Nobility of both Sexes being put in Order, came in State to *Weſtminſter-hall*, where the Sword and Spurs, and the Regalia, were deliver'd to the Lords who were to bear them. The Proceſſion began about half an Hour after One, from the Hall to the Abbey. The Queen had a rich Circlet on her Head, and the Nobility carry'd their Coronets in their Hands. The Way was cover'd with Blue Cloath, and the whole Paſſage and Houſes, on each Side, cover'd with Spectators. But the Ceremonies at all Coronations being much the ſame, it will be needleſs to enlarge upon them. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* perform'd the Solemnity, and the Archbiſhop of *York* preach'd the Sermon. Her Majeſty was Crown'd about four a Clock, and being Enthron'd, his Royal Highneſs, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, as Duke of *Cumberland*, and all the Peers preſent, did their Homage, during which the Medals wre thrown about. The Dinner in *Weſtminſter-hall* was very Magnificent, and it was ſaid that 3700 Diſhes were ſerv'd at the Coronation Feaſt. It being a fine Day, the Shew was the more ſplendid and ſparkling; and the Queen, then Lame of the Gout, being carried in an Open Chair, it had the Face of a Triumph, as well as a Coronation Proceſſion. *A.D.*1702. *The Coronation.*

The Order her Majeſty was pleas'd to cauſe to be made in Council, ſome Days after, *That the Princeſs* Sophia, *Electoreſs Dowager of* Hanover, *ſhould be pray'd for in all Churches, as one of the Royal Family*, fill'd the Hearts of all good *Britains* with Joy: And both Lords and Commons voted her Thanks for her great Zeal for the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, expreſs'd in that Order.

On *Sunday*, *May* the 3d, the Princeſs *Sophia* was pray'd for, the firſt Time, in the Chapel Royal at St. *James*'s; and this agreeable Order and Example, were follow'd in all Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom.

About the ſame Time, one *Fitzgerald* was Proſecuted for writing a Pamphlet againſt that Succeſſion, and being found guilty, had this mild Sentance paſt upon him; To appear near the Courts in *Weſtminſter-hall*, with a Paper pinn'd to his Hat, ſpecifying his Crime; which was thought to be a very moderate Puniſhment, and what a zealous *Iriſh* Jacobite would rather have gloried in, than been aſham'd of.

The Queen having given Directions that the Convention between her Majeſty, the Emperor, and the States-General, about declaring War againſt *France* and *Spain*, ſhould be laid before the Houſe of Commons, they voted an Addreſs of Thanks. But thoſe Members who did not love the *Dutch* and *French* Proteſtants the better, for their being *Presbyterians*, mov'd for an Addreſs, *That no Perſon ſhould be an Officer in* England *or* Ireland, *in her Majeſty's new-rais'd Forces, but ſuch as were born in* England, Scotland, *or* Ireland, *or the Dominions thereunto belonging, or of* Engliſh *Parents, unleſs they were before in Half-Pay.* But it being put to the Queſtion, it paſt in the *Negative.* The Lord Marquis of *Hartington*, and ſeveral leading Members of the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth the Injuſtice and Ingratitude of diſcarding a great Number of *French* Refugee Officers, who had ſerv'd faithfully and gallantly in the laſt War againſt *France.* And an Addreſs was voted, *That her Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that ſuch Commiſſions as ſhould be renew'd to the Officers of her Army, might be without Fee or Charge.* To which ſhe anſwer'd, *I will take Care therein.* *Tories againſt the* French *Proteſtant Officers.*

Prince *George* of *Denmark* being declar'd Lord High-Admiral of *England*, his Royal Highneſs came

A.D.1702. came to the Admiralty-Office, *May* the 22d, and ſate there the firſt Time, as Lord High-Admiral. His Council being to be Sir *George Rooke*, *George Churchill*, Eſq; Sir *David Mitchel*, and *Charles Sergeſon* Eſq;. A Promotion of Generals for Land Service was made the ſame Week.

Promotion of General Officers.

Charles Churchill, Eſq; Lieutenant-General.
Sir *Charles Hara*,
William Selwyn, Eſq;
Earl of *Orkney*,
Richard Ingoldsby, Eſq; } Major-Generals.

Earl of *Eſſex*,
Hatton Compton, Eſq;
William Matthews, Eſq;
William Seymour, Eſq;
Guſtavus Hamilton, Eſq;
Cornelius Wood, Eſq;
William Lloyd, Eſq; } Brigidier-Generals.

And the new Levies in *England* and *Ireland*, went on with great Succeeſs: But People then began to reflect a little on the Precipitation with which the laſt Army was disbanded. The keeping of them Standing, was now own'd to have been the beſt Policy, and beſt Husbandry. For every one believ'd that the breaking of theſe Forces was one of the greateſt Inducements the *French* King had to break the *Partition* Treaty; and the extraordinary Charge of keeping and maintaining freſh Troops, till they were fit for Service, would have gone a good way towards keeping them up, when they were up.

Declaration of War againſt France.

On the 4th of *May*, her Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt *France* and *Spain*, was publiſh'd at *London*, with the uſual Formalities, by the Kings at Arms, attended by Heralds and Purſuivants, the Horſe-Granadiers, and the firſt Troop of Guards, with Kettle-Drums, Trumpets, &c. Thus it was proclaim'd at *Charing-Croſs*, *Temple-Bar*, and before the *Royal-Exchange*. The Cauſes expreſt in the Declaration were, *That the late King* William had, *by the repeated Advice of Parliament, enter'd into Alliances with the Emperor, States-General, and other Potentates, for preſerving the Liberty and Balance of* Europe, *and reducing the exorbitant Power of* France; *becauſe of the* French *King's unjuſtly taking and keeping Poſſeſſion of great Part of the* Spaniſh *Dominions, exerciſing an abſolute Authority over all that Monarchy; ſeizing* Milan, *and the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *by his Armies; making himſelf Maſter of* Cadiz, *of the Entrance into the* Mediterranean, *and of the Ports in the* Spaniſh Weſt-Indies; *deſigning to invade the Liberty of* Europe, *and to obſtruct the Freedom of Navigation. And whereas, inſtead of giving juſt Satisfaction, he has added the Indignity and Affront of declaring the* pretended *Prince of* Wales, *King of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and has influenc'd* Spain *to concur in the ſame: Therefore for maintaining the publick Faith of Treaties, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and for the preventing the Miſchiefs which all* Europe *is threatned with, her Majeſty declar'd War againſt* France *and* Spain, *by Sea and Land; and forbad all Communication and Correſpondence with* France *or* Spain, *or their Subjects; but promis'd Protection to the Perſons and Eſtates of the Subjects of* France *and* Spain, *in her Majeſty's Dominions, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully.*

The People univerſally expreſs'd their Satisfaction with this Declaration of War, by their Countenances and loud Acclamations, and pray'd for a happy Succeſs to her Majeſty's Arms, in the Proſecution of it.

The Earl of *Marlborough* returning to *England*, after his Conferences with the States Miniſters, receiv'd Inſtructions to procure a Stop to be put to all Correſpondence between the United Provinces and *France* and *Spain*; which was very reaſonable, ſince the Subjects of *Great Britan* were forbidden it, and the two Houſes of Parliament had preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty to that Effect. Her Anſwer to it was. A.D 1702.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Anſwer to an Addreſs againſt Correſpondence with France.

I ſhall propoſe to the Allies to join with me in prohibiting all Intercourſe and Commerce with France *and* Spain, *according to your Deſire. And am too much concern'd for the Publick Welfare, to omit any neceſſary Cautions for the Protection of our Trade.*

It was ſaid, that when the *French* King heard of the Queen's Declaration of War againſt him, he turn'd it off with this Raillery, *It is a ſign I am grown old, when the Ladies declare War againſt me.* But her great General, my Lord *Marlborough*, in a Campaign or two, made him change Tone and Countenance.

French *King's Saying on the Queen's Declaration of War.*

May the 6th, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Acts.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Land.
An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat of an Union *with* Scotland.
An Act for encouraging the Greenland *Trade.*
An Act for making good the Deficiencies, and the Publick Credit.
And to a great Number of private Acts.

Acts paſt.

We hear no more of the Proſecution of Dr. *Drake*; but that againſt one *Triſtram Savage*, for publiſhing a BLACK LIST, *being a Liſt of ſeveral Members of the laſt Parliament, met together at the* Vine-Tavern *in* Long-Acre. Theſe were moſt of them *Weſt Saxons*, very warm in the Intereſt of *High-Church*, and very cool in that of their Country. So *Savage* was fin'd and Pillory'd, and his Liſt burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman. But more Notice was taken of *William Fuller*, a ſorry Raſcal, it is true, for impoſing a Parcel of Lies on ſome credulous Perſons, for Evidence, about the Impoſture of the *Pretender*, for which he was in the laſt Reign put in the Pillory: But that was not thought ſufficient by the preſent Miniſtry; and being again convinc'd of Impoſture, he was ſentenc'd to be whipp'd in *Bridewell*, to beat Hemp there a whole Year, and to pay 1000 Marks. The latter was what occaſion'd a Diſcourſe. It being not eaſy to reconcile it to the *Convention* Parliament's *Declaration of Rights* againſt *exorbitant Fines, to the Value of the Parties Eſtates*; and *Fuller* was not worth one of the thouſand Marks Fine put upon him. It was ſaid the then Miniſters, for no body had a Thought of the Queen's approving it, were too good Friends to the *Pretender*, to ſuffer a Fellow that went about to prove him ſpurious, to go off without even bloody Marks of their Reſentment; and being to lie in Gaol till the Fine was paid, he was ſure to rot there. The Rogue certainly deſerv'd to be well laſh'd, and expos'd for his Roguery; but the *Declaration* of Rights is ſo Sacred, that none but *High-Church* Managers have ever yet dar'd to break in upon it; and we may aſſure our ſelves they would not have done it, if they had not reſented the Indignity put on the Mock Prince of *Wales*, by a Charge of *Impoſture*.

Fuller *whipp'd in* Bridewell, *and fin'd* 1000 *Marks.*

By the 25th of *May*, ſeveral other *Acts* were ready for the Royal Aſſent, which her Majeſty then gave to,

A.D.1702. *An Act for continuing in Priſon* ——— Counter, *and others, concern'd in the horrid Conſpiracy againſt his late Majeſty.* But one of thoſe Aſſaſſins found ſo much Favour during *St. John*'s Miniſtry, that he got out of *Newgate.*

An Act to oblige Jews *to maintain and provide for their Proteſtant Children.*

An Act for the Relief of the Proteſtant *Purchaſers of the* Forfeited Eſtates *in* Ireland.

An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, *&c.* In which was this good Clauſe,

A good Clauſe of the Abjuration Act.

" That if any Perſon or Perſons, at any time " after the firſt Day of *March* 1702, ſhall endeavour to deprive or hinder any Perſon who ſhall " be the next in Succeſſion to the Crown for the " time being, according to the *Limitations* in an " *Act*, entitled, *An Act for declaring the Rights " and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*; and according to one " other Act, entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the " Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, from ſucceeding after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty to the " Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, according to the Limitations in the beforemention'd " Acts; that is to ſay, ſuch Iſſue of her Majeſty's " Body, as ſhall from time to time be next in " Succeſſion to the Crown, if it ſhall pleaſe God " Almighty to bleſs her Majeſty with Iſſue; and " during the time her Majeſty ſhall have no Iſſue, " the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs " Dowager of *Hanover*, and after the Deceaſe of " the ſaid Princeſs *Sophia*, the next in Succeſſion " to the Crown for the time being, according to " the *Limitation* of the ſaid Acts; and the ſame " maliciouſly, adviſedly and directly, ſhall attempt " by any Overt-Act or Deed; every ſuch Offence " ſhall be adjudg'd *High Treaſon*, and the Offender " or Offenders therein, their Aſſeſſors, Procurers, " and Comforters, knowing the ſaid Offence to " be done, being thereof convicted or attainted, " according to the Laws and Statues of this Realm, " ſhall be deemed and adjudged *Traytors*, and ſhall " ſuffer Pains of Death, and all Loſſes and Forfeitures as in Caſes of High Treaſon.

Made Treaſon to oppoſe the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

While this Act was on the Anvil, the Lords made ſome Amendment to it for the further Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, which were taken into Conſideration by the Commons, and gave *High Church* one Opportunity more to ſhew their Averſion to the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. The following Letter being communicated to me, by *Arthur Maynwaring*, Eſq; above twenty Years ago on another Occaſion, it will not be improper to make uſe of it on this, becauſe it ſets thoſe Men in a full Light, and expoſes their Deeds and Darkneſs.

Letter about the Tories oppoſing it in Parliament.

SIR,

" I have ſeen a Paper that was lately publiſhed, " which is ſign'd by *George Smalleridge*, D. D. " and *Thomas Croſſe*, called a *Detection of a " Falſhood endeavoured to be impoſed on the Publick, " in a Paper intitled, a Teſt offered to the Conſideration of the Electors of* Great-Britain. *I have " alſo ſeen an Account of the ſame Matter printed in " the* Gazette *of the* 30*th of* September, *and " ſign'd by Mr.* Jodrel. *But having been myſelf " in the Houſe when that Matter was tranſacted, I " beg leave to acquaint you with ſome particulars, by " which it will plainly appear to you, that the firſt " Account is* equivocating, *and that the ſecond is " imperfect.*

A.D.1702. " When the Houſe of Commons proceeded according to Order, to take into Conſideration " *three Amendments made by the Lords to a Bill*, " entituled, *An Act for enlarging the time for taking " the Oath of* Abjuration, *&c.* the Debate was " chiefly held upon the Subject Matter of the " ſecond Amendment; and thoſe Gentlemen that " were againſt giving that Security to the Houſe of " *Hanover*, principally inſiſted on the Danger of " multiplying Treaſons, and other Arguments to " that effect. But though hardly any notice was " taken of the firſt Amendment, it was in Courſe " to be firſt put. And now comes the great Art " and parliamentary Skill of thoſe Perſons that " were againſt the *ſecond* Amendment, *the Security " for the Houſe of* Hanover. They reſolved, according to the moſt uſual Piece of Management " in that Houſe, to try their Numbers, by dividing " upon the firſt. But that was ſo little thought to " be the Buſineſs of the Day, or indeed, of the " firſt Diviſion itſelf, that two or three *Staunch* " old Members went out juſt before the Diviſion, " having ſome particular Views at that time, " which made it inconvenient for them to declare " againſt the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; and thoſe of " their Friends who ſtood the Diviſion, and whoſe " Names are ſet forth in the *printed Liſt* under " the Title of *No's againſt agreeing with the Lords*, " may ſtrictly and properly be ſaid in parliamentary Language, to have divided againſt the " Amendments; the rather becauſe few Inſtances " can be given, that even the weaker Side, upon " loſing ſuch a previous Queſtion divided again " upon any ſubſequent Clauſe that had been mix'd " in the ſame Debate.

" But I believe there is no body alive that does " not think, if they had thrown out the *firſt* " Amendment, they would immediately have proceeded to throw out the *ſecond*; and there were " two Circumſtances attending this Affair, which " muſt needs put it out of all doubt how it was " underſtood both abroad and within the Houſe. " Mr. *Dyer*, the common News Writer, expreſs'd " himſelf thus in his Letter to *Cheſter* upon this " Occaſion: *The Prince of* Wales *has loſt it in " the Houſe by one Vote*; or *the Houſe of* Hanover " *has carried it but by* one *Vote*; one of them I " am ſure it was, for which he was puniſhed by " the Houſe upon the Complaint of a Member " for that City.

" And to ſhew what the Members themſelves " thought of it, the only Gentleman that gave a " Negative to the firſt Bill for eſtabliſhing the " *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, who was then of that " Houſe, though ſoon after called up to the other; " ſaluted Sir *Matthew Dudley*, when this Diviſion " was over in theſe Words: *How fare ye, Minheer* " Dudley; upbraiding him by that Expreſſion for " having voted for the Intereſt of the Houſe of " *Hanover*, which the late King and the *Dutch* " had eſpouſed; To which the other replied, *Fort " bien, Monſieur* Gran---lle alluding by that to his " Vote, which he took to be for the *French* Intereſt, " as well as to his *French* Name, which had been " changed not many Years before, from a plain " *Engliſh* one, as it is ſtill printed in the Hiſtory " of the Earl of *Clarendon*.

" If I ſhould ſay therefore, that theſe Gentlemen were not for throwing out the *ſecond* Amendment, it would perhaps be a *Logical* Truth, becauſe they did not juſt divide upon that Clauſe; " but it would be a moral Lie, and a Fallacy, " that I ought to be aſhamed of, becauſe every

" Step

A.D.1702. " Step they took that Day was in order to throw " it out, &c.

Dr. *Smallridge* was Mr. *Maynwaring*'s Tutor at *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, but that did not hinder his bearing this Teſtimony againſt him and Sir *Thomas Croſs*, who could not know ſo much of the Matter as he did. I ſhall now inſert the Liſt he mention'd, of

No's *againſt agreeing with the Lord's.*

A Liſt of No's *about the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Bart.
William Jennens, Eſq;
Thomas Renda, Eſq;
Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Knt. Sollicitor-General.
Simon Harcourt, Eſq;
Sir *Henry Parker*, Knt. Ailesbury.
Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Bart.
Richard Crawley, Eſq;
Graundo Pigott, Eſq;
Hon. *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq;
Sir *George Warburton*, Bart.
Sir *Roger Moſtyn*, Bart.
James Buller, Eſq;
William Cary, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. *Henry* Lord *Hide.*
William Pole, Eſq;
Francis Scobel, Eſq;
Sir *Henry Seymour*, Bart.
Alex. Pendarves, Eſq;
John Manley, Eſq;
George Granville, Eſq;
Henry Flemming, Eſq;
John Anſtis, Eſq;
Sir *Nicolas Morrice*, Bart.
John Tredenham, Eſq;
Sir *William Coryton*, Bart.
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Bart.
Richard Muſgrave, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Eſq;
John Curzon, Eſq;
Thomas Coke, Eſq;
John Harpur, Eſq;
Thomas Coulſon, Eſq;
John Woolcomb, Eſq;
Nicholas Hooper, Eſq;
Richard Hele, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.
James Bulteel, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Lear*, Bart.
Richard Reynell, Eſq;
Frederick Herne, Eſq;
Thomas Strangeways, Eſq;
Thomas Chaffin, Eſq;
Nathaniel Napier, Eſq;
Hon. *Henry Thynne*, Eſq;
George St. Loe, Eſq;
Edward Nicholas, Eſq;
Richard Founes, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Eden*, Bart.
Sir *Henry Belleſyſe*, Bart.
Thomas Conyers, Eſq;
Sir *Charles Barington*, Bart.
William Fytche, Eſq;
John Comyns, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. *John How*, Eſq;
William Trye, Eſq;
Charles Cox of *Cirenceſter.*
Henry Gorge, Eſq;
Henry Cornwall, Eſq;
Ralph Freeman, Eſq;
John Gape, Eſq;
Charles Cæſar, Eſq;
Richard Goulſton, Eſq;
Henry Lee, Eſq;
Edward Knatchbull, Eſq;
William Gage, Eſq;
Hon. *Heneage Finch*, Eſq;
Thomas Bliſs, Eſq;
Thomas King, Eſq;
Richard Fleetwood, Eſq;
Robert Heyſham, Eſq;
John Ward, Eſq; *of* Newton.
Thomas Leigh, *of* Lyme, Eſq;
Hon. *John Verney*, Eſq;
Sir *George Beaumont*, Bart.
James Winſtanly, Eſq;
Hon. *Lewis Dymoke*, Eſq;
Sir *John Thorold*, Knt.
Sir *Thomas Meres*, Knt.
Arthur Moore, Eſq;
Hon. *William Cecil*, Eſq;
Hon. *Charles Bertie*, Eſq;
Hugh Smithſon, Eſq;
Thomas Croſs, Eſq;
Sir *Francis Child*, Knt.
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;
Sir *Juſtinian Iſham*, Bart.
Francis Arundel, Eſq;
John James, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*, Bart.
William Bromley, Eſq;
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;
Francis Harreys, Eſq;
Hon. *Charles North*, Eſq;
Richard Holford, Eſq;
Roger Owen, Eſq;
John Kynaſton, Eſq;
Richard Mytton, Eſq;
Sir *Edward Acton.*
Nathaniel Palmer, Eſq;
Sir *Francis Warr*, Bart.
Sir *Thomas Wroth*, Bart.
Sir *Jacob Banks*, Knt.
George Pitt, Eſq;
Henry Holmes, Eſq;
William Stephens, Eſq;
Francis Gwyn, Eſq;
Edward Bagot, Eſq;
Joſeph Girdler, Serjeant at Law.
Sir *Robert Davers*, Knt.
Morgan Randal, Eſq;
Thomas Gery, Eſq;
Henry St. John, Eſq;
Robert Byerley, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount *Buckeley.*
Rt. Hon. *Thomas Manſel* of *Margam*, Eſq;

No's *in all* 117.

A.D.1702.

Yeas *for agreeing with the Lords.*

A Liſt of Yea's, *&c.*

Rt. Hon. *Edward* Lord *Ruſſel.*
Sir *William Goſtwick*, Bart.
William Farrer, Eſq;
William Spencer, Eſq;
Richard Nevill, Eſq;
Richard Topham, Eſq;
Sir *Owen Buckingham.*
Sir *Richard Temple*, Bart.
Sir *Edmund Denton*, Bart.
Charles Godfrey, Eſq;
Fleetwood Dormar, Eſq;
Richard Hampden, Eſq;
James Chaſe, Eſq;
Sir *Ruſhout Cullen.*
Rt. Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq;
Anthony Thompſon, Eſq;
Hon. *Ruſſel Roberts*, Eſq;
Henry Vincent, Eſq;
Hon. *Francis Godolphin*, Eſq;
James Craggs, Eſq;
Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
Thomas Stanwix, Eſq;
William Cowper, Eſq;
Peter King, Eſq;
Thomas Bere, Eſq;
Robert Burridge, Eſq;
Sir *William Phippard*, Knt.
Henry Healy, Eſq;
Anthony Henly, Eſq;
Sir *John Cropley*,
Sir *Iſaac Rebow.*
Maynard Colcheſter, Eſq;
Richard Dowdeſwell, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. *Thomas* Lord *Coningsby.*
George Sayer, Eſq;
Hon. *Charles Stanley*, Eſq;
Ambroſe Pudſay, Eſq;
John Chaplain, Eſq;
Sir *William Ellys*, Bart.
Richard Ellys, Eſq;
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt.
John Morgan of *Tredegar*, Eſq;
Sir *Charles Turner*, Knt.
Robert Walpole, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Bart.
Hon. *Sidney Wortley Montagu*, Eſq;
Hon. *Charles Egerton*, Eſq;
Hon. *Thomas Wentworth*, Eſq;
Sir *Francis Blake*
Sir *Henry Liddel.*
William Carr, Eſq;
Emanuel How, Eſq;
Sir *John Delaval*, Bart.
Samuel Ogle, Eſq;
Jonathan Hutchinſon, Eſq;
John Thornhaugh, Eſq;
Sir *Francis Molyneux*, Bart.
George Gregory, Eſq;
Sir *Humphry Briggs.*
Sir *William Forreſter*, Knt.
George Weld, Eſq;
Robert Gale, Eſq;
Sir *William Daines*, Knt.
Edward Clarke, Eſq;
George Balch, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Lord *William Pawlet.*
George Rodney Bridges, Eſq;
Anthony Morgan, Eſq;
Robert Mitchell, Eſq;
Thomas Dore, Eſq;
Paul Burrard, Eſq;
Richard Wooloſton, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. *John Smith*, Eſq;
Sir *Michael Biddolph*, Bart.
John Crew Offley, Eſq;
Thomas Guy, Eſq;
Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Eſq;
Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Knt.
Sir *Thomas Felton*, Bart.
Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Bart.
Charles Cox, Eſq;
John Cholmley, Eſq;
John Ward, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt.
Stephen Harvey, Eſq;
Denzill Onſlow, Eſq;
Thomas Onſlow, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Sir *Nicholas Pelham*, Kt.
Nathaniel Gould, Eſq;
Robert Eyre, Eſq;
Sir *John Haules*, Knt.
Sir *James Aſh*, Bart.
Thomas Jerviſe, Eſq;
Edward Aſh, Eſq;
William Moriſon, Eſq;
James Montagu, Eſq;
Charles Mompeſſon, Eſq;
William Walſh, Eſq;
Thomas Wylde, Eſq;
Charles Cocks, Eſq;
John Rudge, Eſq;
William Lord Marquis of *Hartington.*
Sir *William Robinſon.*
Sir *William St. Quintin.*
William Maiſter, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Stockdale, Eſq;
Sir *William Huſtler*, Kt.
Sir *William Strickland*, Bart.
William Jeſſop, Eſq;

Sir

*A.D.*1702. Sir *Charles Hotham*, Bart. *Philip Papillon*, Esq;
William Lowther, Esq; *Henry Furnese*, Esq;
John Pultney, Esq; Sir *Arthur Owen*, Bart.
Matthew Aylmer, Esq; *Griffith Rice*, Esq;
Yea's *in all* 118.

Whatever others may be, I am satisfied the Gentlemen of this List who are living, will think it no Dishonour to them to have appear'd so early and so zealously in the Interests of the Royal House of *Hanover*. The Queen having passed these Acts and several Private ones, made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein having *repeated her most hearty Thanks for their great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks they had given of their great Duty and Affection to her; and recommended to them all, the Preservation of the Publick Peace*, and a due Execution of the Laws: She toldt hem, *she should always wish that no Difference of Opinion among those that were equally affected to her Service, might be the Occasion of Heat and Animosities among themselves; that she should be careful to preserve and maintain the* Act *of* Toleration, *and to set the Minds of all her People at quiet; but that her own Principles would always keep her entirely firm to the Interests and Religion of the* Church *of* England, *and would incline her to countenance those who had the truest Zeal to support it.* Then the Parliament was Prorogu'd to the 7th of *July*, but they sat no more.

Queen will maintain the Toleration *and prefer* Church-men.

As *High Church* in *England* had conceived great Hopes of working their Vengeance to the full on the *Nonconformists*, who had done nothing to offend them, but by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper from the Hands of *Church of England* Divines; so the *Papists* and *Jacobites* in *Scotland* flatter'd themselves with Dreams of the Destruction of the Church there, as by Law established, King *William* the Protector of the reform'd Churches, being by Death removed out of their way. But though there were several Alterations made in the Ministry there, and several hearty Friends to the late King and his Cause were removed, yet there was no clearing the Administration of them without employing the Enemies to the Revolution; which was thought too dangerous for a Government to do which was founded upon it. This matter is represented by the treasonable Author of the *Memoirs* more fairly than other Passages in his Book; as thus: The Queen still continued to bestow her Favours on the Church Party in *England*, and Alterations were made in *Scotland*, though not so much in the Behalf of the *Cavaliers*, i. e. *Jacobites*, as could have been wish'd; yet more to theirs than their Adversaries Advantage; which had this Effect, that it increased their Hopes of seeing better Days; but as much displeas'd the *Presbyterians*, as if their All had been taken away from them. Duke *Hamilton*, on notice of King *William*'s Death, went with the Earl of *Dundonal*, the Earl of *Ruglen*, the Lord *Yester*, the Lord *Blantyre* and others, to the Market Cross of *Hamilton*, and proclaim'd the Queen; the Duke and his Party flattering themselves with the vain Imagination of promoting their Interest by the Change. The Earl of *Marchmount*, Chancellor; Earl of *Melvil*, President of the Council; Earl of *Selkirk*, Register; *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiston*, Treasurer Depute; Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, Justice Clerk; the Earl of *Leven*, Governor of the Castle of *Edinburgh*; the Earl of *Hyndford*, one of the Secretaries of State, were all laid aside. The Duke of *Queensberry*, and Viscount *Tarbat*, were made Secretaries of State, and the Earl of *Seafield* was remov'd from that Office and made Lord Chancellor; Marquis of *Annandale* was made President of the Council; Earl of *Tullebardine* now Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy-Seal; Lord *Boyle*, Treasurer Depute; *Roderick Mc Kenzie*, of *Preston-Hall*, Justice Clerk; Sir *James Murray*, of *Philliphaugh*, Lord Register; and the Earl of *March* Governor of the Castle of *Edinburgh*. And though 'tis true, all these, excepting the Earl of *March*, had been deeply enough engaged at, or since the Revolution, against the Interest of King *James*; yet the Duke of *Queensberry*, and his two Dependants, Lord *Boyle*, and Sir *James Murray* of *Philliphaugh*, pretended to be quite of another Mind; *Athol*, *Seafield* and *Tarbat*, valued themselves for having each of them once in their Life opposed King *William*. But before these Changes could conveniently be accomplished, it was necessary that the Parliament should meet, to continue the Fund appropriated for the maintaining the Forces in that Kingdom, and to provide otherwise for their Maintenance. The Duke of *Hamilton* and his Party, vigorously opposed the Meeting of that Parliament, alledging that no Instance could be given of the surviving of a Parliament after the Decease of the Prince who called it. Yet they met the 9th of *June*, the Duke of *Queensberry* being High Commissioner. Duke *Hamilton*, who had been at *London* to prevail with her Majesty to put off that Meeting, and to call a new Parliament, was prepar'd to continue his Opposition to this; and coming into the House, desired to be heard in his own Name, and in the Name of those that adher'd to him: His Speech was concerted by all of them, or rather by their best Heads, and consented to by all; for the Duke himself was by no means an Eloquent Man or fine Speaker.

The Disaffected in Scotland *encourag'd.*

They oppose the Meeting of the Scots *Parliament.*

We are come here in Obedience to her Majesty's Command, and we are all heartily glad of her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; not merely on Account that it was her undoubted Right, as being lineally descended from the ancient Race of our Kings; as if King *William* had not been descended from that ancient Race as well as Queen *Anne*, and did not stand in the same Relation to King *James* the First; *but likewise because of the many Personal Virtues and Royal Qualities her Majesty is endowed with; which gives us ground to hope we shall enjoy under her auspicious Reign, all the Blessings that can attend a Nation, which has a loving and gracious Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People, and we are resolved to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in defence of her Majesty's Right against all her Enemies whatsoever; and have all the Deference and Respect for her Majesty's Government, that is due from Loyal Subjects to their rightful and lawful Sovereign.* 'Tis highly necessary to compare this solemn Declaration of Queen *Anne*'s rightful and lawful Title against the Pretender, with Duke *Hamilton*'s Conduct, for that *French* King's Tool, as he himself called him, or thought him, according to the *Memoirs*. The Plot being laid for bringing that *French* Tool into *Scotland*, this Duke was the deepest in it; and being upon a Journey to *England*, when News came from St. *Germains* that a Rebellion would be attempted at a short Warning; he said to *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, *I shall always be ready, and am able to force my way out of* England *to* Scotland; *besides, the People of* Scotland *are all ready enough to join the King at the Instance he lands; and I do not know but I may do him better Service by being in the* North *of* England *to excite his Friends there to appear for him.* I shall have occasion to say more of it hereafter; but this word

*A.D.*1702.

Duke Hamilton's *Speech against it.*

Absurdity in it.

360. *He plots for the Pretender.*

362.

A.D.1702. Word or two is enough to give us a juſt Idea of theſe Men of Principle and Honour, as they call'd themſelves. To return to the *Speech* again:

But at the ſame Time that we acknowledge our Submiſſion to her Majeſty's Authority, we think our ſelves bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience we owe to the ſtanding Laws of the Nation, and becauſe of the Regard we ought to have for the Rights and Liberties of our Fellow-Subjects, to declare our Opinion as to the Legality of this Meeting; viz. *That we do not think our ſelves warranted by Law to Sit and Act any longer as a Parliament*; *and that by ſo doing, we ſhall incur the Hazard of loſing our Lives and Fortunes*; *if our Proceedings ſhall come to be queſtion'd by the ſubſequent Parliaments.*

Then the Duke read a Paper, which contain'd the Reaſons of their Diſſenting from the Proceedings of the other Members, who thought themſelves impower'd to Sit and Act as a Parliament. It contains as follows:

" Foraſmuch as by the fundamental Laws and " Conſtitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments " do Diſſolve by the Death of the King or Queen, " except in ſo far as Innovated by the 17th Act " of the ſixth Seſſion of King *William*'s Parlia- " ment laſt in Being."

That is to ſay, They very ſagaciouſly tell that very Parliament, of which he, and his Adherents, had alſo been Members, that all Laws were againſt their Sitting and Acting, except one Law of their own Making; which was certainly more valid to them, and upon this Occaſion, than all the Laws of *Scotland* concerning Parliaments. The Term *Innovated* here, has too much Nonſenſe in it, to be worthy the Ear of ſo Noble an Aſſembly. Is a new Law the leſs a Law for its being new? By that 17th Act, this very Parliament was impower'd, *At King* William's *Deceaſe, to Meet and Act what ſhould be needful for the Defence of the* TRUE *Proteſtant Religion, as now by* LAW ESTABLISH'D; which *High-Church* in *England* call a *Schiſm*, or worſe, and have been always endeavouring to ſuppreſs it by *Schiſm-Bills*, *Occaſional-Bills*, *Teſts*, &c.

Nonſenſe in the Speech.

And maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown, as ſettled by the Laws of Right, and for preſerving and ſecuring the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom.

To provide for the Defence of their Church and Conſtitution, by making Proviſion for the Payment of the few Forces that were then in the Kingdom, and to maintain the Succeſſion to the Crown, as ſettled by the Claim of Right, in Recognizing Queen ANNE's Title, were the very Things this Parliament was ſummon'd to meet for, purſuant to a Law of their own Making. This Defect in Underſtanding, as well as Principle, has been a Chareſteriſtick of theſe *Cavaliers*, from the Days of *Lunsford* of *Kingſton*, to thoſe of *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*. The Speech once more:

And ſeeing that the ſaid Ends are fully ſatisfy'd by her Majeſty's Succeſſion to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom are ſecur'd, we conceive our ſelves not now warranted by the Law to Meet, Sit or Act; whereas they had juſt ſaid, that there was a Law on Purpoſe for their ſo doing, *And therefore do diſſent from any Thing that ſhall be done, or acted.* Upon which he took Inſtruments, and crav'd an Extract of his Proteſtation; as did alſo the Marqueſs of *Tweedale*, the Earl of *Errol*, the Earl of *Rothes*, the Earl of *Tullibardin*, the Earl of *Strathmore*, and 74 other Members. One may perceive by the Marqueſs of *Twedale*, and the Earl of *Rothes* Names, that all theſe *Diſſentients* were not *Cavaliers*, in the Senſe of the *Scotch Memoirs*; but that others, either out of Diſguſt, or Miſapprehenſion, join'd with them in this Proteſtation: And the Party had wrought ſo great a Ferment in *Edinburgh*, under Countenance of the Proteſtors, that when the latter went in a Body from the *Parliament Houſe* to the *Croſs-Key* Tavern, they were huzza'd by the Crowd in the Streets: And doubtleſs it was for the Sake of theſe *Huzza's*, that they made ſuch a Proceſſion from the Senate-Houſe to a Tavern. They ſent up the Lord *Blantire* with an Addreſs from them to the Queen, ſetting forth the ſolid Reaſons above-mention'd, for their doing ſuch a weak Thing; but her Majeſty poſitively refus'd to receive it; and had her Senſe of Duke *Hamilton* and his Party continu'd the ſame, there had probably been no Rebellion in *Scotland*, nor ſo many of the firſt Quality, as the *Memoir-Writer* terms them, now wandring under Attainder for Treaſon, in Countries ſubjected to the like Tyranny, to which they would have ſubjected their own Country, by bringing in the Pretender.

The Diſaffected Proteſt againſt the Scots *Parliament.*

The Queen refuſes their Addreſs.

After this Hurly-Burly was over, her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament was read; his Grace the Lord Commiſſioner made a Speech, the firſt Paragraph of which deſerves a Place in all *Britiſh* Hiſtories.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS being our firſt Meeting in Parliament, after the Loſs of our late Glorious Sovereign, we cannot forbear to condole his Death with the moſt tender and ſincere Expreſſions of Gratitude and Eſteem. He was the Great Deliverer of theſe Nations, the Defender of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Support of the General Liberty of Europe. *You have ſo often teſtify'd your Senſe of his Great Actions, by your dutiful Acknowledgments, that I need not inſiſt: For while* RELIGION *and* LIBERTY *are in any Value, King* WILLIAM's *Memory muſt be in perpetual Honour.*

The Memoir-Writer repreſents the Proceedings in *Scotland* ſo falſly, as well as maliciouſly and impudently, that his Work is below Remark, and even Contempt; and eſpecially what relates to the *Faculty* of *Advocates*, whoſe Behaviour has more than once, ſince the Revolution, been equally Factious and Inſolent. Some of 'em met now to draw up, and ſign an Addreſs, concerning the Meeting of the Parliament; of which Information being given, Warrants were granted to the Macers, to cite the *Dean* of *Faculty*, and *Advocates*, to appear before the Committee, and to bring their *Papers* with them; which they refuſing, her Majeſty's Advocate was order'd to cite Witneſſes againſt them; but all that was done to them, was a ſevere Reprimand only. The Parliament ſoon diſpatch'd an *Act*, declaring their Meeting lawful, and the Money-Bill, *for ten Months and an half Ceſs.* They appointed a Committee to examine and ſtate the Publick Accounts, and paſs the *Union* Bill, the ſame as that in *England.* Some *diſſented* from it, becauſe they could not get a Clauſe inſerted in it, about *Presbyterian* Government; it being carry'd to have a Letter ſent to the Queen on that Matter. And it was the more unneceſſary, becauſe they paſs'd *an Act for Security of Presbyterian* Government in the Church *by Law* there *eſtabliſh'd.* In the Debate of it, one Mr. *Alexander Bruce* made a Whimſical Speech againſt it, pretending to prove that *Presbytery* was inconſiſtent with *Monarchy.* One notable Reaſon might have

*A.D.*1702. been urg'd by him for it, that the *Presbyterians* routed the Rump Parliament in *England*, and reſtor'd the Monarch, *Charles* II. *Bruce* was expell'd, as he ought to have been, out of all other Company, as well as theirs. They alſo paſs'd the *Recognition Bill*; in which, beſides the Oath of *Allegiance*, was this of *Aſſurance*.

Aſſurance. *I* A. B. *do, in the Sincerity of my Heart, aſſert, acknowledge and declare, that her Majeſty Queen* ANNE *is the only lawful, undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well* de Jure, *that is, of* Right, *as* de Facto, *that is, in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government. And therefore I do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, maintain and defend her Majeſty's Title and Government, againſt the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or ſecret Attempts, ſhall diſturb or diſquiet her Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe thereof.*

This *Aſſurance* was afterwards taken by Duke *Hamilton*, and by almoſt every one of the Chiefs of his Party, who enter'd into the Conſpiracy to Dethrone the Queen in 1707; for which *Hooke*, who was one of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Followers, and then a Diſſenting Teacher, but was now a *Papiſt*, and a bold Officer in the *French* Army, was ſent from St. *Germains*, and ſucceeded in his Negotiations with them, as far as Words cou'd carry it.

Her Majeſty not only refus'd to receive the Addreſs the Lord *Blantire* brought from Duke *Hamilton*, and his Adherents, but ſhe alſo wrote the following Letter to the Parliament.

ANNE R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Letter to the Scotch *Parliament.*

" BEing inform'd that at your firſt Meeting, by " Virtue and Warrant of the ſeventeenth " Act of the ſixth Seſſion of this current Parliament, and of our Proclamation of Adjournment agreeable thereto, ſeveral Members of Parliament, after Prayers ſaid, and declining to wait " the Reading of our Commiſſion granted to " *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, repreſenting our " Royal Perſon in this Meeting of Parliament, " did preſume to declare openly, that they did not " conceive themſelves warranted to Meet and Act " in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and therefore diſſented from any Thing that ſhould be " done or acted therein, and thereupon did take " Inſtruments and withdrew, and remove from " their Attendance; we have thought fit to ſignify " to you, our juſt Reſentment of this irregular and " unuſual Proceeding, and our Reſolution to own " and maintain this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, " and the Dignity and Authority of the ſame, " and of our High-Commiſſioner thereto, againſt " all Oppoſers. And this we thought fit to declare, for your better Encouragement, that you " may proceed vigorouſly in your Work, for the " Defence of the TRUE Proteſtant Religion, " the maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown, " and for the preſerving and ſecuring of the Peace " of the Kingdom. And ſo we bid you heartily " Farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the* 17*th Day of* June, 1702. *And of our Reign the Firſt Year.*

This Letter bears Date eight Days only after the opening of this Seſſion, and the Lord *Blantire* had but an ordinary Errand to bring an Addreſs, quite contrary to the Contents of it. *A.D.*1702.

The Alterations in the *Scotch* Miniſtry, beforemention'd, were not made all at once, nor many of them before the breaking of this Parliament. As yet the Earl of *Marchmont* was Lord High-Chancellor, and on the 27th of *June*, his Lordſhip propos'd an Act for *Abjuring* the pretended Prince of *Wales*, which he uſher'd in with a pathetick Speech. He was ſeconded by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Marqueſs of *Anandale*, the Earl of *Melvill*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Lord Treaſurer Deput, and the Lord Advocate. The Earl of *Melvill* mov'd that it might be mark'd *Receiv'd the firſt Time*, and he was ſeconded by the Earl of *Seafield*; and the Queſtion, after a warm Debate, was carried in the *Affirmative*. Three Days after, the Parliament having finiſh'd the Buſineſs for which they met, was adjourn'd, and this Bill thereby left unfiniſh'd. Among ſeveral Random Gueſſes of the *Memoir-Writer* why it did not paſs, there is but one worth repeating after him: *That it was foreſeen, by the* Commiſſioner, and others, *that they might expect little Thanks for it in* England, conſidering what Hands the Adminiſtration was in at that Time. And, adds he, *If the Queen ſhould afterwards favour the Intereſt of the diſtreſs'd Royal-Family, I have Reaſon to believe that the Queen, and her* Engliſh *Miniſtry, were then inclin'd to keep the Succeſſion in* Scotland *open, as a Check and Awe upon the* Whigs, *and Family of* Hanover, both alike the Object of the Hatred and Malice of the *Cavaliers* and *High-Church*. Scotch *Jacobites think the Tories their Friends.*

The Earl of *Rocheſter* continuing Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and being unwilling to leave *England* at ſo critical a Juncture, the Earl of *Mount-Alexander*, Major-General *Erle*, and *Thomas Keightly* Eſq; were appointed Lord Juſtices, in the Room of the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Drogheda*, whom the Lord *Rocheſter* had left in the Government of that Kingdom; where ſeveral Regiments, as the Lord *Montjoy's*, the Earl of *Charlemont*'s, Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton*'s, the Earl of *Donnegal*'s, and Colonel *Colymbine*'s, receiv'd Orders to March to *Cork*, being to be ſhipp'd off there for *Portſmouth*, where they were to Embark aboard the Fleet deſign'd for a Deſcent on the Coaſts of *France* or *Spain*. At this Time was publiſh'd a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Earl of* Rocheſter's *Vindication*; written with a great deal of Wit, and not a little Malice. The beſt Anſwer to it was, the Cenſure of the *Aylesbury* Juſtices, who order'd it to be burnt in the Market-Place. The Truſtees for the *Forfeited Eſtates* grew daily more and more into Diſeſteem in *Ireland*, as will appear in the Sequel. Two new Regiments were rais'd there, commanded by Colonel *Coote* and Colonel *Meredith*. On the 29th of *May*, the Lord Mayor of *Dublin* oblig'd the Lord Lieutenant, by ordering all the Corporations of that City to march out in Arms, in Honour of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and his Brother, the late Abdicated King *James*; but the Permiſſion granted the Counteſs of *Tyrconnel*, whoſe Husband had govern'd ſo Tyrannically in *Ireland*, and who had ſo long been in the Retinue of the late King *James*'s Queen at St. *Germains*, to return to *Ireland*, was not well pleaſing either to *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* Proteſtants. *Earl of* Rocheſter's *Vindication burnt.*

Notwithſtanding the Hopes of ſome, and the Fears of others, that the Party who were in the true Proteſtant and *Engliſh* Intereſt, would be given up to the Revenge and Rage of the Enemies to both; or to ſpeak plainer, to *High-Church*, conſidering how her Majeſty was environ'd: Yet there

A.D.1702. there was ſoon an End put to thoſe Fears and Hopes, and the Moderation of the prevailing Counſels, except in a few Inſtances, was a great Baulk to the Expectations of thoſe, whoſe Heads were full of Power and Perſecution. People at firſt imputed this Moderation to the Wiſdom and Influence of the Earl of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*; but it was known afterwards, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, was the Promoter of thoſe healing and wholeſome Meaſures: which we have the more Reaſon to believe, becauſe that good Prince was no ſooner in the Grave, than *High-Church* found Acceſs to the moſt ſecret and ſacred Cabinet in the Court; and at the Expence not only of the Glory, but the Intereſt and Safety of *England*, ſacrific'd the Fruits of ten Victorious Campaigns, to the Reſentment, Pride and Avarice of a deſperate, and till then deſpicable Cabal. My *French* Hiſtorian explains it thus:

Moderate Counſels owing to Prince George *of* Denmark.

de Cize. ANNE *un mois & demi après ſon Avenemont a la Couronne jugea a propos d'appeller les Torys, au Miniſteree*, &c.

French *Author on* Tory *Management.* "ANNE, ſix Weeks after her coming to the "Crown, thought fit to prefer the *Tories* to the "Miniſtry, but ſhe put moſt Confidence in thoſe "who were the moſt moderate of the Party. "'Twas thought *England* ow'd this to the good "Diſpoſition of the Prince of *Denmark*, the "Queen's Husband, whoſe Sentiments agreed "more with the *Whigs*, than with the others. If "the Queen, or the Prince, had conſulted their "particular Inclinations only, either the *Tories*, "or the *Whigs*, would have govern'd abſolutely: "But theſe Two Royal Perſons had ſo much "Complacency and Reſpect for each other, that "they both comply'd in their Turn. *Tories* were "plac'd at the Head of Affairs to pleaſe the Queen, "and others, whom the Nation had no need to "be afraid of, were employ'd to ſatisfy the "Prince, *&c.*

Earl of Marlborough's *firſt Campaign.*

There may probably be a little too much Refinement in the *Frenchman*'s Politicks, but what he ſays, is pretty much confirm'd by the Hiſtory; though for a Year or two, the Prince's Influence was not very apparent, and the Confederates, and their Friends in *England*, did not promiſe themſelves that Succeſs in the War, when the Lord *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, were not ſo well known to them, as to their great Joy they were bleſt with afterwards; and indeed in the very firſt Campaign, which was open'd with the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert*: For notwithſtanding all the grand Airs, and the big Words of the FRENCH Court, and their Ambaſſadors, their King's numerous Armies on the Frontiers of the United Provinces, and *Germany*, did little more than look on, while the Confederates recover'd the Towns, which had been betray'd to him on the Death of the King of *Spain*.

On the 15th of *April*, the Trenches were open'd before *Keyſerſwaert*, by the Forces under the Command of the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruch*, the Imperial General: For though the Prince was in the Service of the States-General, the Troops commanded by him were *Auxiliaries* only, and acted in the Emperor's Name, 'till *England* and *Holland* had agreed to declare War againſt *France*. There were 3000 *French* in *Keyſerſwaert*, and the Governor, the Marqueſs *de Blainville*, was reckon'd as gallant an Officer as any in *France*. The Prince of *Naſſau*'s Army, at the opening of the Trenches, did not amount to 20000 Men, and the Mareſhal *de Boufflers* had an Army twice as numerous, on *Flanders* Side, and the Count *de Tallard* was poſted with a flying Camp on the other Side of the *Rhine*, over-againſt *Keyſerſwaert*, by which he very much incommoded the Beſiegers. They both gave out that they would raiſe the Siege; which Boaſt was deferr'd 'till the Duke of *Burgundy* put himſelf at the Head of the *French Grand Army*, and as 'twas ſaid at *Verſailles*, was to give a *Coup de Eclat*: Inſtead of which this Grandſon of *France* contented himſelf with threatning to Bombard *Duſſeldorp*, if the Prince of *Naſſau*'s Army did not quit the Siege; which took up a great deal of Time, occaſion'd chiefly by the unſeaſonable Weather. The greateſt Action during it, was a Salley made by the Marqueſs *de Blainville* himſelf, on the 22d of *May*, which coſt the Allies three or four Hundred Men, and the *Engliſh* Regiments of *Portmore* and *Stewart* ſuffer'd moſt in it; but the *French* were repuls'd, with the Loſs of 500 Men. On the 9th of *June*, the Counterſcarp was ſtorm'd, and carry'd, after an obſtinate Fight, which laſted three Hours. The Earl of *Huntington* was wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Collier* was kill'd. An *Engliſh* Officer wrote thus of it to a Friend; *We had* 492 *Men kill'd, and about as many wounded. Thus far I can aſſure you, that in the Attack of* Coquelet, *at* Namur, *or any other I was ever engag'd in, I never ſaw the Ground cover'd with ſo many dead Bodies, as the* French *cover'd Way was, of whom our Men made a dreadful Slaughter, but I cannot give the Particulars of their Slain.* On the 17th of *June*, the Gariſon evacuated the Place, upon honourable Conditions, and on the ſame Day Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* inveſted *Landau*.

A.D.1702.

The Earl of *Marlborough*, upon his Arrival in *Holland*, had a ſort of Miſunderſtanding with the Earl of *Athlone*, about Precedence. The latter commanded the Army which cover'd the Provinces on the Side of *Flanders*, and the greateſt Part of the *Engliſh* Troops being in that Army, it was not only the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Right to Command them, but for the Benefit of the Service; though 'tis certain, the Earl of *Athlone* was the older General Officer, and had commanded a Royal Army in Chief, when the Earl of *Marlborough* was only a Lieutenant-General. This Diſpute was of too delicate and too dangerous a Nature for the States-General to leave it long in Suſpence, and it was accommodated by the forming a ſeparate Army, to be commanded by the Earl of *Marlborough*, which was to join that of the Earl of *Athlone*, when ſuch a Junction was neceſſary; and then in Honour to the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Earl of *Marlborough* was to have the Precedence; which cou'd not be conteſted with him, when upon the Death of Prince of *Naſſau Saarbrach*, their High-Mightineſſes appointed him General of their Army, as well as that of Queen *Anne*.

Earl of Marlborough *made General of the* Dutch *Forces.*

In the mean Time the *French* King put out his Declaration of War againſt the *Emperor*, *England* and *Holland*, dated at *Marli*, the 3d of *July*: It begins thus; and like moſt State-Papers publiſh'd in *France*, has ſomething pleaſant enough in it, though on ſo doleful a Subject as War, Blood and Slaughter.

French *King's Declaration of War.*

Although the Treaty concluded at RYSWICK, *in a Time when the King, by the Superiority of his Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the Neighbouring Princes that were jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the ſincere Deſire that his Majeſty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to reſtore Peace to* Europe; *his Majeſty nevertheleſs finds that the Emperor, without any lawful*

A.D.1702. *ful Right to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, hath put himſelf in a Condition, by the Augmentation of his Troops, by Treaties and Alliances with ſeveral Princes, and particularly with* England *and* Holland, *to trouble the Repoſe of* Europe, *by a new War, as unjuſt as it is ill-grounded. They have begun Hoſtilities on all Sides, which are directly contrary to the Treaties ſo ſolemnly ſworn to. All* Europe *is Witneſs of his Majeſty's* Moderation. *She has ſeen Places attack'd, advantageous Ports ſeiz'd, Convoys ſtopp'd, and Priſoners taken, before any Declaration of War; and at a Time when his Majeſty was endeavouring by his Ambaſſadors and Envoys, to preſerve the Peace,* &c.

The Duke of *Burgundy* being daily reinforc'd in his Camp, between the *Maes* and the *Niers*, it was expected that he would have given the *Coup d' Eclat* before-mention'd; but he kept himſelf cloſe confin'd in his ſtrong Camp, till advice came of the Earl of *Marlborough*'s breaking up with the Confederate Army from the Camp near *Nimeguen*, and making a Motion as if he intended to attack him; his Royal Highneſs upon this, decamp'd with ſo much Precipitation, that his Army left a great deal of their Plunder and Forrage behind them. The ſame Officer I before-mention'd, wrote thus to his Friend. *The* French *thought they came to a good Market, when they ſold a Sack of Corn to the Inhabitants of* Goch *and* Genap *for two Shillings* Sterling. *The Earl of* Marlborough *follows them cloſe, and they make great Marches to get out of his way.* My Lord *Marlborough* in his March demoliſh'd the ſtrong Caſtle of *Gravenbrook*, which the *French* had fortified, and left a good Gariſon in it that might have held out five or ſix Days; but upon the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Meſſage, that they ſhould have no Quarter if they did not ſurrender immediately at Diſcretion, they became all Priſoners of War; the Duke of *Burgundy* being almoſt within hearing of the Guns that were fir'd at it. By the Retreat of that Prince all *Spaniſh Guelderland* was abandon'd to the Arms of the Allies, who accordingly made good uſe of their Opportunity. The *French* Army encamp'd at *Hasfelt*, with the *Damer* behind and Moraſſes before them: They alſo entrench'd themſelves with Carts and Waggons full of Earth; being in no Condition, or no Diſpoſition to come to an Engagement with the Confederates. Their General, the eldeſt Grandſon of *France* lay quiet, only detaching 16 Battalions and 3 or 4 Squadrons to reinforce the Garriſons of *Geldre*, *Rhineberg*, *Stevenſwart*, *Ruremond* and *Venlo*. The Confederate Army under the Earl of *Marlborough*, conſiſting of 56 Battalions of Foot, 99 Squadrons of Horſe, and 38 Squadrons of Dragoons, encamp'd about the 5th of *Auguſt*, between *Brey* and *Peer*, 12 Miles from *Hasfelt*, and 7 Battalions and 8 Squadrons of the Gariſon of *Maeſtricht* being commanded to join them, my Lord *Marlborough* order'd Brigadier *Jonagel* and the Lord *Raby*, with a ſtrong Detachment to meet thoſe Forces. After they had join'd the Army, the Siege of *Venlo* was undertaken: The Lord *Cutts* had the Command of the *Engliſh* Foot, as Major General, and Brigadier General *Frederick Hamilton* ſerv'd under him in that Quality. That Body conſiſted of the Regiments, *Web*, *Barrimore*, *Bridges* and *Hamilton*; the Earl of *Huntington*, the Marquis of *Lorn*, Sir *Richard Temple*, and the Maſter of *Stairs* went with them as Volunteers. The Earl of *Marlborough* in his March to *Helkeren*, was in hopes to have brought the *French*, who had quitted their Camp to obſerve his Motions, to an Engagement; but his Motions will be fully explain'd by the following Letter from the Earl to the States General.

The Duke of Burgundy *declines Fighting the Earl of* Marlborough.

Siege of Venlo.

A.D.1702.

Earl of Marlborough's *Letter to the States-General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

" MY Lord *Athlone* hath without doubt given your High and Mighty Lordſhips a particular Account of what has paſt here within theſe three Days; that upon our Arrival in this Camp the 23d Inſtant, the Enemy began to appear marching out of the Defiles of *Hochtel*, whereupon I order'd immediately the Army to be drawn up in Battle, and to bring up the Cannon for Battery; the Enemy did the ſame, and about three of the Clock in the Afternoon we began to fire on both Sides: Monſieur *Obdam*, with the Detachment deſign'd for *Venlo*, was in our Right, and obſerving after we had cannonaded one another near two Hours, that the Enemies Left ſeem'd by their Marches and Countermarches to be in ſome Confuſion, I ſent Orders to Monſieur *Obdam*, and to all the Right-Line, to advance and charge them, which could not be put in Execution, by reaſon of the Difficulty of the Ground, ſome *Moraſſes* that were between us, and the Night coming on, they advanced however ſo far; that the Enemy was oblig'd to withdraw the Batteries they had on that ſide.

" My Lord *Athlone* took at the ſame time *Spipil* at the Enemies Right, which would have been of great Advantage to them. He poſted there the Count *de Noyelles*, with 8 Battalions, and ſo the Army continu'd under Arms all Night. All the next Day the Enemy from time to time chang'd their Ground, and ſent Troops from the Left to reinforce their Right; we were buſy all that Day in poſting our ſelves in ſuch a Manner as to be able to attack the Enemy with moſt Advantage: I propoſed to my Lord the Diſpoſition of the Attack to be made the next Day; being the Feaſt of St. *Lewis*, at break of Day, which he approv'd, as all the other Generals did with great Joy and Satisfaction, and appointed to come to me before Day at the Head of the *Engliſh* Infantry, to agree finally upon what Meaſures were beſt; but we underſtood the Enemy had privately decamp'd in the Night and marched towards *Moll* and *Balen*, whereupon, immediately as ſoon as it was Day, I follow'd them with 20 Squadrons of the Right, as my Lord *Athlone* did alſo on his ſide, leaving Orders for the reſt of the Army to be in a Readineſs to follow us; but the Enemy paſs'd the Defile with ſo much haſte, that there being beſides a Moraſs between us and them, we could not reach them, nor purſue them ſo far as we deſir'd. However, we fell upon ſome Squadrons of the King's Houſhold, who were in the Rear, kill'd ſeveral of them, and took ſome Priſoners with their Horſes.

" There are great Reaſons to believe, that if the Enemy had not thus retreated, we ſhould, by the Bleſſing of God, have obtain'd a glorious Victory to the Honour and Advantage of the Allies; the whole Army being very hearty and well inclin'd, and ſeeming to deſire nothing more than an Engagement.

" I ſhould have given my ſelf the Honour of writing Yeſterday to your High Mightineſſes, but that I was deſirous at the ſame time to acquaint you with the March of the Detachment for *Venlo*, which is gone hence this Morning, under the Command of the Baron *d' Obdam*, and intends to inveſt the Place on this ſide, next *Monday*. I have communicated this to Monſieur

A.D.1702. " ſieur *Gueldermalſen*, and to the Baron *de Heyde*, " that they may take their Meaſures accordingly. " I hope your High Mightineſſes will in a ſhort " time receive good News of their Succeſs, there " being nothing that I deſire more earneſtly than " the Good of the common Cauſe, and to give your " High Mightineſſes, upon all Occaſions, the Proofs " of that Zeal which I ſhall always have for your " Intereſt, as being with great, &c.

At the Camp at Helkeren, *Auguſt* 26, 1702. MARLBOROUGH.

Venlo was inveſted the 30th of *Auguſt*, and the Fort of St. *Michael* which lies before the Town taken by Storm about a Fortnight after. The Lord *Cutts* behav'd with his uſual Gallantry on that Occaſion, and contributed very much by his Conduct and Courage to the Succeſs of that Action. The Town held out but two or three Days after, and then ſurrender'd upon Articles. This Conqueſt was follow'd by thoſe of *Ruremond* and *Stevenſwaert*; after which it was reſolved to March to *Liege*; the City had been evacuated by the *French*, who kept the Citadel purely at the Inſtances of the Elector of *Cologne*, who had been choſen Elector and Biſhop of *Liege* by the Intereſt of the Confederates, in Oppoſition to the *French* King, to whom he now revolted; and to keep up the Spirit of his Party in that Biſhoprick, he ſollicited the *French* Court to order their Generals to hold it out. On the 20th of *October* the Trenches were open'd before the Citadel by Major General *Ingoldsby*'s, Brigadier *Stanley*'s and other *Engliſh* Regiments of Foot to the Right, and four *Dutch* Regiments to the Left. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, now King of *Sweden*, reliev'd the Trenches the next Day with other General Officers. The Cannon and Bombs of the Beſiegers having had their Effect, and made a conſiderable Breach, Monſieur *Cohorn* order'd the Diſpoſition for an Aſſault the 23d of *October* about four o'Clock in the Afternoon; and though it was intended only to make a Lodgment, yet the Aſſailants went on with ſo much Courage, that being Maſters of the Breach, they enter'd the Citadel and took it Sword in Hand, having after the firſt Fury been very merciful to the Enemy. The *Engliſh* had the Honour to enter the Breach firſt, and the Governor, Monſieur *de Violenne* a Brigadier General, was taken at the Breach by a Lieutenant of Major General *Stewarts* Regiment; the Earl of *Marlborough* having ſent Orders to the Lord *Cutts*, who was appointed proviſionally to command the Gariſon of *Liege* after it was reduc'd, to make all the Diverſion he could in order to facilitate the Attack, my Lord commanded the Troops under Arms ſome time before the Action, and detaching 600 Fuſileers commanded by Sir *Matthew Bridges*, with 200 Grenadiers at their Head commanded by Major *Sutton*, he advanc'd through the Vineyards between the City and the Citadel, and gaining the Works on that ſide, which the Enemy had in a Manner abandon'd, paſt thro' into the Citadel with his Detachment, meeting with little or no Oppoſition. The *French* Gariſon conſiſted of no leſs than 8 Battalions, as many as were employ'd in the Aſſault, and the Lord *Cutts* gave the Earl of *Marlborough* after the Action was over, an Account of 163 Officers, and 2100 private Soldiers made Priſoners. With this Conqueſt the Earl of *Marlborough* finiſh'd his firſt glorious Campaign, but had like to have ſeen its Glory very much eclips'd, by an Accident at the end of it; for as his Lordſhip, Monſieur *Geldermalſen*, one of the States Deputies, and General *Cohorn*, were coming down the *Maeſe* in a Barge, with a Guard of 25 Soldiers only, a Party of the Gariſon of *Gueldres*, who lay in Ambuſh on the Banks of the River, A.D.1702. came upon the Boat on a ſudden, caught hold of the Rope by which the Horſes drew it and haul'd it aſhore, diſcharging their Fire-Arms, and throwing their Granado's into it at the ſame time. Thus they eaſily made themſelves Maſters of the Boat. Monſieur *Geldermalſen* was ſhot in the Reins by a Musket Ball, and ſix of his Domeſticks wounded. While the Officer who commanded the *French* Party were ſcrupling the Validity of a Paſs which that Miniſter had under ſome other Name for himſelf and Retinue; his Soldiers broke open the Trunks and carrying off the Plunder with the 25 Men that guarded the Barge, they then ſuffer'd it to proceed, and my Lord *Marlborough* came to the *Hague* ſoon after the News that he was taken and carried Priſoner to *Guelder*; which dejected the Spirits of the People ſo much, that nothing but the ſudden Appearance of his Lordſhip amongſt them could have kept them from ſinking. The Earl ſtaid at the *Hague* about three Weeks, and was no leſs ſucceſsful in his Negotiations there, than he had been in the Field. He left the Command of the *Engliſh* Forces to my Lord *Cutts*, and on the 22d of *November* ſet out for the *Brill* to embark for *England*. General *Cohorn* was ſent with 10000 Men into *Flanders*, ſome time before the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert*, to demoliſh the Lines between the Forts *St. Donat* and *Iſabella*. He took *Middleburgh*, a ſmall Town in the *Spaniſh* Territories which the *French* had begun to fortify, laid the Country about *Bruges* under Contribution, made himſelf Maſter of Fort *St. Donat*, and in a few Days levell'd thoſe Lines which the *French* had been many Months employ'd to raiſe. I ſhall juſt mention the taking of *Landau* after a Siege of three Months, and ſee what Account is given of the Expedition to *Cadix*, which was concerted in the King's time.

General Cohorn's *Succeſs.*

Landau *taken.*

A Month before the Fleet ſail'd, Sir *John Munden* was ſent out with a Squadron of Men of War to intercept a *French* Squadron commanded by Monſieur *du Caſſe*, and return'd to St. *Hellens*, without being able to hinder the *French* from getting into the *Groyne*, or to fight them there. The Queen bore this Diſappointment ſo impatiently, that a Commiſſion was iſſu'd to enquire into Sir *John Munden*'s Conduct, and a Court Martial was held on board her Majeſty's Ship the *Queen* at *Spithead*, the 13th of *July*,

The Expedition to Cadix.

Sir John Munden *try'd by a Court Martial.*

PRESENT.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* Admiral of the White, PRESIDENT.

Cap. *Cole*,	Cap. *Good*,	Cap. *Bridges*.
Cap. *Mungs*,	Cap. *Mayne*,	Cap. *Maynard*,
Cap. *Leake*,	Cap. *Kerr*,	Cap. *Crow*,
Cap. *Greenhill*,	Cap. *Clarke*,	Cap. *Littleton*,
Cap. *Turvill*,	Cap. *Ward*,	Cap. *Hollyman*,
Cap. *Swanton*,	Cap. *Cooper*,	

who being all ſworn, and having examin'd the ſeveral Articles exhibited againſt Rear Admiral *Munden*, gave their Opinion, *That he had fully clear'd himſelf from the whole Matter contained in them, and as far as it appear'd to the Court, had comply'd with his Inſtructions, and behav'd himſelf with great Zeal and Diligence in this Service; and accordingly the Court does acquit Sir* John Munden *from all the Particulars of this Charge.* But whether it was that Sir *George Rook* did not favour him, or that the Removing him on account of Miſconduct, would be exemplary and uſeful in the Beginning of a War; he was laid aſide.

Citadel of Liege *taken Sword in Hand.*

Lord Marlborough *taken and let go.*

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Land Forces being join'd, made near 13000 Men, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Squadrons near 50 Sail of Men of War. They ſail'd from *Torbay* the 21ſt of *July*, and reach'd

A. D. 1702 the Rock of *Lisbon* the 10th of *Auguſt*, where the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, and Mr. *Methuen* the Younger, came on board the Admiral to aſſiſt at a Council of War, which was held the next Day, and then Mr. *Methuen* return'd to *Lisbon*.

On the 12th of *Auguſt* the Fleet came from before *Cadix*, and anchor'd about 2 Leagues from the City. Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter Maſter Geral, having view'd and ſounded the Shore on the Backſide of the Iſle of *Leon* in which *Cadi* ſtands, and reported that there were very convenient Bays to make a Deſcent; the Duke of *Ormond* vehemently inſiſted in a Council of War upon landing in that Iſle, in order to a ſudden and vigorous Attack of the Town, where the Conſternation was ſo great, that in all probability the Enterprize would have ſucceeded; but ſeveral of the Council, eſpecially the Sea Officers, oppoſing the Duke's Motion, it was reſolv'd that the Army ſhould firſt take the Fort of St. *Katherine* and Port St. *Mary*, to facilitate thereby a nearer approach to *Cadix*. The next Day, *September* 13, the Duke of *Ormond* ſent a Trumpet to *Cadix*, with a Letter to the Duke *de Brancaccio* the Governor, whom the Duke had known in the *Spaniſh* Service in the laſt Confederate War; but in Anſwer to the Letter inviting him to ſubmit to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, *Brancaccio* reply'd, *He would acquit himſelf honourably of the Truſt that was repos'd in him by the King*. On the 15th of *Auguſt* the Duke of *Ormond* landed his Forces in the Bay of *Bulls*, above a Mile on the Left of St. *Katherine*'s Fort; the Cannon of which fir'd on his Men all the while, but with little Execution: The firſt that landed were 1200 Grenadiers led by Brigadier *Pallant*, and the Earl of *Donnegal*; they were obliged to wade to the Shore, and were all very wet when they reach'd it. In the mean time Capt. *Jumper* in the *Lenox*, and ſome *Engliſh* and *Dutch* light Frigates, kept firing on the Horſe that appear'd near the Coaſt, and were repuls'd by the *Engliſh* Foot. The Duke of *Ormond* as ſoon as the Troops were landed, ſent to ſummon Fort St. *Katharine*, but the Governor reply'd, *He had Cannon mounted, with Powder and Ball ſufficient to receive him.* On the 16th the whole Army march'd to a Camp mark'd out for them, near *La Rotta*, a Town within a League of the Place where they landed, from which moſt of the Inhabitants were fled; but ſtrict Orders being given againſt Plundering, many of them return'd; and had the *Spaniards* given due Attention to the Duke's Declaration, publiſh'd at his firſt coming on the *Spaniſh* Coaſt, they needed not to have been in any Conſternation.

The Engliſh *take* La Rotta.

It was as follows:

That her Majeſty the Queen of Great-Britain, *having been pleas'd to give him the Command of the Forces which her Majeſty has join'd with thoſe of the* States General, *for aſſerting the Rights of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *in purſuance of their Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor*: *His Grace judg'd it neceſſary, before he made uſe of the ſaid Forces, to declare, That he did not come thither to poſſeſs himſelf of any Place of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, in the Name of her Majeſty, or of the* States General *of the* United Provinces, *or to introduce therein the uſual Troubles and Calamities of War by way of Conqueſt; but rather to defend the good and loyal Subjects of the ſaid Monarchy, and to free them from the inſupportable Slavery whereto they are brought, and ſold to* France *by ſome diſaffected Perſons: Wherefore the Deſign of her Majeſty and the* States General, *being only to aſſert the Rights of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *his Grace* declared, *That all good* Spaniards *that ſhould not oppoſe his Forces, ſhould be protected in their Privileges, Religion*, &c. *But if contrary to Expectation, they did not concur with her Majeſty and the* States General's *good Intentions, his Grace took God to Witneſs, that then the Hoſtilities committed by the Troops under his command, muſt be laid on the* Spaniards *themſelves, who having ſo fair an Opportunity to ſhew their Loyalty, and follow the Motives of their Obligations and Intereſt, refus'd to embrace it.* *A. D.* 1702.

On the 20th of *Auguſt* the Duke of *Ormond* having left a Gariſon of 300 Men under Colonel *Newton* of the Guards, in *La Rotta*, march'd towards Port St. *Maries*; ſome Squadrons of *Spaniſh* Horſe, about 600 in Number, fir'd upon the Duke's advanc'd Guards, and kill'd Lieutenant Colonel *Gore*'s Horſe, of the Dragoons, but retir'd on the Approach of the *Engliſh* Grenadiers, of whom a Detachment under Colonel *Pierce* of the Guards were ſent to take Fort St. *Catharine*, which they did, and made 120 *Spaniards* Priſoners of War. The Duke enter'd Port St. *Maries*, attended by the General Officers, as Sir *Henry Ballaſis*, Lieutenant General; the Earl of *Portmore*, Sir *Charles Hara* and Baron *Spaar*, Major Generals; Colonel *Seymour*, Colonel *Lloyd*, Colonel *Matthews*, Colonel *Hamilton* and Colonel *Pallant*, Brigadier Generals: And notwithſtanding the ſtrict Orders the Duke had iſſu'd againſt Plundering, there was a very great Failure in the Execution of them; for which Sir *Henry Ballaſis*, and Sir *Charles Hara*, were put under Arreſt when they came to *England*. *Ballaſis* was diſmiſs'd the Service; and though *Hara* eſcap'd publick Cenſure, he did not private. Mr. *Methuen*, her Majeſty's Envoy in *Portugal*, in a Letter to the Duke of *Ormond*, dated *Auguſt* the 1ſt, gave this wholeſome Advice concerning the Conduct of the Army, *That the Point of greateſt Importance, was to inſinuate to the* Spaniards, and ſhew by their Proceeding, *that they came not as Enemies to* Spain, *but only to free them from* France, *and give them Aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves under the Government of the Houſe* Auſtria. It being found too difficult to approach *Cadix*, while the *Spaniards* were in Poſſeſſion of *Matagorda Fort*, over-againſt the *Puntal*, it was order'd to be attack'd, and a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon erected againſt it; but upon each Firing, the Guns ſunk into the Sand: And after a fruitleſs Attempt, the Deſign was given over, and the Troops order'd to re-imbark, which was done accordingly, with Intention to make the beſt of their way Home. As they were ſo doing, Captain *Hardy*, Commander of her Majeſty's Ship the *Pembroke*, who being ſent into *Lagos* Bay, with the Horſes on Board, to Water, in Diſcourſe with the *French* Conſul there, learn'd that they had extraordinary News, but had no Particulars. Soon after an Expreſs arriv'd from the Emperor's Miniſter at *Lisbon*, with Letters for the Prince of *Heſſe* and Mr. *Methuen*, who being both gone in a private Ship for *England*, the Expreſs would not deliver them, but return'd to *Lisbon*: However, he inform'd Captain *Hardy* that the *French* Squadron, and the Galeons, arriv'd at *Vigo* the 16th of *September*. With this News he made what Haſte he could to come up with the Fleet, which he did on the third of *October*, but the Wind blew ſo hard, that he cou'd not ſpeak with Sir *George Rook* 'till the 6th, when a Council of War was call'd, and it was reſolv'd to ſail thither, and attack the Enemy. Some ſmall Veſſels were ſent to make a Diſcovery of them, which was done effectually by the *Kent*'s Boat; and the Captain underſtood, that Monſieur *Chaſteau Renault*'s Squadron of *French* Men of War, and the *Spaniſh* Galeons, were all in that Harbour; but the Wind blowing a Storm, drove the Fleet to the Northwards, as far as Cape *Finiſtre*, and it came not before the Place 'till the 11th of *October*. The Paſſage into the Harbour was not above three Quarters of a Mile over, with a Battery of eight Braſs, and twelve Iron Guns

The Conduct at Port St. Maries.

French *Fleet at* Vigo.

A.D.1702. on the North-ſide, and on the South was a Platform of 20 Braſs Guns and 20 Iron Guns, as alſo a Stone Fort with a Trench before it, 10 Guns mounted, and 500 Men in it. There was from one ſide of the Harbour to the other, a ſtrong Boom of Ships Yards and Top-maſts faſten'd together with 3 Inch Rope, very thick, and under-run with Haulſers and Cables, the Top Chain at each end was moor'd to a ſeventy Gun Ship, the one call'd the *Hope*, which had been taken from the *Engliſh*, and the other was the *Bourbon*; within the Boom were moor'd 5 Ships of 60 and 70 Guns each, with their Broadſides fronting the Entrance of the Paſſage, ſo as they might fire at any Ship that came near the Boom, Forts and Platform. The Admirals remov'd the Flags from the great Ships into 3d Rates; the firſt and ſecond Rates being too big to go in: Sir *George Rook* went out of the *Royal Sovereign* into the *Somerſet*; Admiral *Hopſon* out of the *Prince George* into the *Torbay*; Admiral *Fairborn* out of the *St. George* into the *Eſſex*; and Admiral *Graydon* out of the *Triumph* into the *Northumberland*. A Detachment of 15 *Engliſh*, and 10 *Dutch* Men of War, with all the Fire Ships, Frigats and Bomb Veſſels, were order'd to go upon this Service. The *Engliſh* Ships, were the *Mary*, *Grafton*, *Torbay*, *Kent*, *Monmouth*, *Berwick*, *Eſſex*, *Swiftſure*, *Ranelagh*, *Somerſet*, *Bedford*, *Cambridge*, *Northumberland*, *Oxford*, *Pembroke*; the *Aſſociation* and *Barfleur* were to batter the Forts on each ſide. Such was the Diſpoſition agreed upon in a Council of War for the Attack by Sea. To facilitate which the Duke of *Ormond* on the 12th of *October* landed 2500 Men 2 Leagues from *Vigo*, on the South-ſide of the River; and the Lord *Shannon*, with 500 Grenadiers advanced to the Stone Fort at the Entrance of the Harbour, who having made themſelves Maſters of the Platform of 40 Pieces of Cannon, purſu'd the *French* to the Gates of the Fort, and attackt them ſo vigorouſly, that Monſieur *Sozel*, the Commander, deſpairing of holding the Place, pretended in a *Gaſconade* to fight his way through the *Engliſh*. But no ſooner were the Gates open'd, than the Grenadiers ruſhing in, made themſelves Maſters of the Fort, and took 300 *French* Men and 50 *Spaniards*.

While theſe Things were tranſacting aſhore, the Squadron of Men of War advanc'd toward the *Boom*, and after being ſtopp'd by a little Calm, Admiral *Hopſon* broke through it amidſt the Enemies Fire, from the *Bourbon* and *Hope*. The Boom being broken, the *Kent* and the reſt of the Squadron, as well *Dutch* as *Engliſh*, enter'd the Harbour, and the *Aſſociation* having batter'd the Platform on the North-ſide, another Party of Grenadiers took it Sword in Hand; by which the Confederate Forces became entire Maſters of the Shore and Harbour.

The *Torbay*, in which was Admiral *Hopſon*, was boarded by a *French* Fire-Ship, and in great danger of being burnt, had not the Fire-Ship been blown up too ſoon. However, the *Torbay* receiv'd conſiderable Damage, and 60 of her Crew during the firſt Conſternation threw themſelves over-board in hopes to ſave their Lives, but were moſt of them drown'd; while the reſt behav'd ſo well as to ſave the Ship. The *French* Admiral ſeeing the Boom cut in pieces, and the Forts and Platforms taken, as alſo the *Bourbon* Man of War, gave Orders to ſet Fire to his own Ship, and himſelf made his eſcape to Shore. His Example being follow'd by the other Commanders, there was a moſt dreadful Conflagration in the Harbour of *Vigo*; the *Engliſh* were as buſy in preſerving, as the Enemy were in deſtroying their own Fleet, and took ſeveral Men of War and Galeons, as by the following Account. A.D.1702.

French *Ships taken, burnt, and run aſhore.* — French *Ships taken and deſtroy'd.*

Ships Burnt.	Number of Guns.
Le *Forte*,	76
Le *Enflame*,	64
Le *Prudent*,	62
Le *Solide*,	56
Le *Dauphin*,	46
Le *Entreprenant*,	22
Le *Choquant*,	8
Le *Favort*, a Fire-Ship,	
8 *Advice Boats*,	Tot. Guns 334
Ships 11	

Taken by the Engliſh *and brought home.*

Ships.	Guns.
Le *Promp*,	76
Le *Firme*,	72
Le *Eſperance*,	70
Le *Aſſuree*,	66
4 Ships.	Guns 284

Taken by the Dutch.

Ships.	Guns.
Le *Bourbon*,	68
Le *Superbe*,	70
Le *Sirenne*,	60
Le *Modere*,	56
Le *Voluntaire*,	46
Le *Triton*,	42
6 Ships.	Guns 342
Tot. Ships 21.	Guns 960

Six Galeons were taken by the *Engliſh*, and five by the *Dutch*, who ſunk ſix.

A Liſt of the Galeons that were taken, burnt or ſtranded at Vigo. — Galeons *taken or deſtroy'd.*

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.
Jeſus Maria Joſeph,	Don Manuel de Velaſco, *Admiral.*	44 Braſs
Santiᵐᵃ Trinidada Noſtra Senora las *Animas*,	Don Joſeph Chacon, *Vice Admiral.*	44 Braſs
Sad Juan Baxſta, Engliſh built,	Don Fernando Chawis, *Rear Admiral.*	50 Iron
Santo Chriſto de Mara cayo,	Don Vincente Alvarez.	40
Santo Chriſto de Buen viaje,	Don Franciſco Blanco.	36
Santa Cruz,	Don Alonzo y Parraguirra.	34
Nueſtra Senora del Roſario,	Don Cozme Antonio Monteagudo.	30
Neuſtra Senora delas Mercedes,	Don Franciſco Barragon.	12
Neuſtra Senora delas Anguſtias,	Don Miguel Cane.	24
Santo Domingo,	Don Ignacie Aſcanohuette.	30
Nueſtra Senora delos Dolores,	Don Antonio Gomez de Utiza.	36
El Toro,	Don Martin Noguerra.	26
Philipo quinto,	Don —— Martin.	8

San

*A.D.*1702.	*San Diego*,	Don Juan Daago.	12	*A.D.*1702.
	La Sacra Familla, Jeſus, Maria, Joſeph y las Animas,	Don Triburáo Bernardo Vera.	12	
	And two other Ships.		438	
	17 Ships in all.			

Of theſe the Admiral and Vice-Admiral were burnt, and two others, one of thirty, and the other of thirty-ſix Guns: All the reſt were Taken, or Stranded, and the *Toro* was brought Home with the *Engliſh* Fleet.

It added much to the Glory of this Victory, that it coſt few Mens Lives, there being not above forty Soldiers kill'd, and ten wounded. Of the Seamen, very few were either kill'd or wounded; and thoſe of the *Torbay*'s Crew that were drown'd, were the moſt that periſh'd in this Enterprize.

As to the Value of the Prizes taken, I never heard any good Account of it, and I believe the publick Reports magnify'd it; for the *Spaniſh* and *French* Ships had been twenty-five Days in *Vigo* Harbour, before the Confederates arriv'd there; and being in perpetual Fear of what happen'd, had unladen the greateſt Part of their Plate and rich Goods. The whole Cargo aboard their Fleet was computed at twenty Millions of Pieces of Eight, beſides Merchandizes: About fourteen Millions of which was Landed, and a great part of the Remainder loſt in the Galeons that were ſunk or burnt. The Merchandizes were ſaid to be of as great Value as the Plate, of which the *Spaniards* ſav'd a fourth Part; two fourths were deſtroy'd, and the other fourth taken by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. By which a Gueſs may be made, that two Millions of the Plate, and five Millions of the Goods, fell into the Hands of the Confederates; in all ſeven Millions of Pieces of Eight, about One Million five hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, which certainly is more than ever was brought to the publick Account in *England* and *Holalnd*: But the Damage the *French* receiv'd, in the Deſtruction of ſo large a Squadron of fine Ships, was irreparable; and is like to be ſo, if the Maritime Powers continue to have the ſame Regard to the *Marine*, as have made them Maſters at Sea ever ſince this great and fortunate Action; which put a ſtop to the Clamour that was beginning, on Account of the ill Succeſs and ill Conduct at *Cadix*; not imputed to any want of Courage or Council in the Duke of *Ormond*, or Sir *George Rooke*.

Value of the Prizes.

The next Morning the Duke of *Ormond* took Poſſeſſion of *Rodondilla*, where the Soldiers met with good Plunder, a great deal of Silver having been carried thither by the *Spaniards* that were come aſhore. *Cannas*, a Village on the River of *Vigo*, was burnt; and *Vigo* threaten'd, for refuſing to pay the Contributions that were demanded of them, but the Threats were not put in Execution. Three Days after, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* join'd the Fleet, with twenty nine Sail of Men of War. The Duke of *Ormond* was for wintering at *Vigo*, if a ſufficient Number of Ships and Proviſions were left with him; but the Admiral declaring he would not leave above five or ſix Weeks Proviſions, that Deſign was laid aſide, and the Land-Forces reembark'd the 17th of *October*. The 19th Sir *George Rook*, and Admiral *Hopſon*, with ten Men of War, ſail'd for *England*, leaving Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, with the reſt of the Fleet, near *Vigo*, to deſtroy the Enemies Ships that were run aſhore; which he effected, and then return'd alſo to *England*, where they all arriv'd in Safety, about the middle of *November*. The Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rooke*, were receiv'd at Court moſt graciouſly. The Lord *Shannon*, and Captain *Hardy*, whom the Duke had ſent Home Expreſs with the firſt Account of the taking and deſtroying of the *French* Squadron, and the *Spaniſh Galeons*, had a noble Gratuity given them, and Captain *Hardy* receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood. About the ſame Time came the welcome News that Captain *Lake*, with a Squadron of Men of War, had deſtroy'd the *French* Harbours in *Newfoundland*, and twenty-two *French* Ships; had taken twenty-nine more, and ruin'd the Stages and Fiſhing-Boats at *Trapaſſi*, St. *Maries*, *Colonet*, great and little St. *Laurence*, and the Iſland of St. *Peters*, at the Entrance into *Fortune*-Bay, being all conſiderable *French* Settlements on that Coaſt.

French Harbours in Newfoundland *deſtroy'd.*

The Succeſs at *Vigo* contributed much to that of Mr. *Methuen*'s Negotiations at the Court of *Portugal*, where the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* had been to aſſiſt in them, on the Part of the Emperor; and had alſo return'd to *England* with Mr. *Methuen*, to give her Majeſty an Account of the Diſpoſition of that King, and his Miniſters, to quit the Alliance with *France*, and enter into the *Grand One* with her, which was accompliſh'd the next Year. We have now done with the Military Tranſactions of this, and muſt return to the Civil.

On the 2d of *July*, the Parliament was diſſolv'd by Proclamation, and a new one appointed to be call'd, which was to meet the 20th of *Auguſt*; *and in the mean Time*, ſays a late Hiſtorian, who boaſts much of his Impartiality, *the* Elections *were carried on with great Warmth and Contention, though with viſible Advantage on the Side of the* Church, *or* Tory-Party; *which was in great Meaſure owing to the Countenance and Encouragements they receiv'd from the Court.* This wou'd have been partial in me, even to Scandal, and therefore I make Uſe of that Writer's Words, though they have no other good Quality, but that they are not my own. We ſhall preſently ſee again, how a Majority of ſuch a Party will behave, when Opportunity is given them.

A New Parliament.

On the 2d of *July*, Count *Platen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, had his Publick Audience of the Queen and Prince, to the great Satisfaction of all good *Britons*, who otherwiſe had Cauſe enough to be diſſatisfy'd, ſeeing ſo many Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Places of the higheſt Honour and Truſt. Three Days after was publiſh'd her Majeſty's Order againſt *ſelling Places*. Of which one Hiſtorian ſays, *I take it to be more Matter of Form, than any Thing that had any real Effect.* And another, *It was ſhrewdly obſerv'd, that this was done after abundance of Places had been purchas'd from the favourite Counteſs.* Both the Queen and Prince being adviſ'd by their Phyſicians to the Uſe of the *Bath*-Waters, they ſet out from *Windſor* the 26th of *Auguſt*, and lay the firſt Night at *Oxford*, where, the next Day her Majeſty was preſent in Convocation, and heard a Speech made by the Orator. After which, according to Cuſtom, all thoſe Courtiers who were willing to accept of the Univerſity Compliment, were made Doctors of Law; as the Duke of *Somerſet*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, the Earl of *Sandwich*, the Lord *Delaware*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Sir *John Walter*, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, *William Bromley*, Eſq; *Henry*

Hanover Envoy has Audience.

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The Queen at Oxford.

A.D.1702. *St. John*, Eſq; *Edward Nicholas*, Eſq; *Charles Scarborough*, Eſq;. At the *Theatre*, her Majeſty was entertain'd with the Rehearſal of ſome Poems, by Mr. *Oately* and Mr. *Reſloff*, Gentlemen Commoners of *Baliol*-Colledge, and Mr. *Bilſon*, Gentleman Commoner of *New*-College, and after that with a ſplendid Banquet. Having accepted of the uſual Preſents of a *Bible*, a *Common-Prayer-Book*, and a Pair of Gloves, the Queen took Coach for *Cirenceſter*, where ſhe lay at the Houſe of *Thomas Maiſters*, Eſq;. On the 28th, her Majeſty was waited upon by the Duke of *Beaufort*, and a great Number of Gentlemen, who attended her to *Badminton*, the Duke's Seat, where ſhe and her Retinue were magnificently entertain'd, and about eight the ſame Night, ſhe arriv'd at *Bath*, and took up her Lodgings at Dr. *Pierce*'s Houſe in the *Abbey-Cloſe*, near the Church.

The Queen at Bath.

On *Tueſday*, the 1ſt of *September*, *John Hawkins*, Eſq; Mayor of *Briſtol*, *Samuel Baily*, and *Richard Baily*, Eſquires, the two Sheriffs, with ſeveral Aldermen, and the Town-Clerk, came to *Bath* to wait on her Majeſty, and give her an Invitation to her City of *Briſtol*; which ſhe being pleas'd to accept, on the *Thurſday* following her Majeſty, accompany'd with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, went thither, attended with ſeveral of the Nobility. The Mayor and Aldermen receiv'd the Queen at *Lawford*'s Gate, with the accuſtom'd Ceremonies, and conducted her to Sir *Thomas Day*'s Houſe at the *Bridge-End*; a great Number of Horſemen riding before, among whom were about ſixty Sea-Captains, all Inhabitants of *Briſtol*, with Red Cockades in their Hats. After them follow'd twelve Coaches of the Queen's and the Nobility's, with ſix Horſes each: Then came eighteen Miniſters of that City, riding Bareheaded; and after them the Common-Council in their Gowns, the Aldermen, all well Mounted, and in their Scarlet Gowns, all riding Bare; as did alſo the Mayor, carrying in his Hand the *Pearl* Sword before the Queen's Coach; the Guards being part in the Front, and part in the Rear of it, follow'd by the Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry. Her Majeſty was cloath'd in Purple, being her Mourning for the late King. Her Coaches, and the Trappings of her Horſes were Black. With the Queen rode in her Coach the Prince her Royal Conſort, and two Ladies of her Bedchamber. Conſidering the ſhort Time the City had for her Reception, the Entertainment prepar'd for her at Sir *Thomas Day*'s Houſe, was very ſplendid. The City was at the Charge. And her Majeſty having conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on the Mayor, Sir *John Hawkins*, return'd to *Bath* about five a Clock the ſame Day, very well pleas'd with the Demonſtrations ſhe receiv'd there, of the Citizens Duty and Affections.

Entertain'd at Briſtol.

Engliſh and Dutch *Reſidents in* Sweden, *complain of the Clergy there.*

Mr. *Robinſon*, the Divine, who was the *Engliſh* Reſident in *Sweden* in King *William*'s Time, began now to be a little talk'd of for a *Memorial* he, and the *Dutch* Reſident in that Kingdom, preſented to the Regency, complaining of ſome Theſes of *Divinity*, publickly argu'd in *Upſal* before the General-Aſſembly of the Clergy of *Sweden*, wherein it was aſſerted, that Atheiſm was now a prevailing Opinion in ſeveral Nations. That the *Italians* are to be rank'd firſt in that Number; the *French* in the ſecond Place; the *Engliſh* in the third; and the *Dutch* in the laſt: But it is not ſaid that the two Reſidents had any Reparation for the Injury done to the Character of their Nations, by traducing them as *Atheiſts*. Mr. *Robinſon* acted in this as became his Profeſſion; whether he did ſo at *Utrecht*, ten Years after, let the Caſuiſts determine.

Promotions and Preferments were ſtill made in Favour of High-Church. The Marquis of *Normanby* was made Lord Lieutenant of the *North* Riding of *Yorkſhire*; Sir *Joſeph Tredenham*, Knight, *Charles Goring*, Eſq; *Robert Yard*, Eſq; *George Morley*, Eſq; and *Anthony Duncomb*, Eſq; were made Commiſſioners of the Prizes; *James Herbert*, Eſq; Treaſurer, and *Anthony Burnaby*, Eſq; Secretary. Mr. Serjeant *Hock* was remov'd from being a *Welch* Judge, and *Marmaduke Gwyn*, Eſq; put in his Place. Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and *John Granville*, Eſq; were ſworn of the Privy-Council.

A.D.1702. *More High-Church Men preferr'd.*

Sub-Commiſſioners for Prizes.

William Campion, Eſq; *John Boyſe*, Eſq; } at *Dover*.
Edward Knatchbull, Eſq; *Charles Goring*, Eſq; } at *Portſmouth*.
John Mountſtevens, Eſq; *John Manley*, Eſq; } at *Plymouth*.
——— *Anneſly*, Eſq; *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; } at *Briſtol*.

Equeries to her Majeſty.

Hugh Chudleigh, Eſq;
Hon. *Robert Bulkeley*, Eſq;
William Duncomb, Eſq;
——— *Fielding*, Eſq;
——— *Oglethorp*, Eſq;
——— *Liſter*, Eſq;

I ſhall cloſe this Paragraph, with a Liſt of the New Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*, which will ſufficiently ſhew what Diſpoſition the Court was now in, to favour the Friends to the late King, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

New Juſtices of the Peace.

Sir *Edward Seymour*.
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*.
Sir *Simon Harcourt*.
John How, Eſq;
Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*.
Robert Harley, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Daval*.
George Clark, Eſq;
Edward Waldoe, Eſq;
John Tucker, Eſq;
Charles Scarborough, Eſq;
Sir *Jeremy Sambroke*.
Thomas Coke, Eſq;
Charles Davenant, Eſq; L. L. D.
John Caſe, Eſq;
William Aglionby, Eſq;
Bazil Herne, Eſq;
John Mabbot, Eſq;
Thomas Weſt, Eſq;
Nicholas Goodwin, Eſq;
John Highlord, Eſq;
Iſaac Clarke, Eſq;
John Huxley, Eſq;
John Croſley, Eſq;
Richard Dyot, Eſq;
Daniel Brattle, Eſq;
Thomas Paſſmore, Eſq;
Richard War, Eſq;
Edward Jennings, Eſq;
William Wright, Eſq;
John Lake, Eſq;
Thomas Goodall, Eſq;
Richard Page, Eſq;
William Bridges, Eſq;

To make Room for theſe, and others on the ſame Line in Politicks, fifty-ſeven Juſtices of the Peace, who had been in Commiſſion for the County of *Middleſex* in King *William*'s Time, were now left out; and it is not to be queſtion'd, had not the Prince, and my Lord *Marlborough*, and my Lord *Godolphin* interpos'd, the Adminiſtration would have center'd in *High-Church*, from the beginning to the end of this Reign; which would then have been as Inglorious as the other Reigns had been, from the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Abdication of King *James*.

The Queen ſtaid ſix Weeks at *Bath*, and then return'd to *Windſor*, and thence to *London*; where on the 20th of *October*, the new Parliament met, and choſe *Robert Harley*, Eſq; their Speaker, who the next Day was preſented to the Queen, and approv'd. After which her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

A.D.1702.

Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" IT is with great Satisfaction I meet this Parliament, which I have ſummon'd to aſſiſt me " in carrying on the juſt and neceſſary War in " which we are engag'd. I have call'd you together as early as was conſiſtent with your Convenience in coming out of your ſeveral Counties; and I aſſure my ſelf of ſuch Evidences of " your Affection to me, and of your Zeal for the " Common Cauſe, as will not only give Spirit and " Forwardneſs to our own Preparations, but ſuch " Example and Encouragement to our Allies, as, " by God's Aſſiſtance, cannot fail of a good Effect, for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy. I have met with ſo many Expreſſions of " Joy and Satisfaction in all the Countries through " which I have lately had an Occaſion to paſs, that " I cannot but look upon them as true Meaſures of " the Duty and Affection of the reſt of my Subjects.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I muſt deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, " as will enable me to comply both with our particular Treaties and Engagements already made, " and ſuch others as may be neceſſary for the Encouragement of our Allies, and the proſecuting " this War, where it ſhall moſt ſenſibly affect our " Enemies, and be moſt effectual for diſappointing " the boundleſs Ambition of *France*. And that " my Subjects may the more chearfully bear the " neceſſary Taxes, I deſire you to inſpect the " Accompts of all the publick Receipts and Payments: And if there have been any Abuſes or " Miſmanagements, I hope you will detect them, " that the Offenders may be puniſh'd, and others " be deterr'd by ſuch Examples, from the like " Practices.

" I muſt obſerve to you with ſome Concern, " that the Funds given by the laſt Parliament, " have, in ſome Meaſure, fallen ſhort of the " Sums propos'd to be rais'd by them; and though " I have already paid and apply'd to the publick " Service, the Hundred Thouſand Pounds which I " promis'd to the laſt Parliament, yet it has not " ſupply'd that Deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot, without much Trouble, take Notice to you, of the Diſappointment we have had " at *Cadiz*. I have not yet had a particular Account of that Enterprize, nor of all the Difficulties " our Forces may have met with there; but I " have had ſuch a Repreſentation of Diſorders and " Abuſes committed at Port St. *Maries*, as have " obliged me to give Directions for the ſtricteſt " Examination of that Matter.

" I am earneſtly deſirous, for all our Sakes, that " this may prove a ſhort Seſſion. However, I " hope you will find Time to conſider of ſome " better and more effectual Method to prevent the " Exportation of Wool, and to improve that " Manufacture, which is of ſo great Conſequence " to the whole Kingdom. On my Part, nothing " ſhall be omitted for its Encouragement.

" I am firmly perſuaded, that the Love and " good Affection of my Subjects, is the ſureſt " Pledge of their Duty and Obedience, and the " trueſt and juſteſt Support of the Throne: And as " I am reſolv'd to Defend and Maintain the " Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and to protect " you in the full Enjoyment of all your Rights " and Liberties; ſo I rely upon your Care of me. " My Intereſt and yours are inſeparable, and my " Endeavours ſhall never be wanting, to make you " all Safe and Happy.

A.D.1702.

Some Perſons, perhaps of too delicate Taſte, ſeem'd to diſtinguiſh between the Stile and Spirit of this Speech, and the Speeches from the Throne in the laſt Reign. They fancy'd they miſt ſome of that Cordiality and Eloquence with which they ſuppos'd the Lord *Somers* animated King *William*'s Speeches; and it was obſerv'd that there was a Languor in this of the Queen, which was not in thoſe of the late King. But theſe were wild Gueſſes, and were no better founded than on a Conceit, that Wit, Learning and Eloquence were then, as in *Greece* and *Italy*, on the Side of *Liberty*, with which the then prevailing Party never ſided.

The Lords and Commons Addreſſes.

The Lords and Commons ſuited their Addreſſes to her Majeſty's Speech; and the latter, in the following Paragraph, caſt a Reflection on King *William*'s glorious Memory: *The late Diſappointment at* Cadiz *does the more affect us, becauſe it gives your Majeſty ſo much Trouble; but this Misfortune cannot make us forget, that the Protection and Security of our Trade, the vigorous Support of your Majeſty's Allies, and the wonderful Progreſs of your Majeſty's Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of* Marlborough, *have ſignally* RETRIEV'D *the ancient Honour of this Nation.* The Word *Retriev'd*, occaſion'd a great Debate in the Houſe, and out of the Houſe. It was ſaid it was not only ungrateful, and ungenerous, but unjuſt, to lay ſuch an Aſperſion on the Memory of the late King. For beſides that no King of *England* had ever fought ſo many Battels in Defence of our Country, againſt *France*, and done ſo many great Actions in Perſon; the Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, and the Support of her Allies, were in a great Meaſure owing to his late Majeſty's Schemes and Counſels. The Well-Affected in the Houſe, were for the Word Maintain'd, inſtead of *Retriev'd*; but upon a Diviſion, 180 Voices were for *Retriev'd*, and only 80 for *Maintain'd*. Speaking of this Diviſion to Colonel *Dore*, Member of Parliament for *Lymington* in *Hampſhire*, he ſaid, *we were the leaſt Party that ever made an Oppoſition, but ſurely we were the loudeſt:* For who, without Indignation, could hear a Reflection, ſo full of Nonſenſe, Injuſtice and Ingratitude, caſt on the Memory of their Deliverer, as the Queen her ſelf call'd his late Majeſty, in her Letter to the Parliament of *Scotland*. Mr. *Walſh*, at that Time Knight of the Shire for *Worceſterſhire*, whom *Dryden* ſpeaks of as the greateſt Critick of the Age, about this Time wrote a Poem, which had the Caſt of the fourth *Eclogue* of *Virgil*. It is as good a Picture of the Perſons then in Power, as any we can meet with. 'Twas call'd the *Golden Age*, and in it are theſe Lines:

In the Word Retriev'd.

A Saying of Colonel Dore *upon it.*

Mr. Walſh's *Verſes upon it.*

Now all our Factions, all our Fears ſhall ceaſe,
And Tories *rule the promis'd Land in Peace.*
Malice ſhall die, and noxious Poiſon fail;
Harley *ſhall ceaſe to Trick, and* Seymour *ceaſe to rail.*
The Lambs ſhall with the Lyons walk unhurt,
And Hallifax *with* How *meet civilly at Court.*
Vice-Roys, like Providence, with diſtant Care,
Shall govern Kingdoms, where they ne'er appear.
Pacifick Admirals, to ſave the Fleet,
Shall fly from Conqueſt, and ſhall Conqueſt meet.
Commanders ſhall be prais'd at WILLIAM'S *Coſt,*
And Honour be RETRIEV'D *before 'tis loſt.*

The *Viceroys* alludes to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, who kept the Lieutenancy of *Ireland*, but did not think fit to leave the Court to Exerciſe it in Perſon. The reſt of the Satire has eaſy Alluſions.

It was obſerv'd that the Queen ſaid not a Word of the *Toleration* in her Speech, and that the Church was nam'd, as if on Purpoſe to give another Handle for another ſmart Paragraph in the Com-

A.D.1702. Commons Addreſs: *We neither doubt of the full Enjoyment of all our Rights and Liberties, nor of your Majeſty's defending and maintaining the* Church, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd. Your Majeſty has been always a moſt illuſtrious Ornament to this* Church, *and has been expos'd to great Hazards for it; and therefore we promiſe our ſelves that in your Majeſty's Reign, we ſhall ſee it perfectly reſtor'd to its due Rights and Privileges, and ſecur'd in the ſame to Poſterity; which is only to be done, by diveſting thoſe Men of the Power, who have ſhown they want not the Will to deſtroy it.*

Commons Addreſs againſt Diſſenters.

If by *Church* is meant a *Congregation of Chriſtians met together to Worſhip God in Spirit and Truth*, What are the *Rights and Privileges* ſuch a Congregation, or Church can pretend to, but the Liberty of Aſſembling, of Praying, Preaching, receiving the Sacraments, and doing all Acts of Piety and Charity? As to other Honorary, or Lucrative Rights and Privileges, we read of no ſuch Thing in the Holy Scripture; and therefore it would be more fair and candid to diſtinguiſh Religion from Intereſt, than to confound both in one Name, that of the *Church*. For if we underſtand the Proteſtant Religion by it, in Oppoſition to Popery, there was not one Man in Power to be diveſted *for his Will to deſtroy it*, but there were many to be diveſted of Places, to make Room for others.

On the 26th of *October*, the Houſe voted a Supply; and four Days after reſolv'd, that forty thouſand Seamen be employ'd for the next Year's Service. On the Lord-Mayor's Day, her Majeſty din'd at *Guild-Hall*, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Gilbert Heathcot*, Eſq; *Francis Daſhwood*, Eſq; the Lord Mayor's Brother, *Richard Hoar*, Eſq; and Mr. *Eaton*, the Linnen-Draper in *Cheapſide*, over-againſt *Bow* Church, in whoſe Balcony there was a ſtately Canopy erected, and her Majeſty ſate under it while the Show paſs'd by. The next Day the Lord *Shannon* brought the News of the Succeſs at *Vigo*; and *November* the 4th, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Commons, that her Majeſty having appointed *Thurſday*, the 12th, *for a Day of Thankſgiving, ſhe intended to go to St.* Paul's *Church, as had been accuſtom'd in former Times, to return Thanks to Almighty God, for the ſignal and great Succeſs of her* Arms, *under the Earl of* Marlborough *and Duke of* Ormond, *and had given neceſſary Orders for the providing convenient Places in the ſaid Church for the Members of that Houſe, as well as for the Houſe of Lords.* The very ſame Day that this Meſſage was brought by Mr. Secretary, did Mr. *William Bromley*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, make a Motion for the bringing in a Bill, *for preventing Occaſional Conformity*, to incapacitate all Proteſtant Diſſenters, though of the very ſame Religion with the Reform'd Churches in Chriſtendom to ſerve their King and Country: Which Motion being joyfully receiv'd, the ſaid Mr. *William Bromley*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, and Mr. *Arthur Anneſley*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, were order'd to bring the Bill in. But before we enter upon that Affair, let us diſpatch ſome others that lie in our Way.

Mr. Will. Bromley *of* Oxford, *moves for a Bill againſt them.*

Mention has been made of the Acts paſt in *England* and *Scotland*, to impower the Queen to nominate Commiſſioners for treating about an *Union* between the two Kingdoms. In Purſuance of which, the following Perſons were appointed:

Engliſh and Scotch *Commiſſioners for a* Union.

For ENGLAND.

Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Council.
John Marquis of *Normanby*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Charles Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe.
Edward Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles Earl of *Burlington*.
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of State.
Lawrence Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
John Earl of *Marlborough*, Captain-General of her Majeſty's Forces.
Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Sir *Charles Hedges*, Secretary of State.
Sir *John Holt*, Chief-Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*.
Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Bart. Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Bart.
Sir *John Cooke*, Doctor of Laws.
Robert Harley, Eſq;.
Charles Godolphin, Eſq;.
Samuel Clarke, Eſq;.
Stephen Waller, Doctor of Laws.

For SCOTLAND.

Duke of *Queensberry*.
Duke of *Argyle*.
Marquis of *Annandale*.
Marquis of *Lothian*.
Earl of *Seafield*.
Earl of *Hyndford*.
Earl of *Leven*.
Viſcount *Tarbat*.
Viſcount *Stair*.
Lord *Gallway*.
Lord *Boyle*.
Sir *James Stewart*, Advocate.
Sir *George Alexander*, Lord Preſident.
Sir *James Smallet*.
Sir *Archibald Douglas*.
Sir *David Dalrymple*.
Sir *Patrick Johnſtoune*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.
Mr. *Montgomery*, Provoſt of *Glaſcow*.
Mr. *Scrimſer*, Provoſt of *Dundee*.
The Provoſt of *Aberdeen*.

Charles Davenant, L. L. D. Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

By the Liſt of the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners might have been foreſeen what Succeſs would attend this Treaty. They met the *Scots* Commiſſioners the firſt time on the 22d of *October*. The Lord Keeper *Wright*, made a ſhort Speech on the Subject of their Meeting, and was anſwer'd by the Duke of *Queensberry*. The Queen made a Speech to quicken them in their work, *December* 14th. But when the *Scots* Commiſſioners deliver'd in their Propoſals for preſerving the Rights and Privileges of their Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, a ſtop was put to the Buſineſs, and it was no more talk'd of after this Commiſſion. But the *Scots* Epiſcopal Clergy, underſtanding how things were like to go in *England*, preſented an Addreſs to the Queen that they might be reſtor'd to their Pariſhes. How monſtrous would it have been thought in *England*, if the *ejected Miniſters* had petition'd King *Charles* II, twelve Years after their Ejection, to be reſtor'd to their Churches, contrary to the Act of Parliament by which they were ejected? However, the *Scots* Memoirs inform us, *A Letter was produc'd from the Queen to the Council, recommending the Care of the Epiſcopal Clergy to them; and we were told every Day, that ſhe deſign'd to beſtow the Biſhops Rents upon them.* Pag. 34.

The Jacobite Clergy in Scotland *Petition the Queen.*

On the 6th of *November* the Houſe of Commons reſolv'd, *That the Proportion of Forces for* England *to act in Conjunction with thoſe of the Allies, be* 33000 *Foot, and* 7000 *Horſe and Dragoons*; and that 350000 *l.* be granted for Guards and Gariſons for the Year 1703; they alſo voted 70973 *l.* for Ordnance, 833826 *l.* for the Pay of the

A.D.1702. the Land Forces, and 51843 *l.* for Subsidies to the Allies. They also voted Thanks to the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*, who doubtless behav'd with equal Conduct and Courage in the Enterprize at *Vigo*; but no Officer distinguish'd himself more there, than Admiral *Hopson*, whom her Majesty Knighted, and settled a Pension of 500 *l. per Ann.* upon him, with a Reversion of 300 *l.* yearly for his Wife. At the Time appointed, her Majesty went in great State to St. *Paul*'s Church, attended by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Court, Judges, *&c.* The Duke of *Ormond* happening to be the Staff Officer in waiting, rode in one of the Queen's Coaches, together with the Duke of *Somerset*, and was almost deafen'd with the Acclamations of an infinite Number of Spectators, which I who saw the Cavalcade, saw also very plainly his Grace was not displeas'd with, and from that Day may be dated the Popularity into which he grew afterwards, and was so pleasing, and in the End so fatal to him. The Lords return'd him Thanks the next Day, and at the same Time resolv'd to Address the Queen, that she would order the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook*, to lay before them an Account of their Proceedings, which was done.

The Queen goes to St. Paul's.

The Duke of Ormon affects Popularity.

At the beginning of this Sessions, Sir *John Packington* exhibited a Complaint against the Pious and Learned Bishop of *Worcester*, and Mr. *Lloyd*, his Son, relating to the Rights and Privileges of the House of Commons; and reduc'd his Matter into several Heads, to which the House unanimously Agreed; and *Resolved*, " That it appear'd to them " that the Proceedings of *William* Lord Bishop of " *Worcester*, and his Son, and his Agents, in or- " der to hinder the Election of a Member for the " County of *Worcester*, had been Malicious, Un- " christian and Arbitrary: And that an Address " should be presented to the Queen, to remove the " said Bishop from being Lord *Almoner*. They also order'd the Attorney-General to prosecute his Son, Mr. *Lloyd*, after his Privilege, as Member of the Convocation, was out. The Lords, alarm'd at this Proceedure of the Commons, in respect to a Member of their House, did, on the 19th of *November*, agree upon an Address to the Queen; " wherein they represented, " That it is the un- " doubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and " of every other Subject of *England*, to have an " Opportunity of making his Defence, before he " suffer any sort of Punishment; and therefore " they humbly desir'd her Majesty, that she would " be pleas'd not to remove the Lord Bishop of " *Worcester* from the Place of Lord *Almoner*, nor " shew any Marks of her Displeasure towards " him, till he were found guilty of some Crime, " by due Course of Law." To which her Majesty answer'd, *That she agreed that every Peer, and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every other Person, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard, to any Matters objected against him, before he be punish'd: That she had not receiv'd any Complaint of the Bishop of* Worcester, *but look'd upon it as her undoubted Right, to Continue or Displace any Servant, when she should think it proper.* Their Lordships having receiv'd this Answer, resolv'd, *November* 20. *Nem. Con.* " That no Lord of " their House ought to suffer any sort of Punish- " ment, by any Proceedings of the House of " Commons, otherwise than according to the " known and ancient Rules and Methods of Par- " liament." Sir *Edward Seymour*, to make Room for whom, the Lord *Wharton* was turn'd out of his Place of Comptroller of the Houshold, having attended the Queen with the Commons Resolution and Address against the Right Reverend Father in God, *William* Lord Bishop of *Worcester*,

Commons Vote against the Bishop of Worcester.

Lords Address against it.

reported her Majesty Answer, *That she was very sorry there was Occasion for this Address against the Bishop of* Worcester, *and that she would order and direct, that he should no longer continue to supply the Office of Lord* Almoner. For it must be noted that *High-Church*, that makes Episcopacy the very Essence of Religion, does, however, as often as any of the Bishops disagree with her, spare them no more than *Scotch* Presbyters. Mr. Secretary *Hedges* bringing a Message from the Queen, about making Provision for the Prince, her Husband, if he should survive her Majesty, the Commons resolv'd, That 100000 *l.* a Year should in such Case be settled on his Royal Highness. A.D.1702.

'Tis highly necessary to let it be known now, and for ever, that the great Quarrel which *High-Church* had with Protestant Dissenters, was for their steady Adherence to the Succession of the illustrious House of *Hanover*. That Set of Men have been so immoderate and unconscionable in their Reflections on me for being Partial, that I am forc'd to use the Words of other Historians in what concerns them. The Author of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in *Folio*, says, " The Act of " Parliament pass'd the first Year of King *William* " and Queen *Mary*, in Favour of Protestant Dis- " senters, was a great Eye-Sore to some of the " *High-Church* Party, chiefly because it strength- " en'd the Hands of the Well-affected to the *Pro-* " *testant Succession*; and therefore they resolv'd to " improve the first Opportunity that should offer, " to render that Law ineffectual." They took hold of a vain Exception against Sir *Humphry Edwyn*'s going to a Meeting-House once with the City Sword. It was an Indiscreet, but not a Criminal Act; and far from being a sufficient Foundation for a Bill to lay a Million or two of as good *English* Subjects as any in the Kingdom, under Hardships. Besides, the natural Right which every Man has to the Liberty of his Conscience, and the Impossibility of Laws to convince the Judgment, or change the Will; it must needs scandalize all Protestants at Home and Abroad, to see the Church *establish'd* in *England*. treat the Church *establish'd* in *Scotland*, both under the same Head, Divine and Human, both professing the same Faith, as a Schismatick, and an Outcast. The Thing will not bear Argument with Men of good Sense, and good Conscience. We cannot mention too often, who they were that were honour'd with the bringing in of this Bill, two of the Members for the two Universities, and *Henry St. John*, Esq; whose Character will not do much Honour to a Christian Church, since it does none to Christianity. One cannot be so delighted with this Subject as to dwell upon it in particular; the Bill pass'd the Lower House, and was on the 20th of *December*, sent to the Upper by Mr. *Bromley*, for their Concurrence; after the rejecting a Motion *for the exempting* PROTESTANT DISSENTERS *from such Offices as cannot by Law be executed without receiving the Sacrament:* Which is an admirable Instance of the Justice and Humanity of that Set of Men. The Lords return'd it them the 9th of *December*, with no less than fourteen Amendments and Alterations: To four of which only the Commons agreed. On the 17th of *December*, *John Granville*, Esq; brought a Message from the Commons to the Lords, that the former desir'd a free Conference with their Lordships, on the Subject Matter of those Amendments; which the Lords agreed to, and appointed it presently in the *Painted-Chamber*. Their Managers were:

High-Church *hate the Dissenters for their Zeal for the Protestant Succession.*

The Occasional-Bill *pass'd by the Commons.*

A Conference between the two Houses upon it.

The Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward.	Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl Marshal.
Duke of *Somerset*.	Earl of *Peterborough*.
Duke of *Bolton*.	Earl of *Stamford*.

Earl

A.D.1702. Earl of *Sunderland.*
Earl of *Eſſex.*
Earl of *Angleſey.*
Earl of *Berkley.*
Earl of *Torrington.*
Earl of *Scarborough.*
Earl of *Orford.*
Lord Viſcount *Townſhend.*
Lord *Lawarr.*
Lord *Ferrers.*
Lord *Wharton.*
Lord *North.*
Lord *Grey.*
Lord *Mohun.*
Lord *Raby.*
Lord *Rockingham.*
Lord *Herbert.*
Lord *Haverſham.*
Lord *Somers.*
Lord *Halliſax.*

Mr. *Bromley*, ever foremoſt in this Matter, deliver'd the Commons Reaſons for diſagreeing with their Lordſhips in the Amendments; which Reaſons having been conſider'd by the Lords, were not found ſatisfactory; ſo on the 13th of *January*, Mr. *Anneſley* brought a Meſſage from the Commons to the Lords, to deſire a free Conference, which being agreed to, it was held in the Painted Chamber *January* 16th.

Managers for the Lords.	Managers for the Commons.
Duke of *Devonſhire.*	Mr. *Bromley.*
Earl of *Peterborough.*	Mr. *St. John.*
Lord Biſhop of *Saliſbury.*	Mr. *Finch.*
Lord *Somers.*	Sir *Simon Harcourt.*
Lord *Halifax.*	Sir *Thomas Powis.*

The latter, Sir *Thomas Powis*, who is now choſen a Manager againſt the Proteſtant Diſſenters, is the ſame Man, who 14 Years before was a Manager againſt our Proteſtant Biſhops; particularly Biſhop *Lloyd*, againſt whom he and his Party preſented the Addreſs before-mention'd. The Managers for the Commons intimated, "That the intent "of this Bill was only to reſtrain a SCANDALOUS "Practice which was a Reproach to Religion, and "gave Offence to all good Chriſtians"; which is not the Caſe, if by Chriſtians we underſtand all the reformed Churches in *Chriſtendom*, who have never ſcrupl'd Communion with the Church of *England*; nor did I ever hear of one good Proteſtant Church of *England* Man that ever ſcrupl'd Communion with our reform'd Brethren abroad, who are for the moſt part of the ſame Religion with our Diſſenters; and as to the Conforming occaſionally, and not ſtatedly, we of the Church of *England*, ſhould look home firſt, and we ſhall find the nine in ten of our own Church who are in Employment, do qualify themſelves only occaſionally. The Managers again:

Church of England Men. Occaſional Conformity.

"This Bill enacted nothing NEW, and was "only intended to make the Laws in being more "effectual. That this Bill appear'd to the Com"mons abſolutely neceſſary for preventing thoſe "Miſchiefs which muſt prove deſtructive to the "Church and Monarchy; that an eſtabliſhed Re"ligion, and a national Church are abſolutely ne"ceſſary, where ſo many ill Men pretended to *In"ſpiration*, and where there were ſo many weak "Men to follow them".

That is to ſay, becauſe the *French* Prophets and ſome Quakers pretend to be inſpir'd; therefore the *Presbyterians*, who do not pretend to it, are to be confounded with them in the Diſpleaſure of their Country, and loſe the Rights both of their Birth and Religion.

"That the only effectual way to preſerve this nati"onal Church, was by keeping the Civil Power, *the "profitable Places*, in the Hands of thoſe whoſe "Principles are conformable to it. That the Par"liament by the *Corporation* and *Teſt* Acts, thought "they had ſecur'd our Eſtabliſhment, and provided "a ſufficient Barrier to diſappoint any Attempts "againſt them, by enacting, that all in Offices "ſhould receive the Sacrament according to the "Uſage of the Church of *England*, and never A.D.1702. "imagin'd a Set of Men could at any time riſe up, "*whoſe Conſciences were too tender to obey the Laws, "but harden'd enough to break them.*

This cannot be read without Reflections, which are not to be expreſs'd without giving Offence to Decency, as well as the Character of the Perſons that ſaid it; and what follows is of the ſame kind. "That as the laſt Reign began with an Act in "Favour of the Diſſenters, ſo the Commons did "deſire; That in the Beginning of her Majeſty's "Reign an Act might paſs in Favour of the "*Church* of *England.*

May one not ask, If the Wiſdom of that Argument is equal to what might be expected from the Wiſdom of a Nation?

The Commons Reaſons againſt the Lord's Amendments.

That thoſe Men might be kept out of Offices who have ſhewn they never wanted the Will, when they had the "Power to deſtroy the Church: And that this Bill "did not in any reſpect intrench on the Act of *To"leration*, or take from the Diſſenters any one Pri"vilege they have by Law, or give any one Privi"lege to the *Church* of *England* which was not at "leaſt intended her by the Laws as they then ſtood.

"As to the ſeveral particular Amendments made "by the Lords, the Managers for the Commons "inſiſted upon it, That if the Laws provided "that they that had Offices ſhould receive the Sa"crament, and by that intended a Conformity; "then whoſoever breaks the Intentions of the Law, "breaks the Law, or at leaſt evades it, and that it "was fit to provide againſt ſuch a Practice: That "if the Intention of the *Teſt* Act was the Reaſon "to provide againſt ſuch Evaders, the like Inten"tion in the *Corporation* Act would ſerve for a "Reaſon to provide againſt Evaders of that: That "by *occaſional Conformity*, the Diſſenters might let "themſelves into the Government of all Corpo"rations, and that it was obvious how far that "would influence the Government of the King"dom: That to ſeparate from a Church which "has nothing in it againſt a Man's Conſcience to "Conform to, is *Schiſm*; and that that is a ſpiritual "Sin, without the ſuperadding a temporal Law to "make it an Offence. That occaſional Confor"mity, declares a Man's Conſcience will let him "couform; and in ſuch a Man, Non-Conformity "is a wilful Sin. That in laying Penalties, the "Commons would always endeavour to make "them ſuch, as ſhould neither tempt to Perjury, "nor totally diſcourage Informations and Proſecu"tions, which they thought the Lords Amend"ment would do, ſhould they agree to it. That "the Puniſhment of *Incapacity*, the *Recapacituting*, "and the *Increaſe of Puniſhment* for a ſecond Of"fence, are warranted by many Precedents of the "like Nature, in other Penal-Laws. That an "*Incapacity* is a very proper Puniſhment, and that "a ſecond Offence is a *Relapſe* and *Apoſtacy.*" After this, I think the Reader will excuſe the Remainder of it. For an *Engliſh* Proteſtant to receive the Sacrament in a *Scotch*, *Dutch*, or *French* Proteſtant Church, is by this Argument *Apoſtacy*, after having receiv'd it in an *Engliſh* Proteſtant Church. The Managers for the Lords declar'd, "That by "agreeing as far as they had done to the Bill, they "had gone a great Way for preventing the Evil "it was intended to Remedy; and own'd it to be "a *Scandal to Religion*, that Perſons ſhould con"form only for a Place. That they did not think "going to the Meetings to be *Malum in ſe*; for "that the Diſſenters are Proteſtants, and differ "from the Church of *England* only in ſome lit"tle Forms, and therefore they thought Loſs of "Office a ſufficient Puniſhment, without an *In"capacity.* That it cou'd never be thought thoſe "of the better Sort would be guilty of this Of-

The Lords Reaſons for them.

*A.D.*1702. " fence; if they were, they ſhould loſe their Of-
" fices. That in inferior Officers of the *Cuſtoms*
" and *Exciſe*, who had little elſe to ſubſiſt on,
" Loſs of Office was ſevere enough, ſince thereby
" they would be undone.

" That this was yet more conſiderable in Pa-
" tent Places, which by a common Cuſtom are
" bought and ſold, and are of the Nature of Free-
" holds: That Incapacity was too great a Penalty,
" and that it is hard to imagine any Offence that
" is not Capital, can deſerve it. That there is
" no more Reaſon to puniſh this Offence with In-
" capacity, than to make it Felony. That the
" Diſſenters are not obnoxious to the Govern-
" ment, as when the Corporation Act was made;
" the moſt conſiderable Perſons amongſt them be-
" ing well-affected to the Conſtitution, and hearty
" Enemies to the Queen's, and the Kingdoms
" Enemies. That in ſome Corporations, they
" take the Elections of Members to ſerve in Par-
" liament, to be only in ſuch as are concern'd in
" the Government of them, as at *Buckingham*;
" and the Lords wou'd not by this Bill deprive
" Men of their Birthrights; neither did they think
" fit to bring any greater Hardſhips upon the Diſ-
" ſenters, ſince great Advantages have accrued
" from the *Act of Toleration*. That the Lords
" did equally deſire a good Correſpondence betwixt
" the two Houſes, and were ſo ſatisfy'd of the Ne-
" ceſſity of Union at this Time, that they thought
" all Meaſures fatal that might create Diviſions
" amongſt Proteſtants at Home, or check the ne-
" ceſſary Union of the Allies Abroad. That in a
" Time of War they thought Alterations unne-
" ceſſary and dangerous, and were not willing to
" bring any real Hardſhips upon the Diſſenters at
" this Time, or give them any Cauſe of Jealou-
" ſies or Fears. That the *Toleration* had had ſuch
" good Effects, contributed ſo much to the Secu-
" rity and Reputation of the *Churth* of *England*,
" and produced ſo good a Temper among Diſſen-
" ters, that the Lords were unwilling to give the
" leaſt Diſcredit to that Act; *Liberty of Conſci-*
" *ence*, and gentle Meaſures, being moſt proper,
" and having been found moſt effectual towards in-
" creaſing the Church, and diminiſhing the Num-
" ber of Diſſenters: That ſome Parts of the Bill
" has an Air of Severity not proper for this Sea-
" ſon: That a proper Time ought to be taken to
" apply Remedies, the attempting too haſty Cures,
" having often prov'd fatal: That if there had
" been ſuch Danger and Neceſſity, this Remedy
" would have been propos'd before. That if this
" Bill did enact nothing NEW, there would not
" be ſuch a Conteſt about it. That they did con-
" ſent to a Puniſhment, but wou'd proportion the
" Penalty to the Offence. That they hop'd their
" Deſires of ſecuring the *Toleration* Act, the Peace
" and Quiet of the Kingdom at Home, and the
" Intereſt of the Nation Abroad, would meet
" with a fair Conſtruction. That they conceiv'd
" both the laſt Reign, and this, began upon the
" ſame Bottom and Foundation; and that as in
" this Reign, her Majeſty has been pleas'd to give
" gracious Aſſurances as to *Liberty of Conſcience*,
" ſo in the laſt, the Church ever met with Pro-
" tection and Support: That it is hard, as well as
" UNTRUE, to ſay of the Diſſenters, *They ne-*
" *ver wanted the Will, when they had the Power,*
" *to deſtroy the Church and State*; ſince in the laſt
" and greateſt Danger the Church was expos'd to,
" they join'd with her with all imaginable Zeal
" and Sincerity againſt the *Papiſts*, their common
" Enemies; and that ever ſince they have conti-
" nu'd to ſhew all the Signs of Friendſhip and
" Submiſſion to the Government of Church and
" State. That *Toleration* and Tenderneſs had
" never miſt of procuring Peace and Union, as *A.D.*1702.
" *Perſecution* had never fail'd of producing the con-
" trary Effects. That the Lords could not think
" the Diſſenters could properly be call'd *Schiſma-*
" *ticks*. That ſuch an Opinion allow'd, would
" bring an heavy Charge on the Church of *Eng-*
" *land*, who by a Law have tolerated ſuch a
" *Schiſm*; and that the Churchmen having allow'd
" Communion with the *Reform'd Churches* Abroad,
" it muſt follow they hold them not guilty of
" *Schiſm*, or could not allow Communion with
" them. That this Bill would inflict a ſecond
" Puniſhment on them who fled from *France* for
" their Religion. That this might be us'd as an
" Argument to juſtify even the Perſecution in
" *France*. That they could not depart from the
" Clauſe relating to the *Dutch* and *Walloon*
" Churches, ſo long eſtabliſh'd amongſt us, leſt
" it ſhould give great Diſguſt and Offence to the
" Allies Abroad, and at the ſame Time forfeit the
" greateſt Character that can be given a Church,
" that of Tenderneſs and Charity to Fellow-Chri-
" ſtians, *&c.* That as to *Workhouſes*, they could
" not conceive that the Diſtribution of ſome *Preſ-*
" *byterian Bread to the Poor, and Diſſenting*
" *Water-Gruel to the Sick*, could ever bring any
" Prejudice to the *Church* of *England:* And that
" they were of Opinion that the Diſſenters were
" coming into the Church, and that nothing but
" terrifying Meaſures and Severity could prevent
" the happy Union. 'Twas further added, that a
" Papiſt Convict, as ſoon as he conforms himſelf,
" and receives the Sacrament, is immediately
" clear'd, no *Incapacity* lies upon him; but this Act
" would carry the Matter farther, to a Year's *In-*
" *capacity*. A Papiſt that ſhall Relapſe, and fall
" under a ſecond Conviction, is only convicted
" over again, without any Aggravation of the
" Cenſure, which by this Bill would be much
" heighten'd upon a ſecond Offence: So that the
" Penalties of this Bill are higher than any the
" Law has laid on Papiſts for aſſiſting at the ſo-
" lemneſt Act of their Religion. Before the *Act*
" *of Toleration* paſs'd, while Conventicles were Il-
" legal and Criminal Aſſemblies, a Man in Office
" that was preſent at them, was only liable to a
" Fine of Ten Pounds; whereas by this Bill,
" he would be liable to a Fine of One Hundred
" Pounds for being preſent at them, though they
" have an Impunity by Law: It does not ſeem to
" be very ſuitable, that the ſame Action ſhould be
" made ten times more Penal, after ſuch an Im-
" punity is granted, than it was before the paſſing
" that Law, while ſuch Aſſemblies were illegal.
" It ſeems enſnaring, and unbecoming ſo mild a
" Government as ours, to lay ſo heavy a Penalty
" on a Crime ſo dubiouſly expreſs'd. Nor is it
" proper that the Sums rais'd by the Bill, ſhould all
" go to the Informer, which might give Encou-
" ragement to falſe Accuſations and Perjury.
" This Occaſional Conformity hath been both
" the Principle and Practice of ſome of the moſt
" Eminent among the Diſſenters ever ſince St.
" *Bartholomew's*, in 1662. *Not only Mr.* Baxter
" *and Dr.* Bates *were here mention'd, but it was ſaid*
" *there was a famous and learned Man that liv'd*
" *at* Salisbury, *Mr.* Tombs, *who was a very zea-*
" *lous Conformiſt in all Points but one*, Infant
" Baptiſm:" *Whence it was inferr'd, that receiving*
the Sacrament does not neceſſarily import an entire
Conformity to every other Particular, no more than a
Man who can ſubſcribe to the two firſt Articles of
Religion, is by that concluded to aſſent to the reſt of
the Thirty-nine.

The Charge againſt the Diſſenters falſe.

" And it is not a certain Inference, that becauſe
" a Man receives the Sacrament in the Church,
" he can therefore conform to every other parti-
" cular.

A.D.1702. " cular. *Occaſional Conformity*, was a ſtep that " carried many much further; and it was intimated " that the Lords were not willing to ruin Perſons " utterly on Account of a Practice that many well " meaning Men have been and may be led into, " and which they think naturally tends to bring " them over entirely to the Church, *&c.*

I was extreamly diſappointed not to find in the Courſe of ſo long an Argument, ſome of the Sentiments which gave Mr. *Locke*'s four Letters of *Toleration* ſo great a Triumph over all its Adverſaries. If Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Finch*, Mr. *St. John*, Sir *Simon Harcourt* and Sir *Thomas Powis* had taken upon them to confute Mr. *Locke*, it would doubtleſs have been a great Relief to us in the tedious and tireſome way we are now travelling in.

Mr. Locke's Argument againſt the Bill.

That great Philoſopher in his firſt Letter repreſents the *Church* " as a voluntary Society of Men, " joining themſelves together of their own accord, " in order to the publick Worſhipping of God in " ſuch a Manner as they judge acceptable to him, " and effectual to the Salvation of their Souls. " The Right of making Laws for this Society can " (ſubordinately to the ſupreme Divine Legiſlator) " belong to none but the Society itſelf, or to thoſe " whom the Society by common Conſent has au- " thorized thereunto. No Force is here to be " made uſe of; the Arms by which this Society " are to be kept within their Duty, are Exhorta- " tions, Admonitions and Advices. No private " Perſon or particular Church has any Right in any " manner to prejudice others in their civil Enjoy- " ments, becauſe they are of another Church or " Religion, *&c.*

Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *St. John*, &c. ſaid, *Should any by this Bill be turn'd out of their Employments*, and conſequently loſe their Votes *in Elections*; *yet it cannot be ſaid they loſe their Birth-rights, becauſe no Man is born a Magiſtrate.* How would Mr. *Locke*'s Arguments have been confounded by ſuch fine reaſoning as this? No Man is born a Magiſtrate, but every Man by his Birth has a Right to be one if he is qualified for it by his Fortune, Capacity and Station in Life. The Managers for the Commons *were ſurpriz'd to hear* a Prelate ſpeak in *Defence of occaſional* Conformity. This alludes to the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, on whom it was incumbent as he was a Proteſtant Divine to ſpeak in defence of *Chriſtian* Liberty and Charity. Both Lords and Commons adhering to their ſeveral Reſolutions, with reſpect to this Bill, and the Amendments, it dropp'd. 'Twas taken notice of that Prince *George* of *Denmark* was at this time for its paſſing, tho' it was reported he ſhould ſay to the Lord *Wharton* as he was about to divide againſt him; *My Heart is vid you.* At this time alſo the Earl of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin* gave way to the prevailing Humour; and their Friends imitated them in Concurrence with the major Vote in the Houſe of Commons; which thoſe Lords had ſoon reaſon to be convinc'd they could not confide in, for a vigorous Proſecution of the War againſt *France*, eſpecially when they had ſhewn ſo little Deference to the Religion of our beſt Allies in it, as to endeavour to raiſe a Perſecution againſt it. They alſo put a ſort of Slur on my Lord *Marlborough*, though his Succeſſes in the War had drawn from them their Thanks by a ſolemn Deputation, at the Head of which was Sir *Edward Seymour*. His Lordſhip's Anſwer was equally wiſe and modeſt: *Nothing could add to the Satisfaction I take in the Queen's moſt gracious Acceptance of my hearty and ſincere Endeavours for the Publick Service, but the obliging and favourable Senſe which the Houſe of Commons are pleas'd to expreſs of them; of which Honour, no Man can be more ſenſible than my ſelf. Our Succeſs is chiefly to be imputed to God's Bleſſing upon her Majeſty's happy Conduct, and the great Bravery of her own Troops, and thoſe of her Allies.* Three Days after, *December* the 1ſt, her Majeſty declar'd before a Committee of Council, *That ſhe was ſo ſatisfy'd of the Services of my Lord* Marlborough *to the Publick, and to her ſelf, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had ſettled between her and the* States-General, *that ſhe intended to make him a Duke*; and to ſupport this new Dignity, ſhe order'd this Meſſage to be deliver'd from her to the Commons. A.D.1702.

ANNE R.

The Queen's Meſſage in Favour of the Earl of Marlborough.

THE Earl of Marlborough's *Services to her Majeſty, and to the Publick, have been ſo Eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having eſtabliſh'd an entire Confidence and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and the* States-General, *that ſhe has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; and alſo a Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum *upon the Revenue of the* Poſt-Office, *for the Support of this Honour, during her Majeſty's natural Life. If it had been in her Majeſty's Power, ſhe would have granted the ſame Term in the Penſion as in the* Honour; *and ſhe hopes you will think it ſo reaſonable in this Caſe, as to find ſome proper Methods of doing it.*

" I cannot forbear taking Notice, *ſays one Hi-* " *ſtorian*, of the Looſeneſs of People's Tongues " upon this Occaſion without Doors; and the " Members within ſeeming for ſome Time to be " in an Amaze, kept ſo long ſilent, that, it was " ſaid, the Speaker ſtood up, and look'd round, " to ſee if any body would ſpeak to it: At Length " Mr. *S*——— having broke the Ice, a very " warm Debate enſu'd, and common Fame gave " out that an old Member ſhould ſay, *Though I have accepted of an Employment at Court, yet I never did it with a Deſign that my Mouth ſhould be ſew'd up in this Houſe, when any Thing is offer'd that I think detrimental to my Country.* Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* did not ſtick to ſay, *I will not derogate from the Duke's eminent Services, but I think he is very well paid for them*; and then in an invidious Manner he reckon'd up the profitable Employments enjoy'd by him and his Dutcheſs. This Meſſage meeting with ſo diſagreeable a Reception, it was follow'd by another, *December* the 15th, to acquaint them, *That the Duke of* Marlborough *declin'd her Majeſty's Meſſage to them.* However, the Commons voted an Addreſs, " Shewing their " unſpeakable Grief that her Majeſty's moſt duti- " ful Commons ſaw any Inſtances where they " were unable to comply with what her Majeſty " propos'd to them; but they begg'd Leave hum- " bly to lay before her Majeſty, the Apprehenſions " they had of making a Precedent for the future " Alienations of the Revenues of the Crown, " which had been ſo much reduc'd by the exorbi- " tant Grants of the laſt Reign, and which had " been ſo lately ſettled and ſecur'd by her Majeſty's " unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs.

Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave's *Speech againſt the Lord* Marlborough.

A Reflexion on King William *by the Commons.*

As the Queen had Reaſon not to be pleas'd with this Balk, ſo had all good *Britons* to be offended at the Aſperſion thrown upon the Reign of King *William*. If there were more Grants in his Time than before it, there were more Perſons who deſerv'd them, and more good Things to be granted: Whereas it cannot be ſaid that one Mortal, from the *Reſtoration* to the *Abdication*, did deſerve the Grant of a *Brickkiln* for his Services to his Country, as it included the *Proteſtant* Religion, Liberty and Property.

The

*A.D.*1702. The Queen told them, "She ſhould always "think her ſelf much concern'd to reward thoſe "who deſerv'd well of her, and of the Publick. "On this Account ſhe beſtow'd ſome Favours on "the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſhe was glad to "find them think they were well plac'd."

Vote againſt the Earl of Ranelaugh. The Commiſſioners for Publick Accounts having made ſtrict Enquiries into the Earl of *Ranelaugh*'s, as Paymaſter-General of the Army; and drawn up a Narrative, wherein they charg'd him with great Miſmanagement, the Earl, on the 30th of *November*, preſented his Anſwer to the Houſe; and on the 4th of *December*, they Reſolv'd, *That his Lordſhip had given great and unneceſſary Delays in his Proceedings before the ſaid Commiſſioners:* Whether it was that the Earl had no great Opinion of the Qualifications of ſome of thoſe Commiſſioners, as Colonel *Byerly*, Colonel *Granville*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, &c. to Examine and State Accounts, or whether in a Conſciouſneſs of his own Innocence, he laid the Matter not much to Heart; it was ſaid that he puzzled the Cauſe, by ſending Cartloads of Accounts to the Commiſſioners; and this Vote ſeems to be a Confirmation of it. But the Houſe vindicated their Commiſſioners by another Vote, and expell'd the Earl of *Ranelaugh*, *February* the 7th.

*A.D.*1703. The Lord *Halifax* had by no Means reconcil'd himſelf to this Houſe of Commons, by being one of the Managers againſt the *Occaſional Conformity-Bill:* And Colonel *Byerly* having reported from the ſame Commiſſioners, their Examination of the Auditor, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, the Houſe reſolv'd, *January* the 26th, *That* Charles *Lord* Halifax, *Auditor of the Receipt of the* Exchequer, *had neglected his Duty, and was guilty of a breach of Truſt, in not tranſmitting the Impreſt Rolls half Yearly to the King's Remembrancer*, &c. *and that an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions to the Attorney-General to proſecute him for the ſaid Offence.* This will preſently appear to be a Melancholy Buſineſs; for the Queen ſaid in Anſwer, *I will ſend to the Attorney-General, and give him my Directions, purſuant to this Addreſs.* But the Lords having in the mean time taken the ſame Affair into their Conſideration, Reſolved, *That* Charles *Lord* Halifax, *Auditor of the Receipt of the* Exchequer, *hath perform'd the Duty of his Office, in tranſmitting the ordinary Impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the* Exchequer; *and that he hath not been guilty of any Neglect, or Breach of Truſt, upon that Account.*

And againſt the Lord Halifax.

He is vindicated by the Lords;

The Houſe of Commons order'd Reaſons to be drawn up againſt the Lords Proceedings, which were reported by Colonel *Granville*, and deliver'd at a Conference, *February* the 17th. I ſhall mention the laſt only: *That which makes your Lordſhips Proceedings yet more irregular, it tends to prejudging a Cauſe, which might regularly have come before you, either originally by Impeachment, or by Writ of Error from the Courts below: And therefore the Commons can ſee no Uſe of their Reſolutions, unleſs it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepoſſeſs a Jury*, &c. The Lords Reſolv'd the next Day, *That they had proceeded according to Juſtice, and the Evidence that was before them; and that the Commons, in their Reaſons, had us'd ſeveral Expreſſions and Arguments highly Reflecting, and altogether Unparliamentary, tending to deſtroy all good Correſpondence between the two Houſes, and to the Subverſion of the Conſtitution.*

Who Vote that the Commons Proceedings tend to ſubvert the Conſtitution.

There was another Free-Conference on the 25th of *February*; the Managers for the Lords were, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Carliſle*, the Lord *Herbert*, the Lord *Ferrers*, and the Lord *Halifax*. At the Head of the Managers for the Commons, ſays *Abel Boyer*, in his Hiſtory, was the *Ingenious* and *Learned* Mr. *Finch*. I ſhall only repeat what the Lord HALIFAX ſaid himſelf at the Conference. *A.D.*1703.

The Lord Halifax *vindicates himſelf.*

That the Lords RESOLUTION *is well founded, ſince they had the Rolls themſelves before them, and Proof upon Oath; that by the Words of the Act, the Auditor was to tranſmit the Impreſt Rolls to the Remembrancer half Yearly, according to the uſual Courſe of the* EXCHEQUER, *which is eight Months, and four Months; that it was not his Duty to tranſmit them immediately to the* Remembrancer, *becauſe he was to ſend them to the Clerk of the* Rolls, *who is to Examine and Sign them: That it cannot be imagin'd the Auditor ſhould be tied to a certain Time to tranſmit the Rolls to the Remembrancer, becauſe they muſt firſt go through another Hand; and he never took it there was any Occaſion to put down the Time he examin'd them, for that would appear from the Time of the Delivery, and Date of the Roll: That there was one examin'd by the Clerk of the* Rolls, *the 4th of* July, *and he did not take it to be the Auditor's Fault, but to be the Duty of the Clerk of the* Rolls *to deliver them: That every body knew the great Trouble that had been given in his, as well as other Offices, by the Commiſſioners of Accompts; and that no Loſs had happen'd by not tranſmitting theſe Rolls, no Proceſs having been iſſu'd forth for many Years upon them.*

The Anſwer of the Managers to this was, *That indeed no Proceſs could iſſue, till the Rolls were tranſmitted*; but it was not pretended that the Rolls had not been tranſmitted *for many Years.* The Cloſe of this Conteſt ſhews us, that Truth and Reaſon ſeek the Light, and court the Publick Judgment. The Lords order'd their Proceedings, in Relation to the *Occaſional Bill* and *Publick Accounts*, to be printed; but upon a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, that their Votes ſhould alſo be printed, it paſs'd in the *Negative*; though upon the publiſhing of the Lords, it was afterwards found convenient to publiſh thoſe of the Commons too. The Reader is well appriz'd of the Denomination of the prevailing Party; and from their Practices ever ſince they had a Denomination, might expect the ſame rough Counſels, the ſame Bitterneſs of Spirit, and the ſame dangerous Meaſures as they now meet with, and will meet with, whenever they are prevailing; but it was not yet Time for them to Addreſs the Queen againſt thoſe that *delighted in War*, becauſe there was no Safety for any Thing they held dear without it; and therefore upon her Majeſty's Meſſage about an Augmentation of Troops with Ten Thouſand Men, they comply'd with it; and the Queen expreſs'd her Satisfaction in it thus:

GENTLEMEN,

The Troops augmented.

IT is with great Satisfaction that I receive this Addreſs, which enables me to join with the States-General *in augmenting our Forces according to their Deſire. I make no Doubt but the Convention beforemention'd will be approv'd, ſince it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Good of the whole* Alliance; *and I ſhall this Night ſend Directions to my Miniſter in* Holland, *to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly.*

The Condition was, *That there be an immediate Stop put to all Commerce and Correſpondence with* FRANCE *on the Part of the* States-General; which was intended to hinder Remittances of Money to the *French* Forces in *Italy*, and to the Elector of *Bavaria*, then in Rebellion againſt the Emperor in *Germany*.

Her Majeſty, whom the Commons, jarring with the Lords, had made uneaſy, ſent two Meſſages to them, to diſpatch the Affairs that were depend-

A.D.1703. depending, which in Anſwer to the laſt Meſſage, they ſaid they had done, and the Seſſion broke up three or four Days after.

Some Time before this, *December* the 23d, the Queen went to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for granting to her Majeſty a *Land-Tax*. And the Queſtion being put the ſame Day in the Houſe of *Commons*, whether Prince *George*'s Servants ſhould be capacitated to ſit in Parliament, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative* by a great Majority. Then Sir *Edward Seymour* mov'd for bringing in a Bill, *For Reſuming all Grants made in King* William's *Reign*; which being carried by a Majority of One Hundred and eighty Voices againſt Seventy-eight, Mr. *Walpole* mov'd, That *all the Grants made in the Reign of the late King* James *ſhould be Reſum'd likewiſe*, which paſs'd in the *Negative:* And after this, I hope there will be no Occaſion to make Excuſes for not writing Encomiums on the Impartiality, Juſtice and Honour of this Majority. Sir *John Holland* made a Motion for bringing in a Bill, *For the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, by* Providing, *that no Perſon whatſoever in Office or Employment* ſhould be capable of ſitting in Parliament, which paſs'd alſo in the *Negative*. The very Men, as *How*, and *Muſgrave*, and *Seymour*, &c. who had ſo vehemently puſh'd ſuch a Bill in King *William*'s Reign, being now as vehement in oppoſing this; which is a Leſſon, but in Truth the Practice has been ſo common, that the People of *England* have no need of Leſſons to teach us, that the Offence taken at Perſons in Places, is not out of Fear that thoſe Perſons will ſacrifice the Country to the Court; but of Envy, becauſe they that take it, are not in Place to make that Sacrifice themſelves.

Sir Edward Seymour's *Motion to Reſume no Grants but King* William's. *Mr.* Walpole *moves to Reſume King* James's *Grants. A Negative upon it.*

Partial Proceedings of the Commons.

The Party who put the Negative on the Motion for the laſt-mention'd Bill, carry'd another, *For the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, by Providing, that no *Perſon ſhall be choſen a Member, but ſuch as have a ſufficient Real Eſtate.* Which the Lords rejected on the 22d of *February:* and it is with infinite Pleaſure that one ſees when a Majority, like that at this Time, are running Riot againſt the true Proteſtant Religion, and Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt Liberty, and the true Intereſt of *England*, that Auguſt Aſſembly always ſtood in the Breach, and defended them with equal Wiſdom, Courage and Succeſs, 'till they were themſelves broke in upon, in the Time of Mr. *Harley*'s Miniſtry.

The Lords true Patriots.

Foe *Pillory'd.*

While the *Conformity* Bill was depending, *Daniel Foe*, who tack'd *de* to his Name, after he had ſtood in the Pillory, publiſh'd the ſmarteſt of all his Venomous Libels, entitled, *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*; wherein, having rail'd at them by way of *Irony*, he endeavours to impoſe ſo much on *High-Church*, as to betray them into a Diſcovery of their Sentiments to be agreeable to his own, as he pretended in that Pamphlet; which paſt for ſome Time as the genuine Work of a rank *Tory*, and met with Applauſe in our two Famous Univerſities. A Bookſeller now Living, having an Order from a Fellow of a College in *Cambridge* for a Parcel of Books, juſt at the Time of publiſhing this *Shorteſt Way*, put up one of them in the Bundle, not doubting it would be welcome to his Cuſtomers; who accordingly thank'd him for packing ſo excellent a Treatiſe up with the reſt, it being next to the *Sacred Bible, and Holy Comments, the beſt Book he ever ſaw*; but underſtanding afterwards it was written by a Rank *Independant*, he rail'd at it as much as he had extoll'd it, and forbad his Bookſeller to ſend him any more Pamphlets without particular Order.

His Short Way *lik'd at* Cambridge.

The Houſe of Commons, after the Author, and the Deſign of the Book were diſcover'd, order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, and the Author to be proſecuted; which was done with the Severity ſo natural to *High-Church*, when uppermoſt. *Foe* was fin'd Two Hundred Marks, and put in the Pillory; which he richly deſerv'd afterwards, when he ſcribbled for the People that put him there. The Earl of *Nottingham* ſent to, if he did not go to him in *Newgate*, to offer him *Tory* Mercy, if he wou'd diſcover who ſet him on to write his *Shorteſt Way:* But all who knew *Foe*, knew he needed no ſetting on to put ſuch a Trick on a Party, of whoſe Underſtandings, as well as Principles, he had no good Opinion; though he afterwards became their Tool, and drudg'd for them in the worſt Work they ever took in Hand, the breaking of the Confederacy, and reſtoring *France* to a Condition of becoming dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*; but 'till he enter'd into the Service of Mr. *Harley*, he had been honeſt in his Principles, whatever his Morals were: And he now pleaded for himſelf, *That he gave* High-Church *but their own Language, at leaſt the Senſe of their own Expreſſions*, when he ſaid, "If "it ſhould be objected, that this renewing Fire "and Faggot would be Cruelty, and accounted "barbarous, he anſwer'd, 'tis Cruelty to kill a "Snake, or a Toad, in cold Blood; but the Poiſon of their Nature makes it a Charity to our "Neighbours to deſtroy thoſe Creatures; not for "any Perſonal Injury receiv'd, but for Prevention, and that as Toads and Vipers are noxious "to the Body, and poiſon the ſenſitive Life, ſo "the Diſſenters poiſon the Soul, corrupt our Poſterity, enſnare our Children, deſtroy the Vitals "of our Happineſs, and contaminate the whole "Maſs, and therefore they are to be rooted out of "this Nation, *&c.*" He ask'd if this was worſe than the *Tory* Parſons *hanging out bloody Colours, and Banners of Defiance; and ſhew'd them what many of their Sermons and Pamphlets, as well as their common Converſation tended to.* And it may be demanded, what did the Addreſs of the Convocation tend to, when they told the Queen, *We promiſe our ſelves, that whatever might be wanting to reſtore the Church to its due Rights and Privileges, her Majeſty would have the Glory of doing it.* What *Rights and Privileges* had *High-Church* loſt ſince the *Revolution*, but *Perſecution*, but the Power of Domineering over Diſſenters, and Gaoling and Beggaring them, as was done in the Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* II? The Moderation of her Majeſty's Anſwer was very exemplary, had they been in any Diſpoſition to imitate it; *Your Concurrence in this dutiful Addreſs, is a good Preſage of your Union in all other Matters, which is very deſirable for my Service, and the Good of the Church.* Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, was Prolocutor of this Convocation, ſtanding in Oppoſition to the *Seraphick* Dr. *Beveridge*, who was put up by the Biſhops Party in the Lower-Houſe, whoſe Behaviour towards the Upper, was much the ſame, as that of the two laſt Aſſemblies. But I leave the Ornament of their Hiſtory to their own Hiſtorians.

Foe *pleads that the* Tories *wrote worſe than he.*

Sacheverel, who became afterwards ſo infamous for the Sedition he rais'd in the Reign of ſo good a Queen, publiſh'd a Diſcourſe at *Oxford*, call'd the *Political Union*, reflecting upon the *Toleration: Leſley*, a Nonjuring Prieſt, publiſh'd the *Caſe of the Regale*, avowedly ſetting the *Church* above the *State*; and one *Stubbs*, another of the ſame Order, printed his Sermon, FOR GOD, *or for* Baal. About this Time was the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory of the Rebellion put to the Preſs, after it had lain by thirty Years, it being thought a moſt proper Seaſon for publiſhing it. For it was become faſhionable in St. *Stephens*'s, as well as all other

Books for Perſecution publiſh'd.

And Clarendon's *Hiſtory.*

*A.D.*1703. Chapels and Churches, to caſt Reproach on her Majeſty's Parliamentary Right; though to ſay ſhe had any other, was as great Nonſenſe as the wrongeſt Heads were capable of. This was done to affront the late King's Right and the Right of the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*. To do it the more effectually, the Queen's Heirſhip was traced down from *Edward* the Confeſſor, without any Interruption by *Impoſtors* and *Pretenders*; and as a viſible Proof of it, the Wiſe ones of the Party put the Queen upon curing the King's Evil, according to the divine Gift deſcended on all the Hereditary Kings from the *Confeſſor*, who had very little *Divinity* in him but what conſiſted in Monkery. Not to dwell on a Controverſy which has nothing on the Side of it, but that ſame Monkery and Miracle, we ſhall only obſerve it was ſaid in the Publick Prints: *Yeſterday the Queen was graciouſly pleas'd to touch for the King's Evil ſome particular Perſons in Private*; and 3 Weeks after, *December* 19th: *Yeſterday about* 12 *at Noon, her Majeſty was pleas'd to touch at St.* James's *about* 20 *Perſons afflicted with the King's Evil.* The more Ludicrous ſort of Scepticks in this Caſe, ask'd, *Why it was not call'd the* Queen's Evil, as the chief Court of Juſtice was call'd the *Queen's Bench.* But *Charles Barnard* the Surgeon, who had made this touching the Subject of his Raillery all his Life-time, till he became Body Surgeon at Court, and found it a good Perquiſite, ſolv'd all Difficulties by telling his Companions with a Fleer; *really one could not have thought it, if one had not ſeen it.* A Friend of mine heard him ſay it, and knew well his Opinion of it. *Bath, October 6th, A great Number of Perſons coming to this Place to be touch'd by the Queen's Majeſty for the Evil, her Majeſty commanded Dr.* Thomas Gardiner, *her chief Surgeon, to examine them all particularly, which accordingly was done by him, of whom but* 30 *appear'd to have the* Evil, *which he certified by Tickets as is uſual, and thoſe* 30 *were all touch'd that Day privately by Reaſon of her Majeſty's not having a proper Conveniency for the Solemnity.*

Queen Cures the King's Evil.

The Obligation that modern Hiſtorians lie under to date all their Events, occaſions a ſort of Confuſion in Chronology, by the Hiſtorians going forward and backward to collect his Materials to bring them under their ſeveral Heads, and preſent them in one View; there being no avoiding it there needs no Excuſe for it to *Connoiſſeurs.*

The Bill for reſumming King William's *Grants* was too flagrant an Act of partiality to paſs even with this Majority, ſo it was dropp'd. To all the other publick Bills that were ready, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent, 27th of *February*, and in her Speech thank'd the Commons, not only for the Diſpatch of the Supplies, but *for the Latitude they allow'd her in the Clauſe of Appropriation, and for their Readineſs to make Proviſion for the Prince*; ſhe then added,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I deſire and expect from you, That you make " it your Buſineſs in your ſeveral Countries, to " continue and preſerve the Quiet and Satisfaction " of all my Subjects. I hope that ſuch of them " as have the Misfortune to Diſſent from the " Church of *England*, will reſt ſecure and ſatisfy'd " in the Act of *Toleration*, which I am FIRMLY " reſolv'd to maintain; and that all thoſe who " have the Happineſs and Advantage of being of " our Church, will conſider, that I have had my " Education in it, and that I have been willing to " run great Hazards for its Preſervation; and " therefore they may be very ſure I ſhall always " make it my own particular care to encourage and " maintain this Church, as by Law eſtabliſhed, " and every the leaſt Member, in all their juſt " Rights and Privileges: And upon all Occaſions of " Promotions to any eccleſiaſtical Dignity, I " ſhall have a very juſt Regard to ſuch as are " eminent and remarkable for their Piety, Learning, and conſtant Zeal for the Church; that by " this and all other Methods which ſhall be thought " proper, I may tranſmit it ſecurely ſettled to " Poſterity. *A.D.*1703.

Queen's Care for the Church.

Then having touch'd upon ſcandalous Pamphlets, and recommended Peace and Union as the moſt effectual Means to defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies; ſhe clos'd with acquainting them ſhe had order'd her Part of all Prizes to be applied to the Publick Service. After this Speech the Lord Keeper, by the Queen's Command, adjourn'd the Parliament to the 22d of *April*, but it met no more till Winter.

Whatever was the Occaſion, certain it is, our Maritime Expeditions in the Beginning of this War, had not Succeſs anſwerable to our Naval Preparations; not to depreciate the Glory of the Action at *Vigo*, it was as much owing to Chance, as to the Conduct of the Officers or the Courage of the Troops. A Committee of Lords had inſpected Sir *George Rook*'s Papers, and honourably clear'd him, *February* 17. Indeed there ſeems no reaſon to call his Courage or his Conduct in Queſtion, till he enter'd into the Meaſures of the *Harleian* Junto.

The Government of the *Leeward* Iſlands in *America*, had pretty good Succeſs in the firſt Attempt againſt the *French* Settlements in *America.* Colonel *Hamilton*, Major General of thoſe Iſlands, being order'd with a ſufficient Force to poſſeſs himſelf of the *French* Diviſion of *St. Chriſtophers*, did accordingly march towards it, and ſending a brisk Summons to the Count *de Gennes*, the *French* Governor, to ſurrender; the following Articles were agreed upon, and the whole Iſland put in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* without the loſs of a Man.

The King's regular Troops ſhall march out with Drums beating, &c.

That the Monks be allow'd to carry with them all that belongs to the Church.

That the Sieurs Rivary, Choiſin *and* Burglois, *be forthwith reſtor'd, as well as all thoſe of the Quarters of the* Sand Point, *and all to be conducted to* Martenico.

Other Articles were left at the Major General's Diſcretion.

Sign'd *de Gennes, William Hamilton.*

French *Part of* St. Chriſtophers *taken.*

Three or four Months after, Colonel *Codrington*, Fellow of *All Souls* College *Oxon*, and Chief Governor of thoſe *Leeward* Iſlands, ſail'd with a Squadron of Men of War, with ſeveral Privateers and other Veſſels, having about 4000 Land Forces aboard, to *Guadalupa*, the Chief of the *French* Iſlands. He came before it the 7th, and ſtood off till the 10th, waiting for the *Maidſtone* Man of War and ſome Tenders, with the Proviſion and Ammunition. On the 12th, Colonel *Byam* with his Regiment, and 200 of Colonel *Whetham*'s Men, landed at a Place call'd *Les Petits Habitants*, where they met with ſome Oppoſition, but ſoon conſtrain'd the Enemy to retire; next Day Colonel *Whetham* landed in a Bay to the *Northward* of the Town, call'd *La Bayliſſe*, where he met with a vigorous Reſiſtance of all the Enemies Forces poſted in very good and advantageous *Breaſt Works*; however, the *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of the Enemies Entrenchments, and in an Hour after, of *La Bayliſſe*, of the *Jacobine* Church, which the *French* had fortify'd, and ten Pieces of their Cannon. They then took a Platform with three Pieces of Cannon, and a Redoubt with one. At Night

Colonel Codrington's *Expedition againſt* Guadalupa.

*A.D.*1703. Night 400 of the *Engliſh*, and the *Marine* Regiment, attack'd the *Jacobine* Plantations and Breaſt Work, all along the *Jacobine* River; which the *French* quitted upon the Firing of two Vollies only of ſmall Shot upon them. The next Day the *Engliſh* poſſeſt themſelves of the great Town, call'd, *La Baſſe Terre*, where they continu'd ſome time, ſending out Parties to burn and deſtroy the Enemies Houſes, Sugar Works, Sugar Canes and Proviſions, and then laid Siege to the Fort and Caſtle of *La Baſſe Terre*; but were ſoon oblig'd to give it over for want of Men or Neceſſaries, which methinks, ſhould have been thought of before the Siege was laid. However, the Miſcarriage is by no means to be imputed to Colonel *Codrington*'s Management. Colonel *Moor*, Governor of *Carolina*, took and plunder'd the Town of *Auguſtino*, near the Gulph of *Florida*, but could not take the Caſtle for want of a Mortar and Bombs; which he ſent Colonel *Daniel* to fetch from *Jamaica*. In the mean time ſome *French* Men of War and *Spaniſh* Galleons coming to St. *Auguſtino*, Colonel *Moor* was forc'd to raiſe the Siege. Admiral *Bembo* was ſent with a Squadron of Men of War to the *Weſt-Indies*, and ſtation'd at *Jamaica* to have an Eye on the Enemy in thoſe Parts, where Captain *Whetſton*, in his Cruize took the *Florraine* a *French* Man of War, off of *Cathagena*; and *Bembo* on Intelligence of *Du Caſs*'s being at Sea with four *French* Men of War, very joyfully made after him with his Squadron, and came up with him near the Coaſt of St. *Martha*. He had with him,

Colonel Moor *takes* Auguſtino.

Admiral Bembo *deſerted by his Captains.*

The *Breda*, Vice Admiral *Bembo*, and
——— Capt. *Fogg*.
The *Defiance*, Capt. *Richard Kirby*.
The *Greenwich*, Capt. *Cooper Wade*.
The *Ruby*, Capt. *George Walton*.
The *Pendennes*, Capt. *Thomas Hudſon*.
The *Windſor*, Capt. *John Conſtable*.
The *Falmouth*, Capt. *Samuel Vincent*.

Du Caſſe had four *French* Men of War, 70 Gun Ships or thereabouts, one great *Dutch* Flyboat of 40 Guns, and a ſmaller Ship, both full of Soldiers, 3 ſmall Ships and a Sloop. Admiral *Bembo* ſpy'd them the 19th of *Auguſt*, and made a Signal to his hindermoſt Ships for Battel, but he obſerv'd they were ſlack, and ſent to them to make more haſte to come into a Line. The *Falmouth* coming abreaſt with the *Dutch* Ship, attack'd her; the *Windſor* did the ſame to a *French* Man of War, and ſo did the *Defiance* before the Line was form'd, by which means the Admiral was oblig'd to engage alſo in that diſorderly Manner. The *Defiance* and *Windſor* having receiv'd 2 or 3 Broadſides only, went out of Gun-ſhot. Upon which the five ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy lay on the Admiral, which very much gall'd him, his own Ships not coming up to his Aſſiſtance as they ought; Night coming on, the *French* were for running, and the Admiral perceiving it purſu'd them in hopes of renewing the Fight next Morning; when he found himſelf within Gun-ſhot of *Du Caſſe*, but his own Ships, except the *Ruby*, were 3, 4 and 5 Miles a-Stern. This Action did ſo great Diſhonour to the *Engliſh* Name, that we ſhall forbear entring into the Detail of it, and ſhall only repeat as much of it as appears in the Trials of the two Scoundrels, *Wade* and *Kirby*, who with the leſs Offenders were try'd by a Court Martial at *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*; Rear Admiral *Whetſtone*, Preſident. It was then prov'd that Admiral *Bembo* maintain'd a running Fight with *Du Caſſe* and his Squadron 5 Days, having no Ship near him but the *Kirby*, which was diſabl'd, and tow'd off to return to *Jamaica* if ſhe could; that he boarded *Du Caſſe* 3 times in Perſon, and was as often repuls'd, with the Loſs of 120 Men in the whole; that his Leg was taken off with a Chain Shot, and he was alſo wounded in the Face and the Arm; but this gallant Man order'd himſelf to be put into a Cradle, and continu'd the Fight till he was deſerted by his Captains; he diſabled one of the *French* Men of War, and made great Slaughter of *Du Caſſe*'s Men, who could ſpare them, he having 1200 land Soldiers aboard the *Flyboat*, the ſmall Ships and Sloop. *Kirby*'s getting out of Gun-ſhot after firing 2 or 3 Broadſides, was prov'd, and that his Behaviour caus'd juſt fear of Deſertion, to the great Diſcouragement of all the *Engliſh* in the Engagement; though he was commanded again and again to keep his Station, he kept 2 or 3 Miles a-Stern all the ſecond Day, and the third Day fir'd not a Gun; notwithſtanding he ſaw the Admiral in ſo great Diſtreſs, having 2 or 3 *French* Men of War upon him at a time. He threaten'd to kill his Boatſwain for repeating the Admiral's Command to Fire: Captain *Conſtable* and Captain *Hudſon* ſtood off as well as *Kirby*, as did Captain *Wade* alſo, and beſides, was *Drunk* during the whole time of the Admiral's Engagement. *Kirby* finding the brave *Bembo* determin'd to Fight it out to the laſt, wounded and deſerted as he was, had the Impudence to go on board to diſſuade him, by magnifying the Strength of the *French*, and leſſening that of the *Engliſh*. The Admiral ſummon'd the other Captains aboard, but *Kirby* had poiſon'd them, and got them to ſign a Writing of his own drawing up againſt Fighting, for which the Admiral ſeverely reprimanded him, and *Kirby* return'd on board his own Ship. The Admiral vindicated Captain *Vincent* and Captain *Fogg*, who he ſaid behav'd gallantly; and they alledg'd in excuſe for their ſigning *Kirby*'s Paper, they did it for fear he would have gone over to the Enemy; and if his Accomplices had done ſo too, the Admiral himſelf would have been in Danger of being taken or ſunk. *Conſtable* had little to ſay for himſelf, and *Kirby* and *Wade* leſs, ſo the two latter were condemn'd to be Shot to Death, and *Conſtable* to be caſhier'd and impriſon'd during her Majeſty's Pleaſure, *Vincent* and *Fogg* were for Example ſake ſuſpended till the Lord High Admiral's Pleaſure was known, and Execution of the Sentence of Death againſt *Wade* and *Kirby* was deferr'd till they came to *England*, where the dead Warrant lay ready for them at *Plymouth*, and being brought thither in the *Briſtol* Man of War, they were preſently ſhot to Death, *April* 14th.

Kirby *and* Wade *ſhot.*

Admiral *Bembo took this Diſappointment very much to Heart; for though he had himſelf acquir'd as much Glory by the Part he bore in this Action, as ſo brave a Man could have been Ambitious of; yet the Loſs to his Country, by the Eſcape of the Enemy, when he had Reaſon to expect an eaſy and abſolute Conqueſt, threw him into a Languiſhment, which hinder'd the good Effect of the Remedies made uſe of to cure the Wounds he received in the Engagement, and he died at *Jamaica* the 4th of *November* 1702, much lamented by all good *Engliſhmen*, as well on Account of his Affection and Zeal for the Cauſe he had eſpous'd, as of his Bravery and Experience in Sea Service. Ever memorable ſhould be that ſaying of his, in a Letter to his Wife on the Loſs of his Leg: *That does not trouble me half ſo much* as the villanous *Treachery of ſome of the Captains under me, which hinder'd me from totally deſtroying the* French *Squadron.* If ever Reflections ſhould be caſt on the Conduct of the Admiralty for preferring experienc'd Sea Men or *Tarrs*, to the Command of Men of War; I deſire that whoever hears it will defy thoſe that make it, to give an Inſtance of a more gallant Officer

Admiral Bembo's *Death.*

A.D.1703 Officer in the Roll of Quality than was this *Bembo*, at first Prentice to a Waterman, and afterwards employ'd in the Merchants Service, till he became Master of a Ship in the *Portugal* Trade of about 100 Ton, which was his highest Preferment till he was taken into the *Navy*.

His Character.

Vice Admiral Graydon's *ill Conduct.*

This Escape of Monsieur *du Casse* was not the only one which he had the Luck to meet with, by means of the ill Conduct of the *English*. Vice Admiral *Graydon* in the *Resolution*, with 3 other Ships of War, the *Montagu*, *Nonsuch* and *Blackwall*, met with him in the Latitude of 47 about 7 Months after. He had four *French* Men of War, probably the same that Admiral *Bembo* engag'd; and Captain *Cleaveland* in the *Montagu* attack'd the Sternmost of them, but upon his first firing, *Graydon* made a Signal to call him off, being, as he said, *under Orders not to lose any time in his Passage by chasing or speaking with any Ship whatsoever, but to convoy the Transports, having Colonel* Columbine's *Regiment on board the Store Ships and Merchant Men*: But his general Orders to fight and destroy the Enemy whenever he had an Opportunity, as now he had a fair one, were thought to be of more Force than his particular Instructions; and accordingly the House of Lords took it in their Vote.

Vote of the Lords against him.

Resolv'd, *That Vice Admiral* Graydon, *with a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships of War under his Convoy, meeting with four* French *Ships in his Passage to the* West-Indies, *and letting them escape without attacking them according to his Duty, from the Pretence of his Instructions, had been a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a great Dishonour to the Nation.*

Boyer in his Reign of Queen *Anne*, has been so stupid as to take his Memoirs, and even his Characters for *Scotish* History, out of the Libel that goes under the Name of *Lockhart*; but as I have hinted, was the Work of a *Jacobite* Priest, and is full of Lies, which that most excellent *Historographer* was not sensible of, otherwise he would not have made so much use of the Book, the Man's Heart being in this Case better than his Head.

List of the Scots *Parliament.*

The Elections for Members of Parliament for *Scotland*, pursuant to the Queen's Writs for a New one being over; the following List, not perfect, was printed in *London*, *October*, 1702.

Commissioners for Shires.

Edinburgh.	*Robert Dundass* of *Arniston*,
	George Lockhart of *Carnwath*,
	Sir *James Primrose* of *Carrington*,
	Sir *Robert Dickson* of *Inverask*.
Hadingtone.	Sir *John Lauder* of *Fountainhall*,
	William Nisbett of *Dirleton*,
	Andrew Fletcher of *Salton*,
	Sir *George Suity* of *Balgon*,
	John Cockburn Jun. of *Ormiston*.
Roxburgh.	*William Bennet* Jun. of *Grubet*,
	Sir *William Kerr* of *Greenhead*,
	Sir *Gilbert Elliot*,
	Archibald Douglas of *Cavers*.
Selkirk.	Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*,
	Mr. *John Murray* his Brother.
Peebles.	*Alexander Horseburgh* of *Horseburgh*,
	William Morrisone of *Prestongrange*.
Lanerk.	*William Bailly* of *Lamington*,
	George Bailly of *Jerviswood*,
	John Sinclair of *Camnetham*,
	James Hamilton of *Aikenhead*.
Dumfreis.	Sir *John Johnston* of *Westraw*,
	--- *Douglas* of *Dornock*,
	--- *Fergusson* of *Isle*,
	--- *Sharp* of *Hoddon*.
Air.	Mr. *Francis Montgomery* of *Gissen*,
	Mr. *William Dalrymple*,
	--- *Cathcart* of *Carelton*,
	John Crauford of *Kilberny*,
	Sir *William Cunningham* of *Cunninghamhead*,
	Sir *Alexander Home* of *Lessnock*.
	3 last *Controv.*
Dumbarton.	Honourable *James Campbell*,
	Mr. *William Cockran* of *Kilmarannock*,
	--- *Colquhon* of *Luss*,
	Maxwell of *Kilmaken*.
	3 last *Controv.*
Renfrew.	Sir *John Houston* of *Houston*,
	John Stewart of *Blackhall*,
	--- *Hamilton* Jun. of *Orbistone*,
	Robert Pollock of *Pollock*.
	2 last *Controv.*
Stirling.	--- *Rolle* of *Pouhouse*,
	--- *Graham* of *Killairne*,
	--- *Graham* of *Bucklivie*.
Perth.	*John Hadden* of *Glenagles*,
	Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertire*,
	William Oliphant of *Gask*,
	Mango Graham of *Gorthee*.
Bamff.	*Alexander Duff* of *Braceo*,
	Ogilvie of *Boyne*, Jun.
Sutherland.	--- *Gordon of Gartie*,
	David Sutherland of *Kinnald*.
Kincardin.	Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*,
	Sir *John Falconer* of *Phesdo*,
	--- *Bennerman* of *Elsick*.
	All Controv.
Aberdeen.	*William Seaton* of *Pelmedden*, Jun.
	--- *Gordon* of *Petlurg*,
	--- *Woodney* of *Woodney*,
	James More of *Stonnywood*.
Inverness.	*Lodovick Grant* of *Grant*,
	Laird of *Grant*, Jun.
Navin.	*Hughaoss* of *Kilraock*,
	George Brodie of *Asisk*.
Berwick.	Sir *John Home* of *Blocader*,
	Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Longformacus*,
	George Baily of *Jerviswood*.
Fife.	Sir *William Anstruther* of *Anstruther*,
	Sir *Patrick Murray*,
	--- *Beaton* of *Balfour*,
	Major *Balfour* of *Dunbeg*.
Forfar.	Mr. *James Cornegre* of *Finhaven*,
	--- *Lyon* of *Achterhouse*,
	--- *Halyburton* of *Pitcut*,
	--- *Graham* of *Fentre*.

Commissioners of Burghs.

Edinburgh.	Lord Provost *Johnston*.
	Robert Inglis.
Perth.	*Alexander Robertson*.
Dundee.	*John Scrimger*.
Aberdeen.	Provost *Allardes*.
Stirling.	Captain *John Erskin*.
Lithgow.	--- *Stuart* of *Parkdovan*.
St. Andrews.	--- *Watson* of *Athernie*.
Glasgow.	*Hugh Montgomery*.
Air.	*Robert Mure*.
Hadington.	Provost *Edgar*.
Dysert.	*David Chrystie*.
Kircaldy.	Capt. *Osal* and *Boswald* Controv.
Montross.	Provost *Renald* and --- *Miller* Controv.

A.D.1703.

Cowper.	--- *Bruce* of *Bonzeon.*
Anſtruther Eaſt.	Sir *Robert Anſtruther.*
Dumfeis.	Provoſt *Johnſton.*
Burnt Iſland.	Sir *John Erskin* of *Aloſa.*
Innerkeethin.	--- *Spittle* of *Lenchers.*
Kinghorn.	Hon. *James Melvil.*
Brechen.	*Francis Molliſon.*
Irwin.	*Thomas Boil.*
Jedburgh.	*Walter Scot.*
Kircudbright.	Sir *Andrew Home.*
Dumfermlin.	Sir *James Halkett* of *Pitferrin.*
Pittlenweem.	*George Smith* Jun. of *Gilliſton.*
Selkerk.	*Ballie Scot.*
Dumbarton.	Sir *James Smollet.*
Renfrew.	*Colin Cambel.*
Dunbar.	*Baillie Kellie.*
Lanerk.	*William Carmichael.*
Arbroth.	Provoſt *Hutcheſon.*
Elgen.	--- *Sutherland*, Son to the Lord *Duffus.*
Peebles.	Provoſt *Sheels.*
Crail.	*George Moncreiſe.*
Culroſs.	Sir *David Dalrymple.*
	Colonel *Erskir* Controv.
Bamf.	Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of *Forglen.*
Forfar.	*John Lion.*
Rothſay.	--- *Dugal Stuart.*
Nairn.	--- *Roſs* of *Bradlie.*
Forres.	--- *Dumbar* of *Grant-hill.*
Ragland.	Provoſt *Spence.*
North Berwick.	*Lord Preſident of the Seſſion.*
Anſtruther, Weſt.	Sir *John Anſtruther.*
Cullen.	*Patrick Ogilvie.*
Lawder.	Sir *David Cunningham.*
Kintore.	--- *Alladers* of *Alladers.*
Annan.	*William Johnſton.*
Lockmahen.	*John Caruthers.*
New Galloway.	*David French*, Writer.
Kilrenie.	--- *Bethum* Jun. of *Balfour.*
Forteroſe.	*George Mackenzie* of *Aſſint.*
Dingwell.	--- *Bayne* of *Tullock.*
Dornoch.	*Roderick Mackenzie*, Secretary to the *African* Company.
Queensferry.	Lord *Whitelaw.*
Inverary.	*Robert Forbes*, Advocate.
Kirkwall.	*Robert Douglaſs.*
Inverbervy.	*Alexander Arbuthnot*, Advocate.
Strathraes.	*George Dalrymple.*
Campbel Town.	*David Campbel.*

As imperfect as this Liſt is, I was willing the Reader ſhould ſee it, not only becauſe it is that of the laſt *Scots* Parliament before the Union of the two Kingdoms, but alſo becauſe the Falſity of the pretended *Lockhart*'s Characters will be the more Apparent; that Libeller aſſerting that the *Jacobite* and *Epiſcopal* Party in this Parliament would have been the Majority, if Places and Penſions, and the Hopes of them had not drawn off ſeveral of the Members to vote againſt their Conſciences: For tho' ſome of them were doubtleſs angry enough with the Court on Account of the *Darien* Buſineſs, and not at all ſweeten'd by the Behaviour of *High Church* in *England*; yet none but the downright *Jacobites*, ſuch as *Lockhart*, Grandſon to that pious Presbyterian, *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, were for *Epiſcopacy* and the *Pretender*. 'Tis true, Duke *Hamilton* and other Malecontent Lords did their utmoſt to ſeduce the diſguſted *Presbyterians* with Hopes of having all the *Scots* Grievances redreſt, if they join'd heartily againſt the Court; and by that means many of the Church of *Scotland*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, nay ſome that were rank *Republicans*, as *Fletcher* of *Salton*, fell in with thoſe that meant the *Pretender* and *Popery*, or a *Prelacy* as bad as *Papal*, ſuch as *Bancroft's*, *Laud's*, *Sheldon's*, &c. and would not be content with a true Proteſtant Epiſcopacy, ſuch as *Grindal's*, *Abbot's*, *Tillotſon's*, *Tenniſon's*, *Wake's*, *Hoadley's*, &c. The *Diſſenting* Clergy in *Scotland*, as Queen *Anne* call'd them in her Letter to the *Privy-Council*, drew up an Addreſs, which was preſented to the Queen by Dr. *Skeene* and Dr. *Scot*, introduc'd by the Duke of *Queensberry* and Viſcount *Tarbat*. The Subſtance of it was, to implore her Majeſty's Compaſſion; and they did it with an Air that ſeem'd rather to demand than deſire it; for notwithſtanding her Majeſty had call'd them *Diſſenters*, they did not ſtick in that Addreſs to ſtile themſelves the *National Church*. The Queen in her Anſwer *aſſur'd them of her Protection, and Endeavours to ſupply their Neceſſities as far as conveniently ſhe cou'd; and recommended to them to live in Peace and Chriſtian Love with the Clergy who were by Law inveſted with the Church Government there.* Theſe *Scots* Epiſcopalians, preſum'd ſo much on the Favour and Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh High Church*, that a *Toleration* was the leaſt of their Expectations; and truly if they had render'd themſelves worthy of Indulgence, by their dutiful and affectionate Submiſſion to the Government, as the *Diſſenters* did in *England*, I cannot think of one Reaſon why they ſhould not have been put on the ſame Foot with the reſt of their Countrymen, as far as they could in Conſcience comply: But beſides ſeveral Exceptions to their particular Characters, there was a very great one to their general one, which was Diſaffection and inveterate Hatred to the Government; inſomuch, that after many reconciling Schemes to induce them to deſerve a full Liberty, they were ſo incorrigible, that the Chief of them, the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, whom the Lord Commiſſioner ſent to Court to inform the Queen of the true State of that Affair, told her, the Duke of *Queensberry* found them *ſo diſaffected to her Intereſt*, that to ſhew them *Favour, would be to encourage her Enemies*; adding with Tears in his Eyes, *ſhe might depend upon the Truth of this Information, ſince it came from him who could be no Gainer, but on the contrary was a great Loſer by their being kept under.* For which the *Scots* Memoir Writer abuſes this old Biſhop unmercifully, ſays, "he was extreamly proud and haughty, "deſtitute of all the Virtues that ſhould adorn the "Life and Converſation of one ſo highly exalted "in the Church, and that he accepted of a Pen-"ſion of 400 *l.* a Year, to betray the Cauſe of "the Epiſcopal Clergy; which Penſion was paid "him out of the Biſhops Lands." The pretended *Lockhart* adds, *The Queen and Prince* George *were confounded to hear him talk ſo*; which was confirm'd by the Earl of *Balcarras*, an *ungrateful Wretch*, ſays the ſame Libeller, *who had no farther Ambition than how to get as much Money as to make himſelf Drunk once or twice a Day*; which I hope is ſufficient to let the Reader into the Merit of the ſham *Lockhart*.

The *Scots* Parliament met the 6th of *May*, and the Duke of *Queensberry*, her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, having taken his Seat on the Throne, the Queen's Letter to them was read; wherein ſhe recommended to them to raiſe a Supply for the Forces, to encourage Trade, and to proceed with Wiſdom, Prudence, and Unanimity. Then the Lord High Commiſſioner and the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor, made Speeches enlarging upon the Heads of the Queen's Letter; after which Duke *Hamilton* offer'd the Draught of an *Act for* Recognizing *and Aſſerting her Majeſty's Authority, and her undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of* Scotland; which being read once, was unanimouſly order'd a ſecond Reading, *May* 15th. When the Queen's Advocate offer'd a Clauſe, by which it *ſhould be Treaſon to Impugn or Quarrel*

A.D.1703. Scots *Diſſenters Petition the Queen.*

The Archbiſhop of Glaſcow *tells the Queen it was dangerous to encourage the* Epiſcopalians.

The vile Character of Lockhart's *Memoirs.*

Scots *Parliament meets.*

A.D.1703 *her Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown, or her Exerciſe of the Government, from her actual Entry on the ſame*; and after a warm Debate, it was agreed, that the Clauſe ſhould be added to the Act, which had the Royal Aſſent, *May* the 19th. The Motion for the Supply was made by the Earl of *Hume*, one of the Heads of the *Cavalier* Party, as *the Memoir* Writer terms the *Jacobites*; and it was ſo conſtru'd, that her Majeſty might ſee how ready they were to promote her Intereſt, though at the ſame Time they were as deep as they could be in a Plot, or Plots, to Dethrone her, and impoſe a Popiſh Pretender on her Proteſtant Kingdoms. In this Debate, a Reflection was caſt upon the Influence of *Foreign Counſels*; which the Lord Commiſſioner taking rightly, he ſaid, *I have heard a Member expreſs ſomething that pointed at the* Treaſurer *of* England; *I own the Honour of his Lordſhip's Acquaintance, but I have the Honour likewiſe to ſerve a great Queen, whoſe Commands alone I obey; and I can further give all poſſible Aſſurance, that the Treaſurer of* England *neither has meddled, nor does meddle in the leaſt with* Scotiſh *Affairs.* The Marquis of *Twedale* made the *Overture* for the *Act of Security*. The Duke of *Argyle* offer'd *an Act for ratifying the* Revolution, *and all the Acts following thereupon*; *Mr.* Fletcher, *An Act for ſeveral Limitations upon the Succeſſor after her Majeſty's Death.*: The Earl of *Rothes* propos'd an Act, *That no Perſon coming to the Crown of* Scotland, *being at the ſame Time King or Queen of* England, *ſhould, as King or Queen of* SCOTLAND, *have Power to make Peace or War, without Conſent of Parliament*: And that good *Briton*, and good *Proteſtant*, the Earl of *Marchmont* made the Overture for *an Act for ſecuring the true* Proteſtant Religion, and PRESBYTERIAN *Government.*

The Lord Commiſſioner vindicates the Lord Godolphin.

Propoſals for Acts.

Mem. *p.* 353. *Earl of* Strathmore's *traiterous Practices.*

On the 1ſt of *June*, the Earl of *Strathmore*, an abandon'd *Jacobite*, who having taken the Oaths to Queen *Anne*, ſign'd a traiterous Paper for inviting the Pretender to *Scotland*, preſented an Act for a *Toleration to the* Epiſcopal *Clergy*. It is fit Poſterity ſhould know what Metal the Conſciences of theſe Men were made of, who aſſerted ſo much Zeal for Religion, under the Name of Church, both in *England* and *Scotland*: Had the Proteſtant Diſſenters in *England* ſhewn the Thouſandth Part of that Diſaffection to the Government, which the Diſſenters in *Scotland* were notorious for, I believe no good *Engliſhman* would ever have open'd his Lips, to have ſaid a Word in Favour of them. The Aſſembly's Repreſentation againſt this *Scotch* Toleration, diſtinguiſhes much the Merit of our Diſſenters from that of theirs: *In* Scotland, *the People had no Scruple in their Conſciences againſt Communion and Worſhip with the legal* ESTABLISH'D CHURCH, *'till, of late, in ſome Places, they had been practiſed upon, and divided by* Prelatick Miniſters. *Difference in Opinion about Church Government, is not a ſufficient Reaſon for Separation. To grant a Toleration to that* Party, *in the preſent Circumſtances of Church and State, muſt unavoidably ſhake the Foundation of our preſent happy Conſtitution; overthrow the Scheme upon which it is ſettled; needleſsly diſturb that Peace and Tranquility which the Nation has enjoy'd ever ſince the late* Revolution; *diſquiet the Minds of her Majeſty's beſt Subjects, increaſe Animoſities, Confuſions, Diſcords, and Tumults, enervate Diſcipline, open a Door to Vice, Popery, and other Errors, and bring the Nation into the ſame, or worſe Miſeries and Miſchiefs from which it has been mercifully deliver'd*, &c. The Reading of this Repreſentation had ſo good an Effect, that the *Jacobites* dropp'd their Toleration; and the *Act for ſecuring* Presbyterian *Government*, paſs'd; not, as the Sham *Lockhart* belies the Fact, by a Majority of ſixteen Voices only: For of Two Hundred and Forty Members, there were but eighty that voted againſt it; and of his Eighty-two Members that were Silent, *Non-Liquets*, as he calls them, they muſt be ſorry Churchmen, if, as he affirms, they were all *Epiſcopalians*, and would not beſtow a Word for *Epiſcopacy*, when they ſaw their Church in ſo much Danger. Duke *Hamilton* voted for ſettling Presbytery; ſo did the Earl of *Eglington*, and others, that were not look'd upon as *Revolutioners*. The *Memoir*-Writer informs us, that ſeveral Speeches were made againſt this *Bill*, particularly by Sir *David Cunningham*, whom he calls a Man of Metal, *Who urg'd, it was uncharitable to affirm, that none were of the Church of Chriſt, except* Presbyterians; which probably was not affirm'd in ſuch general Terms; but he ſays it, to make Room for putting ſomething weaker ſtill, in the Mouth of the Marquis of *Lothian*, *That he was ſure the* Presbyterian *Government was the beſt Part of the Chriſtian Religion*; which he adds, ſet all the Houſe in a merry Temper. If the Phraſe had been *Chriſtian Diſcipline*, it would have been a Subject more proper for their Reaſon, than their Raillery. And we find that this Mettleſome Sir *David Cunningham*, in one of the Debates about this Bill, was ſo affected with the rattling of Rain on the Leads of the Parliament Houſe, that he ſaid with equal Wiſdom and Intrepidity, *It is apparent Heaven declares againſt your Procedure.* A.D.1703

Duke Hamilton *votes for* Presbytery.

The Aſſembly's Reaſons againſt Tolerating Epiſcopacy.

In this Seſſion of Parliament there were ſeveral Attempts made to try their Tempers, with Relation to the Houſe of *Hanover*, which were all unſucceſsful: And every one ſaw, whatever Good *Scotchmen* deſir'd and intended, they reſolv'd to have the Differences with *England* accommodated, before they conſented to put themſelves under the Government of the ſame Prince, after the Death of the Queen. The *Jacobites* in *England* and *Scotland* flatter'd themſelves with the Hopes of ſome Advantage to their deſperate Cauſe by the Backwardneſs of the *Scotch* in the Affair of the Succeſſion; but their Hopes have always deceived them, and their Folly was both their Shame and their Puniſhment. The Queen's Advocate offer'd an *Act for Reſcinding the ſecond Act of the third Parliament of King* Charles II. *ſo far as the ſame was inconſiſtent with the Claim of Right, and the preſent Settlement made in King* William's *Time.* Againſt which it was urg'd, that by the *Claim of Right*, all *Popiſh* Succeſſors being excluded, they ſhould by this Reſcinding, determine the Succeſſion to be lodg'd in the Family of *Hanover*, who were the neareſt Proteſtants of the *Royal Blood.* And, ſays the Sham *Lockhart*, *Though the* Presbyterians, *and all the Miniſters*, except three, Marquis of *Athol*, Viſcount *Tarbat*, and *Roderick Mackenzie*, Lord Juſtice Clerk, preſs'd to have the *Act* read the firſt Time, yet it was order'd to lie on the Table. On the 9th of *July*, when a Clauſe of the Act of Security was in Debate, theſe Words being propos'd to be added, *A Succeſſor of the true* Proteſtant Religion, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd in* Scotland: It was urg'd for it, "That ſince the Wiſdom of this "Houſe had thought fit to exclude *Papiſts*, who "profeſt the Doctrine of *Tranſubſtantiation*, from "having any Acceſs to the *Scotch* Government, "there was no Reaſon why the *Lutherans*, who "profeſt the Doctrine of *Conſubſtantiation*, ſhould "not be excluded; but it was not carry'd, though the Cavalier and Epiſcopal Party were forward enough to offer Indignities to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; and the *Pretender* was more than once ſpoken of in the Houſe as Prince of *Wales*, without any Adjunct to denote his Incapacity by Birth and Law. Another Clauſe was offer'd, That no *Engliſhman*, or Foreigner, having a *Scotch* Title, and not

Attempts for the Houſe of Hanover.

A.D.1703. not One Thouſand Pounds *Sterling* a Year in *Scotland*, ſhall have a Place in Parliament in the Succeſſor's Time. To this the Marquis of *Athol* ſaid, it ſhould not exclude *Scotchmen* by Birth, who had not One Thouſand Pounds a Year; which was alſo mov'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. The *Act of Security* occaſion'd many warm Speeches and Debates, inſomuch that the Lord High-Commiſſioner was not free from Apprehenſions of Mutiny, it having been ſaid in Parliament, *They would demand it Sword in Hand*. However, his Grace continu'd firm in Obedience to her Majeſty's Inſtructions, and refus'd to give the Royal Aſſent to that *Act*, though the Supply Bill was loſt by it for that Seſſion, to which he put a Period the 16th of *September*. He gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act anent Slanderers: An Act for ratifying the turning the Meeting of the Eſtates into a Parliament: An Act anent Peace and War: An Act anent the Publick Accompts*; the Commiſſioners were, the Earl of *Galloway*; the Earl of *Northesk*; the Earl of *Balcarras*; the Earl of *Dunmore*; Viſcount *Stairs*; Lord *Arniſton*; Lord *Fountainhall*; Laird of *Glenegies*; —— *Ogilvie* of *Boyne*; *Seaton*, Junior, of *Pitmedden*; Mr. *Dougal Stuart*; Mr. *John Campbel*; Sir *David Cunningham*; Mr. *John Pennicook*; Mr. *Robert Fraſer*. *An Act allowing the Importation of Wines*, &c.

Soon after the Parliament was adjourn'd, her Majeſty conferr'd ſeveral Titles of Honour on ſuch Members as had either ſerv'd her in the laſt, or ſeem'd inclinable to ſerve her in a future Seſſion: The young Marquis of *Douglas* was created Duke of *Douglas*; the Marquis of *Athol* Duke of *Athol*; Viſcount *Stair* Earl of *Stair*; Viſcount *Tarbat* Earl of *Cromarty*; Lord *Boyle* Earl of *Glaſcow*; *James Stewart* of *Bute* Earl of *Bute*; *Charles Hope* of *Hopetoun* Earl of *Hopetoun*; *John Cranford* of *Kilbirrnee* Viſcount of *Jarnock*; and Sir *James Primroſe* of *Carrington* Viſcount of *Primroſe*.

Dr. Drake's Book burnt by the Hangman.

Before the Parliament broke up, they order'd a Book publiſh'd by the Title of *Hiſtoria Anglo Scotica*, by *James Drake*, M. D. and dedicated to Sir *Edward Seymour*, containing many falſe and injurious Reflections upon the Sovereignty and Independency of the Crown of *Scotland*, to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, at the Market-Croſs at *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſtill put off his going to *Ireland* from Time to Time, and at laſt was ſuperſeded in that Government, by her Majeſty's appointing the Duke of *Ormond* to be Lord Lieutenant; and he was receiv'd there with more than ordinary Marks of Affection and Reſpect. Soon after his Arrival in that Kingdom, he iſſu'd Writs for chuſing a new Parliament, which met the 21ſt of *September*, and having made Choice of *Allan Broderick*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, to be Speaker, whom his Grace approv'd: He ſpoke to this Effect:

Duke of Ormond's Speech.

"THAT it were to be wiſh'd they were in a "Condition to provide for ſuch Fortifications as would much conduce to the Safety of the "Kingdom, and particularly at *Limerick*; and "for building Barracks in *Dublin*, and where elſe "they were wanting: But that which her Majeſty "expected at that Time, was only that the Publick Debts be diſcharg'd, and the Revenue made "equal to the Expence of the Government; "which was much increas'd by the Charge of the "*Barracks*, which were found ſo uſeful, and ſo "great an Eaſe to the Country, that they ought "not to be neglected. That he had order'd all "the Accounts to be laid before them, by which "they would perceive that the Government had A.D.1703. "expended a very conſiderable Sum towards "building thoſe Barracks, more than was given "by the Parliament for that Purpoſe: And that "when they were fully inform'd of Particulars, "he doubted not but they would give as great Teſtimony of Reſpect and Affection to her Majeſty, as had been given to any of her Royal Predeceſſors.

The firſt Thing both Houſes went upon, was the framing and preſenting Dutiful and Affectionate Addreſſes to the Queen, and Lord Lieutenant: And the Houſe of Lords wrote alſo a Letter to her Majeſty, *Returning her their Thanks for her happy Choice of* James *Duke of* Ormond, *to be her Lieutenant, and Chief Governor over that Kingdom.* To all which Compliments her Majeſty, and his Excellency, return'd very gracious Anſwers. But the Warmth of their Affections for the latter abated a little, when they ſaw that he was capable of receiving Impreſſions from the *Tory* Miniſters in *England*, as we ſhall ſee preſently. The Houſe of Commons order'd Colonel *Eyre*, Mr. *Tenniſon*, Sir *Francis Blundel*, and Alderman *Singleton*, to bring in a *Bill to prevent the Growth of Popery*, and to prepare Heads of a Bill, to prevent Papiſts from Inheriting.

The Truſtees for the Sale of the *Forfeited Eſtates*, having by the Succeſs of their Truſt, made good whatever had been ſaid againſt the employing of them in it, eſpecially as to the Nett Produce of their Sales, and the extraordinary Expence and Trouble that whole Kingdom would be put to by their Vexatious and Arbitrary Proceedings; the Parliament of *Ireland* took Cogniſance of their Conduct, and by their Reſolutions and Repreſentations, confirm'd the Judgment that had been made of them in *England*, and what has been ſaid of them in the laſt Reign; for which I doubt not I have been enough cenſur'd for Partiality.

Iriſh Truſtees condemn'd by Parliament.

One of the firſt Things the Houſe of Commons in *Ireland* did, was to take that Matter into Conſideration. After which they *Reſolv'd*, "That "all the Proteſtant Freeholders of that Kingdom "had been *falſly* and *maliciouſly* miſrepreſented, "and *traduc'd* and *abus'd*, in a Repreſentation "made of them in a Book, entitled, *The Report "of the* Commiſſioners *appointed to enquire into the "Iriſh Forfeitures; in which are theſe Words*; "And indeed it does appear, that the Freeholders "of this Kingdom, through Length of Time, "and by embracing new Friendſhips with the "*Iriſh*, or by interpurchaſing with one another, but chiefly through a general Diſlike "of the Diſpoſitions of the Forfeitures, are unwilling to find any Perſon guilty of the Rebellion, even upon full Evidence. And it appearing to the Houſe, that *Francis Anneſley*, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe, and that *John Trenchard*, Eſq; *Henry Langford*, Eſq; and *James Hamilton*, Eſq; were the Authors of the ſaid Book: They Reſolv'd, That *Francis Anneſley*, Eſq; *Henry Langford*, Eſq; and *John Trenchard*, Eſq; had ſcandalouſly and maliciouſly miſrepreſented and traduc'd the Proteſtant Freeholders of that Kingdom, and had thereby endeavour'd to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſy between the People of *England*, and the Proteſtants of that Kingdom; and thereupon they expell'd Mr. *Anneſley* the Houſe; with this particular Mark of Diſgrace, that no Warrant be iſſu'd this Seſſion, to elect a new Member for *Down-Patrick*, in the Room of Mr. *Anneſley*, lately expell'd." They put no Queſtion about Mr. *Hamilon*, that Gentleman being lately dead, and Mr. *John Trenchard*, who had this Vote of

Votes againſt Mr. Trenchard.

*A.D.*1703. of Parliament upon him, for having ſcandalouſly and maliciouſly abus'd the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, was got ſafe into *England*; where ſoon after he ſet himſelf up as the *Britiſh Cato*, to Cenſure all Abuſes, and to reform the Government. The Houſe of Commons in *Ireland*, not content with theſe *Reſolves*, purſu'd thoſe Commiſſioners in a Repreſentation to the Queen, wherein they ſaid, *That whereas her Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, of Bleſſed Memory, had always had the Glory of being Kings and Queens of a Free People, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of* Europe, *by the eminent Privilege of being govern'd by their own Laws, and of enjoying Liberties under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince, according to the moſt equal and juſt Model of Government that ever was fram'd; yet the Conſtitution of* Ireland *had been of late greatly ſhaken, the Lives, Liberties and Eſtates of the Subjects thereof being call'd in Queſtion, and try'd in a Manner unknown to their Anceſtors. That when they conſider'd the Charge which the Subjects of that Kingdom had been* UNNECESSARILY *put to by the late* Truſtees, *in defending ſuch their juſt Rights and Titles, as had, after many and expenſive Delays, been allow'd by the ſaid Truſtees, exceeded, in Value, the* Current Caſh *of the Kingdom; they had but too great Reaſon to believe, that this had been principally occaſion'd through falſe and malicious Reports and Miſrepreſentations made of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, by Deſigning and Ill-meaning Men, in order to create Miſunderſtandings between* England *and* Ireland, *and to promote beneficial Employments for themſelves*, &c.

The Commons of Ireland *Addreſs againſt the* Truſtees.

It will be worth the Reader's While to turn back to the Reſumption of the *Iriſh* Grants, three or four Years before this, to judge by the Effect of the Wiſdom and Honeſty of the Perſons who puſh'd that Matter at all Hazards, inſtead of taking into Conſideration the great Danger the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was in, of falling into *French* Hands. Theſe moſt excellent *Iriſh* Commiſſioners, *in order to promote beneficial Employments to themſelves*, as the Parliament of *Ireland* explain it, *Reported* the Forfeited Eſtates to be worth 2685130 *l.* beſides many other Articles, amounting to an immenſe Sum, to much more than the Amount of the Commiſſioners Sales 1050000 *l.* out of which was deducted about 150000 *l.* for Incumbrances; ſo then the Produce will be 900000 *l.*; out of which, if we deduct the yearly Charge of the Truſt, about 50000 *l.* a Year, then there will remain 700000 *l.* which we cannot but allow for the Current Caſh of *Ireland*; and as much as that was expended on ſetling the Titles that were allow'd only; and the Expence of the Titles that were not allow'd, muſt be plac'd to the Account of the Truſtees, to their Debt, or their Credit; for by this Calculation it appears to be all that was made of their Truſt; the Glory of a *High-Church* Majority. We muſt not forget the Addreſs of this Houſe of Commons to the Queen, at the opening of the Seſſion: Wherein, having congratulated her Majeſty's happy Aceſſion to the Throne, they ſaid, *They could not but with the deepeſt Concern take Notice to her Majeſty, that her Enemies, by many groundleſs and malicious Calumnies, had miſrepreſented them; the ſad and ſevere Effects whereof, they too ſenſibly felt; and eſpecially, as if they thought themſelves, or deſir'd to be, independant of the Crown of* England. *That therefore, to vindicate themſelves from ſuch foul and unworthy Aſperſions, they declar'd and acknowledg'd, that the Kingdom of* Ireland *was annex'd and united to the Imperial Crown of* England; *and by the Laws and Statutes of that Kingdom, was declar'd to be juſtly and rightfully depending upon, and belonging, and for ever united to the ſame; and that it never enter'd into their Thoughts to wiſh the contrary, the Happineſs of that Kingdom entirely depending on a ſtedfaſt Duty paid to the Crown of* England, *and a good Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Subjects of that Kingdom; and they unanimouſly aſſur'd her Majeſty, that they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, Support and Maintain her Majeſty's Rightful and Lawful Title to the Crown of this Realm, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as the ſame was ſettled by the Acts of Parliament in* England. It is obſervable, That the Parliament of *Ireland* miſs no Opportunity of expreſſing their grateful Senſe of their Deliverance by King *William*, and their firm Attachment to the Succeſſion in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*.

Iriſh *Parliament declare* Ireland *to be dependant on* Englane.

The Truſtees huddled up the Diſpatch of their Truſt, before the Meeting of this Parliament; and ſome *London* Merchants, underſtanding there were good Pennyworths to be had, ſent Agents over to *Dublin*, to purchaſe in a Lump, what was left unſold. To do it as a Corporation, they examin'd the Powers in the Charters of ſeveral Companies in *London*, that they might purchaſe under one, by which the Company was impower'd to buy Lands without Stint, or at leaſt a very large one; ſuch was the Charter to the *Sword-Blade* Company, erected and incorporated to ſet up that Manufacture in *Cumberland*, or one of the Neighbouring Counties, for the Uſe of the Army, on the breaking out of the firſt Confederate War. They were enabled to Purchaſe Lands to build Mills upon the Rivers, and to provide for the Reception and Entertainment of a great Number of Manufacturers from *Germany*; which not turning to Account, the *Sword-Cuttlers* ſold their Charter to thoſe *London* Merchants, who purchas'd about Twenty Thouſand Pounds a Year of the Forfeited Eſtates, and ſome of the beſt of thoſe Eſtates, for a Sum not much greater than it was ſaid the Grantees, or thoſe that held of them, offer'd, without putting the Publick to a Penny Charge: And theſe Merchants, by the Stile of *the Governor and Company for making the* Sword-Blades *in* England, *pray'd, that Heads of a Bill might be brought in, for enabling them to take Conveyances of Lands in* Ireland. But the Parliament were ſo little diſpos'd to Guaranty the Bargains of the *Truſtees*, that their Petition was order'd to lie upon the Table; and there it lay with others that had no better Succeſs. The *Sword-Blade* Company ſold their Eſtates afterwards to Mr. *Edwards* of *London*, who had them cheap enough to have made a quick and a good Market. The Houſe expell'd *John Aſgil*, Eſq; who was at the ſame Time a Member of the Houſe of Commons in *England*, for an unaccountable Book of his, to prove out of Scripture, that a true Chriſtian Believer ought to have ſo great a Stock of Faith, as to be tranſlated to Heaven without Dying. I knew *Aſgyl*; and his Whims ſeem'd to qualify him more for *Bedlam*, than a Houſe of Commons: Indeed his Conduct was no Credit to his Syſtem, for he had as Agent to the *Sword-Blade* Company in *England*, offer'd to lend Money to the Publick in *Ireland*, at Six *per Cent.* on Condition the Parliament would paſs an Act to confirm their Purchaſe of the Forfeited Eſtates; but the Company diſown'd him in that Offer, and being ſummon'd to appear before the Houſe, to anſwer for his prevaricating with them, he pleaded his Privilege as a Member of the Houſe of Commons in *England*. *Stephen Ludlow*, Eſq; was Chairman of the Committee for the Supply, which was granted to Satisfaction; and *Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq; afterwards Lord *Moleſworth*, was Chairman of the Committee for the State of the Nation, who drew up the Repreſentation above-mention'd, about the *Iriſh* Truſtees, and other Grievances. Major *Clayton* was order'd to carry

Sword-Blade *Company has* Iriſh *Forfeitures incorporated.*

Aſgil *pleads* Engliſh *Privileges.*

A.D.1703.

A Bill for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

carry to the Lord Lieutenant, Heads of a Bill, *To make it High-Treaſon in this Kingdom, by Word or Writing, to impeach the Succeſſion to the Crown, as limited by ſeveral Acts of Parliament*; and to deſire the ſame might be tranſmitted to *England* in due Form. The Houſe voted Thanks to their Committee appointed to inſpect the Publick Accounts, who had ſav'd the Kingdom 103,368*l.* which by Miſrepreſentation had been charg'd as a Debt upon the Nation. This was doing Buſineſs to the Purpoſe; whereas *High-Church* Commiſſioners in *England* directed their ſtricteſt Search againſt Errors in Men who were not of their Side, and not againſt Things; and we are at a Loſs to direct where any one may find that ſuch Commiſſioners ever ſav'd *England* ſuch a Sum as 103000*l.*

Good Management of Iriſh *Commiſſioners of Accompts.*

On the 16th of *October*, the Lord Lieutenant gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for an additional Exciſe on Beer, Ale*, &c. *an Act for the Importation of Iron and Staves*; *an Act to prevent Popiſh Prieſts coming into the Kingdom:* And having appointed the Commons to attend him two Days after at the *Caſtle*, he acquainted them with her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to their laſt Addreſs, which was, *That her Majeſty was extreamly pleas'd with the Aſſurance they gave her of their Duty to her, and of their Affection and due Regard to the Crown of* ENGLAND; *that they ſhould find by her Readineſs to advance the Good of that Kingdom, that ſhe had receiv'd no ill Impreſſion of them*; *and did not doubt but they would, upon all Occaſions, ſhew ſuch Reſpect to her, as to deſerve the Continuance of her Majeſty's Favour to them, and ſhould therefore give ſuch Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs, as the Condition of that Kingdom requir'd.* Tho' this was term'd a moſt gracious Anſwer; yet People who knew Court Language, judg'd otherwiſe, and that by its Coldneſs, the Influence of ſuch Men as *How*, *Harcourt* and *Harley*, had depriv'd it of that *Grace* which was ſaid to have been in it: For though *Harley* and *Harcourt* had been bred in the rankeſt of *Presbyterian* Schools, they had ſome how or other, got themſelves the Credit of being Pillars of the *Church*, and conſequently could have no Good-will to thoſe that behav'd with any Moderation towards Diſſenters, as did all who lov'd the Memory of King *William*, and wiſh'd well to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

Tories againſt Naturalization.

The *Tory* Party in *England*, now prevalent, have always had an Abhorrence for Bills of *Naturalization*, to encourage Foreign Proteſtants to bring their Manufactures and Subſtance to *England*, which is the ſureſt Way to enrich and ſtrengthen the Nation, as is allow'd by all Thinking People in the Univerſe in the like Situation. To this no ſtronger Argument is brought by them, than the Safety of the *Church*; as if a Proteſtant Church need be afraid of Proteſtants. But where ſober Reaſon is heard, a Name without other Support, will not carry a Point againſt it; and therefore the Houſe of Commons of *Ireland* went through the Heads of a Bill for *Naturalizing all Proteſtant Strangers*. On the 3d of *November*, the Houſe being reminded, *That the next Day was the Birth-Day of the late King* William, *of Glorious Memory, their Deliverer from Popery and Slavery*; and that the fifth was the *Commemoration for the Diſcovery of the* Gunpowder-Plot, they thereupon adjourn'd to the ſixth of the ſame Month. I am ſatisfy'd the Reader will not think it impertinent to ſee a Liſt of ſo many Patriots as this Parliament of *Ireland* conſiſted of: It is not plac'd in due Order, nor ſo perfect as I cou'd wiſh it, but it is the beſt I had by me, and will anſwer the End.

A.D.1703.

Liſt of the Parliament of Ireland.

County of *Dublin.*
John Allen, Eſq;
Joſeph Dean, Eſq;
City of *Dublin.*
John Forſter, Eſq; Recorder.
Benjamin Burton, Eſq; Alderman.
Univerſity of *Dublin.*
Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; Secretary of State.
Sir *William Robinſon*, Vice-Treaſurer.
County of *Cork.*
Allen Broderick, Eſq;
City of *Cork.*
——— *Rogers*, Eſq;
Swords.
Right Hon. *Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq;
Jacob Peppard, Eſq;
Bleſſington.
John Jephſon, Eſq;
William Crow, Eſq;
Bandon.
Francis Barnard, Eſq;
Hon. Colonel *Gorge.*
Ardſert.
Andrew Young, Eſq;
Henry Roſe, Eſq;
City of *Limerick.*
Major-General *Ingoldſby.*
Robert Haſel, Eſq;
Athboy.
John Wade, Eſq;
Robert Johnſon, Eſq;
Trion.
James Naper, Eſq;
William Naper, Eſq;
Kilmalock.
James Ormesby, Eſq;
Robert Oliver, Eſq;
Fermanagh.
John Curry, Eſq;
Dr. *Irwin.*
Drogheda.
Right Hon. Lord *More.*
Edward Singleton, Eſq;
Alderman.
Roſcommon.
Henry Sandford, Eſq;
Robert Sands, Eſq;
Lanesborough.
Hon. Colonel *Sankie.*
Henry Fox, Eſq;
Carlingford.
Hon. *Charles Deering*, Eſq;
Arthur Hill, Eſq;
Monnaghan County.
Hon. *Robert Ecklen*, Eſq;
——— *Barton*, Eſq;
City of *Waterford.*
Meinhard Chriſtian, Eſq;
Alderman *Chriſtmas.*
Coleraine.
Sir *Arthur Longford.*
Hon. Colonel *Gorge.*
Newry.
Robert Echlen, Eſq;
Adam Swift, Eſq;
Dancer.
Henry Tennijon, Eſq;
Blaney Townesly, Eſq;
Wexford County.
Right Hon. *Philip Savage*, Eſq;
Matthew Forth, Eſq;
Foear.
Thomas Smith, Eſq;
Walter Pollard, Eſq;
Rothcoronack.
Colonel *Barry.*
Daniel Gayſtan, Eſq;
Duleke.
Robert Curtis, Eſq;
Charles Wallis, Eſq;
Clonmel.
Thomas Medlicote, Eſq;
Robert Hamerton, Eſq;
Wexforn Town.
Cadwalader Edwards, Eſq;
James Stoppard, Eſq;
Athy.
Richard Meredith, Eſq;
Maurice Keightin, Eſq;
Enneſcorphy.
John Aſgill, Eſq;
Morly Sanders, Eſq;
Londonderry County.
William Connelly, Eſq;
Hercules Rowly, Eſq;
Lisburn.
Michael Harriſon, Eſq;
Richard Nutly, Eſq;
Knocktopher.
Francis Harriſon, Eſq;
——— *Tentwarth*, Eſq;
Kildare County.
Right Hon *Thomas Keightley*, Eſq;
Sir *Kildare Burrows.*
Boultinglaſs.
Edward Stratford, Eſq;
Charles Rickiſy, Eſq;
Mac Reading.
Hugh Eccles, Eſq;
Thomas Burrows, Eſq;
Roſs.
Hon. *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq;
——— *Craford*, Eſq;
Lifford.
Hugh Hamil, Eſq;
David Creahton, Eſq;
Mullingaor.
Sir *Patrick Dunks.*
Henry Edgwork, Eſq;
Wicklow.
Chriſtopher Carelton, Eſq;
John Price, Eſq;
Dungannon.
Thomas Knox, Eſq;
Oliver St. George, Eſq;
Ballimalec.
Arthur Edgworth, Eſq;
John Achmoouty, Eſq;
Downe.
John Magil, Eſq;
Michael Price, Eſq;
Donegall.
Hon. Brigadier *Hamilton.*
Hon. Brigadier *Cunningham.*
Killebegs.
Hon. *Frederick Hamilton*, Eſq;
——— *Hamilton*, Eſq;

A.D.1703.

Letrim County.
Theophilus Jones, Eſq;
William Gore, Eſq;
Jameſtown.
John Mahon, Eſq;
John King, Eſq;
Antrim Town.
Thomas Bell, Eſq;
Hugh Montgomery, Eſq;
Navan.
Arthur Meredith, Eſq;
Colonel *Thomas Meredith.*
Kles.
Charles Meredith, Eſq;
——— *Butler*, Eſq;
Newtown Lemevally.
Benjamin Parry, Eſq;
William Cairnes, Eſq;
Goery.
Abel Ram, Eſq;
John Chicheſter, Eſq,
Omey.
Audly Mervin, Eſq;
Richard Stuart, Eſq;
Athlone.
William Hancock, Jun. Eſq;
——— *Jones*, Eſq;
Clo.
Walter Bunbury, Eſq;
James Butler, Eſq;
Down-Patrick.
Francis Anneſly, Eſq;
——— *Ford*, Eſq;
Queen's County.
John Weaver, Jun. Eſq;
Dudley Cosby, Eſq;
Marlborough.
St. Leger Gilbert, Eſq;
Robert Paget, Eſq;
Granard.
Stephen Ludlow, Eſq;
John Percival, Eſq;
Lowth County.
Thomas Bellingham, Eſq;
Henry Tenninſon, Eſq;
Tulkes.
William Neve, Eſq;
——— *Gardiner*, Eſq;
Kerry County.
Edward Denny, Jun. Eſq;
John Blenner Haſſet, Eſq;
Tralee.
John Morrice, Eſq;
Arthur Hide, Eſq;
Dingal.
Hon. *William Fitzmorrice*, Eſq;
Francis Brewſter, Eſq;
Atterdee.
James Tiſdal, Eſq;
Robert Chambers, Eſq;
Dundalk.
Henry Bellingham, Eſq;
James Somervil, Eſq;
Carlow County.
Sir *Thomas Butler*, Bart.
Peirce Butler, Eſq;
Sligo.
Samuel Walton, Eſq;
Piercy Geething, Eſq;
Carlow Town.
Captain *Wolſeley.*
Col. *Welden*, } Double
Capt. *Howard*, } Return.
Kilkenny County.
Sir *Henry Wemes.*
Colonel *Ponſonby.*
Aſeating.
Chicheſter Philips, Eſq;
Robert Taylor, Eſq;
Charleville.
Colonel *Evans.*
Robert Fitzgerald, Eſq;
Carrick-Fergus.
Henry Davis, Eſq;
Edward Lindon, Eſq;
Philips-Town.
George Monk, Eſq;
John Moor, Eſq;
Taghman.
Anderſon Sanders, Eſq;
Richard Sanders, Eſq;
Fethard.
Sir *Richard Bulkely*, Bart.
Major *Palliſer.*
Roſcommon County.
Sir *George St. George*, Bart.
Sir *Edward Graſſon*, Bart.
Galway County.
John Earl, Eſq;
John French, Eſq;
Kilbeging.
Charles Lambert, Eſq;
Patrick Fox, Eſq;
Clare County.
Sir *Donald Obrian*, Bart.
Lucius Obrian, Eſq;
Ennis.
Francis Burton, Eſq;
Simon Purdon, Eſq;
Tipperary County.
Sir *John Mead*, Bart.
Colonel *James Dawſon.*
Ardmagh County.
Sir *Hans Hamilton.*
Arthur Brownlow, Eſq;
Belfaſt.
William Cairnes, Eſq;
William Keames, Merchant.
Londonderry City.
Alderman *James Lennox.*
Charles Norman, Eſq;
Antrim County.
Hon. *Clotworthy Skeffington*, Eſq;
Clotworthy Upton, Eſq;
Wicklow County.
William Wickſted, Eſq;
Richard Edwards, Eſq;
King's County.
Sir *William Parſons.*
Sir *Francis Blundell.*
Caſtle-Martin.
Rt. Hon. *Thomas Keightley*, Eſq;
Joſeph Dean, Eſq;
Ballyſhannon.
Richard Warburton, Sen. Eſq;
Richard Geting, Eſq;
Port-Arlington.
Thomas Carter, Eſq;
Richard Warburton, Jun. Eſq;
Carégdrumrueske.
Sir *George St. George.*
Oliver St. George, Eſq;
Hilsborough.
Right Hon. *Thomas Keightley*, Eſq;
Samuel Warren, Eſq;
Naas.
James Barry, Eſq;
Richard Nevill, Eſq;
Youghal.
Henry Luther, Eſq;
John Hayman, Eſq;
Ballenakill.
John Barington, Eſq;
Arthur Gore, Eſq;
Harriſtown.
Robert Dickſon, Eſq;
Captain *Fitz-Patrick.*
Kelleleigh.
Hans Stephenſon, Eſq;
John Heltrick, Eſq;
Bangor.
James Hamilton, Eſq;
Henry Maxwell, Eſq;
Waterford County.
Hon. *Richard Stuart*, Eſq;
Sir *John Maſon.*
Kildare Town.
Richard Lock, Eſq;
Thomas Jones, Eſq;
Tallow.
Major *Maynard.*
Richard Cox, Eſq;
Dungarvan.
Colonel *Barry*,
Roger Poor, Eſq;
Randles Town.
Edmund Stafford, Eſq;
——— *Dickſon*, Eſq;
Caſtlebar.
William Palmer, Eſq;
——— *Cuffe*, Eſq;
Mayo County.
John Bingham, Sen. Eſq;
John Bingham, Jun. Eſq;
Sligo County.
Edward Windfield, Eſq;
Hugh Morgan, Eſq;
Augher.
James Moughtray, Eſq;
John Hamilton, Eſq;
Clanahilty.
——— *Freake*, Jun. Eſq;
Captain *Freake.*
Clogher.
——— *St. George*, Eſq;
——— *St. George*, Eſq;
Banuagher.
Thomas Leſtrange, Eſq;
George Eyre, Eſq;
Donnegal.
Richard Jones, Eſq;
Ralph Gore, Eſq;
Caſhel.
Samuel Green, Eſq;
Matt. Pennyfeather, Eſq;
Donengale.
Sir *Francis Brewſter.*
William Philips, Eſq;
Gowran.
Patrick Weems, Eſq;
Robert Maude, Eſq;

A.D.1703.

And that theſe Gentlemen might not be thought the worſe *Churchmen*, for the Reſpect they paid to the Memory of their Deliverer, King *William*, it muſt be noted, that when they took the Penſions into Conſideration, and voted Seventeen Thouſand Six Hundred Thirty-four Pounds to be unneceſſary; One Thouſand Two Hundred Pounds a Year of it, was granted to the Presbyterian Miniſters in the *North* of *Ireland*, by Patent from King *Charles* II. in Conſideration of their Loyalty and good Services to the Crown; and this was done, probably, to make the lopping off ſo many other Penſions, go down the better with the Court.

People began to murmur at the great Indulgence ſhewn to *Papiſts*, who amus'd the Government with Offers of ſerving even in the War againſt *France*, any where but in that Kingdom or the *Netherlands*. This was carried ſo far, that the Earl of *Limerick*, the Lord *Kilmore*, Colonel *Purcel*, and ſeveral other Iriſh Gentlemen came to *England*, and had the Honour to kiſs the Queen's Hand, on the 1ſt of *November*, and it was ſaid the Lord *Limerick* was to command in the Confederate Army in *Portugal*, as Lieutenant General.

The

A.D.1703. A.D.1703.

The Penſions voted Unneceſſary were as follows.

	£.		
To the Presbyterian *Miniſters in* Ulſter.	1200	*per Annum.*	
To the Duke of St. Albans.	800		
To the Earl of Ranelagh, *for* 21 *Years from* 1699.	300		
To George Rodney Bridges, *Eſq*; *during the Life of the Earl of* Rocheſter.	1600		
To Edward Prodgers, *Eſq*;	200		
To Colonel O *Donnel.*	500		
To Lieutenant Colonel Freke *of Lieutenant General* Erle's *Regiment.*	127	15	
To Lieutenant General Montargis.	273	15	
To Lieutenant Colonel Guillims.	109	10	
To Major Monjoy.	81	5	
To Lieutenant Philips.	36	10	
To the Half-Pay-Officers.	3814	5	
To the Counteſs of Dorcheſter.	5000		
To the Lord St. Albans.	1642	10	3 $\frac{6}{7}$
To the Lord Viſcount Dillon.	455	13	10 $\frac{5}{7}$
To Sir Valentine Browne.	701	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Earl of Fingal.	267	1	9
To Thomas Browne.	279	7	6
To Dudley Bagnal, *Eſq*;	245	6	4
	17634	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

King James's enormous Grant to the Counteſs of Dorcheſter.

The Penſions appear to have been given to Papiſts, and probably were in Conſideration of ſome Demands upon the Grants of their Eſtates; but that enormous one to the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, King *James* the IId's Miſtreſs, whatever the Pretence was for paying it, deſerv'd not a Place in a Liſt of Penſions, at the Head of which were the *Presbyterian* Miniſters of *Ulſter*. As to the Half-Pay-Officers, the Houſe addreſs'd the Lord Lieutenant that they ſhould be provided for. The Repreſentation reported by Mr. *Moleſworth*, when it was perfected and preſented to his Grace, met with a cold Reception, and Mr. Secretary *Southwell* acquainted the Houſe, that the Lord Lieutenant *would take ſuch care of it as might moſt conduce to the Service of the Nation.* Among ſo many notable doings of the *Iriſh* Truſtees, a ſmall Incident is hardly worth mentioning, but it was brought before the Parliament in a Petition of the Widow of *Francis de la Rue*, one of the Diſcoverers of the *Aſſaſſination* Plot, ſetting forth that the *Diminicle* which found the Lands to be forfeited that had been given to her Husband, as a Reward for his good Service in that Diſcovery, was loſt by the Truſtees; the Houſe order'd a Bill to be brought in to ſupply that loſs.

Bill againſt Popery bears hard on Diſſenters.

On the 23d of *November* the Houſe of Commons with their Speaker, attended the Lord Lieutenant, and preſented to him Heads of a *Bill to prevent the further Growth of Popery*; and alſo Heads of another *Bill to encourage the Linnen Manufacture* of that Kingdom, on which occaſion the Speaker made a Speech to his Grace, importing, "That they look'd on the firſt of theſe two Bills "to be of ſuch Importance to their future well "Being, that they had begg'd leave to attend his "Grace in a Body with it, and not ſend it, as in "Caſes of leſs Weight is uſual, by particular "Members. That the Oppoſition conſtantly "made in *England*, by the Papiſts in *Ireland*, "againſt whatever might tend to the Security of "her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, induced the "Commons to lay theſe Heads of a Bill in this "ſolemn Manner before his Grace. That they "thought it now more particularly neceſſary, "being well inform'd, and fully convinc'd, that "great Sums of Money had been lately rais'd "among them to oppoſe the Paſſing of a Bill of "this Nature in *England*; yet they doubted not "but the Right of the Thing, and Juſtice of "their Deſires would be ſo effectually laid before "her Majeſty by his Grace, that all Obſtacles "would be ſurmounted, and an Opportunity "given them of Aſſenting to the paſſing into a "Law, what they conceiv'd would be the greateſt "Security to the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt "there; and then the Speaker mention'd the "other Act". The Lord Lieutenant in his Anſwer aſſur'd the Houſe *he would take care to tranſmit theſe two Bills, which were ſo much for the Benefit of the Nation, and recommend them in the moſt effectual Manner, according to their deſire, and do all that was in his Power to prevent the Growth of Popery.* But whatever Practice ſucceeded in it, ſo it was, that in the very Bill, which was to ſecure the Proteſtants of *Ireland* againſt Popery, there were ſome Clauſes that bore hard on the *Proteſtant* Diſſenters in that Kingdom. Three Days after, the Houſe of Commons voted a Book, printed and publiſhed by *Brocas* and *Maloane*, entitled, *The Memoirs of the late King* James *the Second*, &c. Seditious, and order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman at the *Change* and before the *Parliament Houſe.* They alſo order'd that *Brocas* the Printer, *Maloane* the Bookſeller, and one *Euſtace*, who brought the ſaid *Memoirs of King* James *from* England, and gave them to *Maloane* to print, be proſecuted by the Attorney General. When the Motion was made for burning the Book and proſecuting the Printer, a Member ſet forth the great Danger the Proteſtants were in in ſome Parts of *Ireland*, particularly in the County of *Limerick*, where the *Iriſh* were beginning to form themſelves into Bodies, and to plunder the Proteſtants of their Arms and Money; adding that the Diſaffected held a Correſpondence with thoſe in *England*, and were not out of Hopes of reſtoring the pretended Prince of *Wales*. *Euſtace* fled at firſt, but afterwards ſurrender'd himſelf, and deny'd his bringing the Book from *England*; which was further prov'd againſt him by another Popiſh Bookſeller, *Luke Dowling*; and Popiſh Agents upon Examination confeſt that great Sums of Money had been collected to be employ'd in *England* and *Ireland* for preventing the Bill about the *Growth of Popery*. In one of the Riots they committed in the County of *Limerick*, the *Iriſh Tories*, ſo the Robbers and Ruffians are

*A.D.*1703. are ſtil'd in *Ireland*, kill'd one Mr. *Green* a Gentleman of ſome Note; and the Duke of *Ormond* iſſu'd a Proclamation for the Apprehending of the Murderers; and indeed the Impudence of the Papiſts in *Ireland* was intolerable, they aſſuming too much on the Hopes of Impunity, while the *Tories* in *England* were in Employment.

A Vote againſt the Pretender.

The Houſe of Commons having maturely conſider'd theſe things, Reſolv'd, "That it appear'd "to them, that the Papiſts of that Kingdom ſtill "retain'd Hopes of the coming in of the Perſon "who went by the Name of the Prince of *Wales* "in the Life of the late King *James*, and now "by the Name of *James* the *Third*." But the ſame Day Mr. Secretary *Southwell*, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, acquainted the Houſe that it was his *Grace*'s Pleaſure they ſhould adjourn till the 11th of *January*, which was accordingly done; *and this ſudden Adjournment*, ſays a Writer at that time, *when the Houſe was on a hot Scent againſt Popery, afforded Matter of ſiniſter Reflections* againſt the Lord Lieutenant; and in truth his Lordſhip's Character ſuffer'd ſo very much by his Behaviour on this Occaſion, that he loſt ground extremely in the Affections of the more valuable Part of the two Kingdoms; which was but ill made up to him in Popularity and Flattery among the lower Orders of Men of both Nations, which were no cheap Purchaſe to him, and at laſt ended, as falſe Popularity generally does, in Diſgrace and Ruin.

The Parliament adjourn'd by the Duke of Ormond.

He loſes the Affections of the ſober Part of both Kingdoms.

Acts paſt in Ireland.

The Acts which had the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion, beſides thoſe already mention'd, were,

An Act for 2 Shillings in the Pound on Penſions, for building Barracks at Dublin.

An Act to make it High Treaſon to impeach the Succeſſion to the Crown as limited by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.

An Act to prohibit Butchers *from being* Graſiers.

An Act for Regiſtring the Popiſh *Clergy.*

An Act for Naturalizing all Foreign Proteſtants in this Kingdom.

An Act for reducing Intereſt to 8 per Cent.

An Act for quieting Poſſeſſions, aud diſpoſing the Undiſpoſed and Plus *Acres.*

An Act for Building of ſeveral Pariſh Churches.

An Act for continuing two Acts againſt Tories, Robbers *and* Rapparees.

It muſt not be forgot, that Dr. *Pooley* Biſhop of ——— in *Ireland* refus'd to take the Oaths when the other Peers did it, pretending there was no Act of Parliament for it in that Kingdom. One *Pooley*, a Parliament Man in *England*, was the next Year much talk'd of for being concern'd in the *High Church* Memorial.

The Military Affairs this Year did not anſwer the great Expectations which had been rais'd by the Glory of the Laſt; but it was far from giving the *French* juſt Occaſion for ſinging *Te Deums*, which as they manag'd it, were rather ſo many Acts of a Farce than of Devotion.

Mr. Methuen *concludes the Treaty with* Portugal.

Mr. *Methuen*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Portugal*, brought his Negotiations at that Court to a happy Iſſue, and concluded a Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, by which he enter'd into the grand Alliance againſt *France*; and by the 21 Article of the Treaty between the Emperor, *England*, *Portugal* and *Holland*, it was expreſsly ſtipulated, *That no Peace or Truce ſhall be made but by the mutual Conſent of all the Allies; neither ſhall there be at any time a Peace concluded, whilſt his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſecond Grandſon by the* Dauphin, *or any other Prince of* French *Extraction ſhall continue in* Spain. Let us not forget this when we come to the Negotiations at *London* and *Utrecht*.

Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, with a Fleet of 35 *Engliſh*, and 17 *Dutch* Men of War, appear'd off the Rock of *Lisbon* the 24th of *July*, and diſpell'd the Apprehenſions the *Portugueſe* were under of being inſulted by a *French* Squadron. Sir *Cloudſley* ſent Sir *Stafford Fairborne* to *Lisbon*, with Compliments to the King of *Portugal* and to the Queen Dowager of *England*, by whom he was receiv'd with all imaginable Marks of Reſpect and Eſteem. The Fleet being in want of Water, it was reſolv'd to put into *Altea* on the Coaſt of *Valencia*, and to Land the Marines to facilitate the Watering, and have an Opportunity of diſperſing a Manifeſto, ſhewing they were not come thither as Enemies but as Friends, to deliver the *Spaniards* from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of *France*. *But as they would give their Aſſiſtance to theſe of the* Spaniſh *Nation, who remembring their Obligations to the Houſe of* Auſtria, *ſhould endeavour to throw off the Yoke of* France, *ſo they would deſtroy the Perſons, Houſes, and Goods of ſuch as ſhould oppoſe the Efforts that ſhould be made for the Deliverance of that valiant and glorious Nation.* This Manifeſto only made the *Spaniards* the leſs afraid of them. Before Brigadier General *Seymour* landed the Marines, the Lord *Baſil Hamilton* in the *Eagle*, with the *Hampton-Court* Man of War drew near the Shoar, but were fir'd upon from a Tower where were two Guns only, which he eaſily diſmounted. Five and Twenty Hundred Marines landed without Oppoſition, and form'd a Camp, which the Country People ſupplied with Plenty of all Refreſhments and Proviſions, for which they were paid in ready Money; but they did not then ſhew any greater Diſpoſition to favour the Archduke *Charles*, than by drinking his Health. From thence the Fleet ſail'd to *Leghorn*, Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* having detach'd the *Pembroke*, Captain *Harris*, and the *Tartar*, Captain *Cooper*, to enter the Gulph of *Narbonne*, and bring Word what could be done for the Releaſe of the poor *Cevennois French* Proteſtants in that part of *Languedoc*, call'd the *Cevennes*, who had been provok'd by the Diabolical Cruelties of *Baſville*, Intendant of the Province, *Broglio*, Commander of the Forces, and the Abbot *Chiela*, rather a Butcher than a Prieſt, to take Arms, as preferring Death in their own Defence, to the bloody Execution of thoſe execrable Maſſacrers. *Chiela* gelt all the Men that were accus'd of aſſiſting at the religious Aſſemblies of the *Reform'd*, and one condemn'd to that horrid Execution, was reſcu'd by 40 young Men, his Friends, who open'd the Priſon Door, deliver'd him thence, ſeiz'd the Abbot, and inflicted on him the Puniſhment he deſign'd for the other; but that was not ſufficient to ſatisfy their juſt Revenge, ſo they hang'd him up to prevent his committing the like Barbarities for the Future. They then went through the Villages, brandiſhing their Swords and crying *Liberty*, *Liberty*, which in a little time drew a great many other young Men after them, and form'd a Body of 4 or 500, which the Intendant could not ſuppreſs, and thinking to have the Game the longer in his Hands, did not attend it ſo much as he might have done. The *French* Court knew nothing of it till the *Cevennois* were increaſed to 2000, and dividing themſelves into 4 Bodies, they made Excurſions into the Plain, burnt Churches, and put the *Popiſh* perſecuting Prieſts to the Sword; Upon which the Court of *France* diſpatch'd the Sieur *Julian*, infamous for his Apoſtacy from the Proteſtant Religion, with 5000 regular Troops, to reduce the Rebels, as they call'd them; but theſe Forces not being able to ſtem a Torrent which gather'd Strength daily, the Marſhal *de Montrenil* was ſent againſt the *Cevennois* with 12000 Men, and he by his ill Conduct exaſperated the Country

*A.D.*1703.

Engliſh Manifeſto diſperſ'd in Spain.

The Cevennois driven to Arms.

A.D.1703. Country ſo much, that the Numbers of the Malecontents continu'd to increaſe; the King's Troops were defeated ſeveral times in the Field, and had the *Cevennois* been powerfully aſſiſted, the Diverſion they would probably have made would have diſtreſs'd the *French* King more than the maintaining of 50000 Men in *Flanders*. The Marquis *de Miremont*, and other Noble Refugees, repreſented the deſperate Condition of the Proteſtants in *Languadoc*, and the Advantage of giving them Aſſiſtance to the common Cauſe, ſo judiciouſly and pathetically to the Queen of *England*, and Prince *George* of *Denmark*, that thoſe excellent Princes propos'd the relieving of them in Council: But the Earl of *Nottingham* objected, that it was of dangerous Conſequence to aſſiſt *Rebels againſt their Natural Prince*; ſo doubtleſs it is, but then it is as certain, that a Prince who ſuffers his Subjects to be tortur'd and butcher'd for the conſcientious Diſcharge of their Duty to Almighty God, can no more juſtly be call'd their natural Prince, than a Hangman can be call'd a Phyſician. 'Tis true the *Cevennois* were *Presbyterians*, and could not well expect good Offices from a *High-Church* Miniſtry: But the Queen's and Prince's Sentiments prevail'd; and it was agreed, that ſince all Ways to relieve the *Cevennois* were ſhut up by Land, the Fleet under Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* ſhould endeavour to carry them a Supply of Arms, Ammunition and Money. The Marquis *de Miremont* ſent Mr. *David Flotard*, and two other Refugees, to the *Cevennois*, to give and to get Intelligence; the former had the good Fortune to penetrate into the Country and to return; the others were taken at the Paſſage of *Pont d'Eſprit*, and either broken upon the Wheel, or ſent to the Galleys. Three Refugee Gentlemen, Monſieur *Portales*, Captain *La Billiere* and Monſieur *Temple*, were commiſſion'd to go on board the *Engliſh* Fleet, to aſſiſt with their Advice, and in what elſe they could towards the Relief of their Brethren in *Languedoc*, who were call'd *Camiſars*; and before the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* Men of War were detach'd from the Fleet, Monſieur *Portales* was ſent for to the Council of War, held on board the *Triumph* the 29th of *Auguſt*, wherein it was debated how to put this Enterprize in Execution; and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* told him, *That the Seaſon being ſo far advanc'd, and the Gulph of* Narbonne *and* Lyons *ſo dangerous, they did not think it prudent to hazard her Majeſty's Fleet on a Coaſt unknown, and which had ever been ſo dreadful to the* Engliſh *Seamen, that in order to avoid it, they often choſe to go* 100 *Leagues out of their way: That he was very ſorry he could not perform himſelf ſo great a Service to the brave* Cevennois, *but that purſuant to the Reſult of their Conſultation, they would order two Men of War to go upon that Attempt with a good Quantity of Arms, Ammunition and Money; and that if they had the good Fortune to ſpeak with their Friends, and to deliver them theſe things, it would be eaſy for them to concert Meaſures with the* Cevennois *for their further Supply.* The *Pembroke* and *Tartar* ſail'd in ſight of *Narbonne*, *Uias*, *Beſiers*, *Agde*, and Fort *Breſcou*, on the 17th of *September*, and being in the Evening come before *Port Cette*, they made the Signal as directed from Court, under the Earl of *Nottingham*'s own Hand; but not being anſwer'd from Shore, they did not think it ſafe to continue in that dangerous Sea any longer, and ſo made the beſt of their way to the general Rendezvous at *Leghorn*, where Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* came the 19th of *September*, and the Town ſaluting him with 5 Guns only, he made no Return, and refus'd to accept the ordinary Preſent that was ſent him by the Governor; who ſending to know the Reaſon of it, the *Engliſh* Admiral made him ſenſible of his Miſtake, and at the ſame time ſent a Meſſage to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, inſiſting on a Royal Salute, as having the *Union* Flag, the moſt conſiderable of *England*. After ſome Diſpute, the great Duke was forc'd to order the Town to ſalute with 11 Guns, which Sir *Cloudſley* anſwer'd, and receiv'd the extraordinary Preſents that had been prepar'd for the Count de *Thouloufe*, the French King's Son, Admiral of *France*, who was expected there before the *Engliſh* Fleet; but who never durſt come out of the Harbour of *Thoulon*, as long as Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* remain'd in the *Mediterranean*.

Earl of Nottingham *againſt aſſiſting them.*

Sir Cloudſley Shovel's *Conference with a* French *Refugee.*

He ſends two Engliſh *Men of War to aſſiſt the* Cevennois.

A.D.1703.

Count *Lamberg*, the Imperial Ambaſſador at *Rome*, came aboard the Admiral in the Road of *Leghorn*, and acquainted him that the Archduke *Charles*, had been proclaim'd King of *Spain* at *Vienna*, by the Name of *Charles* III; upon which every Ship in the Fleet fir'd 15 Guns; and it muſt be a mortifying Buſineſs for a *Monarch* who pretended to give Laws to all *Chriſtendom*, to have his own Fleet skulking in Harbour, while that of the Confederates ſtruck Terror in all his Coaſt-Provinces, and made his maritime Power, rather the Scorn than the Dread of Nations. After this, Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* return'd to *England*, and arrived in the *Downs* the 17th of *November*, and ſome Stragglers of his Fleet took a *French* Man of War of 52 Guns and 500 Men coming from *Newfoundland*.

I ſhall but juſt mention Foreign Affairs, and thoſe particularly where the *Engliſh* Troops were engag'd. Theſe Forces conſiſted of the following Regiments.

Horſe.	Dragoons.	Foot.
Lieutenant General *Lumley*'s.	Brigadier *Roſs*'s.	1 Battalion of Guards.
Brigadier *Wood*'s.	Lord *Raby*'s.	2 Battalions of the Earl of *Orkney*'s.
Major General *Wyndham*'s.	Lord *Tiviot*'s.	Lieut. Gen. *Stewart*'s, Col. *Web*'s.
Duke *Schomberg*'s.		L. *North* and *Gray*'s, E. of *Barrymore*'s.
Earl of *Arran*'s.		Earl of *Derby*'s, Colonel *How*'s.
		Sir *Matthew Bridges*, Col. *Row*'s.
		Major Gen. *Ingoldsby*'s, Col. *Leigh*'s.
		Duke of *Malborough*'s, Col. *Ferguſon*'s.
		Col. *Frederick Hamilton*, L. *Portmore*.

Forces in *England*.

Horſe.	Dragoons.	Foot.	
Three Troops of Guards.	Earl of *Eſſex*'s.	Two Regiments of Guards.	Engliſh *Forces abroad and at home.*
Troop of Horſe Grenadiers.	Brigadier *Lloyd*'s.	Lieutenant General *Churchill*'s.	
Royal Regiment of Horſe.		Brigadier *Seymour*'s.	
		Royal Regiment of *Fuſileers*.	
		Lord *Lucas*'s.	

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Marines.
Colonel *Sanderſon*'s.
Colonel *Holt*'s.
Colonel *Mordaunt*'s.

Marines.
Colonel *Villiers*'s.
Colonel *Fox*'s.
Lord *Shannon*'s.

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In *Ireland*.

Horſe.
Colonel *Harvey*'s.
Colonel *Cadogan*'s.
Lord *Windſor*'s.
Colonel *Langſton*'s.

Dragoons.
1 Squadron Colonel *Echlin*'s.
Brigadier *Roſs*'s 1 Squadron.
Colonel *Cunningham*'s.

Foot.
Col. *Tidcomb*'s, Col. *Stanhope*'s.
Col. *Fairfax*'s, Lord *Mountjoy*'s.
Col. *Brudenel*'s, Col. *Gibſon*'s.
Col. *Farrington*'s, Col. *Coot*'s.
Col. *Meredith*'s, Col. *Stringer*'s.
Lord *Mohun*'s, Sir *Richard Temple*'s.

In the *Weſt-Indies*.

Foot.
Colonel *Handaſide*'s.
Colonel *Liveſey*'s.
Colonel *Whetham*'s.

Foot.
Lieutenant General *Erle*'s.
Brigadier *Hamilton*'s.
Lord *Charlemont*'s.

Foot.
Lord *Donnegals*.
Brigadier *Columbine*'s.

Duke of Marlborough

In all about 7000 Horſe and Dragoons, and 30000 Foot; the reſt of the Forces in *Engliſh* Pay were Foreign hir'd Troops, and Augmentations were made to both the one and the other in the Courſe of this War. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of the Confederate Army, began the Operations of the Campaign with the Siege of *Bonne*. On the third of *May* the Trenches were open'd, and the Governor ſent the Duke a Letter, importing "That an Agree-"ment had been made between the Electors "*Palatine* and of *Cologne*, that the Cities of "*Duſſeldorp* and *Conne* ſhould not be bombarded, "in order to preſerve the Churches, Palaces and "other Publick Buildings, the Performance of "which he was order'd to requeſt from his Grace; whoſe Anſwer was, *That it was neither his Cuſtom nor his Inclination to deſtroy Cities or Publick Buildings, out of prepenſe Malice or Deſign, provided the Enemies Conduct did not put him upon ſuch a Neceſſity*. The Attacks were carry'd on with ſo great Vigor and Succeſs, that the next Day after the Beſiegers had lodg'd themſelves on the Counterſcarp, the beſieg'd beat a Parley, and the Governor, Monſieur de *Alegre* ſurrender'd the Town *May* the 15th, on honourable Conditions.

takes Bonne.

In the mean time the Marſhals de *Villeroy* and *Boufflers*, with 40000 Men came into the Neighbourhood of *Tongeren*; where were two Battalions, that of *Elſt* and that of *Portmore*, who defended themſelves with extraordinary Bravery for 28 Hours, and were then made Priſoners of War; but their brave Reſiſtance gave the Confederates an Opportunity to draw together before *Maeſtricht*, where General *Auverquerque* drew them up in Order of Battle, in which Order the two Marſhals gaz'd upon him a whole Day, and then march'd back the ſame way they came.

After the Surrender of *Bonne*, my Lord Duke return'd to the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands*, which conſiſted of 139 Squadrons and 59 Battalions, with which he march'd againſt the Enemy, who abandon'd and blew up *Tongeren*, and retir'd within their Lines, which were forc'd by General *Cohorn* and Baron *Spaar* the 26th of *June*; but the Publick Joy for it in *Holland* was very much allay'd by News of the Defeat of Monſieur *Opdam*, which he wrote the States in a Letter from *Breda*; but the Truth was, he himſelf had been cut off from the Army under his Command, by a Body of *French*, and did not know that his Troops had made ſo good a Stand againſt the Enemy, that the Advantage was pretty near equal on both ſides.

Monſieur Opdam *defeated.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* us'd all poſſible Stratagems to draw the *French* to an Engagement, but failing in them all, he laid a Scheme to force their Entrenchments. His Grace attended with ſeveral General Officers, and a Guard of 4000 Horſe and Dragoons, went to view them; Lieutenant *Benſon* of the *Engliſh* Royal Regiment of Dragoons being detach'd with about 30 *Engliſh*, fell in with one of the Enemies Guards of 40 Horſe, who after one Diſcharge retir'd, and were chaſed by the *Engliſh* to the very Barrier of their Entrenchments, which gave the Confederate Generals an Opportunity to view them within Musket-ſhot; but the Execution of the Duke's Scheme being induſtriouſly put off from time to time by the Field Deputies of the *States General*, to his Grace's great Diſſatisfaction, the Siege of *Huy* was reſolv'd upon, and the Trenches were open'd the 16th of *Auguſt*, and on the 27th the Gariſon ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War, to remain ſo till the two Battalions taken by the *French* at *Tongeren* were releas'd.

The States Deputies againſt fighting.

In the mean time a great Council of War was held at the Confederate Camp at *Val. Notre Dame*, wherein were preſent, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States General, Monſieur de *Auverquerque*, Monſieur *Slangenburgh* the Lieutenant Generals, and ſeveral Major Generals. The Queſtion in Debate was what Undertaking ſhould be gone upon after the taking of *Huy*. The Siege of *Limburgh* was propos'd, but the Generals of the *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Lunenburghers* and *Heſſians*, gave their Opinions rather for attacking the *French* Lines, between the *Mehaign* and *Leuwe*, as an Enterprize that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Arms of the high Allies. Their Reaſons were oppos'd by the States Deputies, with others that wanted not Weight; they ſaid it would hazard their Troops in an Action which was at the beſt very dubious, and which, if attended with Succeſs would yield no further Advantage than to find the Enemy retir'd into their fortify'd Towns; whereas on the contrary, ſhould the *French* get the Victory, the United Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incurſions. As little as there was to be ſaid againſt this, the Backwardneſs of the *Dutch* to run the Hazard of ſuch Excurſions, was the Subject of ſome Clamour in *England*.

Duke of Marlborough *takes* Huy

On the 15th of *September Limburgh* was inveſted by Lieutenant General *Bule*, with 24 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Troops intended to carry on the Siege being come up, and the Batteries at Work, the

and Limburgh.

A.D.1703. the Beſiegers ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the lower Town, and by the 27th the Breach was ſo wide, that his Grace gave Orders for a general Aſſault; to prevent which the *French* beat a Parley, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War, to the Number of 1400 Men; and my Lord Duke having appointed the Baron *de Rechteren* to be Governor, this Conqueſt put an End to the Campaign on that Side.

Guelder *ſurrender'd.*

The Town of *Guelder* had been block'd up ſome Months by the *Pruſſians*, and was ſurrender'd to Count *Lottum* the 17th of *December*.

Elector of Bavaria's *Rebellion.*

The dilatory Counſels and Proceedings of the *Germanick* Body, gave the Elector of *Bavaria* great Advantages in carrying on his Rebellion againſt the Emperor, which ſhew'd the real Malignity of his Heart, in his joining with the *French* King. Something might be ſaid for his betraying the Truſt which the Confederates had procur'd for him in the Government of the *Netherlands*, which the *Tories* in *England* would not let King *William* ſend Troops to defend againſt the Armies the *French* King had ſent to take Poſſeſſion of thoſe Provinces: But the Elector's raiſing an inteſtine War in *Germany*, ſeizing *Ratisbonne* and *Augſburgh*, and threatning the Hereditary Countries of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, were Acts of Treaſon and Ingratitude, which will leave an eternal Blot upon his Memory, otherwiſe worthy the Character of a Great and Gallant Prince. The Mareſchal *de Villars*, who commanded the *French* Army on the Side of *Germany*, behaving too haughtily towards a Prince haughty enough himſelf, was recall'd, and the Count *de Marſin* made a Mareſchal of *France*, and ſent to Command there in his Stead. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who commanded the *French* Army in *Lombardy*, made an unſucceſsful Attempt to join Forces in *Tyrol*, which muſt have been fatal to the Emperor's Affairs, but were hindred by the Fidelity and Courage of the *Tyrolians*, who did Wonders in the Defence of their Country. After the Diſappointment in *Tyrol*, the Elector march'd with a good Army of *Bavarians* and *French*, to fall upon Count *Styrum*, whom Prince *Lewis* order'd to croſs the *Danube*, to favour the Proſecution of his Deſigns. The Count coming up with eighteen Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons of *French*, under the Marquis *de Uſſon*, near *Levinghem*, *September* the 20th, routed them; but at the Inſtant the Elector came up with him with a ſuperior Force, and though Count *Slangenburgh*, General of the *Saxons*, with *Styrum*, ſtood the firſt Brunt of the Enemy with wonderful Bravery, yet a Regiment of *Bareith* giving Ground, Count *Styrum* retreated in good Order to *Nardlingen*, leaving his Baggage, Artillery, and 2000 of his Men behind him. The Loſs of the *French* in the two Actions was as great, as to the Number of Men kill'd, but being Maſters of the Field, they had a better Pretence to ſing *Te Deum* for this, than moſt of their other Victories.

One needs but little Acquaintance with the Hiſtory of *Lewis* the XIVth, to know how ſafely and eaſily he became Maſter of his Conqueſts, and that it was chiefly by Surprize and Treachery. The Town of *Landau* was taken by the King of the *Romans* laſt Year, and the *French* ſtill keeping Intelligence with ſome Traytors in it, the Duke of *Burgundy* went in Haſte to the Mareſchal *de Tallard*'s Army, in Expectation of having the Place betray'd to him; but the Traytors being diſcover'd and ſeiz'd, the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Mareſchal were forc'd to retreat to the Neighbourhood of *Strasburgh*; and the Imperialiſts having more than their Hands full with the Work the Elector of *Bavaria* and the *French* Generals cut them out in *Tyrol*, and on the *Danube*, Count *Tallard* found himſelf at Leiſure to attack *Old Briſac*, which ſurrender'd to him in fourteen or fifteen Days, and the Governor was ſhot to Death for Treachery or Cowardice. The Duke of *Burgundy* being preſent at the Surrender of this Town, laid Claim to this Conqueſt, and return'd in Triumph to *Verſailles*; and Count *Tallard*, having Monſieur *Vauban*, the Famous Engineer, with him, and all Things neceſſary for a Siege, little us'd in that of *Old Briſac*, inveſted *Landau* the 7th of *October*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the other Confederate Generals in the *Netherlands*, being ſenſible of the Importance of the Place, order'd a Detachment of twelve Battalions, and twenty-nine Squadrons, under the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, to attempt the Relief of it; and the *French* Generals were not backward on their Part, but haſten'd away Monſieur *Pracontal*, with Ten Thouſand Men, after the Prince, to obſerve him, and he march'd with ſo much Diligence and Secreſy, that they join'd *Tallard* before the Confederates knew any thing of it; with which Reinforcement the Enemy was ſo animated, that they fell upon the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Body near *Spire*, when the *Germans* were in their Cups, celebrating the Feaſt of St. *Leopold*, in Honour of the Emperor; and notwithſtanding the Prince of *Heſſe* did every Thing that could be expected from a wiſe General, and a valiant Soldier, oblig'd him to retreat, after he had had three Horſes ſhot under him. Monſieur *Pracontal*, and ſeveral of the beſt Officers the *French* had, fell in this Action; as did on the Side of the Confederates, the Prince of *Heſſe Homberg*, Major-General *Tettan*, and other Officers of Diſtinction. The Count *de Frizo*, who had defended *Landau* 'till then with equal Reſolution and Succeſs, deſpairing of further Relief, ſurrender'd the Place on the ſame Conditions that had been granted the Year before to Monſieur *Melac*, the *French* Governor. A.D.1703.

Battle of Spire.

Prince Ragotski *takes Arms in* Hungary.

During theſe Diſtractions in the Empire, the Malecontents in *Hungary*, ſpirited by *French* Counſels, and *French* Money, took Arms under Prince *Ragotski*, poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſeveral Places, and were advanc'd within two Leagues of *Presburg*, whither Count *Schilk*, the Imperial General, was forc'd to Retreat. The Obſtinacy and Stupidity of Bigots are equally ſurprizing. Prince *Ragotzki*, and his Adherents, publiſh'd a *Manifeſto*, proteſting, "That they did not intend to withdraw "themſelves from the Allegiance they ow'd to "the Emperor, provided they might have the "free Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties, "Eſtates and Privileges, and that the Government "of *Hungary* be in the Hands of the Natives of "that Country." And what was there ſo unreaſonable in all this, that it cou'd not be granted? though at a Juncture, when not only the Imperial, but all the other Crowns, were tottering on the Emperor's Head, when every Hundred Men that cou'd be ſent againſt the *Bavarians* and *French*, now threatning *Auſtria*, and his Hereditary Countries, were welcome Recruits to the Imperial Army, and could hardly be ſpar'd for any other Uſe. Was this a Time to give Ear to the Cry of the Jeſuits, that their Church would be in Danger, if the *Hungarian* Presbyterians had their *Religion*, *Liberties*, *Eſtates* and *Privileges* granted them? But ſo it was. And notwithſtanding the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Saxons*, *Pruſſians*, *Heſſians*, *Lunenburghers*, *Danes*, and almoſt the whole Strength of the Confederacy, without the Imperialiſts, were Proteſtants, yet did the Counſels at *Vienna* risk every Thing, rather than diſoblige the Pope, and his Prieſts, by doing Juſtice to the *Hungarians*. It is well that the Proteſtants were wiſer

Ill Conduct of the Emperor towards the Hungarians.

*A.D.*1703. wiſer than to hazard the general Ruin, out of Compaſſion to their Brethren in *Hungary*; but had they taken Example by the Papiſts, and refus'd to ſupport the Common Cauſe 'till their particular one was accommodated, What muſt the Emperor, What muſt all *Europe* have paid for his giving Ear to the Cry of his Prieſts, and being Deaf to that of his Confederates, and of his own Subjects in *Hungary*, of the ſame Religion with the beſt of his Allies?

Archduke Charles *proclaim'd King of* Spain.

We have hinted that the Archduke *Charles* was proclaim'd King of *Spain* the 12th of *September*, and a Week after he ſet out from *Vienna*, in his Journey to *Holland*, being very much preſs'd to haſten it, by the *Admirante* of *Caſtile*'s Memorial publiſh'd in *Portugal*, ſhewing the Neceſſity of his Preſence in that Kingdom. This *Admirante* was one of the moſt Puiſſant and Wealthy Grandees of *Spain*, who having been order'd to go Ambaſſador to *France*, retir'd with the Preparations he had made for a moſt magnificent Appearance there, to *Lisbon*; and was very aſſiſting to Mr. *Methuen* in his Negotiations at the Court, to bring the King of *Portugal* into the *Grand Alliance*; an Affair of ſo great Difficulty, that a Miniſter leſs able, and leſs experienc'd than Mr. *Methuen*, could not have gone through with it ſo happily.

The Admirante *of* Caſtile *declares for him.*

His Catholick Majeſty lay the firſt Night at *Hailbron*, where he began the Cuſtom of cauſing the Duke of *Mansfield*, as Prince of *Funde*, the Marquis *del Vaſto*, the Duke of *Caſetta*, and the Prince of *Litchtenſtein*, to be cover'd in his Preſence, as *Grandees* of *Spain*. The next remarkable Place he came to was *Hamel*, a City belonging to the Elector of *Hanover*, where he was ſplendidly entertain'd by that Court, who were come thither for that Purpoſe. Here he receiv'd the Compliments of the Miniſters of *Pruſſia*, *Zell*, and *Wolfembuttle*; and two Hours after Dinner, his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover* paid his Catholick Majeſty a private Viſit, which the King return'd a little while after. His next Remove was to *Duſſeldorp*, where he was receiv'd by the Elector *Palatine*, at the Head of the Nobility of the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*: And here the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Name of the Queen of *Great Britain*, congratulated his Majeſty on his Acceſſion to the *Spaniſh* Throne; theatrical Steps, but neceſſary on ſuch Occaſions. The King having had Notice of the Duke's coming, put on a fine rich Sword, with which he preſented his Grace in a very obliging Manner; for while they were both in Diſcourſe, his Majeſty took it from his Side, and giving it into the Duke's Hand with a graceful Air, ſaid in *French*, *I am not aſham'd to ſay, I am but a poor Prince*, Je n'ay que la Cape & L'Epee, *I have only my Cloak, and my Sword; the latter may be of Uſe to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worſe for my wearing it one Day.* His Catholick Majeſty arriv'd at the *Hague* on the 3d of *November*, accompany'd by my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality.

King Charles *treated by the Court of* Hanover.

The Duke of Marlborough *waits on him.*

The King of Spain *comes to the* Hague.

Mention has been made of the Duke of *Savoy*'s ſiding with *France* in the beginning of this War. Beſides the ſame Reaſon which the Elector of *Bavaria* urg'd for his ſo doing, his Frontiers being crowded with *French* Troops, ready to overrun his Country before any Aſſiſtance cou'd come to him, he might have pleaded the Intereſts of his Family, his two Daughters being married to the *French* King's two Grandſons, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*: However, the Duke of *Savoy* having much of the Hero in him, could not brook the Dependance he had thrown himſelf into upon *France*; and being a Prince of as great Foreſight as Courage, he ſaw plainly that *Lewis* the XIVth would never be able to carry the Point he aim'd at, Univerſal Monarchy; and that in the End, he ſhould be able to make better Terms with the Emperor, and his Allies, though it might diſtreſs him at firſt, if he declar'd for them, than he could hope to have of the *French* King, ſhould he prevail over them: He was in theſe Sentiments when *Lewis* the XIVth demanded to have the Town of *Verceil*, and the Citadel of *Turin* deliver'd up to him: Which Demand being communicated to Count *Aversberg*, the Emperor's Miniſter in *Italy*, he went *Incognito* to *Turin*, to make ſome Propoſals in the Emperor's Name. The *French* King having Notice of it, order'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* to ſeize and diſarm the Troops of *Savoy* that were in his Army, and to demand the Fortreſſes of *Verceil*, *Verjus* and *Suſa*, to be put into his Hands; at which his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* was ſo provok'd, that he order'd ſeveral *French* Officers, who happen'd to be then at *Turin*, and even the *French* Ambaſſador himſelf, to be put under Confinement. The Ambaſſador, ſurpriz'd at this Order, ſaid arrogantly to the Captain of the Guard who was ſent to ſeize him, *That the Duke being in the King his Maſter's Pay, his Majeſty might as lawfully, and of Right, not only ſeize his Forces, but alſo the Perſon of the Duke himſelf, for his Treachery. That his Maſter alſo would be* reveng'd, a Stile much in Uſe with that Grand Monarch, 'till the Duke of *Marlborough* made it look ridiculous; *and not only harraſs him with a Foreign War, but raiſe Inteſtine Broils in the Heart of his Dominions:* Which ſeems to be a very fooliſh Declaration, whatever the Intention was.

*A.D.*1703.

The Duke of Savoy *quits the* French *Intereſt.*

French *Miniſter's inſolent Saying, when he was ſeiz'd in* Savoy.

The Officer having repeated theſe inſolent Expreſſions to the Duke, his Royal Highneſs ſtepp'd forth into his Antichamber, which was crowded with Nobility and Gentry, and made the Officer repeat theſe inſulting Words two or three Times. The whole Court reſented the Affront to that Degree, that they unanimouſly reſolv'd to live and die with their Sovereign the Duke of *Savoy*, who immediately ſent the chiefeſt among them into the Country, with Commiſſions and Money to raiſe new Forces. And having acknowledg'd the Archduke as King of *Spain*, he ſent the Count *de Tarini* to *Vienna*, with the Treaty concluded between him and Count *Aversberg*, and gave Notice of all his Proceedings to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, who aſſur'd his Royal Highneſs of their Friendſhip and Protection. The Queen diſpatch'd Mr. *Hill*, and the States-General Mr. *Vandermeer* to the Duke; and both theſe Miniſters ſet out together in their Journey, to make the Duke thoſe Aſſurances, and to concert Meaſures with him for carrying on the War in *Italy*.

As *England* did not as yet concern her ſelf ſo much in the Affairs of the *North*, as ſhe was oblig'd to do afterwards, we have ſaid nothing of the Troubles there, occaſion'd by the King of *Sweden*, whoſe firſt Entrance into War, flattering his natural Diſpoſition to it, by repeated Succeſſes, he could not eaſily be brought to hearken to Terms of Accommodation, which the Confederates earneſtly deſir'd; the Northern War being a great weakning to one of them, the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, and obliging the King of *Pruſſia*, another, to be upon his Guard at Home, when his Troops would have contributed much to a Deciſion of the War with *France*, if more of them could have been ſpar'd to the Armies of the Allies. Dr. *Robinſon*, the Divine, the Queen of *England*'s Miniſter in *Sweden*, being order'd to attend that King, then in *Poland*, Count *Piper*, the *Swediſh* Prime Miniſter, ſent to him at *Warſaw* not to come to his Maſter's Camp, for he would

*A.D.*1703. would give no Audience there to any Publick Miniſter; but Dr. *Robinſon* anſwer'd, *I am but a Courier intruſted with a Letter from her Majeſty of* Great Britain, *which I am order'd to deliver to the King of* Sweden, *and therefore I am going to his Head Quarters to perform my Commiſſion.* Accordingly, in the beginning of *April*, he had Audience of that King in the open Field for above an Hour, both the King and the Doctor being uncover'd; but his Majeſty deferr'd hearing him concerning the Peace, 'till Matters were on a better Foot in *Poland*.

Dr. Robinſon the Engliſh Reſident in Sweden, has Audience of that King without Effect.

The Miniſtry in *England* continues ſtill in the ſame Hands; and Promotions and Preferments are ſtill engroſs'd by the Perſons that had all along clamour'd againſt them, and gave it not over 'till they were preferr'd and promoted. Her Majeſty, in the beginning of this Year, appointed *John How*, Eſq; Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Colonel *Hales*, Commiſſary *Crawford*, and *Charles Fox*, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for *Chelſea* Hoſpital; Captain *Silver* was made Maſter-Gunner of *England*; Lord *Cheyney* Maſter of the *Pipe Office*. On the 13th of *March*, his Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Hanover*, by his Proxy, the Lord *Mohun*, the Duke of *Bedford* in Perſon, and the Duke of *Marlborough* by his Proxy, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, were inſtall'd Knights of the Garter at *Windſor*. About the ſame Time the Marquis of *Normanby* was created Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*; *John Granville*, Eſq; Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge* in *Devon*; *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; Baron of *Guernſey*; Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Baron *Gower* of *Setingham* in *Yorkſhire*; *Francis Seymour Conway*, Baron *Conway* of *Ragley* in *Warwickſhire*; *John Harvey*, Eſq; Baron *Harvey* of *Ickworth* in *Suffolk*; the latter was not reckon'd to be in the good Graces of *High-Church*, and his Advancement caus'd the more Speculation, it being at a Time when that Party were more Predominant than ever they had been, till then, or than ever they were at all, 'till the Nation ran a Madding after *Sacheverel*. *Jervaſe Pierrepoint*, Eſq; was created Baron *Pierrepoint* of *Ardglaſs* in *Ireland*; the Earl of *Rutland* Duke of *Rutland*; the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Earl of *Thanet*, and the new Lord *Guernſey*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; and *Edward Harley*, Eſq; was made Auditor of the Impreſt, by the Merits of his Brother, *Robert Harley*. The Marquis of *Carmarthen* Vice-Admiral of the *White*, was made Vice-Admiral of the *Red* Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet: *John Graydon*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*, was advanc'd to be Vice-Admiral of the ſame Squadron; *John Leake*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, was made Vice-Admiral of the ſame Squadron; and a very acceptable Officer, *George Byng*, Eſq; was appointed Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *Thomas Dilks*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*; and *Bazil Beaumont*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*. Sir *John Verney*, of *Penley* in *Hertfordſhire*, was created Viſcount *Fermanaugh*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. Dr. *George Hooper* was made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Bincks*, one of the Champions of *High-Church*, Dean of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. *John Anſtis*, Eſq; a Member of Parliament, Deputy to the Auditors of the *Impreſt*; Dr. *Davenant*, Inſpector-General of the *Cuſtoms*; his Son, Mr. *Henry Davenant*, Reſident at *Frankfort*; Sir *Charles Shuckburgh*, Maſter of the Queen's Stag and Buck-hounds; *Thomas Maurice*, Eſq; Paymaſter of the Forces that were to ſerve in *Portugal*; *Emanuel Scroop How*, Eſq; *Edward Brereton*, Eſq; *Robert Yard*, Eſq; *George Morley*, Eſq; *Anthony Duncomb*, Eſq; *William Goſlin*, Eſq; *Alexander Pendarves*, Eſq; *John Anſtis*, Eſq; were made Principal Commiſſioners for Prizes. It was remarkable, as we have hinted, that the Gentlemen of the Party then prevalent, who had made the greateſt Clamour againſt Parliament Men who had Places, did themſelves, in the like Circumſtances, crowd to get into them as faſt as they conceiv'd any Hopes of it. Nay, *William Campion*, Eſq; ſubmitted to be a Sub-Commiſſioner of Prizes at *Plymouth*, under *Alexander Pendarvis*, and *John Anſtis*, Eſq; Corniſh Burgeſſes, who were Principal Commiſſioners; which teaches us to examine the Morals and Views of ſuch Clamourers, before we are impos'd upon by their ſpecious Pretences to publick Spirit and Patriotiſm.

Elector of Hanover made Knight of the Garter.

Creations of Peers.

Promotions and Preferments.

*A.D.*1703.

On *Wedneſday*, the 18th of *Auguſt*, her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, ſet out from *Windſor* for the *Bath*, where ſhe arriv'd the *Friday* following; and was receiv'd every-where, as ſhe had been the Year before, with Acclamations of Affection and Joy. The Magiſtrates of *Briſtol*, *William Lewis*, Eſq; Mayor, *Abraham Elton*, Eſq; and *Chriſtopher Shuter*, Eſq; Sheriffs, with ſeveral of the Aldermen, and Town-Clerk, waited on the Queen and Prince, to congratulate their Arrival in their Neighbourhood, which her Majeſty took very kindly, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on the Mayor.

The Queen goes to Bath.

While her Majeſty was at the *Bath*, the Duke of *Scomburgh* was inſtall'd a Knight of the Garter at *Windſor*; and on the 30th of *October*, the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd from *Holland*. The Queen and Prince ſtay'd at *Bath* ſeven Weeks, and return'd to *Windſor* the 9th of *October*.

On the 4th of *November*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and her Majeſty, in her Speech to both Houſes, told them:

Queen's Speech.

" SHE hop'd ſhe had improv'd the Confidence " they repos'd in her laſt Year, to their Sa- " tisfaction, and the Advantage of us and our " Allies, by the Treaty with the King of *Portu-* " *gal*, and the Declaration of the Duke of *Savoy*, " which in a great Meaſure might be imputed to " the Chearfulneſs with which they ſupported her " in this War, and the Aſſurance with which they " truſted her in the Conduct of it. And they " could not ſufficiently acknowledge the Goodneſs " of Almighty God, who was pleas'd to afford " them ſo fair a Proſpect, as we had now, of " bringing it to a glorious and ſpeedy Conclu- " ſion.

" She then deſir'd the Commons to grant her " ſuch Supplies as ſhould be requiſite to defray the " Charge of the War in the next Year, with Re- " gard not only to our former Engagements, but " particularly to our Alliance lately made with the " King of *Portugal*, for recovering the Monarchy " of *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and re- " ſtoring it to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; which Trea- " ty being in it ſelf of the higheſt Importance " imaginable, and requiring all poſſible Diſ- " patch in the Execution of it, had neceſſarily " occaſion'd a great Expence, even in this pre- " ſent Year, though not ſo much as it would re- " quire, and for which ſhe hop'd we ſhould be " amply recompens'd in the next.

" The Subſidies which would be immedi- " ately requir'd for the Aſſiſtance of the Duke " of *Savoy*, would likewiſe occaſion a farther ne- " ceſſary Charge; ſhe muſt take Notice to them, " that though no particular Proviſion was made " in the laſt Seſſions, either for the Charge of our " preſent Expedition to *Portugal*, or for that of " the Augmentation-Troops deſir'd by the States- " General, yet the Funds given by Parliament " had held out ſo well, and the Produce of the " Prizes had prov'd ſo conſiderable, that they " would find the Publick would not be in Debt, " by reaſon of either of thoſe additional Services.

A.D.1703. "She might farther obſerve to them, that tho' "the Funds for the Civil-Government were di- "miniſh'd by the War, ſhe had, in Conjunction "with the States-General, contributed out of her "own Revenue, towards ſome publick Services, "and particularly the Support of the Circle of "*Swabia*, whoſe firm Adherence to the Intereſt of "the Allies, under the greateſt Preſſures, did very "well deſerve our ſeaſonable Aſſiſtance. And "ſhe would ſtill be careful not to engage her ſelf "in any unneceſſary Expence of her own, that "ſhe might have the more to ſpare towards the "Eaſe of her Subjects.

Then having preſs'd Diſpatch to them, her Majeſty concluded thus:

Recommends Union. *I want Words to expreſs to you my earneſt Deſire of ſeeing all my Subjects in perfect Peace and Union among themſelves. I have nothing ſo much at Heart, as their Welfare and Happineſs. Let me therefore deſire you all, that you would carefully avoid any Heats or Diviſions that may diſappoint me of that Satisfaction, and give Encouragement to the Common Enemies.*

The Commons conforming themſelves in Words, at leaſt, to her Majeſty's Speech, had one Paragraph in their Addreſs, which the *Tory* Majority, in the Time of the *Harleian* Miniſtry, had no manner of Regard to; *We are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's Endeavours to bring the War to a glorious and ſpeedy Concluſion, of which you have given us ſo fair a Proſpect, by your great Wiſdom and Conduct, in engaging the King of* Portugal *and Duke of* Savoy *in your Alliance, for recovering the Monarchy of* Spain *from the Houſe of* Bourbon, *and reſtoring it to the Houſe of* Auſtria. Again, *We crave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that according to your Deſire, we will carefully avoid any* Heats *and* Diviſions *that might give Encouragement to the Common Enemies:* As they ſhew'd a few Days after, by ordering that the Bill againſt *Occaſional Conformity* be brought in; whereas every-body underſtood that her Majeſty intended the diſcouraging any ſuch Attempt, by that Paſſage in her Speech *againſt Heats* and *Diviſions*. The Queen told them in her Anſwer, *November* the 11th, *She was pleas'd with their Aſſurance of ſupporting her in the preſent War, and their kind Acknowledgments of her Endeavours to bring it to a happy Concluſion; and they might aſſure themſelves, ſhe ſhould always purſue the true Intereſt of the Kingdom, and omit nothing that might promote the true Intereſt of her People.*

There is a Spirit, and Truth, in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, which renders every Word of it worth treaſuring up in our Memory.

The Lords good Addreſs. "WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem- "poral in Parliament Aſſembled, do offer up our "hearty Acknowledgments to Almighty God for "the Preſervation of your Royal Perſon, ſo eſ- "ſential to the Happineſs of your People, and the "Safety of *Europe*.

"We ſee, with the greateſt Satisfaction, the "Zeal with which your Majeſty eſpouſes the "publick Intereſt, which carries you even beyond "the Obligations of your Treaties, in Defence of "the Houſe of *Auſtria*, againſt all the Uſurpa- "tions of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and the Glo- "rious Reſtoration of that Family to the Monar- "chy of *Spain*; which we have great Reaſon to "expect, from the late Alliance with the King of "*Portugal*, will be chiefly owing to your Maje- "ſty's Arms and Aſſiſtance.

"Your Majeſty may depend upon Security at "Home, in the Love of your People. Our Per- "ſons and Fortunes ſhall ever be ready to defend "you upon all Occaſions, and your Majeſty may "therefore, with the greater Safety and Glory, "ſend your Fleets and Armies Abroad in the De- "fence of your Allies. A.D.1703.

"The happy Declaration of the Duke of *Savoy* "for the common Intereſt, gives your Majeſty a "favourable Opportunity to ſhew your Compaſ- "ſion and Concern for thoſe Proteſtants in the "*South* of *France, who lie under the heavieſt Per-* *For aſſiſting the* Cevennois. *ſecution and Oppreſſion.*

"We lament for our ſelves, and others, the "unavoidable Expence of War, but have Reaſon "to thank God, and your Majeſty, that we are "free from all the other Calamities of it, having "almoſt nothing elſe to wiſh for, BEING SE- "CUR'D OF A PROTESTANT SUCCES- "SION, but your long and happy Reign over "us: And we ſhall moſt willingly pay our Pro- "portion of Taxes, encourag'd by your Royal "Generoſity for the Eaſe of your People, and by "the frugal Management of what is given; being "ſenſible there is no better way to ſave the "Wealth of the Nation, than by carrying on the "War at this Time with the utmoſt Vigor. "Your Majeſty may expect from us a moſt rea- "dy Compliance with all your Deſires, ſo juſtly "merited by your Care of the general Welfare "and Happineſs of your People, extended even "to the pooreſt and meaneſt of your Sub- "jects.

"This appears yet more eminently, in that "earneſt and preſſing Recommendation to your "Parliament, of *Union* and *Peace* among them- "ſelves: And we in the moſt ſolemn Manner "aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not only "*Avoid*, but *Oppoſe* whatever may tend to create "any *Diſquiet* or *Diſſention* amongſt your Sub- "jects.

"We ſhall never be wanting in any Part of "our Duty, towards the ſupporting your Majeſty's "Honour, and your Allies, not doubting but "Almighty God will proſper your Majeſty's "Arms, ſo gloriouſly employ'd to protect all "thoſe whom the Ambition of the *French* King "would oppreſs.

Such was the Senſe, ſuch the Language of that Auguſt Aſſembly, with Reſpect to *Lewis* the XIVth's uſurping the Monarchy of *Spain*; and ſuch were they always, 'till a new Appearance there brought amongſt them, other Hearts, and other Tongues. The Queen's Anſwer was:

My LORDS,

Queen's Anſwer. *I Am extreamly ſenſible of the particular Concern you expreſs for me in this Addreſs, and of your great Zeal for the Common Cauſe of* Europe: *I rely very much upon the Aſſurance you give me of your Duty and Affection, and ſhall uſe my beſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh the Safety and Happineſs of the Kiugdom.*

On the 27th of *November*, the Commons voted 40000 *Men to act in Conjunction with the Allies*, 10000 *Augmentation-Troops for the next Year's Service*, 1704; *and* 7000 *Foot, and* 1000 *Horſe and Dragoons for* Portugal: *And that* 1801000 *l. be granted for thoſe Forces, Guards and Gariſons, and Payments to the Allies.* Two Days after, they voted 40000 *Seamen, including* 5000 *Marines, for the Sea Service*, 1704. Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, *November* the 30th, that her Majeſty had been pleas'd to give this Anſwer to their Addreſs about ſtopping all Correſpondence with *France*, That *ſhe thought the Continuance of the ſtop of all Poſt Letters, Trade, and all other Correſpondence,*

A.D.1703. *reſpondence with the Enemies, ſo neceſſary for the publick Good, that ſhe would forthwith give Orders to her Miniſter at the* Hague, *to inſiſt upon it with the* States-General, *as the Commons deſir'd.* The ſame Day the Houſe Voted an Addreſs to her Majeſty, aſſuring her, *They would provide for the making good ſuch Alliances as her Majeſty had made, or ſhould make, with the Duke of* Savoy.

The Great Storm. On the *Friday* before, the 26th of *November*, between eleven and twelve a Clock at Night, there was the greateſt Tempeſt in the *Weſtern* and *Southern* Parts of *England*, and in ſome Parts of the *Eaſtern*, that was ever known or heard of. The Wind blew *Weſt*, *South-Weſt*, and grumbled like Thunder, accompany'd with Flaſhes of Lightning. It threw down ſeveral Battlements and Stacks of Chimnies at St. *James*'s Palace; tore to Pieces tall Trees in the *Park*, and kill'd a Servant in the Houſe. The Guard-Houſe at *Whitehall* was much damag'd, as was the *Banquetting-Houſe*. A great deal of Lead was blown off *Weſtminſter*-Abbey; and moſt of the Lead on Churches and Houſes either roll'd up in Sheets, or looſen'd. Many Houſes of the Nobility in the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter* were very much ſhatter'd, as was *Chelſea*-College: And in a word, few Houſes in *London* eſcap'd, without ſome terrible Marks of the Fury of the Storm. In the River of *Thames*, the *Severn*, and at Sea, the Wrecks that were made by it were a diſmal Spectacle every-where, and the Loſs amounted to Millions. Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, who was then in the *Downs* with ſome of the Men of War that came from the *Mediterranean*, put to Sea as ſoon as the Storm began, and for many Days was miſſing. Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, who was on Board the *Mary*, which he quitted when the Ship was breaking, got upon a Piece of her Quarter-Deck, but was ſoon waſh'd off, and drown'd; a Sailor on board this Ship, the only Man that was ſav'd out of the *Mary*, was toſt by the Waves into the *Sterling-Caſtle*, which periſh'd immediately, and he was as miraculouſly ſav'd a ſecond Time, as I heard him tell the Story himſelf, but have forgot the Circumſtances of his laſt Eſcape. The pious and learned Prelate, Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and his Lady, were kill'd by the Fall of part of the Old Epiſcopal Palace at *Wells*. The Biſhop of *London*'s Siſter, Lady *Penelope Nicholas*, was kill'd in a like Manner at *Horſely* in *Suſſex*, and Sir *John Nicholas*, her Husband, grievouſly hurt. Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* arriv'd in the River in Safety, and the Ships that were with him, having rid out the Remains of the Tempeſt on the Coaſts of *Holland*. The Damage in the City of *London* only, was computed at near two Millions; and at *Briſtol*, at not much leſs than Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds. I had this Account of it from a Phyſician of that City, "Great was the "Loſs ſuſtain'd by the City of *Briſtol*, in Ships, "Goods, Houſes and Churches; particularly the "*College*, or Cathedral, and St. *Stephen*'s Church "on the *Key*, which had three of its fine Pinacles "on the Tower blown down through the Roof "and Body of the Church; but the greateſt Da-"mage that City ſuffer'd, was by the Inundation "of Water driven up the *Avon* from the *Severn* "Channel, by the Violence of the Hurricanes, "which meeting with the Freſhes in *Frome* and "*Avon* Rivers, then more than uſual, by Reaſon "of late Rains, it flow'd into the Cellars, Shops "and Streets in *Ratcliff-Street*, and along the "*Backs* and *Keys*, and was two Foot high at "the Bridge End. A Boat might have "ſwimm'd in *Temple-Street* from one end to the "other. It was two Foot and half high at *Temple-Gate*, and at the end of *Baldwin-Street*. Great "alſo was the Damage done on the Coaſts both "of *Somerſetſhire* and *Wales*; particularly in "the Marſh Country in the County of *Somerſet*; "as at *Berrow*, *Barnham*, *Brent*, and *Huntſpil*, "where abundance of Cattle and Sheep were car-"ry'd away, ſome Perſons drown'd, and many "ſav'd, as by Miracle. The Inhabitants were "forc'd to get all into their Upper-Rooms, and "the uppermoſt ſcarce high enough. Some climb'd "Trees, and could not come down with Safety, "'till they were reliev'd: For which Purpoſe "Boats were haul'd away in Waggons from *Bri-"ſtol* twenty Miles off.

A.D.1703. *Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells *kill'd.*

The Storm at Briſtol.

A miraculous Eſcape.

A LIST *of the Ships of War loſt in the Storm in* November, 1703.

Men of War loſt.

Vanguard,

Northumberland, Capt. *Greenway*, — A ſecond Rate, 90 Guns, 640 Men, loſt in *Chatham* Harbour, no Men nor Guns aboard.

Sterling-Caſtle, Captain *Johnſon*, — A third Rate, 446 Men, 70 Guns, loſt on the *Goodwin*-Sands, no Men ſav'd.

Reſtoration, Capt. *Emms*, — A third Rate, 446 Men, 70 Guns, loſt on the *Goodwin*-Sands, 63 Men ſav'd, with the Captain, three Lieutenants, and Chaplain.

Reſolution, Captain *Liſle*. — A third Rate, 446 Men, 70 Guns, loſt on the *Goodwin*-Sands, no Men ſav'd.

Mary, Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, Capt. *Edward Hopſon*. — A third Rate, 446 Men, 70 Guns, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, all the Men ſav'd.

York, Captain *Smith*, — A fourth Rate, 346 Men, 64 Guns, loſt on the *Goodwin*-Sands, Captain and Purſer aſhore, and but one Man more ſav'd.

Newcaſtle, Captain *Carter*, — A fourth Rate, 332 Men, 60 Guns, loſt at *Harwich*, all the Men ſav'd but four.

Reſerve, Captain *Anderſon*, — A fourth Rate, 274 Men, 54 Guns, loſt at *Spithead*, the *Carpenter* and 23 Men more ſav'd.

Litchfield Prize, Capt. *Chamberlain*, — A fourth Rate, 226 Men, 48 Guns, loſt at *Yarmouth*, the Captain, Surgeon, and 21 more ſav'd.

Arundel, Captain *Deering*, — A fifth Rate, 155 Men, 32 Guns, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, all the Men ſav'd.

Mortar Bomb-Ship, Capt. *Raymond*, — A fifth Rate, 145 Men, 32 Guns, loſt at *Briſtol*, all the Men ſav'd.

Suffolk, Hoſpital, Capt. *Watkins*, — A ſixth Rate, 65 Men, 12 Guns, loſt on the *Goodwin*-Sands, all the Men drown'd.

A ſixth Rate, 80 Men, 10 Guns, loſt at *Briſtol*, all the Men ſav'd.

Eagle

A.D.1703. *Eagle* Advice-Boat, Capt. *Boſtock.* { A ſixth Rate, 54 Men, 10 Guns, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, all the Men ſav'd. A.D.1703.

Veſuvius, Fire-Ship, Capt. *Paddon.* { A ſixth Rate, 45 Men, 8 Guns, loſt at *Spithead*, all the Men ſav'd.

Canterbury Store-Ship, Capt. *Blake.* { A ſixth Rate, 40 Men, 8 Guns, loſt at *Briſtol*, 13 Men ſav'd.

Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons upon it.

On this diſmal Occaſion the Houſe of Commons unanimouſly Reſolv'd, That " An Addreſs be " preſented to her Majeſty, expreſſing the great " Senſe the Houſe had of the Calamity fallen upon " the Kingdom by the late violent Storm, and " that they could not ſee any Diminution of her " Majeſty's Navy, without making Proviſion to " repair the ſame: Wherefore they beſought her " Majeſty, that ſhe would immediately give Dire- " ctions for repairing this Loſs, and for Building " ſuch Capital Ships as her Majeſty ſhould think " fit ; and to aſſure her Majeſty, that at their next " Meeting the Houſe would effectually make good " that Expence; and would give Diſpatch in " raiſing the Supplies already voted, for making " good her Majeſty's Treaties with the King of " *Portugal*, and all her Majeſty's other Allies, and " would conſider of effectual Ways for promoting " of Trade, for managing her Majeſty's Navy " Royal, and for encouraging the Seamen." The Queen's Anſwer was very gracious, and two or three Days after was iſſu'd her Majeſty's Proclamation for a general *Faſt*, which was obſerv'd throughout *England* on the 19th of *January* enſuing, with more ſigns of Devotion and Sincerity than ever I ſaw any thing of that Kind, the Terror the Tempeſt had left on the Peoples Minds, contributing much to their affectionate Diſcharge of that religious Duty.

A Faſt.

The *Dutch* had their Share of the dreadful Effects of the Storm; Churches, Houſes and other Buildings in *Holland*, and the other United Provinces, receiv'd great Damage; the Dykes in *Frieſland* were broke down, and a fourth Part of that Province laid under Water; Admiral *Allemond* who was arriv'd ſome Days before with his Squadron from the *Streights*, rid out the Storm, loſing only the Maſts of ſome of his Ships. Sir *George Rook*, who was then in *Holland* to convoy his Catholick Majeſty to *England*, went from the *Hague* to the *Brill*, to give Directions for repairing the Damage the Ships of his Squadron had ſuſtain'd; which being done with great Expedition, and the *Dutch* Squadron that was to join him ready, the King of *Spain* embark'd and ſail'd for *England* the 23d of *December*. The *States General* before he went, deliver'd up to him the Civil Government of the Province of *Limburgh*, lately reduc'd, as he was the lawful Heir of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the King appointed Count *Zinzendorf* to take Poſſeſſion of it in his Name.

The King of Spain *embarks in* Holland.

Charles III, King of *Spain*, now Emperor of *Germany*, arriv'd at *Spithead* on the 26th of *December*, and had all poſſible Honours paid him both from the Fleet and the Town of *Portſmouth*. Our Court had Advice of his Majeſty's being at Sea, in his Paſſage thither, before News came of his Arrival, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe, with other chief Lords, haſted to *Portſmouth* to compliment him in her Majeſty's Name as ſoon as he arriv'd, which was done accordingly. His Grace waited on the King on Shipboard, with her Majeſty's Letter, acquainting him, *That ſhe was come to* Windſor *in order to receive the Viſit his Majeſty intended to make her.* His Majeſty lay the firſt Night after his Arrival on board the Royal *Catherine*. The Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Portſmouth* ſoon after his Majeſty, who went from thence to *Petworth* in *Suſſex*, where the Duke of *Somerſet* has a princely Palace, and where his Royal Highneſs was come to meet the King. On the 29th of *December*, about ſeven in the Evening, the King of *Spain* arriv'd at *Windſor*. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle, the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, and the Marquis of *Hartington*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, receiv'd his Catholick Majeſty at his alighting out of the Coach, and the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, lighted him to the Stair-Head, where the Queen receiv'd him with great demonſtrations of Reſpect and Affection. After he had made his Compliment to her Majeſty, acknowledging his great Obligations to her for her generous Protection and Aſſiſtance; he led her Majeſty into her Bedchamber, where the Queen preſented to him about 40 Ladies of the firſt Quality, who in their richeſt Dreſs, and with their beſt Looks and Airs, made an Appearance, of which his Majeſty was ſo ſenſible, that the Pleaſure he took in that ſight was viſible to the Spectators, and he expreſs'd it to them. He did particular Honour to the Dutcheſs of *Bolton*, Daughter to the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*; the King kiſs'd all theſe Ladies, and one of them in a diſtinguiſhing Manner. After a ſhort Stay in the Queen's Bedchamber, the Prince of *Denmark* conducted the King to the Apartment prepar'd for him; he ſupp'd that Night with her Majeſty, who gave the King the Right Hand at the Table, which he with great Difficulty admitted, the Prince ſitting at the end of the Table on the Queen's ſide: The next Day, having notice that the Queen was coming to make him a Viſit, he met her at her Drawing-Room-Door, endeavouring to have prevented her, but her Majeſty went on to his Apartment, from whence he led her Majeſty to Dinner.

Sees the Queen at Windſor.

Could one then imagine that after ſuch Endearments, after he had been entertain'd and own'd, as if he had been an adopted Son, that in this very Reign his Intereſts would be ſacrific'd to thoſe of *France*, an implacable Enemy to her Majeſty, and the Protector and Supporter of the Pretender to her Crown, and of all that ever rebell'd againſt her? But it was the doing of *High Church*, and the Blame ought always to lie there.

The *Spaniſh* Merchants waited on his Catholick Majeſty at *Windſor*, and being introduc'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, addreſs'd themſelves to him by their *Spokeſman* in the *Spaniſh* Tongue.

Arrives at Spithead.

Complimented by the Duke of Somerſet *and the Prince of* Denmark.

S I R,

Spaniſh *Merchants Addreſs to the King.*

WE the Subjects of her Majeſty of Great-Britain, *who have had our Houſes and Traffick in* Spain, *are come to put ourſelves at the Royal Feet of your Catholick Majeſty, and to welcome you into this Kingdom, as alſo to wiſh your Majeſty a happy Voyage and good Succeſs; hoping in God, after a little time, to have our Houſes and Trade again under the Protection of your Majeſty in your own Kingdom. We pray God to preſerve your Majeſty's Royal Perſon for the good of* Chriſtendom.

The King of *Spain* receiv'd theſe Merchants very favourably, and ſaid, *Eſtimo La Gracia y favor*, which is the higheſt Compliment the *Spaniſh* Language admits in their Sovereign. After Dinner the ſame Day, there were ſeveral Performances of Muſick, with Dancing and other courtly Diverſions, every thing was elegant and ſplendid, and ſo

A.D.1703. fine an Appearance was never ſeen in the Court of *England*, or perhaps any other. After Supper his Catholick Majeſty would not be ſatisfy'd till he had prevail'd with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* to give him the Napkin which ſhe held to her Majeſty when ſhe waſh'd, and in returning the ſame to her Grace, his Majeſty put his Diamond Ring in it as a Mark of his great Eſteem for that Lady. Supper being over he led the Queen to her Bedchamber, where, after ſome Stay he took his leave of her, reſolving to depart next Morning, which he did accordingly, after having made ſeveral Preſents to ſeveral Ladies attending her Majeſty's Perſon, and by his Majeſtick, but affable engaging Behaviour, approv'd himſelf a moſt accompliſh'd Prince, and gain'd the Hearts of all that were Witneſſes of it. On *Friday* 31ſt of *December*, the King of *Spain* ſet out from *Windſor* for *Portſmouth*, attended by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Count *Wratiſlau*, the Ambaſſador of *Portugal*, and other Perſons of Quality. His Majeſty din'd at the *Whitehart Inn* in *Guilford*, and Sir *Richard Onſlow*, High Steward of the Town, in behalf of the Mayor and Corporation, preſented him with a Cake, and explain'd that Ceremony to him. The King lay that Night at *Petworth*, and the next Day, *January* 1, came to *Chicheſter*, with his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet* High Steward of that City. At their entrance into it, the Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Gowns, and the Common Council in their Formalities attended them, and Mr. *Covert*, one of the Common Council, made a Speech to his Majeſty in *Latin* in the Name of all the Citizens, which he clos'd thus.

His preſent to the Dutcheſs of Marlborough.

The King at Chicheſter.

Optantque ſine dubio ſperantes quod eadem Providentia Borbonois *evertet inimicos, teque per Mare, per Terras,* quam diutiſſime *ſervet incolumem, quodque Fideles Subditi in Brachiis Extenſis voce una recipiant in Regna tua, ubi in perpetuam Coronata Triumphet* AUSTRICÆ *ſpes Magna Dei.*

His Majeſty din'd at the Biſhop's Palace, and then went to *Portſmouth*. The Corporation attending him in *Chicheſter* through Ranks of arm'd Citizens, who made Bonfires and joyful Acclamations, which the King took very kindly. In the Evening, *January* 2, his Majeſty arriv'd at *Portſmouth*, and went on board the Royal *Catherine*, which had been made extreamly commodious for the Reception of himſelf and numerous Retinue. Two Days after he came a-ſhore incognito to ſee the Dock, and honour'd with a Viſit Admiral *Callemberg* who was lately come to *Spithead* with the *Dutch* Squadron and Tranſports. The 5th of *January* Sir *George Rook* ſail'd for *Lisbon* with a fair Wind, which Wind drove him within 60 Leagues of Cape *Finiſtre*, and a violent Storm enſu'd, which diſpers'd the Fleet and ſo damag'd the Ships, that Sir *George* was oblig'd to return to *Spithead*. The King of *Spain* on this Occaſion gave ſignal Proofs of his ſteady Courage and Reſolution; for when the Tempeſt was at the Height he continued upon Deck, and diſregarding his own Danger, expreſs'd only a Concern for others. The Admiral deſiring him to go down into his Cabin, he reply'd, *No, Sir, I will ſtay to be an Eye Witneſs of your Diligence, and of the Labour that you and your Officers undergo for my Service.* As ſoon as Boats could go off, the Duke of *Somerſet* went on board the Royal *Catharine* to compliment the King of *Spain* in her Majeſty's Name and invite him on Shore, aſſuring him *her Majeſty had given ſuch Orders for the Fleet, that the ſame ſhould be ready to Sail in a few Days:* Upon which his Majeſty landed at *Portſmouth*, and lay at the Houſe of Mr. *Puffield* an eminent Apothecary, where great Preparations were made for his Reception.

Puts to Sea and is driven back to Spithead.

A.D.1703. On the 21ſt of *January* the Queen came to the House of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Bill, ſhe mention'd the King of *Spain*'s being put back by contrary Winds, and earneſtly recommended to them the greateſt Diſpatch in the Buſineſs of the Seſſion. A.D.1703.

By the 1ſt of *February* the Fleet was ready to put to Sea again; which Expedition was in great Meaſure owing to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Overſight and Care; but the Winds ſtill continued contrary till the 13th, when Sir *George Rook* having the King of *Spain* on board, ſail'd from St. *Helens* to *Portugal*, and on the 25th gain'd the Rock of *Lisbon*. As ſoon as he caſt Anchor, Mr. *Methuen*, Envoy Extraordinary, in the Abſence of his Father who was ill of the Gout, went on board, and had Audience of the King to welcome him in her Majeſty's Name. He was very graciouſly receiv'd by his Catholick Majeſty, who had all the Honours paid him at his coming to, and Reſidence in the Court of *Portugal* that was due to a King of *Spain*.

The King arrives at Lisbon.

The Duke of *Schomberg* and the Forces deſign'd for the *Portugal* Expedition, as well *Dutch* as *Engliſh*, arriv'd there 3 or 4 Days after; and the *French* Ambaſſador, Monſieur *Chateauneuf*, thinking he ſhould make but an indifferent Figure at the Court of *Lisbon*, after the King of *Spain* was arriv'd, took his leave of the King of *Portugal* and retir'd into *Spain*.

An Obſervation was made in the Reign of King *Charles* the II, that the *Five Mile* Act which baniſh'd *Presbyterian* Miniſters five Miles from the Towns where they had preach'd before they were turn'd out of their Churches, was brought into the Houſe in a time of Plague and War; and it was now obſerv'd, that the *High-Church* Party were in the Heat of their Zeal for the *Occaſional Conformity* Bill, when the dreadful Calamity of the Storm had ſet every Heart a trembling. The two Houſes had not ſat long before the *Occaſional Conformity* Bill, which had miſcarry'd the laſt Seſſion, was again ſet a-Foot among the Commons, and we are told by whom, in the *Hiſtory of Queen* Anne, *by the zealous Sticklers for the Church of* England, *who about this time began to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Name of* High Church. For though the Enemies to our preſent Happy Conſtitution, founded upon the Revolution, have without regard to Truth and Humanity, labour'd hard to fix the Character of Partial upon my Hiſtory, becauſe I was under a Neceſſity of uſing the Terms, *Tory* and *High-Church*, to diſtinguiſh the unſound Part of the Nation from the ſound, yet it is moſt certain, that *High-Church* was a Denomination firſt made uſe of by the Friends to the *Pretender* and Perſecution. *Leſly* the *Jacobite* Prieſt was the firſt that writ himſelf in the Title of one of his ſeditious Libels, By a *High Church-Man*; and the Majority that ſo furiouſly puſh'd this *Occaſional* Bill, did not, and do not diſown him as one of their Party. The Hiſtorian proceeds: " This was not unforſeen nor unexpected " by the Heads of the *Low Church* or *Moderate* " *Party*, and it was by the Encouragement, and " with the Approbation of the Lord *Halifax*, " that Dr. *Davenant* publiſhed a Book, entitled, " *Eſſays upon Peace at home and War abroad*, " wherein he enforc'd what her Majeſty had " lately recommended from the Throne, and " endeavour'd to bring all ſorts of Men to throw " aſide their Heats and Animoſities, and to unite " in their own Defence againſt the common Dan- " ger. This Book being principally deſign'd to " diſſuade the *bringing in of the Bill to prevent Oc- " caſional Conformity*, *very ſharp* Cenſures were " paſt upon it by the Party, which the Author

High Church carry on Perſecution in the Storm.

They affect that Denomination.

*A.D.*1703. " ſeem'd to have forſaken, and a great Promoter " of that Bill did not ſtick to reflect on him *as a* " *Profligate Scribbler.*" A Reflection he deſerv'd while he was writing *Grants* and *Reſumptions*, *Balances* of *Trade*, &c. but ſhould not have had it from that Set of Men whom he ſo highly oblig'd.

D'Avenant *leaves them.*

Sir Humphrey Mackworth *cenſur'd for Fraud, writes againſt the Diſſenters.*

Sir *Humphry Mackworth*, the ſame whom the Houſe of Commons not long after ſet a Mark upon for fraudulent and ſcandalous Practices in Money Matters with which he was entruſted, put out a Treatiſe in Defence of the *Occaſional Conformity* Bill; and Sir *John Packington*, a Name of moſt Note in King *Charles* IId's Reign, for a Plot againſt ſeveral Diſſenting Miniſters in *Worceſterſhire*, which would have ſent them all to the Gibbet had it not been detected in time, made a warm Speech in behalf of the Bill, which was the ſame in Subſtance now as before, and yet in ſeveral things it differ'd. *The Preamble againſt Perſecution for Conſcience ſake only, was now left out*; and truly with good Reaſon, it being very odd to declare againſt Perſecution in the *Preamble* of the Bill, and in the Body to *Enact it*; for it is Nonſenſe to ſay that the obliging a Man to ſtated Communion or ſtated Poverty, is not Perſecution; that to load his Conſcience with a Burden he can neither bear nor avoid without Starving is not to Perſecute. The former Bill began with mentioning *the Act of Indulgence*, ſaying, That that *Act ought to be inviolably obſerv'd*, whereas this took not the leaſt Notice of it; the other Alterations were as little for the better as theſe are, and all help to ſhow the moſt ingenuous as well as Chriſtian Temper of the *Muſgrave*'s, the *How*'s, the *Bromley*'s, the *Harcourt*'s, the *Seymour*'s, the *Granvill*'s, and other *Sticklers* for the Cauſe of *High-Church*.

Sir J. Packington's *Speech for the Bill.*

Packington's Speech being the ſmarteſt for the Bill, ſomething more particular muſt be ſaid of it. He alledg'd: " Her Majeſty ſufficiently ſhew'd her " deſire to ſee it ſucceed the laſt Seſſions, by the " Prince of *Denmark*'s conſtant Attendance upon " it; and that he believ'd the Reaſon why ſome " Perſons oppos'd it, was becauſe the Queen " ſeem'd to eſpouſe it.

Whereas in Truth the Queen at that time ſeem'd to do the quite contrary; however he goes on with the ſame Strength of Reaſoning:

" The Bill was loſt becauſe two or three noble " Lords were by turns to be Abſent; and he " complain'd that the Miſcarriage of the Bill was " imputed to their want of Attendance, when at " the ſame time they were deſir'd to be out of the " way. He repreſented it as ſhameleſs there ſhould " be ſuch Trimming in a Bill to prevent *Hypocriſy*.

The ſame Underſtanding might have directed him to have call'd it Adultery. Is not the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd *Proteſtant?* Is not the Church of *Scotland* as by Law eſtabliſh'd *Proteſtant?* Cannot a Church of *England* Man receive the Communion at *Edinburgh*, nor a Member of the *Kirk* at *London*, without being *Hypocrites?* Again,

" He ſaid when Members of Parliament and " Miniſters of State ſtand Neuter in Matters that " nearly concern the Intereſt of the *Church* of " *England*, and have not Courage to own their " Opinion, they very well deſerve to be turn'd " out. He banter'd the Archbiſhop of *Canter-* " *bury* as oppoſing the Bill, becauſe my Lord " *Somers* told him it ought not to paſs, and intima- " ted that none of the reſt of the Biſhops againſt " the Bill could give a better Reaſon. He talk'd " of moving for leave to bring in a Bill in favour " of *Epiſcopacy*." For, adds he, *Since they are of the ſame Principles with the Diſſenters, it is but juſt they ſhould ſtand on the ſame Foot.* " He argu'd, " that it could not be more unſeaſonable to paſs a " Law for the farther Defence of the *Church* of " *England*, than it was for *Scotland* laſt Seſſions to " paſs an Act for the Security of the *Kirk* there; " and whereas it was pleaded the Bill would create " Diviſion, he queried whether a *Schiſm* was " to be allow'd to avoid *Diviſion*. *A.D.*1703.

This exquiſite Nonſenſe of his, is worthy the Cauſe it ſupported: If the Religion of all the Reform'd Churches in *Chriſtendom*, except the *Church* of *England* is *Schiſmatick*, then the *Presbyterians* are *Schiſmaticks*, and not otherwiſe; and if the *Presbyterians* were *Schiſmaticks*, they were already allow'd by as good an Act as that of Conformity, and were not to be diſallow'd by the Act in Debate. But let us have ſome more of it.

He ſaid, " One Diſſenter in Place was capable " of doing more Miſchief to the *Church* of *Eng-* " *land* than ten out of it; and he aſſerted that the " Practice of *Occaſional Conformity*, eluded the " Force of one of the beſt Laws made in the " *Church* of *England*'s Defence, and that it was " Scandalous and Knaviſh in itſelf; and he might " pretend to foretell, that by the Benefit of this " *Occaſional Conformity*, the Diſſenters would come " to be the Majority in the Houſe of Commons, " and then he dare venture to pronounce the Days " of the *Church* of *England* few; and that he " might not ſee ſuch diſmal Effects of a pretended " *Moderation*, he heartily wiſh'd Succeſs to the " Bill.

The Blunderer in the laſt part of this Oration, deſerv'd Rebuke from thoſe that wiſh'd as he did: *For if the Diſſenters were ſo conſiderable as he makes them, as to be likely in* 7 *or* 8 *Years to have a Majority in the Houſe of Commons*; it was a very good Argument not to make them more uneaſy at a time we were engag'd in a Confederacy with the Foreigners of their Religion againſt its implacable Enemy. This Bill with all its Infirmities, had a quick Paſſage in the Lower Houſe, and was order'd to be carry'd to the Upper, *December* the 7th. It met there with ſo cold a Reception, that it was hardly allow'd a *ſecond* Reading. Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Salisbury* made a very eloquent Speech againſt it, which had a great Influence on that Auguſt Aſſembly.

Biſhop of Sarum's *Speech againſt the Bill.*

" He ſaid, he was ſenſible it was a Diſadvantage, " eſpecially to one of his *Bench* to ſpeak againſt " any thing which in the Sound and firſt Appea- " rance ſeem'd to be intended for the Service of " the *Church*, and that if he was not fully convin- " ced that *this Bill* was not ſo, he could not have " a Heart or Face to ſpeak againſt it. That he " look'd upon himſelf as bound up in this reſpect, " by his Promiſe in the Addreſs at the Beginning " of the Seſſion. That the Biſhops had been " indecently reflected on, becauſe they could not " think this Bill for the Service of the *Church*; " But that they appeal'd to the World and their " Dioceſes, as to their true Zeal for the *Church*, " and were above ſuch Calumnies. That the " capital Proceedings in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, " and the ſevere *Act* in her 35th Year, that " puniſh'd Meetings with Impriſonment, Baniſh- " ment and Death, was a Blemiſh even of that " glorious Reign. That the *Repeal* of that Act " paſt in both Houſes, *and 'tis well known by what* " *Management it was not tender'd to the Royal* " *Aſſent.* That the Queen's Treaſurer was known " to be a Church Papiſt, or *Occaſional Conformiſt*, " and yet continu'd in that great Poſt 14 Years " till his Death. She encourag'd *Occaſional Con-* " *formity*, and no body was uneaſy at it.

" That the Severities of King *James*'s Reign " caſt a Blot upon it, and the Proceedings in the " *Star-Chamber* and *High-Commiſſion* not a little " contributed to the Miſeries of the *Civil-War*.

That

A.D.1703. " That the Proceedings in King *Charles*'s Reign " were ſevere, and ſet on with bad Deſigns. " That after the Reſtoration, it had been a very " eaſy Thing to have made up all Differences " among us, but the Deſign was to inflame them. " That all the Severities of that Reign could not " bring the *Diſſenters* to petition for a *general To-* " *leration*. But that the whole Management with " relation to Diſſenters, was an Artifice to ad- " vance a *Popiſh* Intereſt. That by the *Tolera-* " *tion* Act, the Heat rais'd againſt Diſſenters was " much allay'd. But that this Bill alarm'd them, " who apprehended the *Toleration* was aim'd at, " and that it was a Step that would be follow'd " by more. That this would make Men jealous, " was very unſeaſonable in a Time of War, " when all was at Stake. And that to raiſe " Diſcontents and Apprehenſions in great Num- " bers at ſuch a Time, might have very ill " Effects. That any Thing which divides and " weakens us, muſt give our Allies a melancholy " Proſpect.

" That Things are ſuſpicious, when the Men " that promote them, and write for them with- " out Doors, are known and avow'd Enemies of *The Jacobites for the Bill.* " the Government. That *Leſley*, that *High-* " *Church Man*, had written two famous Books for " this Bill. That he knew one of the emi- " nenteſt Papiſts ſay, he was of the Church of " *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd. And that be- " ing ask'd how ſuch a Profeſſion could agree " with Sincerity, he anſwer'd, that he look'd " upon all the Laws of Queen *Mary* as yet in full " Force. That the Fury with which this Mat- " ter was driven, heighten'd the Jealouſy.

" That it was hard that they who had all " their Lives been building up the Church, muſt " now be defam'd as undermining it, becauſe " they could not comply with other Men's No- " tions. That he own'd he began the World " upon Principles of *Moderation*, which he had " carry'd down through his whole Life, and in " which he hop'd he ſhould continue to his Life's " End. That he could not in the general con- " demn *Occaſional Conformity*. That he had him- " ſelf practis'd it in *Geneva* and *Holland*, and " would do ſo again, if there was Occaſion. That " ſuppoſing the Diſſenters Miſtake, yet he did " not ſee why they might not be *Tolerated* in it. " That the Diſſenters have all along been call'd " on to come as near the Church as they could. " He added in the Cloſe, after ſeveral other " Reaſons againſt the Bill, that he thought it " ought not to be now entertain'd, but that the " Subject Matter of it ought to be left to be con- " ſider'd at a proper Time.

The Lord *Haverſham* alſo ſpoke againſt the Bill, and told the Lords, that whether the Poſture of Affairs was conſider'd at Home or Abroad, by Sea, or by Land, in Court or Camp, he could never think this a proper Time for ſuch a Bill. And *The Lord* Mohun *ſaid, Tack the Pretender to it.* the Lord *Mohun* ſaid, *If they paſs'd it, they had as good tack the pretended Prince of* Wales *to it.* A Saying that has more Weight in it, than the whole Tract of a late Writer, who without the leaſt Charity to Diſſenters, or Regard to their unalterable Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, endeavour'd to prove, *that* no Time can be *proper to relieve them.* The Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Ferrers*, the Lord *Wharton*, and ſeveral other Noble Lords, ſpeaking againſt the Bill, the Lord *Wharton*, to ſhew the Unſeaſonableneſs of any Thing that led to *perſecuting* their *Proteſtant Brethren*, took Notice of the diſtracted State of *Scotland*, and of the Inſolence of the *Papiſts* in *Ireland*; adding, they ought rather to imitate the Parliament of the latter Kingdom, in their Zeal againſt Popery, than to frame Laws to increaſe Diviſions here. There was a full Houſe when the Bill was brought up, which was what the Majority in the Lower-Houſe did not ſeem to intend; for the Bill was order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords the 7th of *December*, and was not carry'd up 'till a Week after. The Lord Marquis of *Hartington* mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, the 9th of *December*, to know the Reaſon why the Bill was not ſent up according to Order, which occaſion'd a very hot Debate: 'Twas reported that the *Pro's* and the *Cons* appeal'd to Mr. *Harley*, the Speaker, for a Precedent; and that he ſhould declare, he never read nor heard of any. At length the Queſtion was put, whether the Houſe ſhould Adjourn 'till *Tueſday* the 14th, and it being carry'd in the *Affirmative*, the Bill was then ſent up to the Lords; who, after a ſecond Reading, rejected it by a Majority of twelve Voices. *The Lords reject the Bill.*

Noes in Perſon,	59	*Yeas* in Perſon,	42
Proxies,	12	*Proxies*,	17
	71		59

Which, ſays a late Hiſtorian, *occaſion'd an univerſal Joy in the City of* London: Not a Joy of Tumult and Uproar, ſuch as that of a Rabble, but of Contentment and Satisfaction in the Diſappointment of the Enemies to *Union* and *Peace*.

I have hinted more than once, that I am oblig'd to make Uſe of *Hiſtories*, that have no other good Quality to recommend them but Simplicity, and an Air of Truth, which are my ſureſt Defence againſt the Charge of *Partiality*: And my *French* Hiſtorian furniſhes me with ſome natural and juſt Reflections upon the Fate of this Bill.

Ala verite Les Cat. Rom. & Les Nonjurants, *fondoient de grands Deſſeins ſur le ſuccez de cette Affaire.* " 'Tis certain the *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* " had founded great Deſigns on the Succeſs of this " Affair. They wrote in Favour of the Bill, " and the Hopes of ſeeing a Prince of their Reli- " gion on the Throne, reviv'd in Proportion to " the Proſpect they were flatter'd with of the Bill's " paſſing; but the *Whig* Party had a conſiderable " Majority in the Upper Houſe. The Duke of " *Marlborough* was accus'd as well as my Lord " *Godolphin*, of ſolliciting the Members ſecretly to " vote againſt the Bill, and at the ſame Time " voted for it themſelves; for which they were " often call'd, *Gens qui nagent entre deux eaux*; " Men who ſwam between two Waters. Al- " moſt all the Biſhops voted with the Whigs, and " this Affair, which made ſo much Noiſe, fell in " this ſecond Attempt, and the *Tory* Party with " it. Their Behaviour had been ſo turbulent, and *Tories are inſupportable.* " ſo ſeditious, that it was become inſupportable. " There appear'd in their Speeches in Parliament, " in their Converſation, and their Libels, ſo much " Inveteracy againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters, ſo great " Inclination to the Pretender, and ſo little Re- " ſpect to the Houſe of *Hanover*, that they loſt " their Friends and Protectors. The Queen, " frighted at ſo much Outrage in their Proceed- " ings, ceas'd to put Confidence in them; " and my Lord *Godolphin*, who 'till then had been " of their Party, left them entirely. One can *Inſult the Queen.* " hardly expreſs the Noiſe and the Tumult made " by the *Tories*, when they found they were tum- " bling. The Heads of them threaten'd and in- " ſulted the Queen: The Cry was, the Church is " utterly undone: Her Majeſty, my Lord Trea- " ſurer, my Lord *Marlborough*, and even the Bi- " ſhops,

Pag. 248. *A* French *Hiſtorian's Reflections on it.*

*A.D.*1703. " ſhops, have forſaken it, and are turn'd *Fana-*
" *ticks. l' avoient quittee & embraſſe le* Fanati-
" ciſms: The Pulpits reſounded with Invectives
" againſt *Moderation:* And all thoſe that would
" not puſh Things as far as they would have done,
" were call'd the *Church's* Enemies.

Duke of Marlborough *and Lord* Godolphin's *Conduct in it.*

It was believ'd the Lord Treaſurer, and my Lord *Marlborough*, acted as above; that they influenc'd ſeveral Members to vote againſt the Bill, and voted for it themſelves. Nay, they went ſo far as to enter their *Diſſent*, with about twenty other Lords, when it was rejected. Theſe Lords were then at the Head of Affairs, and it was abſolutely neceſſary, for preſerving Confidence with the Allies, that the Bill ſhould not paſs; and it was as neceſſary for keeping fair with the then Majority in the Houſe of Commons, that they ſhould appear for it, which is the moſt that can be made of their Management.

A Conſpiracy in Scotland *for the Pretender.*

We have obſerv'd that Lord *Wharton*, ſpeaking againſt the *Occaſional* Bill, mention'd the *Diſtreſſed State of Scotland*, which his Nephew *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, contributed to as much as any other *Jacobite* in that Kingdom; and a Diſcovery was now made of a Traiterous Correſpondence carry'd on there with the Outlaws at St. *Germains*, in order to bring in the Pretender. I will make no Uſe of the Sham *Lockhart*'s Memoirs on this Subject, the whole being one continu'd *Lye*, invented to abuſe the Government's beſt Friends in that Kingdom: Where, long before there was any Talk of it in *England*, the Privy-Council had ſufficient Reaſon to ſuſpect that the Diſaffected were deeply engag'd in a Conſpiracy for a *Rebellion*. About the middle of *July*, three Letters in Cyphers were ſent from *London* to *Edinburgh*, under Cover to Mr. *David Lindſey*, Merchant; and there being two of that Name Merchants, the Perſon for whom thoſe Letters were not intended took them, as directed to him; and opening the Packet, found three Letters, one of them addreſs'd to my Lord *the Third*, another to my Lord *the Seventh*, and the third to *Phileutherius*. He open'd one of the Letters, which was all in Cyphers, except a few *Spaniſh* Words: He carry'd that, and the other two Letters to the Lord Advocate, who acquainted the Lord Commiſſioner, and the Lord Chancellor with it, and the three Letters were laid before the Privy-Council, who receiv'd no great Satisfaction by their Enquiries concerning them. But that there was ſuch a Treaſonable Correſpondence carrying on, was confirm'd by the ſubſequent Diſcoveries in *England*. On the 24th of *December*, the Earl of *Scarborough* produc'd a Letter from his Brother, acquainting his Lordſhip that ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, Relations to the Duke of *Berwick*, were come over, and ſeiz'd in *Suſſex*; one of them was ſaid to have been the Duke of *Berwick*'s *Aid de Camp*; but *Boucher* own'd himſelf to have been in the late King *James*'s Service ſince the Year 1688: Major *Mahone*, and two or three Perſons more, were taken; as was alſo Sir *John Maclean*, and his Lady, at *Folkſtone* in *Kent*. Other Gentlemen, and ſome Women, who were alſo come from *France* without Licence, were ſeiz'd in other Places. Theſe Perſons were ſent up to *London* under a ſtrong Guard; and after having been examin'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of State, were moſt of 'em committed to the Cuſtody of Meſſengers only. The Lords giving ſtrict Attention to the Earl of *Scarborough*'s Information, the Lord *Nottingham* told their Lordſhips, *The Matter was already before the Queen, and would in a few Days be laid before both Houſes.* What follows, ſhews in what an *Unroman* Age we live, that an Hiſtorian muſt have a Care how he meddles with Truth, when it touches not only the Perſons of ſome Men, when they are Living, but even their Blood, after they are Dead; for can any one think I would otherwiſe uſe the Words of *Abel Boyer?* " Nevertheleſs, the Ma-
" jority of the Lords, whether out of an eager
" Zeal for the Safety of the Queen's Perſon and
" Government, or rather, becauſe they did not
" think it Prudence to leave the Enquiry of ſo im-
" portant an Affair, in the Hands of a Perſon
" whoſe Affection to the *Revolution Settlement* had
" been queſtion'd, Reſolv'd to appoint a Committee of their own Members to examine into it; and order'd that Sir *John Maclean* be brought to their Houſe the next Day. The Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward, having on that Day, *December* the 16th, acquainted the Lords from the Queen,
" That the Examination relating to Sir *John*
" *Maclean* was a Matter of that Nicety and great
" Importance, that ſhe thought it would be incon-
" venient to take it out of the Method of Exami-
" nation it was now in, and that her Majeſty
" would in a ſhort Time communicate it to the
" Houſe: Their Lordſhips acquieſced, and or-
" der'd the Lords with the White Staves to attend
" the Queen, to deſire her Majeſty, that Sir *John*
" *Maclean* might be committed to cloſe Cuſtody."
The next Day the Queen coming to the Houſe of Peers to paſs the *Land-Tax Bill*, made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe acquainted them:

*A.D.*1703.

The Queen tells the Parliament that a Plot was diſcover'd.

THAT ſhe had unqueſtionable Information of very ill Practices and Deſigns carried on in Scotland, *by Emiſſaries from* France, *which might have prov'd extreamly dangerous to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms, as they would ſee by the Particulars, which ſhould be laid before them, as ſoon as the Examination could be fully perfected, and made Publick without Prejudice. And that in the mean Time, ſhe doubted not but by this ſeaſonable Diſcovery, ſhe ſhould be able to give ſuch Directions, as would effectually prevent any ill Conſequences from theſe pernicious Deſigns.*

Lords chuſe a Secret Committee.

On the 13th of *December*, the Lords proceeded by Ballotting, to the Choice of their ſelect Committee, which fell on the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Lord *Somers*, Lord *Townſhend*, Lord *Wharton*. The Lords voted an Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty for her late Speech: In which they ſaid, *We deſire not to let our Thoughts go beyond your Majeſty's Perſon to a future Security, but as it is neceſſary for your Majeſty's Preſervation, as well as for ſettling the Minds of all your good Subjects, who look on the Proteſtant Succeſſion as your Majeſty's beſt Security, as well as our own.* The Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, was not forgotten in the Lords Addreſs, nor in the Commons Addreſs upon her Majeſty's laſt Speech, nor in the Queen's moſt gracious Anſwer: Though theſe Addreſſes being about the *Scotch* Plot, as this was call'd, the mentioning the Church of *England* did not ſeem to be a Matter, *nè de Sujet*, as the *French* ſay, born of the Subject.

Declare the Proteſtant Succeſſion her beſt Security.

The Majority in the Houſe of Commons, who did not like the Lord *Nottingham* the worſe for being againſt the *Revolution Settlement*, and did not queſtion but the *ſelect Committee of Lords* was appointed on purpoſe to bring the Examination of the Plot from the Secretaries Office into the Houſe of Peers, preſented an Addreſs of Reſentment for that Invaſion of her Majeſty's *Prerogative*. They ſaid,

The Commons Addreſs againſt the Committee.

" WE are therefore ſurpriz'd to find, That
" when ſeveral Perſons ſuſpected of Trea-
" ſonable Practices againſt your Majeſty, were
" taken into Cuſtody by your Meſſengers, in or-
" der

A.D.1703. " der to be examin'd, the Lords, *In Violation to* " *the known Laws of the Land, have* wreſted *them* " *out of your Majeſty's Hands, and without your* " *Majeſty's Leave and Knowledge,* in a moſt extraordinary Manner taking the Examination of " them ſolely to themſelves, *whereby a due En-* " *quiry into the evil Practices and Deſigns againſt* " *your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, may in a* " *great Meaſure be obſtructed.*

It is ſtill very well remember'd, that their Lordſhips taking the Examination to themſelves, was thought by every Soul out of the Majority, to be the only way to hinder that Enquiry's being obſtructed.

The Lords in a former Inſtance complain'd of want of Decorum in an Expreſſion of the Commons relating to them, and it was thought a very ſtrong one now, where they ſaid their Lordſhips acted in *Violation of the known Laws of the Land*; a Stile not ſurprizing, when one knows that Mr. *Henry St. John* was Chairman of the Committee for the Addreſs of Thanks, which was accompany'd with a Vote in the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Favour: But the Queen's Anſwer to it, when it was preſented to her, ſhew'd that his Lordſhip was not like to ſupport himſelf at Court, by the good Opinion the *High-Church* Party had of him then, though afterwards they went from it without any Reaſon. Her Majeſty reply'd coldly enough, *I am glad to find you are well ſatisfy'd with the Earl of* Nottingham, *who is truſted by me in ſo conſiderable a Poſt.* The Vote was, *That the Earl of* Nottingham, *one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, for his great Ability and Diligence in the Execution of his Office, for his unqueſtionable Fidelity to the Queen and her Government, and for his ſteady Adherence to the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, had highly merited the Truſt her Majeſty had repoſed in him.* A Perſon who had been an Officer in the late King *James*'s Army, had lately been ſeiz'd at *Berwick*, and was diſcharg'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Allowance; which the Houſe having Information of, occaſion'd a very warm Debate two Days ſucceſſively; in which ſevere Reflections were caſt upon the Earl; and this Vote did not entirely take off the Impreſſion they made on the Minds of many.

The Vote in Favour of the Earl of Nottingham.

Queen *Anne*'s Hiſtorian makes theſe homely Remarks upon it: " It was Matter of Wonder " to many to ſee that the Commons, whoſe pro- " per Province it is to take Care of the *Liberties* " of the Subject, ſhould now appear ſuch zealous " Aſſerters of the *Royal Prerogative*, and in Op- " poſition to the Houſe of Lords, who are the " natural Defenders of it. But this was entirely " owing to a *Party* Pique. The *Tories*, or *High-* " *Church* Party, who were the Majority in the " Houſe of Commons, laying hold of all Oppor- " tunities both to ingratiate themſelves with the " Queen, whom they knew to be fond, if not of " the Thing it ſelf, at leaſt of the Sound of *Pre-* " *rogative*, and to thwart the *Whigs*, who had the " Majority in the Houſe of Lords. To this we " may add, that the *Tories* receiv'd no ſmall En- " couragement from Perſons in High Stations, " who were ready enough to Countenance thoſe " who endeavour'd to ſtifle the *Scotch* Conſpiracy; as the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, &c. " On the other Hand, the Lords " highly reſented the Reflections caſt upon them " by the Commons in their laſt Addreſs to the " Queen: Wherefore, to vindicate their Houſe, " and aſſert their Privileges, their Lordſhips Re- " ſolv'd and Declar'd, *January* the 12th and 13th.

Pag. 109.

A.D.1704. *The Lords vindicate themſelves againſt the Commons Addreſs.*

That by the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament, they had an undoubted Right, whenever they conceiv'd it to be for the Safety of her Majeſty, and the Kingdom, to take Examinations of Perſons charg'd with Criminal Matters, whether they be in Cuſtody or not; and to order that Perſons to be examin'd, be taken into Cuſtody of her Majeſty's ſworn Officer attending their Houſe. And,

That the ſaid Addreſs of the Commons is Unparliamentary, Groundleſs, without Precedent, and highly injurious to the Peers, tending to interrupt the good Correſpondence between the two Houſes, and create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of the Houſe of Peers, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the People, the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, and Privileges of Parliament.

A Repreſentation upon this Reflection was preſented to the Queen *January* the 14th, who anſwer'd thus:

My LORDS,

Queen's Anſwer.

I Am very ſorry for any Miſunderſtandings that happen between the two Houſes of Parliament, which are ſo inconvenient for the publick Service, and ſo uneaſy to me, that I cannot but take Notice with Satisfaction, of the Aſſurance you give me, that you will carefully avoid all Occaſion of them. I thank you for the Concern you expreſs for the Rights of the Crown, and for my Prerogative, which I ſhall never exert ſo willingly, as for the Good of my Subjects, and the Protection of their Liberties.

The natural Conſequence of Endeavours us'd by Perſons in Power, to ſtifle the Diſcovery of the *Scotch* Plot, is the perplex'd and dark Account of it which one meets with. The Sham *Lockhart*'s Memoirs prove ſufficiently, that the *Jacobites* in *Scotland* never ceas'd plotting the Reſtoration of the *Abdicated* King, or his Mock-Heir, from the *Abdication* to the *French* intended Invaſion in 1708; and it is monſtrous to think, that the only Interval of their Innocence, was when they were diſcover'd. The Earl of *Nottingham* deliver'd to the Houſe of Lords ſome Papers relating to the Plot, on the 29th of *January*, but the Lords preſented an Addreſs for more, which her Majeſty was pleas'd to *term preſſing of her*.

There were two or three Things in the Conduct of the Earl of *Nottingham*, which occaſion'd much Speculation.

Three Things charg'd upon Nottingham.

One was the Diſcharge of the Perſon ſeiz'd at *Berwick*; another was the giving Ear to the Information of that prodigious Villain, *Ferguſon*, whom the ſuſpected Perſons made Uſe of to clear them of the Treaſon they were in danger of being charg'd with; and a third was, the permitting the Duke of *Athol*, one of the Perſons nam'd by Sir *John Maclean* to have had Intelligence with St. *Germains*, to have Sight of all the Papers concerning the Plot, before they were ſhewn to the Lords, which enabled him to draw up a plauſible Memorial in his Defence, and as *Ferguſon* had contriv'd, to make the whole turn upon the Duke of *Queenſberry*, as a ſham Conſpiracy of his making, to ruin the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, and others; who, if *Lockhart*'s Memoirs were to be credited, had done enough to ruin themſelves.

The Villain Ferguſon *truſted.*

This Memorial of the Duke of *Athol*, was read by him to the *Scotch* Council, the Queen preſent, the 18th of *January*. I ſhall only repeat the Concluſion of it, on which the Duke laid great Streſs; *His Grace, as well as the Duke of* Hamilton, *were mention'd by Sir* John Maclean, *the laſt Perſon who came from St.* Germains; *and*

Duke of Athol's *Memorial againſt the Plot.*

A.D.1704. *ſaid, he had Inſtructions to ſound or try both their Graces. But this was rather a Vindication; for ſince they were to be ſounded, they were not engag'd, or had Correſpondence there: By all which the World might judge of the reſt of the malicious Calumnies.* Let it go upon that Iſſue; *Maclean* comes to *England* with Inſtructions to engage the *Scots* to raiſe a Rebellion. The Scheme of it is form'd at St. *Germains*; he comes over into *England*, in order to get into *Scotland* over Land, and carry on the Work there. Would he attempt to ſound theſe Dukes, if he was not ſure that he might do it ſafely? Or would the St. *Germains* People ſend him to Perſons in whom they had not entire Confidence, and in whoſe Power it was to knock that and all ſuch Deſigns on the Head with a Breath, if they did not approve them? Pag. 111. " By this Ma-
" nagement it manifeſtly appears, *ſays the Hiſto-*
" *rian quoted laſt*, that the Duke of *Athol*, one of
" the principal Perſons ſuſpected, had either the
" Peruſal or Information from the Secretary of
" State, of the Contents of the Letters, Declara-
" tions and Examinations relating to the *Scottiſh*
" Conſpiracy, before the ſame were communi-
" cated to the Houſe of Lords. A Circumſtance
" which ſhews that the ACCUSED were more
" countenanc'd than the *Accuſers*; ſo that it was
" no difficult Matter for the former to put a Slur
" upon the Plot.

The Villain *Ferguſon*'s Declaration has ſo little of his former Cunning in it, that it could have impos'd on no body that was not very willing to be impos'd upon. " One of the chief Reaſons that
" may be aſſign'd for the Conduct of the Court
" in this and other like Occaſions, is, that the
" Queen, and thoſe ſhe entruſted with her moſt
" intimate Thoughts, took for current Coin,
" what Mr. *Ferguſon* ſolemnly declar'd." His very firſt Words are ſuch a Parcel of barefac'd Lies, that if the wicked Wretch had not deſerv'd to be hang'd for Treaſon, he ſhould have been laſh'd for his Impudence. *There is not a* Nonjuror, *or one reckon'd a* Jacobite, *engag'd in a Plot againſt her Majeſty and the Government: And it is ſo far from giving them Uneaſineſs, that they heartily bleſs'd God*, execrable Miſcreant! *the Monarchy is preſerv'd againſt the Deſign of the* Republicans; *and that one of the Serene Family of the* Stuarts *poſſeſſes the Sovereignty, in ſpite of all the Endeavours of ſuch as would have ſupplanted her, had the late King* William *liv'd, or would have brought either the Princeſs* Sophia *of* Hanover, *or the Prince, her Son, into* England *or* Scotland, *during her Reign, ſince his Deceaſe.* Was ſuch Stuff as this fit for her Majeſty to hear, or for the Lord *Nottingham* or Lord *Rocheſter* to Countenance? His Declaration is all of a Piece, and intended chiefly to invalidate the Evidence of Captain *Simon Frazer*, Lord *Lovat*, who was driven out of *Scotland* by a Commiſſion of Fire and Sword, for a Rape committed on the Body and Goods of the Lady Dowager *Lovat*, the Duke of *Athol*'s Siſter, who kept Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Lovat*'s Eſtate, to which Captain *Frazer* laid Claim, and thought to have made the Poſſeſſion of it the eaſier, by poſſeſſing himſelf firſt of the Perſon of the Lady, which was done in an unwarrantable Manner; and a *Commiſſion of Sword and Fire* iſſu'd out againſt him as an *Outlaw*, impowering Brigadier *James Maitland* Governor of *Fort-William*, Captain *William Grant*, and other Officers and Soldiers, in Caſe of Reſiſtance, to *purſue to the Death*, the ſaid *Simon Frazer, to purſue and aſſege Houſes or Strengths*, raiſe Fire, *and uſe all Force*, &c. which I Particularize, becauſe it is the ſame ſort of Commiſſion that was iſſu'd againſt *Glenco* in King *William*'s Time, and the ſame that is always iſſu'd againſt ſuch *Outlaws*, as *Glenco* was.

Ferguſon's impudent and abſurd Lies.

A.D.1704. Captain *Frazer* went to the Court of St. *Germains*, and getting Intelligence of what was contriving there againſt the Queen and Government, gave Information of it to the Duke of *Queensberry*; all which Intelligence the Duke of *Athol* endeavour'd to quaſh, by the Character of *Frazer*; but it being a Family Caſe, the inſiſting upon it was with the leſs Decency, if not with the leſs Juſtice. To get him the more Credit at St. *Germains*, Captain *Frazer* went to the Highlands in *Scotland*, to confer with Sir *Ewin Cameron*, Sir *Donald Macdonal*, *Stuart* of *Apin*, and other Heads of Clans, who aſſur'd him they would riſe in Arms with Ten Thouſand Men, if the *French* King would ſupply them with Money, Arms, and Five Thouſand Soldiers from *Dunkirk*. *Frazer* apply'd to *Maclean* when he came to *France*, who introduc'd him to the Queen Dowager Abdicate, and he gave her an Account of his Negotiations in the Highlands; but the Execution of the Plot was deferr'd, becauſe the *French* King could not ſpare Men, nor had a Fleet in a Condition to oppoſe the *Engliſh*. *Maclean* own'd all this, and *Frazer* had communicated a great deal of it to the Duke of *Queenſberry*; which Information coming from ſeveral Perſons, and not in Concert, admits of no Doubt, as to the Truth of it. Add to this, Mr. *Stanhope*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, wrote a Letter to Secretary *Hedges*, *July* the 9th, importing, " He had re-
" ceiv'd a Letter, dated as from *Amſterdam*, the
" Contents of which were of ſuch Concern, that
" he thought it his Duty to tranſmit it to Mr.
" Secretary:" Theſe Contents were, *That there was ſomething againſt the Queen and Government working in* England, Scotland *and* Ireland; *for there, at* Amſterdam, *were great Remittances of Money from* Paris, *and from* Liſle; *to the Duke of* Hamilton 50000 Piſtoles; to Sir *Robert Hamilton* 25000 *Piſtoles, moſt of which Money was already drawn for.* A Letter alſo was laid before the Houſe of Lords, from the late King *James*'s Queen, dated *May* the 20th, when theſe Projects were on the Anvil at St. *Germains*, the Contents as follows:

Captain Frazer diſcovers the Plot.

YOU may be ſure that when any Concerns require the Help of my Friends, you are one of the firſt I have in View: I am ſatisfy'd you will not be wanting for any Thing that may be in your Power, according to your Promiſe; and you may be aſſur'd of all ſuch Returns as you can expect from me and mine. The Bearer, who is known to you, will tell you more of my Friendſhip to you, and how much I rely on yours for me, and thoſe I am concern'd for.

Queen Dowager Abdicati's Letter.

There was no intelligible Directions to this Letter, only to *L. M. Y.* But it proves beyond Queſtion, that ſhe and her Emiſſaries had their Irons in the Fire; and it behov'd the *French* King, who was diſtreſs'd by the Deſertion of the King of *Portugal*, and Duke of *Savoy*, to ſet 'em a working as well as he cou'd.

The Lords on the 15th of *February*, the Duke of *Bolton* in the Chair, reſolv'd on an Addreſs to the Queen to have ſtill more Papers laid before them, and ſay, among other good Things,

WE are deeply ſenſible that your Majeſty and your People cannot be ſafe, while the Deſigns of the Emiſſaries of France, *and the* Abettors *of the pretended Prince of* Wales *in any part of your Dominions, are not thoroughly ſearch'd into and diſcover'd; and that an* imperfect partial *Enquiry into them, will rather encourage than prevent them.*

It is upon this Account, that with ſo much dutiful Zeal, which we are ſure will be always acceptable

A.D.1704. *to your Majeſty, we deſire to have all the Information we can before we proceed to offer to your Majeſty our humble Advice of what may beſt contribute in the preſent Juncture, to the Honour and Safety of your Majeſty, and the Security and Tranquility of your Dominions.*

And upon this Occaſion we preſume to renew to your Majeſty the Promiſe made in our Addreſs of the 16th of January *laſt; That no* Dangers *nor* Reproaches, *nor* Artifices whatſoever, *ſhall deter or divert us from uſing our utmoſt Endeavours from time to time in diſcovering and oppoſing all Contrivances and Attempts againſt your Royal Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by* LAW ESTABLISH'D. All the Papers not being ready, her Majeſty told them they ſhould have a *particular Anſwer with all convenient ſpeed.*

On the firſt of *March* the Lords order'd Major *Richard Bowcher*, Sir *Thomas Stewart*, alias Lord *Belkasky*, and Mr. *Jackſon* of *Gray's-Inn* to be taken into Cuſtody in order to Examination; and on the 20th of *March*, his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet* reported from the ſecret Committee the Examinations of Sir *John Maclean* and his Lady, *Colin Campbel*, *William Keith*, *David Lindſay*, Mr. *Fox*, *Thomas Clarke*, Mr. *Corbuſier*, Capt. *Meers*, Mr. *Patrick Oliphant*, Mr. *Ogleby*, Sir *Thomas Stewart*, and *Robert Fergu ſon*, with Remarks upon them, and the Subſtance of four *Giberiſh* Letters which were interpreted by a Perſon who offer'd himſelf to do it for the Reward of 500 *l.* publiſh'd in the Queen's Proclamation for that purpoſe at the Requeſt of the Lords, on Condition alſo that no body but the Queen and the Lords of the Committee ſhould be made acquainted with his Key. The Report of the Secret Committee of Lords being taken into Conſideration by the Houſe, *March* 22, their Lordſhip's Reſolv'd,

Vote of the Lords about the Plot.

I. *That it did appear to the Houſe, that there had been a dangerous Conſpiracy carried on for raiſing a Rebellion in* Scotland, *and invading that Kingdom with a* French *Power, in order to the ſubverting of her Majeſty's Government, both in* England *and* Scotland, *and the bringing in the pretended Prince of* Wales. II. *That it was the Opinion of this Houſe, that nothing had given ſo much Encouragement to this Conſpiracy, as that the immediate Succeſſion to the Crown of* Scotland, *after her preſent Majeſty and the Heirs of her Body, was not declar'd to be in the Princeſs* Sophia, *and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants.* III. *That the Queen would be pleas'd to uſe her endeavours, by ſuch Methods as ſhe ſhould think moſt proper, to have the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Scotland *declar'd to be ſettled on the Princeſs* Sophia, *and to take ſuch Meaſures as might beſt conduce to the Diſappointing and Fruſtrating of the Deſigns of her Enemies, who were engag'd in this Conſpiracy againſt her Majeſty and her Government.* IV. *That her Majeſty be aſſur'd, that when her Endeavours ſhall take Effect, for ſettling of the Succeſſion, this Houſe would do all in their Power to promote the entire* Union *between the two Kingdoms for their mutual Security and Advantage.* Theſe *Reſolutions* were order'd to be drawn into an Addreſs, and the Lord Keeper by order, gave the Lords Committees the Thanks of the Houſe for their *Exactneſs, Care and Fidelity in the Examination of the* Scotiſh *Conſpiracy.* They recommended Sir *John Maclean* to the Queen for Pardon and Subſiſtence, though he afterwards ill deſerv'd it. In the Debate about him the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Conduct was again call'd in Queſtion, but it was clear'd by a Majority of 11 Voices. *Fergu ſon*'s Declarations, there being two of them, which were ſaid before to be taken for current Coin by that Lord and other Miniſters, were voted to be *Falſe, Scandalous* and *Seditious, contriv'd to ſtifle the Conſpiracy, tending to create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of her good Subjects, and to promote the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of* Wales. A late Author writes, "Then the Houſe taking "notice, that either through the Negligence or "Connivance of ſome Miniſters, Mr. *Fergu ſon* "was not as yet cenſur'd for the ſaid Papers deli- "ver'd by him to the Cabinet Council; it was "Reſolv'd, That the not paſſing a Cenſure upon "Mr. *Robert Fergu ſon*'s two Papers, nor ordering "him to be taken into Cuſtody, was a great En- "couragement to her Majeſty's Enemies, and of "dangerous Conſequence to the Government and "the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* as ESTABLISH'D "by *Law.*" They order'd Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney General, to proſecute him, and committed him cloſe Priſoner to *Newgate*. But nothing was done to him; and nothing in the World can be more certain than on this Occaſion, and all others, where the *Jacobite* Traytors have been brought into Danger by their treaſonable Practices againſt the Government ever ſince the late King *James* was forefaulted in *Scotland*; *High-Church* has endeavour'd to deliver them, to ſcreen them from Puniſhment; and ever ſince the Proteſtant Succeſſion was eſtabliſh'd by Law, to ſhew their Averſion to it by repeated Marks of Diſregard and Indignity.

A.D.1704.

The Lords order Ferguſon to be proſecuted.

Every one believ'd that the true Source of the Miſunderſtandings between the two Houſes was the Lords rejecting the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*, and their putting a Slur on the Conduct of a Miniſter who had been ſo highly approv'd by them for his Zeal to the *Church*; a Word ſacred and venerable in itſelf, but us'd by the *Tories* to ſignify Places, Power and Perſecution; and whatever her Majeſty ſaid to preſerve a good Underſtanding between Lords and Commons, the Majority in the Lower-Houſe ſeem'd determin'd to follow their Blow to the end of the Seſſion, if not to the end of the Parliament, as they did, particularly in the *Ayleſbury* Buſineſs.

The Caſe was this.

The Aylesbury Buſineſs.

One *Matthew Aſhby* commenc'd and proſecuted an Action at Common Law againſt *William White* Conſtable of *Ayleſbury*, a Borough where Sir *John Packington* was Lord of the Manor, and the Conſtable of his or his Tenants making, who had refus'd to admit *Aſhby*'s Vote at the Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament; and *Aſhby* by Direction of my Lord *Wharton*, and at his Expence brought this Action againſt *White* for having by Contrivance, fraudulently and maliciouſly hinder'd him to give his Vote at the Election for Burgeſſes for *Ayleſbury*, where Sir *John Packington* ſtood Candidate, as he did alſo for *Worceſterſhire*; and his ſtanding at *Ayleſbury* was to make room for Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, Clerk of the Crown, who attended *Jefferys* as his Clerk in the Weſtern Butchery. In this Action a Verdict was found for *Aſhby* in the Country, but Judgment was given againſt him in the Court of Queen's Bench, which was revers'd upon a Writ of Error brought in the Houſe of Lords, where he obtain'd Judgment to recover his Damages, and afterwards had Execution upon that Judgment. The 5 other Inhabitants of *Ayleſbury*, *John Paty*, *John Oviat*, *John Paton*, *Henry Baſs* and *Daniel Horn*, follow'd the Example of *Aſhby*, and brought Actions againſt *White* and other *Ayleſbury* Conſtables, in order to recover their Damages. But *Packington* and *Harcourt* being in ſo fair a way to be thrown out of *Ayleſbury* for ever, *High-Church* took the Alarm at thoſe Proceſſes and got the Majority, then at Variance with the Lords, to interpoſe in the Matter. Accordingly, the five *Ayleſbury* Men were ſummon'd to appear at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; their *Actions* were voted, *January* 26, to be ſo many Breaches of Privilege, and the five Men

That the Scots Crown might be ſettled on the Houſe of Hanover.

The Lords Committees thank'd.

*A.D.*1704. Men were sent to *Newgate*, where they were maintain'd chiefly at Lord *Wharton*'s Charge, who gave them Cloaths and Money, and the Fellows behav'd with great Cunning and Resolution. Their Council, Mr. *Lechmere*, afterwards Lord *Lechmere*, Sir *James Montagu*, afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir *Francis Page*, Sir *Alexander Denton*, both Judges at this time, mov'd the Court of Queen's Bench for a *Habeas Corpus* for them, and pleaded their Cause to the Satisfaction of my Lord Chief Justice *Holt*; but three other Judges, Judge *Gould*, Judge *Powel*, and Judge *Powis*, gave their Opinion that the *Aylesbury* Men were not Bailable, being committed by the House of Commons; upon which they were remanded to *Newgate*: And *John Paty* and *John Oviat*, petition'd for a Writ of Error to bring the Cause before her Majesty in Parliament. The Commons voted an Address to the Queen, that she would not grant such a Writ; and Resolv'd, That the *Aylesbury* Men's Council had been guilty of a Breach of Privilege, and should be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. They order'd their Serjeant to fetch the *Aylesbury* Men from *Newgate*, lest they should get out by a Writ of Error; and that Order was executed at Midnight with such Circumstances of Severity and Terror as have been seldom exercis'd towards the greatest Offenders. Let us remember the Terror and Severity exercis'd towards the five *Kentish* Petitioners, by a *High-Church* Majority; and let us observe how impossible it is for a persecuting Spirit to prevail and not shew itself in Acts alike severe and terrible. The Lord *Wharton* got Petitions in Behalf of the *Aylesbury* Men presented to the House of Lords, who came to several Resolutions in their favour.

The Commons unheard of Severities against the Aylesbury *Men.*

Particularly, *That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but of Right: That the Denial of it is an* Obstruction *of Justice; and that the House of Commons in their Votes against the Prisoners Council, has deny'd them the necessary Assistance to procure their Liberty.* This Difference between the Lords and Commons occasion'd a free *Conference*. The Managers for the Lords, were the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Lord *Halifax* and the Lord *Wharton*. The Managers for the Commons, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Bromley*, and others of the same Stamp, who took hold of all Occasions to reflect on my Lord *Wharton*, whom they look'd upon as the main Actor in this Affair. And though his Lordship did not appear in it openly, yet they turn'd the keenest of their Weapons against him, as in particular in Answer to a Resolution of the Lords, *That neither House of Parliament hath any Power to create themselves any new Privilege. Sir* Simon Harcourt *said, The Lords had assum'd an Incroachment in Judicature, in their unwarrantable Proceedings upon the Petition of* Thomas *Lord* Wharton, *complaining of an Order of the Court of* Exchequer, *bearing Date the* 15*th of* July 1701, *for filing the Record of a Survey of the Manor of* Richmond, *and Lordship of* Middleham *in the County of* York; *an Attempt, which contrary to the ancient legal Judicature of Parliament heretofore excercis'd for the Relief of the Subject oppress by the Force of great Men of the Realm, was in favour of one of their own Body.* The Lords obsery'd in their Replication, That the *Managers for the Commons went off to Foreign Matters*, of which they would then take no notice; one of those Managers said, *he believ'd* Ashby *had been spirited up and supported in this Prosecution as well as the other five* Aylesbury *Men.* They ask'd *Why such an Action had not been brought before?* and were answer'd, *Few Men had such a true* English *Spirit as* Ashby. Mr. *Bromley* call'd *it a Spirit of Faction*, which was the Language of all *Tory* Addressers against the Liberties of *English Men* in King *Charles* IId's Reign. He added, Ashby *or somebody else for him, has expended in this Suit above* 100*l. more than the Damages he receiv'd from* White *came to.* This Conference and others on the same Matter, ending without Success, the Lords petition'd the Queen for a Writ of Error for the Men of *Aylesbury*; and the Queen in her Answer said, *she should have granted it, but that the sudden End of the Session would necessarily discharge them.* In which Expression her Majesty confirm'd the Judgment of the House of Lords, as opposite as it was to the Majority in the then House of Commons. *A.D.*1704

Differences about them between the two Houses.

Sir Simon Harcourt *reflects on Lord* Wharton.

The *Richmond* and *Middleham* Business just mention'd was brought into the House by *Charles Bathurst*, Esq; and a Vote past against it *January* the 7th. *Abel Boyer*, says the Commons took Occasion to carp at the Proceedings of the Lords. On the 27th of *March* the Lords *Resolv'd* and *Declar'd*, " That the House of Commons taking it upon " them by their Votes, *to condemn a Judgment of* " *the House of Lords, given in a Cause depending* " *before this House in the last Session of Parliament,* " *upon the Petition of* Thomas *Lord* Wharton, " *and to declare what the Law is, in Contradiction* " *to the Proceedings of the House of Lords, is* " *without Precedent, Unwarrantable, and an Usur-* " *pation of a Judicature to which they have no sort* " *of Pretence.*

Among these arduous Affairs, amidst those of the most dangerous War *England* was ever concern'd in, considering the Stake she had in it, the same Majority found Leisure to fall upon *John Tutchin*, Author of the *Observator* which came out Weekly, for presuming to make some Remarks upon Sir *John Packington*'s Speech; and order'd him, *How* the Printer, and *Bragg* his Publisher, to be taken into Custody of their Serjeant at Arms: But they all kept out of the way, the House not being likely to sit long; and the Proclamation the Queen publish'd upon an Address of the House for apprehending them, did not answer the Charge and Trouble of it.

Some Days before this, the Queen sent a Message to the House of Commons in favour of the Poor Clergy, *That she would not only remit the Arrears of their* Tenths, *but for an* Augmentation *of their Maintenance would make a Grant to them of her whole Revenue of* First Fruits and Tenths. They who have liv'd thirty Years after, can make a better Judgment of what follows in that Message, than could be done before any Experiment. *And if the House of Commons could find any proper Method by which her Majesty's good Intentions to the Poor Clergy might be made more effectual, it would be a great Advantage to the* Publick *and acceptable to her Majesty*, The Commons return'd her Majesty Thanks in an Address, *February* 11, and promised to do *their utmost to make her Majesty's charitable Intentions most effectual*; it being so much for the *Advantage of the Publick.* The Commons unanimously Resolv'd upon an Address, acknowledging her Majesty's great Goodness in communicating the Papers relating to the Conspiracy, of which they say not a word more in their Address. But in answer to the Lords Representation touching it; they Address'd again in Vindication of her Majesty's Prerogative, and desire her to take to herself the Examination of that Conspiracy. Their Reason for it was, *That the establishing a Committee of seven Lords for the sole Examination of the said Conspiracy, was of dangerous Consequence, and might tend to the Subversion of the Government*, which no body dream'd of without Doors, but those that were within the Pale of *High-Church.*

A.D.1704. The Lords having made an Enquiry into the preſent Condition of the Navy, order'd the Obſervations they had made to be put into an Addreſs, wherein they ſaid, *That by Reaſon of the great want of Men, the allow'd Complement for the whole Number of Ships, neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, could not be depended upon; they thought it a Duty incumbent on them to make an humble Application to her Majeſty, deſiring that ſhe would be pleas'd to give ſpeedy and effectual Orders, that ſuch a Number of Ships, proper for the home Service, might be forthwith got ready and mann'd.* I do not ſee why this ſhould be thought a *Side-Wind* Reflection upon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, as Lord High-Admiral, and not rather a direct Reflection on Sir *George Rook*, and *George Churchil*, Eſq; who were known to be the Chief Directors of the Affairs of the Navy. The Queen anſwer'd, *She was glad they found no greater Number of Seamen wanting at this Seaſon of the Year; and ſhe hop'd ſuch Meaſures were already taken that no Service ſhould be diſappointed either at home or abroad which was neceſſary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade.* Beſides their Lordſhips former Vote againſt Admiral *Graydon*, they Reſolv'd, *March* 23, to Addreſs her Majeſty to *remove Admiral* Graydon *from all Places of Truſt in the Government, for Impreſſing Servants in the* Weſt-Indies *on board his Squadron, to the Ruin and Deſtruction, and againſt the Laws of thoſe Iſlands; and that her Majeſty would be pleas'd to order her* Attorney-General *to proſecute him at Law for the ſame.* But it muſt be own'd, that the Addreſſes of this nature, if they came not from *Tories*, had very little effect in the Beginning and End of this Reign. The next Day the Lords took into Conſideration the Report of the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accounts in what related to the Earl of *Orford*, as late Treaſurer of the Navy, and *Reſolv'd, That he had made up his Accounts very fairly.*

Lords Addreſs againſt Admiral Graydon.

They Vote that the Earl of Orford *had made up his Accounts fairly.*

After the Houſe of Lords had voted the Reſolutions of the Commons in the Caſe of *Richmond* and *Middleham* Record to be *unwarrantable*, &c. their Lordſhips paſt ſeveral Votes in Oppoſition to thoſe of the Commons about the Affair of *Aſhby* and *White*. They addreſs'd the Queen, *March* 31, *to put none into the Commiſſion of the Peace but Men of Quality and Eſtates, and of known Affection to her Majeſty's Title and Government and the Proteſtant Succeſſion*, &c. It was ſuppos'd that the whole Addreſs had eſpecial Regard to the *Succeſſion* of the Houſe of *Hanover*, whoſe Enemies have always been countenanc'd when *High-Church* has been at the *Helm*, and moſt aſſuredly always will be till they are reconcil'd to Principles of Liberty and Moderation. The ſame Day their Lordſhips laid before the Queen a *Repreſentation*, in Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs againſt their Proceedings, in relation both to the *Scots* Plot and the *Aylesbury* Men: The Concluſion of which was *the expreſſing the juſt Senſe they had of that virtuous and truly Royal Moderation, which her Majeſty had ſhewn upon this Occaſion, in not ſuffering herſelf to be prevail'd upon to do any thing to the Prejudice of the Conſtitution, from whatſoever Hands the Invitation came.* Her Majeſty's Anſwer was, *I hope none of my Subjects have any deſire to leſſen the* Prerogative, *ſince I have no Thoughts of making uſe of it but for their Protection and Advantage: And I look upon it as a great Misfortune, when any Miſunderſtandings happen between both Houſes of Parliament, which cannot be without ſo much Prejudice to the Publick, that I ſhall never omit any thing in my Power to prevent the Occaſion of them.* What a glorious Stand the Lords made againſt the Violence of *High-Church* in the firſt Parliament, of which Mr. *Robert Harley* was Speaker, and in this, of which he was alſo Speaker, has been ſet in a full Light before us; and the Hopes of all good *Britons* will always center in their Lordſhips; if ever ſuch Men ſhould again ſo far impoſe upon the People as to be entruſted by them.

A.D.1704. *The glorious Conduct of the Lords.*

We have only to mention the moſt important Acts paſt by her Majeſty on the 24th of *February* and 3d of *April*. As,

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by ſelling Annuities.

An Act for the Increaſe of Seamen, the better Encouragement of Navigation, and the Security of the Coal Trade.

An Act for Regiſtring of Deeds *in the* Weſt-Riding *of the County of* York.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Subſidy of Tonnage *and* Poundage.

An Act for the better Regulating the Duty upon Salt.

An Act for the more regular paying the Annuities to the Bankers.

An Act for the Augmentation *of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.*

The Clergy Act paſt.

An Act for raiſing the Recruits for the Land Forces and Marines.

When this Bill was depending, there was a Project offer'd to raiſe Men, by obliging the ſeveral Pariſhes to furniſh ſuch a Number; which was dropp'd becauſe the Practice was ſo in *France* and the Government there was *Deſpotick*. A Speech was made againſt it in the Houſe of Commons, compos'd of many ſuch weighty Reaſons, and concluding thus, *As promoting this Bill in general does directly tend to ſubject the Rights of the Commons of* England *to an illegal and arbitrary Power, therefore I deſire it may be left to be the Act of a more arbitrary King or Queen, and a more ſervile Houſe of Commons.* However, many thought *that the ridding the Country of* looſe, idle *and* diſorderly *Perſons, who are a Poſt and Burthen to a Commonwealth, was a Buſineſs which the Magiſtrates and Pariſh Officers were the moſt proper Judges of*; and that when a Law was made to impower them to ſend away ſuch to the Army, it could not juſtly be call'd Arbitrary; and that the *French* doing it, could be no more an Argument againſt it, than their laying aſide Pikes, and uſing Muskets and Bayonets inſtead of them, was a Reaſon for our not doing ſo.

Her Majeſty made a ſhort Speech at the Cloſe of the Seſſion, *April* 3, in which was this remarkable Paragraph.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech.

At the opening of this Seſſion I did earneſtly expreſs my Deſires of ſeeing you in perfect Unity among your ſelves, as the moſt effectual Means imaginable to diſappoint the Ambition of our Enemies, and reduce them to an honourable and laſting Peace; and tho' this has not met with all the Succeſs which I wiſh'd and expected; *yet being fully convinc'd, that nothing is ſo neceſſary to our Common Welfare*, I am not diſcourag'd *from perſiſting in the ſame earneſt Deſires, that you would go down into your ſeveral Countries, ſo diſpoſed to* Moderation *and* Unity, *as becomes all thoſe who are join'd together in* Religion and Intereſt.

Remarkable Paragraph in it.

This I am perſwaded will ſoon make you ſenſible, that nothing, next *to the Bleſſing of God, can ſo much contribute to our* Succeſs *abroad, and to our* Safety *at home.*

The Queen having ended her Speech, the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 4th of *July*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Lord *Godolphin*, who had been all their Life-time of the Party of *High-Church*, till being at the Head of Affairs, they found it was impoſſible to carry on the War with a

A.D. 1704. Sett of Men who were in no manner of Credit either abroad or at home, either for Honesty or Capacity, for their Concern to preserve the *Protestant Religion* or the Liberties of *Europe*, or for any thing but themselves and Church, though most of their Leaders were seldom seen within the Doors of it: These great Ministers, supported by the Encouragement of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and the continual Insinuations of a Lady, then neareſt the Queen's Person and Heart, overcame her Majesty's strong Inclination to the Cause for which she had so often heard it said in the Pulpit, her Royal Grandfather was a Martyr; and prevail'd with her to put her Affairs into such Hands as her Allies and her best Subjects could confide in. The Exhortation to *Peace*, *Union* and *Moderation* from the Throne, alarm'd the Enemies to the *Protestant* Religion and Succession, and they doubted not but their Day would be short; yet as moderate Counsels were inconsistent with their Character, they knew not how to bring themselves into Temper, and suffer'd the Frenzy to grow upon them to such a Degree that the Queen herself grew weary and afraid of them. *La Reine effrayee de Voir des Conseils si ont reez neut plus de Confiance eu eux. And My Lord* Godolphin, *qui jusque alors avoit eu de l' Inclination pour ce Party, l'abandonna entirement. Il etoit difficile de raconter les Clameurs & les Tumultes que les* Torys *eleverent quandils se voyent echouer La Reine fut menacee & insutee par quelques Chefs de Party*, &c. " The Queen was frighted at such " furious Proceedings, and had no more Confi- " dence in them. My Lord *Godolphin*, who till " then inclin'd to that Party abandon'd them " entirely. 'Tis hard to tell what Clamours and " Tumults were rais'd by the Tories when they " found themselves tumbling. The Queen was " threaten'd and insulted by the Heads of them." Another Historian of the same Nation expresses himself thus upon it.

Queen grows uneasy with High Church.

Their Clamour.

" By this time the Queen's Favourite and her " Prime Minister, perceiv'd that the *High-Church* " *Party* were grown headstrong and unmanageable, " and that in Conjunction with the avow'd Friends " to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, they promoted " Designs, which either they themselves were " averse to, or which at least they thought incon- " sistent with their present Schemes; hereupon, " though with some Difficulty, the Queen was " perswaded to lay aside the Earl of *Nottingham*, " Principal Secretary of State, the main Support " of the *High-Church Party*. The Person pitch'd " upon to succeed him, was *Robert Harley*, Esq; " a Gentleman of an ancient Family but moderate " Fortune, *&c.* I cannot go farther into that Character without breaking in upon the Gravity and Decency of History; so I leave it to those that Delight in such Pictures, and content myself with the Sketches of it to be met with in the Writings of others. And of this same Person, Mr. *Maynwaring* who knew him perfectly well, writes, *The Superiority of his Genius consists in nothing* else but an inexhaustible Store *of Political Fictions*; he had another Term for it; *which he plentifully distributes every Minute he speaks, and by an unparallel'd Generosity forgets, and consequently contradicts in the next half Hour. He never yet consider'd whether any Proposition was true or false, but whether it were convenient for the present Minute or Company to affirm or deny it; so that if you think to refine upon him, by interpreting every thing he says as we do Dreams, by the contrary, you are still to seek, and will find yourselves equally deceiv'd whether you believe him or no.* And in this Light you must look upon the Zeal his profest for the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, which made his Advancement at this time the more acceptable. He valu'd himself so much upon his having promoted the Act of Succession, that he caus'd his Picture to be drawn with the Label of the said Act in his Hand; but afterwards, not only conniv'd at Sir *Patrick Lawless* being admitted Access in the Court of *England*, tho' an *Irish* Outlaw'd Papist in the Pretenders Service, but had warm Words in the House of Lords with the Earl of *Wharton*, who made a Motion for an Address to the Queen to use her most pressing Instances for removing that Sham Prince, not only out of *Lorrain*, but out of all Dominions whose Princes were in Amity with her Majesty. Yet it was the Opinion the well affected had of his good Will to the Protestant Succession, and a Notion of the Dissenters, that as he was bred in their Schools and Academies, he would remember old Kindnesses, which made People to be generally pretty well pleas'd with his Promotion to an Office, for which those, who were really fit did not think him so. The last cited Historian, pretends that one of the Conditions upon which he accepted the Seals, was, that Mr. *Henry St. John* should be made Secretary at War in the Room of Mr. *Blaithwayte*; which is likely enough to be true from the Agreement between these two Gentlemen in *Morals* as well as Politicks. But it is not true in Fact; for the above-mention'd Mr. *Maynwaring*, who had the greatest Share of any Man in the Friendship and Confidence of the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin*, tells us, speaking of this Mr. *Henry St. John*, *He had very great Obligations to his Grace the Duke of* Marlborough, *to whose Favour he in a great Measure ow'd the Distinction he had in the World, and had a double Salary allow'd him; yet notwithstanding this, and several other Obligations, did he in his Libels treat their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of* Marlborough, *as Plagues, Furies, &c. One would think*, adds Mr. *Maynwaring*, *this foul-mouth'd Writer had receiv'd some particular Injuries, either from this great Lady, or from her Husband*, &c. Such were these two Ministers, who set out in the World together in the Ministry; and we shall see hereafter into what a miserable State this poor Nation was brought by them, when there was none but the Queen to be a Check upon their Conduct. Mr. *Harley*, continues the same Historian with the same Truth, insisted also that his Friend and Countryman, *Thomas Mansel*, Esq; should be made Comptroller of the Queen's Household in the Room of Sir *Edward Seymour*, who was turn'd out for his Arrogance and Turbulency; and being at the *Bath* when he heard of it, said *he would* send the Queen his *Staff by the Carrier*. The Earl of *Jersey* was remov'd from being Lord *Chamberlain*, and his Staff given to the Earl of *Kent*, who with Mr. *Mansel* and Mr. *Harley* was sworn of the Privy-Council about the Beginning of *May*.

A.D. 1704. *Mr.* Robert Harley *made Secretary of State.*

Mr. Henry St John's *Ingratitude to the Duke of* Marlborough *who rais'd him.*

Whigs Examination.

Earl of Nottingham *remov'd.*

Removes and Promotions. Sir Edward Seymour *turn'd out for his Arrogance.*

Upon the breaking up of the Parliament, a Pamphlet was publish'd, entitled, *Legions humble Address to the Lords*; wherein the Proceedings of the Commons, with relation to the five *Aylsbury* Men, and the Examination of the *Scotch* Plot, were reflected on with great Freedom, and with what Truth, let the Reader determine. The throwing the *Aylesbury* Men into Gaol, *was tax'd as Arbitrary, Illegal, contrary to the Liberties of* Englishmen, *destructive of the Rights of Elections, and an Invasion of the Nations Judicature.* And as to the other, it was suggested, *That the caressing her Majesty with the Title of a Queen sitting on the Throne of her* Ancestors, by Right of Succession from her Father, *when at the same Time they knew her Right depended upon the Validity of* Parliamentary Limitations, *and was built on the Foot of the late* Revolution *and the* Act of Settlement, *was a* barbarous Treachery *to the whole Nation, an insolent Affront to*

Medley VIII.

Legions Address against the present Majority.

A.D.1704. *to her Majeſty, an Inſinuation of the Title of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and was conſequently* High Treaſon *by their own Act of Parliament: And that to Addreſs her Majeſty to extend her* Prerogative, *and thereby to embroil her with the Privilege of the Peers, was the moſt aggravated Piece of Treachery that ever Houſe of Commons was, or could be guilty of; the ſame being an Affront to her Majeſty, a malicious Deſign on her Perſon, by perſuading her to enter on that very Thing, the exorbitant Practice whereof was the Ruin of her Father and Grandfather, an unprecedented Attempt upon the Liberties of the People, and a meddling with that they have no Power or Right to touch. They heartily acknowledge their Lordſhips Zeal, Courage and Fidelity, both in vindicating their own undoubted Rights, invaded by the Houſe of Commons; in their diligent Care for the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon, in ſearching after the deeply laid Contrivances of her Enemies in the late Plot; and in their aſſerting the Liberty and Rights of the People of* England, *againſt the Invaſion and Uſurpation of the Houſe of Commons*, &c. The beſt Anſwer that was made to this, was a Repreſentation of the *Glouceſterſhire* Juſtices to the Queen, put upon it by Mr. *John How*, that the Pamphlet was of *dangerous Conſequence*; upon which a Proclamation was iſſu'd, promiſing One Hundred Pounds for the Author, and Fifty Pounds for the Printer, which had no Effect.

Proclamation againſt the Printer.

When News of Captain *Frazer*'s Correſpondence with the Duke of *Queensberry* came to *Paris*, *Frazer* was clapp'd up in the *Baſtile*; the Fugitives at St. *Germains*, however, gave not over their Deſigns againſt the Government, and ſeveral of 'em paſt into *Britain* without Licenſe. Mr. *David Lindſay*, who had been Secretary to the Earl of *Middleton*, and was privy to all their Machinations, came over from *France* into *England*, though Secretary *Hedges* had poſitively deny'd to grant a Paſs for him, was ſeiz'd, try'd upon the Act againſt correſponding with *France*, and condemn'd to be hang'd. But there were ſtill ſome Perſons in the Miniſtry, who were better Friends to the Pretender, than to let the Cauſe ſuffer by any Diſcovery he might make. He had been ſullen in his Behaviour before the Committee of Lords, and would diſcover nothing; and for fear he ſhould endeavour to purchaſe his Life by a Confeſſion in *Newgate*, after Condemnation, it was intimated to him that he ſhould be repriev'd if he held his Tongue, as it was generally ſaid and believ'd; and being carry'd to *Tyburn*, the Sheriff told him he muſt expect no Mercy, unleſs he made an ingenious Diſcovovery of what he knew of the Plot; but he ſtill continu'd obſtinate and mute, and was repriev'd, but kept in *Newgate* ſome Years, and being baniſh'd the Kingdom, dy'd very miſerably in *Holland*.

David Lindſey *try'd and condemn'd.*

He is let go.

James Boucher, *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Berwick*, was condemn'd to be hang'd for the ſame Crime, and by the ſame good Law, as my Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt* explain'd it to him before paſſing Sentence. The Lords addreſs'd the Queen to Reprieve him, to encourage him to make a Diſcovery; which was done, but he dy'd a few Days after in *Newgate*, having either thro' Sickneſs, or Artifice, avoided anſwering the Ends of his Reprieve.

Boucher *condemn'd and repriev'd.*

Two or three Months after the end of the Seſſions, freſh Information was given Secretary *Harley*, by Captain *Lacan*, who had been an Enſign in *Dunbarton*'s Regiment in King *James*'s Reign, "That Sir *George Maxwell*, Captain *Levingſton*, "Captain *Hayes*, and ſeveral other *Scotch* Officers, "who came from the Court of St. *Germains*, "near a Year and half before, after having "had ſeveral private Conſultations in *Holland*; "and Sir *George*, having in vain endeavour'd "to get a Paſs from Mr. *Stanhope* the Queen's "Envoy, were all embark'd for *Scotland*, to "the Number of fifteen or ſixteen." Orders were upon this ſent to *Scotland*, to ſeize Sir *George Maxwell*, and his Followers, which was done accordingly, juſt upon their Landing; and though by what had already appear'd before the Committee of Lords, it was certain they came with a Deſign to raiſe Commotions in *Scotland*, yet they were ſoon after ſet at Liberty; and Sir *George Maxwell*, was not only permitted to come to *London*, but highly careſs'd by ſome, whoſe Duty it was to have done their utmoſt to bring him to Puniſhment. Captain *Lacan*, whoſe Services were at firſt highly extoll'd, and who ſince he came over to *England*, had ſeiz'd in St. *James's-Park* a young *Iriſh* Gentleman, a Retainer to the Court at St. *Germains*, after he had attended daily at Secretary *Harley*'s Office three Months, and conſum'd his ſmall Subſtance, was ſent back without any other Recompence than empty Promiſes. The *Iriſh* Youth, who to ſave his Life, readily diſcover'd all he knew, and among other Particulars, acquainted the Secretary with the conſtant Correſpondence Duke *Hamilton* had with the Traytors at St. *Germains*, was alſo ſent after *Lacan* upon a frivolous Errand, *Leſt he ſhould blab*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *and reveal how eaſily he came off, and what little Streſs was laid on his Diſcoveries:* What follows in the ſame Hiſtory has the Air of a Novel, but was the Talk of the Town at that Time: "'Tis true that both the Treaſurer "and the Secretary had then a better and more "agreeable Informant, one of the Daughters of "Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, who being come from "*France* without a Paſs, lay at the Mercy of the "Government; but who by her Wit and Beauty "ſoon gain'd the Favour, if not the Hearts of "the two Miniſters." *The reſt of this Story is ſtill more Romantick and Incredible.* "Nay, ſome "pretend that the Secretary having by his Addreſs "gain'd a greater Share in her Confidence, this "rais'd ſuch a Jealouſy and Reſentment in the "Treaſurer, as in Time grew to an irreconcilable "Enmity." Whoever was acquainted with the Secretary's Phyſiogmony and Air, muſt think he was no more form'd for a Gallant Man, than he was qualify'd by his Experience and Application for a Prime Miniſter; and the Lord *Godolphin* had other-gueſs Conqueſts in his Head, than that of Mrs. *Oglethorp*'s Heart.

A.D.1704.

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Mr. Secretary Harley's *Intrigue with Mrs.* Oglethorpe.

Having no Conception that Convocation Hiſtory is, what Biſhop *Kennet* entitles it, *The State of Religion*, I enter very little into it; and indeed I find nothing more done by them this Year, than a Complaint againſt Heretical and Atheiſtical Books, which the Lower Houſe laid before the Upper; and intimated their Deſires that the Biſhops would make Uſe of their Intereſt with the Government to put a ſtop to ſo growing an Evil. They alſo laid before their Lordſhips, the Inconveniencies to which they were liable, for want of a more effectual way of recovering *Rates*; and deſir'd they might have Leave to prepare a Bill for *Raiſing Rates* in the moſt effectual Manner, conſiſtent with the *Ancient Liberties* of *Holy Church*. The moſt Ancient are thoſe of the Apoſtles, but I believe they met with few Precedents concerning *Rates* in the Apoſtolical Writings. What her Majeſty did in publiſhing an Order, that *Nothing contrary to Religion, or good Manners, ſhould be acted in either of the Play-Houſes, and that no Perſon whatever be ſuffer'd to go behind the Scenes, nor come on the Stage, nor any Woman wear a Mask in the Houſe*, may much more properly come under the Head of the *State of Religion*, than the raiſing Money by Rates. The Houſe of Lords order'd their Thanks to be given to her Majeſty, for her Royal Care to regu-

The Convocation would raiſe Money.

As the Right of Holy Church.

A.D 1704.

Orders against lewd Plays and Players.

regulate the Play-Houſes; the Lewdneſs and Profaneneſs of the Plays having been the chief Topicks which the moſt celebrated Divines, particularly the Biſhops of *Glouceſter* and *Oxford* enlarg'd upon as the crying Sin that brought down the terrible Judgment of the late Storm, in their excellent Sermons on the *Faſt* Day.

The Order of the Thiſtle *reviv'd.*

Having mention'd the moſt conſiderable Preferments in the Change of the Miniſtry, we are only to add, that *Edward Knatchbull*, Eſq; was made Commiſſary-General of the Muſters of the Marines. That her Majeſty reviv'd the ancient Order of the *Thiſtle* in *Scotland*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, Duke of *Athol*, Marquis of *Anandale*, Earl of *Orkney*, Earl of *Dalkeith*, and Earl of *Seafield*, were made Knights of it. The Lord *Stawel* was made Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs; though his Lordſhip was before that, and has been ſince, very far from ſhewing himſelf fond of the *Revolution* Settlements.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Sir *David Mitchel* went to *Holland* in *January*, to concert Matters with the Miniſters of the *States-General*, for the Operations both by Sea and Land, in the enſuing Campaign; which having done, his Grace return'd to acquaint her Majeſty with the Negotiations; and in the middle of *April* his Lordſhip again embark'd for *Holland*, to put thoſe Counſels in Action, where he was to Command in Perſon. The Relation of which we poſtpone, that the Wonders he perform'd in this glorious Campaign being contracted into one View, as near as may be, our Hiſtory may receive an Ornament, that no Hiſtory of *England* was capable of, 'till the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victories and Conqueſts furniſh'd the Materials of Immortal Glory to himſelf, and Infamy immortal to that vile Faction, that depriv'd his Country of the Fruits of them, and ſo ungratefully dealt towards him who did it ſo much Service and Honour.

Count Staremberg's *firſt March in* Italy.

Upon the Duke of *Savoy*'s declaring for the Grand Alliance, Count *Staremberg*, who commanded the Imperial Forces in *Germany*, ſent a Detachment of One thouſand five hundred Horſe, under the Conduct of Count *Viſconti*, to his Aſſiſtance. This Handful of Men were ſeveral times diſturb'd in their March, but having bravely fought their way through the Enemy, moſt of them got ſafe into *Piedmont*. General *Staremberg* knowing the Duke of *Savoy* would not be able to ſupport himſelf without being join'd by a greater Body of Forces, reſolv'd, as difficult as the Enterprize ſeem'd, to attempt ſuch a Junction. In order to it, he made a Motion towards the *Mincio*, to amuſe the Duke *de Vendoſme*, as if he intended to retreat towards *Germany*; but turn'd on a ſudden, paſs'd the *Secchio* on the 26th of *December*, and directed his March through the Countries of *Parma* and *Placentia*. He divided his Forces, conſiſting of Sixteen thouſand Men, into three Bodies; the firſt was commanded by the young Prince of *Vaudemont*; the ſecond by General *Vaubonne*; and the third, which form'd the Rear-Guard, by General *Staremberg* in Perſon. Having defeated two *French* Parties at *Brimo* and *Stradella*, the *Germans* paſs'd that River the 4th of *January*, leaving One hundred and fifty Dragoons in the Intrenchments at *Stradella*, as if they intended to reſt in that Place. In their March further, they met with, and routed a *French* Party of Five hundred Horſe. In the mean Time the Duke *de Vendoſme*, who follow'd the Imperialiſts with Five thouſand Foot, and One thouſand five hundred Horſe, drove the One hundred and fifty *German* Dragoons from the Entrenchments at *Stradella*. The whole Imperial Army being join'd, march'd towards *Parma*, and finding ſome Troops poſted on the other Side that River, to oppoſe their Paſſage, while the Duke *de Vendoſme* attack'd them in the Rear, General *Vaubonne* ſwam over with ſome choice Squadrons, and beat the Enemy from that advantageous Poſt. To improve this Succeſs, the *Germans* laid a Bridge on that River, over which moſt of the Army paſs'd; but that Bridge being made in Haſte, of old rotten Boats, it unfortunately broke down, before the Rear, commanded by the Prince of *Lichtenſtein* and Count *Solari* could all get over. Upon this the *French* Army attack'd thoſe Troops, and a ſharp Diſpute enſu'd, wherein thoſe two brave Generals were kill'd; but the Imperial Horſe ſwimming once more over the River, reſcu'd the Foot, and the Bridge being repair'd, the whole Army paſs'd, and on the 13th of *January* join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, not having loſt above Four hundred Men in this Memorable *March:* By which Count *Staremberg* out-general'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſo much, that it extreamly ſunk that Duke's Character. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who commanded the Imperial Army in *Italy*, was then at the Court of *Vienna*, ſolliciting Reinforcements for that Army, of which what remain'd after the March of Count *Starembergh*, was in the *Mantuan*, under the Command of Count *Leiningen*. But the *Elector* of *Bavaria* being become, by Supplies of Men and Money from *France*, ſo powerful in the Heart of the Empire, that he threaten'd no leſs than to march to *Vienna* on one Side, while the *Hungarian* Malecontents under Prince *Ragotski*, Count *Caroli*, and Count *Berezem*, did the ſame on the other, there was no Hope of Help from the Emperor for the Duke of *Savoy*, and but little of his being able to defend *Auſtria*, and his Hereditary Countries. Things being in this diſtreſs'd Condition in *Germany*, for which the Emperor *Leopold* might in a great Meaſure thank himſelf, and his Compliance with the ſanguinary and ruinous Counſels of perſecuting Prieſts, who by their Cruelties drove the *Hungarians* to Arms; Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, preſented a Memorial to the Queen *April* the 2d, containing a lively Repreſentation *Of the preſſing Neceſſities of the* Empire, *by the breaking in of a conſiderable Army of* French *into* Bavaria; *which, together with the Inſurrection in* Hungary, *had reduc'd the Imperial Hereditary Countries into an incredible Perplexity and Confuſion; ſo that it was to be fear'd an entire Revolution and Deſolation of all* Germany *would follow, if ſome ſpeedy Aſſiſtance were not applied, proportionable to the great Danger they were now threaten'd with. This the Envoy thought himſelf oblig'd to lay before her Majeſty, that out of the ſame Zeal for preſerving the Liberties of* Europe, *for which the Queen was ſo much fam'd, ſhe would be pleas'd to order the Duke of* Marlborough, *her Captain-General, ſeriouſly to conſult with the* States-General, *of the ſpeedieſt Method of aſſiſting the* Empire; *or at leaſt to conduct part of the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay beyond Sea, to preſerve* Germany *from a total Subverſion. It being neither juſt in itſelf, nor advantageous to the common Cauſe, that her Majeſty's Troops ſhould tarry on the Frontiers of* Holland, *which were not in the leaſt threatned by the Enemy, and were defended by great Rivers, and ſtrong Places, whilſt the* Empire *was deſtroy'd by the* French *Troops with Fire and Sword.* Her Majeſty return'd Anſwer by Mr. Secretary *Hedges, That the Duke of* Marlborough *had Orders from her to take the moſt effectual Methods with the* States-General, *to ſend a ſpeedy Succour to his* Imperial Majeſty *and the* Empire, *to preſs the* States *to take the neceſſary Meaſures to reſcue* Germany *from the imminent Danger it was now expos'd to.*

A.D. 1704.

The Elector of Bavaria *threatens* Vienna.

The Emperor's Envoy's Memorial to the Queen for Succour.

It

A.D.1704. It is believ'd that this Memorial was only a Matter of Form, to prepare the Way for the Well-Reception of a Reſolution that had been taken to anſwer the Contents of it. The Project is ſaid to have been the Duke of *Marlborough*'s own, and that he communicated it only to the Queen, the Prince of *Denmark*, and two Miniſters of State in *Holland*, keeping it from the Knowledge of the Imperial Court till it was ready to be put in Execution.

The Duke of Marlborough *forms the Scheme of his March to* Germany.

On the 21ſt of *April* the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at the *Hague*, accompany'd by General *Churchill*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers. On the 2d of *May*, his Grace had a long Conference with the Deputies of the States General, wherein he open'd to them the Project he had concerted; the Execution of which was oppos'd by ſome Members of their Aſſembly; upon which the Duke deſir'd to confer with their High Mightineſſes themſelves and with the Council of State, wherein he made a very lively Repreſentation of the imminent Danger that threaten'd the whole Empire, and indeed all *Europe*, if an immediate Check was not given to the Progreſs of the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*; adding, *That their* High Mightineſſes, *being* entire *Maſters of the* Maeze *and of all the* Spaniſh Gelderland, *a ſmall Number of Forces were now able to ſecure their Frontiers.*

He prevails with the States to conſent to it.

Theſe Reaſons ſupported by the Reputation of him that deliver'd them, and back'd by the Influence of thoſe he had entruſted with the Secret, made ſo great Impreſſion on the Minds of the whole Aſſembly, that his Grace's Scheme was approv'd, and the manner of executing it then agreed upon. After which the Duke took his Leave of the States, and ſet out from the *Hague May* the 5th, having before given Orders to General *Churchill* to march with the *Engliſh* Forces and Train of Artillery to *Bedbourgh*, where they encamp'd, and his Grace join'd them with Brigadier-General *Ferguſon*'s Detachment, and five Squadrons of *Dutch* Horſe, the 18th of *May*. This Camp not being far from *Cologne*, the Duke was there waited upon by ſeveral of the Noble Canons of that Chapter, by the Prince of *Saxzeits*, Biſhop of *Raab*, by the Prince of *Heſſe*, and other Princes and Generals. But I ſhall not enter into the Detail of ſo long and difficult a March, it will be ſufficient to mention the moſt remarkable Occurrences.

The Duke's March towards Bavaria.

The *French* Generals in *Flanders* thinking his Grace deſign'd to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Traerbach*, and to endeavour to advance into *France* along the *Moſelle*, detach'd Five thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe towards that River, giving out they intended to Beſiege *Huy*: But my Lord Duke, ſuperior to ſuch petty Stratagems, took no Notice of their Movements, well knowing that Monſieur *Auverquerque*, who commanded the Confederate Forces that were left in *Flanders*, was ſtrong enough to defeat any Attempt of the Enemy on that Side. At *Kerpen* his Grace receiv'd certain News, *May* the 23d, that the Recruits for the *French* Troops in *Bavaria*, and other Reinforcements, had join'd that Elector at *Villengen*; and that the Court of *France* had ſent poſitive Orders to the Mareſchal *de Villars* to march towards the *Moſelle* with thirty-five Squadrons, and forty-ſix Battalions, ſtill conjecturing that his Lordſhip intended to act on that Side. Upon which he order'd the Forces to march with all Expedition, and on the 25th of *May* he came to the Camp at *Newdorf*, near *Coblentz*, where Count *Wratiſlaw* waited on him, to ſettle all Things for the further March of his Army to join that in *Germany*, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. The *French* Court was puzzled, if not ſtunn'd, when they receiv'd News of his Grace's Progreſs in *Germany*. On the 26th of *May*, the Horſe and Dragoons paſs'd the *Rhine*; and while they were ſo doing, the Duke din'd with the Elector of *Triers*, at his Caſtle of *Ehizenbreſtein*, and after Dinner march'd with his Forces to *Braubach*, a Town belonging to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, who paid his Grace a Viſit. At *Schwalbach* he receiv'd an Expreſs from the *States-General*, to aſſure him, that according to his Deſire, they had given Orders for a Reinforcement to be ſent after him; and accordingly Monſieur *Auverquerque* had appointed ſixteen Squadrons of Horſe, five of Dragoons, ſeven Battalions of *Daniſh*, and one of *Heſſian* Foot, for that Service; which Reinforcement reach'd him before any Engagement. On the 29th of *May*, my Lord continu'd his March and came to *Caſſel* on the *Rhine*, over againſt *Mentz*, where his Lordſhip, and his Retinue, were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner by that Elector. In this Camp the Duke allow'd his Troops a Days Reſt, and viſited the Fortifications of *Mentz*, as he had done thoſe of *Bonne*. He paſs'd the *Maine* the laſt Day of *May*, and the *Neckar* the 3d of *June*. He encamp'd on the River Side, over againſt *Ladenburgh*, and halted three whole Days, to give his weary'd Troops ſome Refreſhment. The Surprize of the *French* was increas'd, when they perceiv'd that his Grace bent his March towards the *Danube*: For when they were diſabus'd as to their Conjecture that he would act on the Side of the *Moſelle*, they imagin'd he would advance to the *Upper-Rhine*, and Beſiege *Landau*. Upon this Suſpicion Mareſchal *Tallard* repaſs'd that River at *Alltenheim*, in order either to join the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, or to oppoſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the ſame River. But my Lord *Marlborough*, who however had a watchful Eye on every Motion of the Enemy, continu'd his March with as much Tranquility, as if it had been to a *Review* only; and on the 9th of *June* came to *Mildenheim*; where the next Day, about three in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene*, accompany'd by Count *Wratiſlaw*, arriv'd at the Duke's Quarters; and after Dinner, the remaining Part of the Day was ſpent in Conferences between the Prince and the Duke, wherein the mutual Eſteem they had before for each other, grew into a ſtrict Friendſhip and Confidence. The next Day Prince *Eugene* march'd with the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Great Heppach*, where he order'd his Army to be drawn up in Battalia, and the Prince expreſs'd his Surprize to find them in ſo good Condition, after ſo long and ſo quick a March. His Grace being inform'd by Count *Wratiſlaw*, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was coming Poſt to meet him, the Duke ſent Colonel *Cadogan* with a Compliment to his Highneſs, whom he found at *Eſſingen*, with Prince *Lobcowitz*, his Nephew, and conducted him to *Great Heppach*; where, among other Expreſſions of Civility which paſs'd between Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Prince ſaid, *The Duke was come both to ſave the Empire, and to give him an Opportunity to vindicate his Honour, which he was ſenſible was in ſome manner at the laſt Stake.* The next Day, *June* the 14th, the Horſe march'd from *Great Heppach*, where his Grace entertain'd Prince *Lewis* and Prince *Eugene* at Dinner. After which the former return'd to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince *Eugene* went Poſt to *Phillipsburgh*, to command the Army on the *Rhine*. A Week after, *June* the 21ſt, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having been reinforc'd in his March by the Troops of *Lunenburgh*, *Hanover*, and *Heſſe*, join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* at *Weſterſtettem*; the *Daniſh* Foot, ſent by Monſieur

Prince Eugene *meets him.*

Prince Lewis *of* Baden's *Saying to him.*

A.D.1704. *Averquerque* from *Flanders*, being come as far as *Frankfort*, receiv'd Orders from his Grace to reinforce Prince *Eugene*, for the Defence of the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and the Paſſage of the *Rhine*. The next Day the Prince of *Baden*, and my Lord Duke encamp'd at *Elchingen*, near the *Danube*, where they halted three Days, and on the 28th of *June*, continuing their March, they came to *Herbrechling*, and *Gingen*, on the River *Brentz*, within two Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army. The next Day a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolv'd to draw near *Donawert*. Accordingly the Confederate Army march'd from *Gingen* to *Lanthauſen*, and on the firſt of *July* encamp'd at *Amerdingen*. The Elector of *Bavaria* concluding by theſe Motions, that the Confederates intended to attack *Donawert*, he ſent a conſiderable Detachment of his beſt Troops to reinforce Count *de Arco*, who was poſted at *Schellenberg*, on a Riſing Ground, where he had already caſt up great Entrenchments to cover *Donawert*. The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolving to drive the Enemy from ſo important a Poſt, gave the neceſſary Orders to the Army, and the next Day, *July* the 2d, advanc'd at three in the Morning, with Six thouſand Foot, and Three thouſand *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe, the Prince of *Baden* following with the reſt of the Army; but the Ways being bad, his Grace could not reach the River *Wernitz*, which runs by *Donawert*, 'till about Noon, and it was three a Clock before his Troops could get over the River. The Duke paſs'd it at the Head of the Cavalry, view'd the Intrenchments, and diſpos'd every Thing for the Attack. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Artillery play'd furiouſly on the *Bavarians* and *French*, who fir'd briskly from their Batteries. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and Brigadier-General *Ferguſon*, began the Attack, but met with ſuch a vigorous Reſiſtance, that they were entirely repuls'd; the Troops being alſo extreamly gall'd by the Enemies Artillery. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* coming up with the Imperialiſts, forc'd the Intrenchments on the weaker Side, and the Confederates made a terrible Slaughter of the *French* and *Bavarians*, whom they purſu'd to the very *Danube*, which Count *Arco*, and ſeveral other General Officers took, and ſav'd themſelves by Swimming, but many of the Soldiers endeavouring to do the ſame, were drown'd. The *Bavarians* left behind them fifteen Pieces of Cannon, with all their Ammunition, Tents, Baggage, thirteen Colours, Count *Arco*'s Plate, and other rich Booty. The *Engliſh* Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, who march'd to the Intrenchments without Faſcines, ſuffer'd a great deal more than the *Germans*; who, according to their Cuſtom, went on with more Caution. The Enemies Loſs was computed at Five thouſand Men, nor was that of the Confederates much leſs; which however, was abundantly made up by the gaining ſo compleat a Victory, follow'd with the Surrender of *Donawert*, and a free Entrance into the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Country. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was wounded, but he told General *Hompeſch*, *his Wound was more painful than dangerous:* General *Thungen*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, Major-General *Wood*, Major-General *Pallandt*, Brigadier *Bedmar*, were ſlightly wounded; Lieutenant-General *Goor*, the Prince of *Homburgh*, the Prince of *Beveren*, Count *Van Erbach*, Count *Schuylemburg*, and Major-General *Beinham*, were kill'd; as was alſo Major *Morden* of Colonel *Stanley*'s Regiment, and the brave Count *Styrum* dy'd not many Days after of his Wounds. About Four hundred *Engliſh* and *Scotch* were kill'd in this Battle, and about One thouſand woundded,

Battel of Schellenberg.

The French *and* Bavarians *routed.*

Three Days after the Fight, the whole Confederate Army paſs'd the *Danube*, and encamp'd at *Mertingen* in *Bavaria*; here it was that the Elector began to account for his Treachery and Ingratitude. He rerir'd under the Canon of *Augsburg*, and his Country was abandon'd to the Mercy of thoſe whom he had deſerted and betray'd. The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolving to improve the Advantage, before the Enemy recover'd the great Conſternation they were in, order'd the Count *de Frieze*, with Four thouſand Men, and twelve Pieces of Cannon, to prepare the Bridges for the Army to paſs the *Lech*, which the Prince effected, and took Poſt farther ſtill in the Electorate of *Bavaria*; being join'd by Six thouſand Men more from the Army, which came up more leiſurely, and encamp'd near *Giaderkingen*. Upon theſe Motions the Gariſon of *Newbourg*, one of the Elector's beſt Towns, left the Place, and retir'd to *Ingolſtadt*. The Count *de Frieze*, with his Body, beſieg'd *Rain*, another Town of the Elector's, which defended it ſelf four or five Days, and then Capitulated. His Grace receiving Advice by an Expreſs from Prince *Eugene*, that the Mareſchals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, had paſs'd the *Rhine*, giving out, that they intended to Succour the Elector of *Bavaria*, which his Highneſs doubted not one or both of 'em would endeavour to do, the Duke ſent a Detachment of thirty Squadrons of Imperial Horſe to join Prince *Eugene*, and enable him to ſtand his Ground, if either of the *French* Generals ſhould attack him. A.D.1704.

In the mean Time the Emperor, who could not but be extreamly ſenſible of this happy Turn in the State of Affairs; and to find in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, his Enemy in greater Pain for his Capital, than himſelf had been for *Vienna*, wrote a Letter of Thanks to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, "Wherein his Imperial Majeſty "aſcrib'd in a ſpecial Manner, the Succeſs of "the Victory at *Schellenberg* to my Lord's Con- "duct, and the Valour of the *Engliſh* Troops; "not doubting but his Grace, in Conjunction "with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the other "Imperial Generals, would uſe their utmoſt En- "deavours to finiſh the Work as glorioufly as they "had begun it, and put an End to the War which "the Elector of *Bavaria* had rais'd in the Heart of "the Empire; which would be an eternal Monu- "ment and Trophy of the higheſt Glory to the "*Engliſh* Nation, and her moſt Serene Majeſty, "whoſe Anceſtors had never before carry'd their "victorious Arms into *Upper Germany*." Count *Wratiſlaw* told his Grace, after he had deliver'd the Letter, *That the Emperor deſir'd he would accept of the Honour he intended him, of the Title and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire.* Upon which my Lord Duke pray'd the Count to repreſent to the Emperor, *That he was extreamly ſenſible of his Imperial Majeſty's Goodneſs towards him, beyond any Thing he could deſerve; but that his Ambition was entirely bounded in the Queen's Grace and Favour, whoſe abundant Kindneſs had been already extended towards him, beyond whatever he could have aim'd at, and that he muſt refer himſelf to her Majeſty's Pleaſure.* Upon which the Emperor wrote a Letter to the Queen with his own Hand, wherein, after congratulating the late Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, which he expreſs'd much in the ſame Manner as in the Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Emperor deſir'd the Queen to lay her Commands on his Grace to accept a Teſtimony of his Imperial Majeſty's Acknowledgment of his Service; ſince the Duke himſelf, when Count *Wratiſlaw* intimated to him his Maſter's Intention, made ſome Difficulty to admit it. Monſieur *Hoffman*, the Imperial Reſident, alſo told her Majeſty, *He had Orders from his*

The Emperor's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

Offers to make him a Prince of the Empire.

The Duke's Anſwer.

A.D.1704. *his Maſter earneſtly to preſs with all Reſpect, that her Majeſty would be pleas'd to require his Grace to make no farther Scruple in that Matter.* The Queen was at laſt prevail'd upon to comply with the Emperor's Deſire; but before it was known in *Germany*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had by a new and more deciſive Victory deſerv'd of the Empire, of his own Country, and of all *Europe* that lov'd Liberty, as great Honours as Power and Gratitude could pay him.

The Queen conſents to it.

On the 22d of *July* his Grace croſt the River *Paer*, and march'd to view the Ground for a Camp near *Freidberg*, where the Enemy had put a Gariſon of 200 Foot and 200 Horſe, who quitted the Place as ſoon as the Duke came within ſight, and he put 400 Foot and 100 Horſe into it, under the Command of Lord *North* and *Grey*. The next Day his Grace march'd again and encamp'd within a League of *Augsburgh*, by which means the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Communication with his own Country was cut off. Here the Confederate Generals receiv'd Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that Mareſchal *Tallard* arriv'd at *Willengen* the 18th of *July*, and that he was obſerving him with 20 Battalions and 60 Squadrons. The Duke of *Marlborough* in this Camp declar'd the *Hereditary* Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, not yet quite recover'd of his Wounds, General of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe. *Tallard* batter'd the little Town of *Willengen* 6 Days and then march'd to *Dutlingen*: Prince *Eugene* obſerving him on the other Side of the *Danube*.

The Elector of Bavaria's *new Treachery.*

The Elector of *Bavaria*'s Diſtreſs had brought him to Reaſon a little, and he approv'd the Articles of Accommodation agreed on between Count *Wratiſlaw* and his Miniſter Monſieur *Prilmeyer*, and had promis'd to come in Perſon to the Confederate Camp to ſign them; but as ſoon as he heard Mareſchal *Tallard* had paſt the *Black Foreſt* to come to join him, he ſent Mr. *Prilmeyer* to Count *Wratiſlaw* to acquaint him, *That ſince the King of* France *made ſuch powerful Efforts to ſupport him, he thought himſelf oblig'd in Honour to remain firm in his Alliance*; which new Treachery ſo juſtly provok'd the Confederate Generals, that the Duke of *Marlborough* join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who was about to form the Siege of *Ingoldſtat*, the ſtrongeſt Town in *Bavaria*, and commanded the Count de *La Tour*, General of the Imperial Horſe, and Count de *Frieze* with 30 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons to plunder and burn the Country to the Gates of *Munich* the Elector's Capital and Place of Reſidence. The Inhabitants of ſeveral Places ſent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay ſome Contributions to prevent Military Execution, but his Grace told them, *The Forces of the Queen of* England *were not come into* Bavaria *to get Money, but to bring their Prince to Reaſon.* The Duke of *Wirtemberg* join'd the Count de la *Tour* with 2000 Horſe and Dragoons, and the General's Commands as to Plundering and Burning were executed to the full.

His Country plunder'd.

On the 4th of *Auguſt* Marſhal *Tallard*, with about 22000 Horſe and Foot, and the Elector of *Bavaria* with about 35000 join'd Forces at *Bibrah* not far from *Augsburg*. The Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Prince of *Wirtemberg* with 28 Squadrons of Imperial Horſe, and General *Churchil* with 20 Squadrons of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to join Prince *Eugene*'s Forces at *Munſter* not far from *Schellenburgh*, which the Elector of *Bavaria* ſeem'd to have a Deſign to attack. It had been reſolv'd in a Council of War, at which Prince *Eugene* who was come to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp, to give notice of the Enemies Motions, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, together with his Grace and the other Generals, aſſiſted, that Prince *Lewis* ſhould carry on the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* cover it, by obſerving the Motions of the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies. The Duke of *Marlborough* made ſo long and ſo quick a March with his Army, that he join'd Prince *Eugene* in the Evening the ſame Day that General *Churchil* join'd him the Forenoon, *Auguſt* the 11th. Early the next Morning the Confederate Generals went to view the Enemy, whom they found to be in Motion, and their Horſe marching forward, but took notice that their advanc'd Squadrons ſtopp'd ſhort after they had perceiv'd thoſe that attended the Prince and Duke. At one a Clock in the Afternoon the Enemies Quarter-Maſters mark'd out a Camp from *Blenheim* to *Lutzingen*, which Camp would have been ſo advantageous to them, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* reſolv'd to attack them in it before they were well ſettled; and having given the neceſſary Directions in order to it, about three a Clock the next Morning the Confederate Army began to move; by ſix they were advanc'd into the Plain under a Hill which the *French* and *Bavarians* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of. Here they were drawn up in *Battalia*, upon which the Enemy call'd in their Foragers and ſet ſeveral Villages on Fire, as they attempted to do two Water-Mills near *Blenheim*; but my Lord *Cutts* with two Brigades took Poſſeſſion of them; and the Enemy poſted 28 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons in the Village of *Blenheim*, to prevent the Confederates ſeizing it, which were ſo many loſt to them in the Center of their Army, and contributed very much to their Defeat. There was a Rivulet between the two Armies, and the Lord *Cutts* with the two Brigades juſt mention'd was the firſt that paſt it; which done, he poſted himſelf in a Bottom near the Village of *Blenheim*, and for ſeveral Hours with wonderful Reſolution ſtood the Fire of ſix Pieces of Cannon planted on the Height above that Village; on which account it was, that in and out of the Army his Lordſhip was ever after call'd the *Salamander* that lives in Fire. About three Quarters after twelve his Grace gave orders for the general Attack, which began on the Left where the Duke commanded, as Prince *Eugene* did the Right; Major General *Wilks* made the firſt Onſet with five *Engliſh* Battalions, *How*, *Ingoldsby*, *Row*, *Marlborough*, *North* and *Gray*, and four Battalions of *Heſſians*, ſupported by the Lord *Cutts* and Major General St. *Paul*, with eleven other Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons of Horſe under the Command of General *Wood*. The five *Engliſh* Battalions commanded by Brigadier *Row* aſſaulted the Village of *Blenheim* with ſo much Intrepidity, that they came up to the very Muzzles of the Enemies Muskets, and ſome of the Officers exchang'd Thruſts of Swords with the *French* through the Palliſadoes, but being expos'd to a Fire much ſuperior to theirs, they were forc'd to retire with the Loſs of near a third Part of their Number; they were purſu'd by 13 Squadrons of the *French Genſdarmerie*, and had certainly been cut in Pieces, had not the *Heſſian* Infantry ſtopt the Career of the Enemy by the great Fire they made, which forc'd the *French* to fly in their turn, and they were purſu'd by two Squadrons of *Engliſh* Horſe; but ſome freſh Brigades of the Enemy coming up, and giving them time to rally, the *Engliſh* Horſe were hard put to it; and here again the *Heſſian* Foot perform'd notable Service, putting the Enemy again to the Rout by their continual Fire. Whilſt *Row*'s Brigade rally'd, that of *Ferguſon*, commanded by himſelf, attack'd the Village of *Blenheim* on the Left with no better Succeſs, and it was found impoſſible to force the Enemy in that Poſt without Artillery. In the mean time the Horſe of both Wings having all paſt the Rivulet, drew up in order of Battel without any Diſturbance from the Enemy, who kept themſelves quiet,

A.D.1704.

Lord Cutts call'd the Salamander, and why.

The Battle of Blenheim.

A.D.1704. quiet, and their General *Tallard* is ſaid to have ſpoken thus contemptibly of the Allies, *Let them come, the more there is of them the more we ſhall kill.* The Cavalry of the Confederates Left marching up towards the Hill, the Enemies Horſe began to move at laſt, and charg'd them very briskly, and the *French* Infantry in *Blenheim* making a terrible Fire on their Flank, they were put into ſuch Diſorder, that part of the firſt Line retir'd even beyond the Rivulet; which Lieutenant General *Buleau*, who commanded the *Hanover* and *Lunenburgh* Troops, obſerving, he brought his own Regiment of Dragoons from the ſecond Line, with thoſe of Major General *Villars* and Brigadier *Bothmar*, who charg'd the Enemies Horſe with ſo much Vigor, that they broke them entirely and drove them to the very Hedges of the Village of *Blenheim*. This gave time to the Confederate Horſe that had given ground, to rally, and to form a ſecond Line behind thoſe Regiments, and others that had join'd them. Thus thoſe *Hanover* and *Lunenburgh* Dragoons continu'd in the firſt Line all the remaining time of the Action; and now the Confederate Horſe advanc'd leiſurely to the top of the Hill, and charg'd the Enemies Horſe ſeveral times. They routed them at every Charge, but they ſtill rally'd every time, though at a greater Diſtance, which gave the Confederates Opportunity to gain ground, animated them in every attack, and diſpirited the Enemy. *Tallard* perceiving the Battel began to turn there, ſent 10 Battalions to advance and fill up the Intervals of his Cavalry, as a laſt Effort, which the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, General *Buleau*, Baron *Hompeſch*, and Lieutenant General *Ingoldsby* obſerving, they caus'd three Battalions of the Troops of *Zell* to come up to ſuſtain the Horſe. This done, the Confederates return'd to the Charge; but the Fire of the ten *Battalions* intermixed with the *French* Horſe, put their firſt Line into ſome Diſorder, inſomuch that they ſhrunk back and remain'd ſome time at about 60 paces Diſtance from the Enemy, neither Party advancing againſt the other. At laſt the Confederates renew'd the Charge with ſo much Vigor, that having broke and routed the Enemies Horſe, the ten Battalions they abandon'd were entirely cut to Pieces; Marſhal *Tallard* rally'd his broken Cavalry behind ſome Tents, and ſeeing things in this deſperate Condition, he reſolv'd to draw off the Troops in *Blenheim* Village. To which end he ſent one of his *Aids de Camp* to Mareſchal *Marſin*, to deſire him to face the Confederates with ſome Troops from the Village of *Overklaw*, one of thoſe to which they had ſet Fire; but *Marſin* ſaid he had too much to do in the Front of his Village where the Duke of *Marlborough* acted againſt him in Perſon, to ſpare any Troops, if he could maintain his Ground with thoſe he had. In the mean time Lieutenant General *Ingoldsby*, made the Prince of *Heſſe*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, and Baron *Hompeſch* ſenſible how eaſy it would be entirely to defeat the *French* Cavalry, by charging them on their right Flank; which Advice being vigorouſly executed, the Enemy were entirely routed; part of them endeavour'd to gain the Bridge on the *Danube* between *Blenheim* and *Hochſtet*; the other Part, among whom were the *Gens de Armes*, were ſo cloſely purſu'd by the Dragoons of *Bothmar*, that thoſe who eſcap'd being kill'd threw themſelves into the *Danube*, where moſt of them were drown'd: Thoſe who fled towards *Hochſtet* rally'd once more, making a ſhew to ſuccour the reſt; but the Regiment of *Bothmar* forc'd them and kept them in awe ſome time, and being at length join'd by ſome other Regiments, the Enemy fled full gallop towards *Hochſtet*. The Mareſchal de *Tallard* was ſurrounded with the Runaways and taken near a Mill, behind the Village of *Sonderon*, not far from the *Danube*, by M. de *Boinenbourg* a Lieutenant Colonel of the Troops of *Heſſe*, and the Marquiſſes de *Montperous*, General of the Horſe, de *Seppeville*, de *Silly*, and de *Lavaliere*, Major Generals, and ſeveral other Officers of Note were alſo made Priſoners in this Rout. A.D.1704.

Hanover Troops do great Service.

The Rout of the French.

The Brigade of *Bezenſdorf*, conſiſting of ten Battalions, was order'd by his Grace to attack *Overklaw*, Mareſchal de *Marſin*'s Quarters; accordingly the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, who commanded that Brigade as Major General, paſt the Rivulet at the Head of 2 Battalions, the Imperial Cavalry which was to have ſuſtain'd him, being within two Musket-Shots of him; he was hardly got over, when 7 or 8 Battalions fell on him with great Fury before he could form his Men; ſo that the Regiment of *Goor* was almoſt entirely cut to pieces, and the Prince himſelf deſperately wounded and taken Priſoner; the reſt of the Brigade ſuſtain'd by ſome *Daniſh* and *Hanoverian* Horſe, charg'd a ſecond time, though with no better Succeſs; but the third time the Duke of *Marlborough* having himſelf brought up ſome Squadrons, which were ſupported by others from the Body of Reſerve, made them advance with ſome Battalions beyond the Rivulet; upon which the Enemy began to retire, and it was in this Inſtant that Mareſchal de *Tallard* ſent to Mareſchal de *Marſin* for Aſſiſtance. As ſoon as the Duke had perform'd this Service, he repair'd to the Center, where finding the Action decided for the Confederates, he caus'd part of his victorious Cavalry to halt, to obſerve the Motion of that part of the Enemy which by this time was drawn up beyond the Moraſs of *Hochſtet*. During this halt, the Elector of *Bavaria* was perceiv'd making his Retreat from the Village of *Lutzingen*; upon which General *Hompeſch*, who with ſeveral Squadrons was purſuing the Enemy towards *Merſelingen*, was order'd to face about and march to join thoſe that halted, as well to prevent the Elector's falling upon *Hompeſch*'s Rear, as to form a Body in order to charge that Elector, who march'd full ſpeed, but in pretty good order, with his Squadrons on the Left and his Battalions on the Right. Before General *Hompeſch* return'd from the Chace, the Right Wing of the Confederate Army was perceiv'd at ſome Diſtance behind the Elector, and appearing to be part of his Army, and marching in ſuch a Manner, as might eaſily have flank'd the Duke of *Marlborough* if he had immediately charg'd the *Bavarians*; his Grace with great Prudence ſent out a Party to view them, during this time the Elector continu'd marching off with great Precipitation, till he reach'd the Moraſs of *Morſelingen*. The *French* Horſe being entirely defeated, and the Confederate Troops Maſters of the Ground between the Enemies Left and the Village of *Blenheim*, the 28 Battalions and 12 Squadrons which were in that Village, found themſelves cut off from the reſt of their Army, and deſpairing of being able to make their Eſcape, after a weak Attempt to defend themſelves, and being ſurrounded with the Confederate Infantry, they capitulated at laſt, laid down their Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War, on Condition that the Officers ſhould not be ſearch'd; ſo that very few Men eſcap'd of the 40 Battalions the Mareſchal de *Tallard* brought with him, all which were the Choice of the *French* Infantry. A.D.1704.

The French lay down their Arms at Blenheim.

Prince *Eugene* in the Right, after two brave but unſucceſsful Attacks, wherein his Cavalry were repuls'd, obtain'd the Victory by the Valour of his Infantry, though much inferior in Number to that of the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Mareſchal de *Marſin*. The Prince finding his Horſe made no Impreſſion on the Enemy, put himſelf at the Head of his Foot, who were prevailing over the *French*

A.D.1704. and *Bavarian* Infantry, and ſoon after entirely routed them, chaſed them for above an Hour's March, and then cauſing his Foot to halt, gave his Cavalry, who had rally'd a great way behind, time to rejoyn them, after which the whole Wing continued the Chace during an Hour as far as the Village of *Morſelingen*. As ſoon as the Action was ended in the Left Wing, my Lord Duke of *Marlborough* diſpos'd himſelf to march with part of the Troops to ſuccour his Highneſs Prince *Eugene*, who had ſent one of his Aids de Camp, who met his Grace on the way, to inform him there was no need of it: That the Enemy after having burnt the Villages of *Overklaw* and *Lutzingen*, were flying every where before his victorious Troops. Compariſon would be equally Vain and Odious, in diſtinguiſhing theſe two Generals as to the Merit and Glory of this Victory. 'Tis acknowledg'd by all, that they both gave their Commands with all the Clearneſs and Compoſedneſs imaginable, expoſing their Perſons wherever their Preſence was neceſſary, with the greateſt Unconcernment, and preſerving their Temper in the greateſt Hurry of Action and the moſt imminent Dangers. The Duke of *Marlborough* very narrowly eſcap'd being kill'd by a Cannon Ball, which graz'd under his Horſe's Belly, and cover'd him with Dirt. The other Generals of the Confederate Army behav'd with great Prudence, Activity and Valour; particularly the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Prince of *Hanover*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, Baron *Hompeſch*, Lieutenant General *Bulau*, the Lord *Cutts*, the Earl of *Orkney*, Major General *Wood*, Major General *Villars*, Lieutenant General *Ingoldsby*, the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Major General *Wilks*, Major General St. *Paul*, Brigadier *Row*, Brigadier *Ferguſon*, Brigadier *Berenſdorf*, whoſe Names ought to live with Honour as long as Hiſtory can preſerve them. The beſt Computation, as to the Number of the Kill'd, Wounded and Taken, muſt be extracted from ſeveral different Accounts. A.D.1704.

The Princes of Hanover *and* Heſſe *diſtinguiſh'd themſelves.*

The Mareſchal de *Marſin* in his Letter to the *French* King owns —— 10000 kill'd.

There were taken in the Village of *Blenheim*.

	Dragoons,	Squadrons.	Infantry,	Battalions.	Infantry,	Battalions.	Infantry,	Battalions.
French *Regiments made Priſoners.*	*Meſtre de Camp Gen,*	3	*De Navarre,*	3	*Languedoc,*	1	*Boulonnois,*	1
	La Reine,	3	*De Santerre,*	2	*Bleſois,*	2	*Moron,*	1
	Vaſai,	3	*Gredre* Allemand,	2	*Argentois,*	1	*Montfort,*	2
	Roven,	3	*Ouiſe,*	2	*Surlauben* Swiſs,	2	*Royal,*	2
		12	*Artois,*	2	*St. Segonde,*	2		6
			Provencois,	2	*Loiſſois,*	1		9
				13		9		13
								28

General *Hompeſch* in one of his Letters to the States General writes,

As ſome of the Enemies Battalions were not compleat, and we reckon them but at 400 *Men, it makes them ſtill ſuperior to us in Foot* 7320; *and we exceeding them in Horſe* 31 *Squadrons, at* 100 *Men in a Squadron, they were* 4220 *Men ſuperior to us in the whole.* Thus theſe 28 Battalions make 11200 Men, and the 12 Squadrons 1200 Men, together 12400. The ſhorteſt Account of the Priſoners taken in the Rout is 3000, and the Duke of *Marlborough* in his ſecond Letter to the States General ſays, 3000 of the Enemies Troops had liſted in the Confederate Army, and 7000 of their wounded were in the Hoſpitals at *Ulm*. By all which Calculations, allowing nothing for Deſerters that did not Liſt, and eſcap'd in the Rout, the whole Loſs of the *French* Army will ſtand thus.

The Loſs of the French.	*Kill'd,*	10000
	Taken,	15400
	Liſted in the Army of the Allies,	3000
	Wounded,	7000
		35400

The Kill'd and Wounded on the Side of the Allies were computed at about 4000.

The Chief Officers of the *French* that were kill'd in the Battle, or drown'd, or dy'd of their Wounds ſoon after, were,

French *General Officers kill'd.*

The Count de la *Verue*, General of the Horſe.
Monſieur de *Buſen*, Lieutenant General.
The Count de *Clerembaut*, Lieutenant General.
The Marquis de *Blainville*, Lieutenant General.
Monſieur *Surlauben*, Major General.
Monſieur de *Marillac*, Brigadier General.
The Duke de *Humieres*, Brother to the Duke *D'Aumont*.
The Marquis de *Arpajou*.
The Marquis de *Hautefort*.
The Marquis de *Beringhen*.
The Marquis de la *Baulme*, only Son to the Mareſchal de *Tallard*.

The Chief of the Priſoners were,

The Mareſchal de *Tallard*, General of the *French* Army.
The Marquis de *Monperooux*, General of the Horſe. *Taken.*
The Marquis de *Hautefeville*, General of the Dragoons.
The Marquis de *Marivaux*, Lieutenant General.
The Count de *Blanzac*, Lieutenant General.
The Marquis de *Valſeme*, Major General.
The Marquis de la *Valiere*, Major General.
The Chevalier de *Croiſſy*, Major General.
The Marquis de *Silly*, Brigadier General of Horſe.
The Marquis de *Sepville*, Brigadier General of the Gens d'Armes.
The Marquis de *Saſſenage*, Son-in-law to Mareſchal *Tallard*.
The Marquis de St. *Pouange*, Colonel of Horſe.
Monſieur de la *Meſſiliere*, Brigadier General of the *Gens d'Armes*.
Monſieur de St. *Second*, Brigadier of Foot.
Monſieur *Deſnonville*, Brigadier of Foot.
Monſieur de *Amigni*, Brigadier of Foot.
Monſieur de *Signey*, Brigadier of Foot.
Monſieur de *Montfort*, Brigadier of Foot.
Monſieur de *Jolly*, Brigadier of Dragoons.
The Chevalier de *Ligondals*, Colonel of Horſe.
The Baron de *Heyden*, Colonel of Horſe.
The Marquis de *Vaſſey*, Colonel of Dragoons.
The Marquis de *Aurival*, Colonel of Dragoons.
Monſieur de *Prie*, Colonel of Dragoons.
Prince *Maubeeg* of *Lorraine*, Capt. of Horſe.

A.D. 1704. The Marquis de *Auvet*, Captain of the *Gens de Armes*.
Monſieur *Joug*, Major of the Regiment of *Orleans*.
The Chevalier de *Rocheplate*, Colonel of the *Gens de Armes*.
The Marquis de *Carman*, Lieutenant of the *Gens de Armes*.
Monſieur de *Ovilars*, Enſign of the *Gens de Armes*.
Monſieur *Suiſſac*, Guidon of the *Gens de Armes*.
The Sieur de *Brevil*, Commiſſary of the Artillery.
The Sieur de la *Marcelaire*, Commiſſary of the Artillery.
The Marquis de *Marguon*.

Colonels of Foot.

Marquis de *Nonan*.
Monſieur de St. *Maurice*.
The Count de *Lionne*.
The Marquis de *Laſſay*.
The Baron de *Elſen*.
Monſieur de *Palincourt*.
Monſieur de *Saulvebeauf*.
Monſieur de *Montenay*.
The Count de *Gallard*.
Monſieur de *Creſſy*.
The Count de *Tavannes*.
The Count de *Schacq*.

Beſides the Priſoners, the Confederates got many other Marks of the moſt compleat Victory, as near

100 *Pieces of Canon.*
24 *Mortars.*
129 *Colours.*
171 *Standards.*
17 *Pair of Kettle-Drums.*
3600 *Tents.*
300 *Laden Mules.*
34 *Coaches.*
24 *Barrels and* 8 *Casks of Silver.*

The Confederates loſt but two or three General Officers, as the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, and Brigadier General *Row*, who died of their Wounds.

Of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Officers were kill'd,

Engliſh Officers kill'd and wounded.

Colonel *Philip Dormer* of the Guards, immediately upon his having expos'd himſelf with very great Gallantry, Major *Frederick Cornwallis*, Lieutenant Colonel *Dalyel*, Lieutenant Colonel *Featherſtonhaugh*, Major *Creed*, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, Major *Chenwix*, Sir *John Sands*, Captain *Cavendiſh*, Captain *Tankered*, Captain *Stretton*, Sen. Captain *Stretton*, Jun. Captain *Campbel*, Captain *Fitzſimons*, Captain *Baily*, and *Henry Blount*, Eſq; Son of *Charles Blount*, a young Gentleman of great Hopes, Captain *Oliver Luke*, Captain *Wanclin*, Captain *Henry Browne*, Captain *Rolliſton*, Captain *Thomas Burton*, Captain *Warner Dawes*, Captain *Coghlane*.

Engliſh and *Scotch* Officers wounded.

Lord *Mordaunt* had his left Arm ſhatter'd, Lord *North* and *Gray* loſt his right Hand, Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant Colonel *Lumpton*, Lieutenant Colonel *Payton*, Major *Glanville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant Colonel *Britton*, Major *Armſtrong*, Major *Kelley*, Captain *Shute*, Captain *James Dormer*, Captain *Pocock*, Lieutenant Colonel, *Peyton*, Captain *Hesketh*, Captain *Fleming*, Captain *Horn*, Major *Cane*, Captain *Huſſey*, Captain *Crawford*, Captain *Fairlee*, Captain *Cockman*, Captain *Tichburne*, Captain *Pollexſen*, Captain *Gardiner*, Captain *Windham*.

A.D. 1704. *The Emperor's ſecond Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

A Fortnight after this Battel, the Emperor wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough* beginning thus: *Moſt Illuſtrious Couſin, and Moſt Dear Prince:* "And then his Imperial Majeſty told him "he had freely, and of his own accord admitted "him among the Princes of the Holy Empire, "not ſo much in Conſideration of his Noble "Family, as upon Account of his perſonal Merit "and his great Deſerts towards the *Auguſt* Houſe "of *Auſtria*, and the Holy *Roman* Empire. I "have been willing, added his Imperial Majeſty, "that the ſupreme Honour in *Germany*, which I "with ſo much Juſtice conferr'd on you, ſhould "remain as a Monument, that it may the better "appear to all the World, as I freely acknow-"ledge it, how much my ſelf, and all the Em-"pire are indebted to the moſt Serene Queen of "*Great Britain*, for having ſent her powerful "Succours as far as *Ausburg* and *Bavaria*, when "my own Affairs, and thoſe of the Empire were "ſo much ſhaken and diſorder'd by the perfidious "Defection of the *Bavarians* to the *French*: And "to yourſelf, under whoſe Conduct things have "been ſo prudently, ſo vigorouſly and ſo ſucceſs-"fully tranſacted, that not only common Fame, "but the Generals of my Forces, the Companions "and Sharers of your Labours and Victories, "attribute the latter chiefly to your Counſels, and "the Valour and Bravery of the *Engliſh* and other "Forces who fought under your immediate Com-"mand. Theſe Actions are ſo great, particularly "that of *Hochſtet*, Ages paſt having never ſeen the "like Victory obtain'd over the *French*, that we "may rejoice to ſee, not only the moſt pernicious "Efforts of the Enemy repuls'd, and the Affairs "of *Germany*, which were in a tottering Conditi-"on, or rather thoſe of *Europe*, ſecur'd and "re-eſtabliſh'd, but likewiſe that it may be reaſo-"nably hop'd, that the full and perfect Liberty of "the Chriſtian World ſhall be reſcu'd from the "Yoke with which it was threaten'd by the Power "of *France*.

The States General having had this Victory notify'd to them by a Letter from my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, which his Grace ſent by Colonel *Panton*:

Their High Mightineſſes ſent the following Anſwer.

My Lord,

States General Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

COlonel Panton *has deliver'd the agreeable Letter which your Excellency wrote to us the* 14*th Inſtant, from the Camp at* Hochſtet; *and he has alſo given us a very exact Recital of what paſt at the famous Battle fought the Day before.*

We thank your Excellency with much Affection and Acknowledgment, for being pleas'd to import ſuch good News to us ſo early. After the Action of Schellemberg, *which we look on as the firſt Fruits of this Campaign, we had ground to expect ſomething yet more great, but we dar'd not to extend our hope to a Victory ſo compleat as that which your Excellency has now obtain'd with the Confederate Army: This Battel ſets the Grandeur of your Enterprizes in a ſhining Light. A Battel! the Praiſe of which may be envy'd you by the greateſt Captains of former Ages. We Congratulate your Excellency thereupon, and heartily wiſh a Continuation of your Succeſs. We are extreamly glad at the Reputation you have hereby acquir'd, as well as at the Advantage which will reſult from it to the common Cauſe. This Action will let* France *ſee that her Arms are not always Victorious, and has given her ſuch a Blow as the preſent King has not had the like, during the whole Courſe of his Reign. We alſo return Thanks to God for his Goodneſs in giving a Bleſſing to your glorious Enterprize, and we pray that*

A.D 1704. *that he may more and more proſper your great Deſigns; aſſuring you, that none can be with more Eſteem and Sincerity than we,*

Given at the *Hague*,
Auguſt 22, 1704. My LORD, *&c.*

Duke's Letter to his Dutcheſs.

Eight Days after the Battel Colonel *Parks*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Aid de Camp*, arriv'd at *London* with this Letter from his Grace to my Lady Dutcheſs, *I have not Time to ſay more, than to beg of you to preſent my humble Duty to the Queen, and to let her Majeſty know that her Army has had a glorious Victory: Mareſchal* Tallard, *and two other Generals, are in my Coach, and I am following the reſt. The Bearer, my* Aid de Camp, *Colonel* Parks, *will give her Majeſty an Account of what has paſt: I ſhall do it in a Day or two by another, more at Large.*

Auguſt the 13th,
1704. MARLBOROUGH.

His Grace wrote this Letter on Horſeback, with a Leaden Pencil; and it is not to be conceiv'd, much leſs expreſs'd, with what Joy the News was receiv'd by all good *Britons* in *London*, when Colonel *Parks* brought it, *Thurſday*, *Auguſt* the 10th, *O. S.* and afterwards all over the whole Iſland. *High-Church*, and even the *Jacobites*, were forc'd either to join in the general Exultation, or to ſhut themſelves up in Holes and Corners, abandoning themſelves to Grief and Deſpair. Colonel *Parks* was the firſt that brought the News to *Holland*, for which the *States-General* rewarded him with a Gold Chain and Medal of One thouſand five hundred *Florens* Value; and the ſame Preſent they made Colonel *Panton*. Her Majeſty receiv'd Colonel *Parks*'s moſt welcome Meſſage, as became a Chriſtian and Proteſtant Princeſs, by ordering a Day of Publick Thankſgiving throughout the Kingdom a Month after, *September* the 7th.

The good Conſequence of the Victory.

As to the immediate Advantages of this glorious Victory, it will be ſufficient to ſay, that *Bavaria* became an entire Conqueſt to the Emperor. That *Ratiſbon*, *Augsburgh*, *Ulm*, *Memmingen*, and other Imperial Cities, recover'd their Liberties: That Peace was reſtor'd to the Circles of the Empire, and the Campaign on that Side crown'd with the taking of *Landau*, after a memorable Siege, where the King of the *Romans* commanded in Perſon. The Duke of *Marlborough* made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for recovering *Triers* and *Traerback* from the Enemy: And after he left the Army, went to *Berlin*, and finiſh'd a Treaty that was negotiating with the King of *Pruſſia*, for Eight thouſand Men to ſerve in *Italy*, under Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. His Grace went from thence to the Court of *Hanover*; and his Reception at both Courts was ſuch, as ſo well-deſerving a General might have expected from ſuch hearty and puiſſant Confederates.

Duke of Marlborough *at* Berlin *and* Hanover.

If the Succeſſes in *Germany*, chiefly owing to the Conduct and Courage of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Bravery of the *Britiſh* Officers and Soldiers, had not caſt a Light that dazled all Beholders, the Actions perform'd by the Confederate Fleet and Forces at Sea, would have been very ſhining, and adorn'd the *Annals* of which they were a Part.

Gibraltar *taken.*

On the 17th of *July*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleet under Sir *George Rooke* and Admiral *Calemberg*, being about ſeven Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Tetuan*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolv'd to make a ſudden Attempt upon *Gibraltar:* Four Days after, the Fleet got into the Bay, and the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* landed with One thouſand eight hundred *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Marines, on the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country. His Highneſs having thus poſted his Men, ſummon'd the Governor to ſurrender the Place for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty, which he refus'd with Obſtinacy. The next Day the Admiral order'd the Ships that had been appointed to Cannonade the Town under Rear-Admiral *Byng*, and Rear-Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, as alſo thoſe which were to batter the *South-Mole-Head*, commandeded by Captain *Hicks*, of the *Yarmouth*, to range themſelves accordingly. The Canonading was perform'd with great Fury, about Fifteen thouſand Shot being made in four or five Hours Time, which ſoon beat the Enemy from their Guns from the *South-Mole-Head.* Captain *Whitaker*, with all the Boats, was order'd to attack the Fortification, which he perform'd with great Expedition; but Captain *Hicks*, and Captain *Jumper*, who lay next the *Mole*, had got aſhore with their Pinnaces before the other Boats could came up; upon which the Enemy ſprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the *Mole*, and kill'd two Lieutenants, and above forty Men, and wounded about ſixty: However, the *Engliſh* kept Poſſeſſion of the great Platform, and Captain *Whitaker* landing with the reſt of the Seamen, they advanc'd, and took a Redoubt, half way between the *Mole* and the Town, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of many of the Enemies Cannon; upon which the Governor deſir'd to Capitulate, and ſurrender'd upon honourable Terms. The Marines were left in *Gibraltar* to Gariſon the Place, and the Fleet made over to *Tetuan*, to Wood and Water.

A.D. 1704.

On the 9th of *Auguſt*, the *Centurion*, one of their Scouts, brought Advice ſhe had made the *French* Fleet, ſixty three or ſixty-four Sail, coming down the *Streights* before the Wind: Upon which the Confederate Admirals form'd their Line, conſiſting of forty *Engliſh*, and twelve *Dutch* Men of War.

On the 12th of *Auguſt*, one of the Enemies Scouts, a Fifty-Gun Ship, finding ſhe could not Weather the Confederate Fleet, ran aſhore, and ſoon after blew up.

Sea Fight off Malaga.

About four that Afternoon, the Confederates diſcover'd the *French* Fleet, and made all the Sail they could to come up with them, but it was ten a Clock the next Day Forenoon, before they could engage them. About two Hours after the Battel began, the *French* Admiral obſerving their ſmaller Ships in the Line did little or no Service, and were like to be miſerably beaten, they were tow'd quite out of their Line from their great Ships, of which they had twice the Number, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had: The *French* Line was ſo ſhorten'd by it, that not above four or five of the *Dutch* Ships could engage. About two in the *Afternoon*, the *French* Admiral order'd one of their ſeventy Gun Ships to board the *Monk*, a Ship of ſixty Guns, as was ſuppos'd to diſcover how the *Engliſh* were Mann'd, which ſhe did, and was beaten off three times with Loſs, and every time was remann'd from their Gallies, of which they had one and twenty. About four their Van bore away from ours, where moſt of the *Engliſh* great Ships were: Their Center and Rear ſtood more firm 'till ſeven at Night, when both Fleets gave over Firing, as if by Conſent. The Confederates kept in their Line all Night, in order to receive the Enemy next Morning; when the Wind veering *Weſtward*, they had the Weather-Gage of the *Engliſh*, but they kept about two Leagues to Windward. On the 15th, by another ſhift of Wind, the *Engliſh* diſcover'd them to be Leward four Leagues. The reſt of the Account is needleſs, ſince the two Fleets never met again.

The two Fleets leave off Firing.

But

A.D.1704. But that we may not be thought to derogate in the leaſt from the Glory of this Action, I ſhall repeat the Words of the Letter brought by Captain *Trevor*, Commander of the *Triton*, whom Sir *George Rooke* ſent Expreſs from Cape St. *Vincent*, the 27th of *Auguſt*.

" We bore down upon the Enemy in Order of " Battel, a little after ten a Clock, when being " about half Gun-ſhot from them, they ſet all " their Sails at once, and ſeem'd to intend to " ſtretch a-Head, and Weather us; then our Ad- " miral put out the Signal, and began the Battel, " which fell very heavy on the Royal *Catherine*, " the St. *George*, and the *Shrewsbury*. About two " in the Afternoon, the Enemies Van gave Way " to ours, and the Battel ended with the Day, " when the Enemy went away by the Help of " their Gallies. The Enemy had a Superiority of " Six hundred great Guns, and alſo the Advan- " tage of cleaner Ships, being lately come out of " Port; not to mention the great Uſe of their " Gallies in towing on or off their great Ships, " and in ſupplying them with freſh Men.

The Accounts from *France* were Word for Word the Reverſe of our own Accounts: And though that Nation is a Scandal to all others for falſifying Facts without the leaſt Regard to Probability or Decorum; and the *French* King was as guilty of as many Enormities that way as his Flatterers; particularly in his Letters to his Couſin, the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, to mock God with *Te Deums* for his Mock Victories: Yet as to this Sea Fight off of *Malaga*, one may gueſs, by what he ſays in his Letter for *Thankſgiving*, that our *Addreſſers* in *England*, who affect to put the Glory we obtain'd by it, on a Par with the wonderful Victory at *Hochſtet*, did very much overdo the Matter in Favour of Sir *George Rooke*, whoſe Health they drank, by the diſtinguiſhing Term of the *Church-Admiral*. The *French* King, to whom thoſe Addreſſers prov'd ſeven Years afterwards ſuch good Friends, ſaid,

The French King's Account of the Fight.

COUSIN,

THE Fleet which I have aſſembled in the Mediterranean, *under the Command of my Son, the Count* de Tholouze, *Admiral of* France, *has not only diſappointed the Deſigns which the joint Fleets of* England *and* Holland *had upon the Coaſts of* Catalonia, *but has alſo put a glorious End to the Campaign, by a general Engagement, which iſſu'd wholly to my Advantage, though the Enemies were conſiderably more in Number, and had a favourable Wind. Their firſt Efforts were ſuſtain'd, and repuls'd with ſo much Valour, by all the Officers and Equipage of my Ships, animated by the Example of their General, that the Enemies could think of nothing during the Fight, which laſted ten Hours, but how to defend themſelves; how to avoid being boarded ſeveral times by my Ships, and to ſecure themſelves by a Retreat; and though the Count* de Thoulouze *did all he could the two following Days to come up with them, he could not bring them to a ſecond Engagement. This happy Succeſs obliges me to return Thanks to God by Publick Prayers.*

In Sir *George Rooke*'s Account we Read;

" In the Morning the Enemy was got five " Leagues to the Windward of us; but a little " before Noon we had a breeze of Wind Eaſterly, " with which we bore down on them 'till four " a Clock in the Afternoon: It being too late to " engage, we brought to. On the 16th, in the " Morning, the Wind being ſtill Eaſterly, hazy " Weather, and having no Sight of the Enemy, " we bore away to the Weſtward.

In a Relation of it printed at *Paris*, 'tis ſaid, *The Enemy continu'd to ſtand off. The Battel ceas'd on the* Van *about five; on the* Center *at ſeven; and on the* Rear *at Night. The* French *Fleet purſu'd them, having all their Lanthorns out; whereas the Enemy had none but thoſe on their Flag Ships. On the 15th, the Wind turning* Weſt, *the Enemy retir'd to the Coaſt of* Barbary, *ſo that at Night we loſt Sight of them. On the 16th, in the Morning, we ſaw them at four Leagues Diſtance, the Wind being again turn'd* Eaſt; *the Enemy had a good Occaſion to renew the Fight, but did not. Since then we have no News of them.* A.D.1704.

If we take the middle Way between theſe two Extremes, we may perhaps be pretty near the right. A late Writer expreſſes it thus: " The " Sea Fight, though very bloody, was far from " being deciſive, not a Ship being loſt on either " Side. 'Tis certain the Enemy were ſuperior to " us both in Weight and Number; and however " many among us blam'd the Conduct of the " Admiral, he came off, when all Things " are impartially conſider'd, much better than " could have been expected. Both Sides claim'd " a Victory, which in Truth neither of 'em " had; *Let us remember this when we come to* " High-Church *Addreſſes upon it*; both pretending " to ſeek out the other, and to come to a ſecond " Engagement, for which neither of them car'd; " and the want of ſufficient Ammunition on our " Side, argu'd a Weakneſs, to ſay no worſe, and " ought not eaſily to be pardon'd." In a Letter from an Officer on board the Fleet in this Engagement, are theſe Words: *All the while we were daring the Enemy, we went on the Careen, by Turns, to ſtop our Shot-Holes; ſo that had they engag'd a ſecond Time, we muſt have engag'd them Board and Board, and either have carry'd them, or ſunk by their Sides. In a word, we were oblig'd to leave them, leſt they ſhould ſuſpect our Weakneſs, and force us to be deſperate. We left the Prince of* Heſſe *at* Gibraltar, *with a Gariſon of Two thouſand five hundred Men, of which Two thouſand are Marines, the reſt Gunners and Carpenters.* Det. 187. *A more impartial Account.*

During the Action, which happen'd on the very ſame Day that my Lord *Marlborough* beat the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies at *Hochſtet*, were kill'd and wounded of the *Engliſh* Two thouſand three hundred fifty eight; of the *Dutch* Four hundred: Sir *Andrew Lake*, Captain of the *Grafton*, Captain *Cow* of the *Ranelaugh*, Lieutenant *Jennings* of the St. *George*, the third Lieutenant of the *Shrewsbury*, and the firſt Lieutenant of the *Lenox*, were all the Officers of their Rank that were kill'd; Captain *Mymgs*, Captain *Baker*, Captain *Kirkton*, Captain *Jumper*, Captain *Myghels*, Lieutenant *Edisbury*, Lieutenant *Leſtock*, were wounded, as were two Lieutenants of the *Barfleur*, and the *Chaplain*, ſeven or eight Lieutenants more, three Maſters, and about as many Boatſwains and Carpenters.

The Loſs on both Sides.

On the *French* Side were kill'd the Bailly of *Lorraine*, Commodore of a Squadron, and the Count *de Thoulouſe*'s Second; five Captains, of which three were Knights, a Commiſſary of Marines, ſix Lieutenants, and five Sea Enſigns: Among the latter, the Mareſchal *de Chateauregnault*'s Son, and the Sieur *de Boulem Villers*, the Count *de Thoulouſe*'s Gentleman; the Count himſelf was wounded in the Forehead, Shoulder and Thigh; the Count *de Relingnes* had his Leg ſhot off; the Marquis *de Herbault*, Intendant of the Fleet; Monſieur *du Caſſe*, Commodore of a Squadron; Monſieur *de Chateauregnault*; the Count *de Philepeaux*, the Count *de Cominges*, Monſieur *de Valincourt*, the Count *de Thoulouſe*'s Secretary, ſeven Captains, eight Lieutenants, and about One hundred and fifty other Officers were wounded; which

A.D.1704. which ſufficiently proves that the *French* had no great Reaſon to boaſt of their Succeſs; and though the *Tory* Party, to leſſen the Glory and Merit of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victory, did compare Sir *George Rooke*'s with it, as will be ſeen preſently; yet it would be unjuſt and ungrateful not to allow that that Admiral behav'd in the Fight at *Malaga* with great Courage and Conduct.

We have mention'd the Duke of *Schomberg*'s being made Captain-General of all her Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*; where his Father, the great Mareſchal *Schomberg* had commanded the *Portugueſe* Army againſt the *Spaniards*, and wreſted the Crown of *Portugal* from them forty Years before. But now ſome wrong Steps taken by the King of *Portugal*, as the putting the *Dutch* General, Monſieur *Fagel*, on a Level in the Command with Duke *Schomberg*, the dividing the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces, and quartering them in different Provinces, contrary to that Duke's Advice, who was for keeping them together; the little Concurrence of Councils and Deſigns, which was the Conſequence of the Jealouſy between the Confederate Generals; and the Influence of the Duke of *Cadaval*, who was himſelf influenc'd by a *French* Woman, over Affairs in that Kingdom, kept Things backward there, and gave King *Philip*, and his General, the Duke of *Berwick*, Opportunity to invade *Portugal*, and take ſeveral *Towns*. The Duke of *Berwick* paſt the *Tagus*, and inveſted *Portalegre*, the Inhabitants of which Place forc'd the Gariſon to Surrender at Diſcretion; and amongſt them an *Engliſh* Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel *Stanhope*. From thence King *Philip*, and the Duke of *Berwick* brought this victorious Army before *Caſtel-Davide*, which though almoſt an open Town, yet refus'd to open her Gates. The Gariſon being encourag'd to defend themſelves, by the Reſolution of the *Engliſh* Regiment of Lieutenant-General *Stewart*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Huſſey*, whom I mention with the greater Pleaſure, becauſe he was my Friend, and I was not a little inſtrumental towards his taking to the Trade of Arms; when his Family, though of Diſtinction, as to Quality and Fortune, would have had him take to that of Linnen. The Marquis *das Minas*, to make a Diverſion, enter'd *Caſtile* with Fifteen thouſand ſeven hundred Men, and took *Fuente Grinaldo* by Storm. This had the Effect intended ſo far, that the Duke of *Berwick* march'd with a ſtrong Detachment to make Head againſt him. But the Marquis *das Minas* puſhing his Conqueſts, ſuch as they were, no farther, the Duke return'd to the Camp before *Caſtel Davide*, which Colonel *Huſſey* ſtill held out againſt the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, commanded by the *French* King's Grandſon, and our late King *James*'s Son: And now he propos'd to the *Portugueſe* to retire into the Caſtle, and defend it to the laſt Extremity; but the Militia open'd the Gates to the *Spaniards*, and ſo the whole Gariſon was made Priſoners of War about the latter end of *June*. After which the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Berwick*, raz'd the Walls of *Portalegre*, and *Caſtle Davide*, and return'd in Triumph into *Spain*, to Quarters of Refreſhment.

Ill Condition of the Portugueſe.

Colonel Huſſey's *Bravery.*

The *Annaliſt*, in his Account of Duke *Schomberg*'s leaving *Portugal*, imputes it falſly to Intrigues between the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Godolphin*; whereas an Author who wrote of the Affairs of *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the moſt authentick Memoirs, tells us, "The Enemies Suc-
"ceſs gave us no ſmall Uneaſineſs in *England*;
"and the Duke of *Schomberg* finding his Advice
"had not that Weight it deſerv'd with the *Portu-*
"*gueze*, was deſirous to quit a loſing Game.
"Upon which the Queen reſolv'd to ſend the
"Earl of *Galway*: Who in his *Narrative* laid
"before the Houſe of Lords, ſays,

A.D.1704.

In June, 1704, *being retir'd into the Country,* Hampſhire, *I receiv'd the Queen's Commands to attend her Majeſty at* Windſor, *where ſhe was pleas'd to order me to go and take upon me the Command of her Troops in* Portugal: *I deſir'd to be excus'd from accepting an Employment, which I did not think my ſelf equal to; but the Queen ſeeming fix'd in her Reſolution, I obey'd.*

Earl of Galway *made General in* Portugal.

Upon my Arrival at Lisbon, *I found the two Kings of* Spain *and* Portugal *already marching for* Abeira, *and join'd them upon their Rout: But the Seaſon was much advanc'd, and it being thought impracticable to attack the Enemy there, it was reſolv'd to retire into Winter-Quarters.*

As to the Earl of *Portmore*'s loſing this Command upon a Jeſt of his Wife, the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, upon the *Marlborough* Family, as the *Annaliſt* expreſſes it, it was only the Chat at Tea-Tables, and unworthy a Place in Hiſtory.

Spaniards *beſiege* Gibraltar.

The Duke of *Berwick*, after his Troops were gone into Winter-Quarters, ſent a conſiderable Body to join the Marquis of *Villadarias*, who was going to beſiege *Gibraltar*, which he actually inveſted; and when that Reinforcement came up, beſieg'd it in Form. The Duke of *Anjou* was ſo far impos'd on by the *French* Accounts of the Count *de Tholouſe*'s Victory over Sir *George Rooke*, That he wrote to the Count, his Unkle, *I owe to you the Preſervation of the Coaſts of* Spain, *of which you deſerve to be ſtil'd the Deliverer; but I expect ſtill greater Things from your Services, by the Reduction of* Gibraltar, *which wou'd be entirely due to your Aſſiſtance.* There is ſomething ridiculous in this Monarch's deſiring the Aſſiſtance of an Admiral, who thought himſelf happy in having his Ships ſafe in Harbour. And a ſmall Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, under Sir *John Leake*, was ſufficient to drive the *French* Admiral *Pointis* out of the Bay of *Gibraltar*, as will be ſeen hereafter.

Duke of Aujou's *pleaſant Letter to the Count* de Tholouſe.

To make the ſurer of the Reduction of *Gibraltar*, a Mareſchal of *France*, Monſieur *de Theſſe*, who had a grand Fame in *Italy*, was ſent with more Forces to carry on the Siege. The Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*'s being likely to be hard preſs'd, my Lord *Galway* ſent him four of his beſt Battalions, and two *Dutch* Regiments, with a good Supply of Stores and Ammunition from *Lisbon*; which Relief arriv'd ſo happily, as not only to preſerve *Gibraltar*, but alſo to contribute to the entire Ruin of the Enemies Infantry. The Mareſchal, after ſix Months Toil, and fruitleſs Attacks, was at laſt forc'd to raiſe the Siege, by the reſolute and gallant Defence of the *Engliſh* Gariſon, and their Confederates the *Dutch*, under the Conduct and Command of the Vigilant, Indefatigable and Couragious Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*.

Galway's *Memorial*, p. 15.

Mareſchal de Theſſe *raiſes the Siege of* Gibraltar.

The *French* overpower'd the Duke of *Savoy* this Year, and took *Verceil*, *Ivres*, and after the Place was reduc'd to a heap of Rubbiſh, *Verue*.

The Mediation of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States-General*, by their Miniſters, Mr. *Stepney*, and Monſieur *Bruyninx*, was not ſucceſsfully receiv'd in *Hungary*, occaſion'd by the Flatteries and falſe Promiſes of Monſieur *Verville*, the *French* Envoy with Prince *Ragotski*, Head of the Malecontents, and the Stiffneſs of the Emperor's Commiſſioners, too much under the Influence of Prieſts and Jeſuits.

We muſt now return into *England*, where we ſhall find the People every where expreſſing their

*A.D.*1704. Joy for the Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and as the Tories would needs have it Sir *George Rooke* too; which ſome of the Addreſſers jumbled together with ſo mnch Affectation, that they turn'd their Compliment into a Jeſt, as in this Addreſs from *Rocheſter*.

The Tories compare Sir George Rooke's *Victory with the Duke of* Marlborough's.

PErmit us, moſt Gracious Sovereign, humbly to addreſs your Majeſty upon the late glorious VICTORIES, *wherewith God has bleſs'd your Arms, in the entire Overthrow and Ruin of the* French *and* Bavarian *Armies in* Germany, *and in the late* SIGNAL *Defeat of the united Powers of* France *by Sea.*

As the firſt of theſe, a Victory ſo incomparably Great and Compleat, ſo highly conducing to the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, cannot but be allow'd to have advanc'd the ancient Glory of the Engliſh Nation *to the utmoſt Height; and the latter to have convinc'd your Enemies that your Fleet can now be* VICTORIOUS, *even when inferior in Force; and that as no Difficulties or Diſadvantages are too great, to be ſurmounted by the undaunted Courage and Bravery of your* Engliſh *Seamen; ſo they ſeem to conſpire moſt eminently to juſtify your Majeſty's great Wiſdom in the Choice you was pleas'd to make of the Duke of* Marlborough, *and Sir* George Rooke, *to be the Commanders of your Army and Navy, who by their own Perſonal Bravery and Conduct, have contributed ſo much to the obtaining theſe Glorious Succeſſes; and have thereby made it evident to the World, that your Majeſty does never beſtow extraordinary Favours, but where you have firſt diſcern'd a more than ordinary Merit.*

Lord Granville's *Adareſs in Praiſe of Lord* Godolphin.

'Twould be ſurfeiting to mention any more of theſe Addreſſes; let me only add a Word out of the Addreſs from the *Mayor, &c.* of *Fowey* in *Cornwal*, preſented by *George Granville*, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives, introduc'd by the Lord *Granville*, becauſe they imputed the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victory in *Germany*, to her Majeſty's Care of the Church of *England:* And becauſe they not only congratulated her on the happy Choice of a General, but alſo on that of the Lord *Treaſurer*, then my Lord *Godolphin*, in theſe Words; *Nor do we eſteem it a leſs Happineſs, that the ſame Providence has furniſh'd your Majeſty with a Perſon from amongſt us to be entruſted with your Majeſty's Revenues, whoſe frugal and faithful Adminiſtration has appear'd to be ſuch in that high Station, and in your Councils, that your People might always believe themſelves in full Peace at Home, were it not for the Fame of your Victories Abroad.* Theſe Things will be fit to be remember'd hereafter. *A.D.*1704.

Both Parties join in the Proceſſion to St. Paul's.

I ſhall take no farther Notice of the Royal Cavalcade to St. *Paul*'s Church on the Thankſgiving Day, *September* the 7th, than as there was in the Proceſſion ſome ſuch kind of Mixture of Parties, as there was on a like Occaſion of *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians* in the Reign of *Henry* the VIth.

James Vernon, Eſq; Secretary of State.
Henry Boyle, Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.
Lord *Halifax*.
Lord *Somers*.
Lord *Paget*.
Lord *Wharton*.
Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*.
Earl of *Grantham*.
Earl of *Berkeley*.
Earl of *Kent*.
Duke of *Bedford*.
Duke of St. *Albans*.
Duke of *Richmond*.
His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General.
Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
Robert Harley, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Lord *Granville*.
Lord *Powlet*.
Earl of *Arran*.
Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Earl of *Abingdon*.
Earl of *Nottingham*.
Earl of *Feverſham*.
Duke of *Northumberland*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Duke of *Buckingham*.
Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper.

To theſe muſt be added the Lord *Brooke*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Lord *Godolphin:* The latter, Lord High-Treaſurer, was but young in the Whig Party, and as yet did not own that Denomination, which his Lordſhip did afterwards in a very ſolemn Manner; as in his Letter to the Queen, before ſhe made that fatal Change in her Miniſtry ſix Years after.

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

During the REIGN of Queen ANNE.

CHAP. II.

From the Battel of Blenheim, *to the Treaty of the* Hague.

The Space of Four *Years*, Eight *Months.*

A.D.1704. ON the 23d of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; Wherein *having ſpoken of the remarkable Succeſs with which God had bleſs'd our Arms this Summer, and deſir'd the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service by Sea and Land, and for performing our* Treaties; her Majeſty added,

Queen's Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot but tell you how Eſſential it is for attaining theſe great Ends Abroad, of which we have ſo hopeful a Proſpect, that we ſhould be entirely united at Home. It is plain our Enemies have no Encouragement, but what ariſes from their Hopes of our Diviſions. 'Tis therefore your Concern not to give the leaſt Countenance to thoſe Hopes.

My Inclinations are to be kind and indulgent to you all. I hope you will do nothing to endanger the Loſs of this Opportunity which God has put into our Hands, of ſecuring our ſelves and all Europe; *and that there will be no Contention among you, but who ſhall moſt promote the publick Welfare.*

Such a Temper as this in all your Proceedings, cannot fail of ſecuring you both at Home and Abroad.

This would make me a happy Queen, whoſe utmoſt Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to make you a happy and flouriſhing People. A.D.1704.

The two Houſes immediately voted Addreſſes of Thanks; and in that of the Lords it is ſaid,

Lords good Addreſs.

" WE, &c. beg Leave to return our humble " and hearty Thanks to your Majeſty " for your moſt gracious Speech to your Parliament.

" The Kindneſs and Indul ence your Majeſty " hath expreſs'd for all your Subjects; your Care " to create a perfect Union amongſt us, by fore- " warning us of the Miſchiefs of Diviſions; your " Goodneſs in declaring your own Happineſs to " depend upon that of your People; your Deſire " to ſee that Happineſs ſettled upon a laſting " Foundation; your ſtrict Regard to Treaties; " your Juſtice to publick Engagements Abroad, as " well as at Home, and your Noble Concern for " the Support of the Liberties of *Europe*, com- " prehend all the Royal Qualities that can be de- " ſir'd in a Sovereign; and when they are all ſo " manifeſtly united in your Royal Perſon, we, " and the whole Nation, ſhould be inexcuſable to " God, and to the World, to this Age, and to " Poſterity, if we ſhould not endeavour effectually " to accompliſh all thoſe great and excellent De- " ſigns

*A.D.*1704. " ſigns which your Majeſty hath ſo wiſely and " graciouſly recommended.

" Upon this Occaſion of approaching your " Majeſty, we deſire humbly to congratulate the " great and glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's " Arms, in Conjunction with thoſe of your Al- " lies, under the Command of the Duke of " *Marlborough*. We can never enough admire " your Wiſdom and Courage, in ſending that " ſeaſonable and neceſſary Aſſiſtance to the " Empire: And we cannot too much recom- " mend the Secrecy, Diſpatch and Bravery with " which your Orders were executed.

My LORDS,

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Am very ſenſible of the great Duty and Affection you have expreſs'd in the ſeveral Particulars of this Addreſs.

I return you my hearty Thanks for your Congratulation of our great Succeſs, and for the Aſſurance of your Readineſs to concur in proſecuting it effectually.

The Commons in their Addreſs *hook'd* in the Sea-Fight off *Malaga*; but *promiſe fair Things*, as to the Supplies, to uſe the Words of a Writer of that Time. They ſay,

" WE beg Leave to congratulate your Maje- " ſty upon the great and glorious Suc- " ceſſes with which it hath pleaſed God to bleſs " your Majeſty, in the entire Defeat of the united " Force of *France* and *Bavaria*, by the Arms of " your Majeſty and your Allies, under the " Command, and by the COURAGE and " CONDUCT of the Duke of *Marlborough*; " and in the VICTORY obtain'd by your Maje- " ſty's Fleet, under the Command, and by the " COURAGE and CONDUCT of Sir *Geargе* " *Rooke*,

The Reader will perceive there is not a Word, no not a Letter difference, in the Praiſe and Merit of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s and Sir *George Rooke*'s Victories, tho' the Duke's was the greateſt and moſt glorious that ever was obtain'd by the *Engliſh* Arms Abroad, and the Knight's was no better nor worſe than a drawn Battel.

Her Majeſty *return'd them many Thanks for the Aſſurances they gave her of diſpatching the Supplies, and avoiding all Diviſions; both which, as they were extreamly acceptable to her, ſo they would be advantageous to them.*

The *Annaliſt* writes thus upon both the Addreſſes.

" The Lords Addreſs was univerſally applauded, " but abundance of Perſons were SHOCK'D " with that of the Commons; particularly with " their uſing the ſame Terms to commend " the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victories, and " the Advantages gain'd by Sir *George Rooke*. " It was alſo obſerv'd, that the Promiſe the Com- " mons made to the Queen of *uſing their ut-* " *utmoſt Endeavours to prevent all Diviſions*, was " in a manner reſtrain'd, by the Addition of *all* " *proper Methods*, which many look'd upon as " ominous; and that it was intended to give the " Queen to underſtand that they did not take the " dropping their *Occaſional Bill*, to perſecute Diſ- " ſenters, to be a *proper Method*; or indeed, that " *Perſecution* ought to be accounted a *Diviſion*." The ſame Author proceeds, 'Twas generally wiſh'd, and indeed expected, both in the Court, the City, and the Country, that the Bill which afforded Matter of Contention in the two former Seſſions, would not have been ſet on Foot again at this Juncture, " When all Parties ought, at " leaſt, to have ſuſpended their Animoſities, and " join'd in one Voice to celebrate the Triumphs of " her Majeſty's Arms. But notwithſtanding all " the Endeavours us'd by the Miniſters, to engage " the leading Men of the *High-Church* Party to " contain their PRETENDED Zeal for the " CHURCH 'till ſuch an Opportunity, as the " ſame might not appear to be a Deſign to obſtruct " the publick Buſineſs; the Parliament had not " ſate long, before Mr. *William Bromley* mov'd " *for Leave to bring that Bill in:* However, ſo " much Notice was taken of the *Sailors and Sea-* " *men who had behav'd themſelves ſo gallantly*, that a " Vote was put to deſire the Queen to beſtow her " Bounty upon them:" And by the 9th of *December*, the *Land-Tax* Bill was ready for the Royal Aſſent; and the Supplies granted by that Time for Land and Sea Service, amounted to Four Millions, ſix hundred thouſand Pounds. *A.D.*1704.

Her Majeſty having paſs'd the *Land-Tax* Bill, made a Speech to both Houſes, *for making good the Aſſurances they gave her in their Addreſſes, of their Zeal and Affection to promote the publick Buſineſs*; and ſhe particularly thanked the Commons, *for their early Diſpatch of the neceſſary Supplies, which ſhe look'd upon to be a ſure Pledge of their Affection for her Service.*

As there was ſomething very ridiculous, as well as malicious, in the confounding the Victory at *Malaga* with that at *Blenheim*, ſo was it very raſh and perverſe maugre all *Forewarnings* from the Throne, to puſh on the *Occaſional Bill* as furiouſly, as if the whole Conſtitution was in danger of Deſtruction, and there was no other way of ſaving it. Mr. *William Bromley*'s Motion for bringing it in, was oppos'd by all the *Moderate Party*; and Mr. *Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt it; however, it was carried in the *Affirmative*. This *third* Bill had a Preamble, which was a Copy of the Wiſdom and Sincerity of the Framers of it; for it intimated, *That the Act of Indulgence ought to be inviolably obſerv'd*, and the reſt of the Act notoriouſly invaded it. Notwithſtanding it was ſo carry'd in the Houſe of Commons, there were ſeveral Debates in the *Tory* Clubs, whether it ſhould be brought in or no. Thoſe Clubs conſiſted chiefly of Country Gentlemen, better known afterwards by the Appellations of *October* Men, and *Fox-hunters*; who when they were at Home, had moſt of their Converſation with the Rural Clergy, from whom they could not but learn many excellent Leſſons againſt *Schiſm*, which they were aſſur'd was ſynonimous with *Presbyterianiſm*, and conſequently muſt think they were in a very good Way, when they were doing ſo great Service to the Church, as to endeavour to pluck it up by the Roots. The Bill being reſolv'd upon in theſe Clubs, was brought into the Houſe the 23d of *November*, read the firſt Time, and after many long and warm Debates, order'd a ſecond Reading. This ſecond Struggle againſt the Bill, even in this Houſe of Commons, made thoſe who puſh'd it forwards, juſtly apprehenſive that it would never paſs by it ſelf through the Houſe of Lords: And therefore, after a long Conſultation in their Chief Club, that of the *Vine* Tavern in *Long-Acre*, it was reſolv'd to attempt the *Tacking of it* to the *Land-Tax* Bill. The *Annaliſt* tells us, it was done by the Suggeſtion of Mr. *Robert Harley*, *In whom*, ſays he, *they ſtill repos'd great Confidence, but who deſign'd to decoy them into a Snare*; for which one ſees by the Hiſtory, their Heads were well enough prepar'd: *Accordingly at the ſecond Reading of the Conformity* Bill, Mr. *William Bromley*, again,

Mr. William Bromley's Motion for the Bill againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters.

The October Clubs for it.

They propoſe the Tacking the Bill. Pag. 161.

A.D.1704. again, *made a long Speech*, which muſt be very long indeed, if the reſt of it had no more in it, than that Writer gives us of it: *That the Practice of* Occaſional Conformity *was ſuch a ſcandalous Hypocriſy, as was no way to be excus'd upon any Pretence whatſoever. That it was condemn'd even by the better Sort of Diſſenters themſelves. That the employing Perſons of a different Religion from that eſtabliſh'd by Law, had never been practis'd by any wiſe Government, and was not allow'd even in* Holland. All of it falſe Reaſoning, and falſe Fact. The conforming occaſionally is not Hypocriſy, Dr. *Bates* and Mr. *Baxter* practis'd and encourag'd it, and yet were not charg'd with being Hypocrites for it. The *Religion* of the Presbyterians is the Reform'd Religion, ſo is the Religion of the Church of *England*, and conſequently not different: But it appears by this Speech, that Mr. *Bromley*, Repreſentative for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, knew no more of Religion, than to make it conſiſt in Diſcipline, and not in Faith. As to what he ſays of the better Sort of Diſſenters condemning the Conforming Occaſionally, it ſhews that he was ignorant as well of their Opinion as their Practice, as appears by the Inſtances juſt mention'd of Mr. *Baxter*, and Dr. *Bates*; and I could give Hundreds of other ſuch Inſtances out of Dr. *Calamy*'s *Ejected* Miniſters, and other Treatiſes, as alſo within my own Knowledge. This Mr. *Bromley*, writ and printed a Book of his Travels, which was ſo full of Trifles and Impertinences, that the Book was call'd in almoſt as ſoon as publiſh'd, if ever it had a regular Publication. Mr. *Robert Harley* being apprehenſive of his Rivalling him in the Speaker's Chair, by a ſuperior Intereſt in *High-Church*, having one of thoſe printed Copies by him, reprinted it upon that Occaſion; and to all that came to his Houſe about that Time, he ſaid, *Have you not ſeen Mr.* Br——y's *Travels?* Being anſwer'd in the Negative, he went into a back Parlour, where this Impreſſion of it lay, fetch'd it out, and gave every one a Copy, 'till that Matter was made up, and his Election ſecur'd. It is no wonder, therefore, if Mr. *Bromley* was no better inform'd in his Travels, than to aſſert that the *Dutch* employ'd none in their Service, but Perſons of their own Religion: They had Generals of their Armies, and Admirals of their Fleets, who were Papiſts. Witneſs a Saying of one of their Admirals, *My Conſcience is God's, but my Sword is their High-Mightineſſes.* Mr. *Bromley* ſaid farther in his Speech, *The* Sacramental Teſt *was appointed by the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature to preſerve the eſtabliſh'd Church*, not from Proteſtants, but Papiſts; *which* Church *ſeems in as much Danger from the Diſſenters at this Time, as it was from Papiſts when the Act was made. And this Law being ſo neceſſary, and having been twice refus'd in the Houſe of Lords, the only Way to have it paſs, is to tack it to a Money-Bill. It has been an ancient Practice to tack Bills that were for the Good of the Subject, to the Money-Bills; it being reaſonable, that while grievous Taxes are laid upon the People for Support of the Crown, the Crown ſhould in return paſs ſuch Laws as are for the Benefit of the People. The great Neceſſity there is for the Money Bills paſſing, is rather an Argument for than againſt this Proceeding; for what danger can there be that the Lords who pretend to be ſuch great Patriots, ſhould rather loſe the neceſſary Supplies, than paſs an Act ſo requiſite for Preſervation of the Church? However, if we ſhould ſuppoſe them ſo unreaſonable, the Matter is not ſo bad, for it is only but Proroguing the Parliament for a few Days, and then the Commons might paſs the Land Tax again without the* Tack; *and ſo he concluded with Moving,* That the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* might be *tack'd* to the *Land-Tax Bill.* Would one take this Gentleman to be ſo great in Politicks as to come to be a Miniſter of State, he being made Principal Secretary when his good Friend Mr. *Harley* was High Treaſurer? But if ſuch *Stateſman* will not go down, *High-Church* has no better to give us. A.D.1704.

Mr. Robert Harley *puts a Trick upon Mr.* William Bromley.

Mr. Bromley's *Oration againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters.*

Moves for the Tack.

The Lord *Cutts* loaden with the Laurels he won in the Service of his Queen and Country at *Blenheim*, ſaid things which Mr. *Bromley* was not capable of ſaying. *The* Engliſh *Nation is now in the higheſt Conſideration abroad, and if any Diviſions ſhould happen between the two Houſes, it will caſt a Damp upon the whole Confederacy, and give the* French *King almoſt as great an Advantage as we had gain'd over him at* Bienheim. The Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as Mr. *William Bromley* was for *Oxford*, ask'd, *Whether any wiſe Man would venture his whole Eſtate upon a Vote?* And anſwering himſelf in the Negative, added, *And ſhall we now venture the Safety of all* England *nay of all* Europe *upon this Vote?* Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, as good a Churchman certainly as Mr. *Bromley*, repreſented, "That the Duke of *Marl-*"*borough* had lately concluded a Treaty with the "King of *Pruſſia* for 8000 of his Men to be em-"ploy'd towards the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, "who was now in the moſt imminent Danger: "That theſe Troops were actually on their "March, upon a Credit of a Vote of this Houſe, "*That they would make good her Majeſty's Treaties*; "and that the Obſtructing the Money Bill, "which the *Tacking* would infallibly do, would "put an immediate ſtop to the March of thoſe "Troops, and thereby occaſion the entire Ruin "of the Duke of *Savoy*." Sir *John Hawles*, the learned Sollicitor General in King *William*'s Reign, perceiving that many Members were aſham'd of Mr. *Bromley*'s Motion, and ſays the Annaliſt *had left the* High Church *Party, wittily expos'd them, by ſaying*, "That for his own Part, "he had been againſt this Bill from the Beginning, "but he wonder'd that thoſe Gentlemen who had "all along pretended the Church of *England* was "on the Brink of Ruin, unleſs ſuch a Bill ſhould "paſs, did not purſue the only Method that might "ſecure the paſſing of that Bill. I put it to the "Conſcience of thoſe Gentlemen who are come "over to us, added he, whether they were before "ſatisfied as to the Reaſonableneſs and Neceſſity "of this Bill, ſince they now deſert their own "Friends: I wiſh they had voted on our ſide two "Years ago, for it would have ſav'd us a great "deal of Trouble, the greateſt Part of the Nation "a great deal of Uneaſineſs, and themſelves the "Confuſion of abandoning their Party at a Pinch." Sir *Thomas Littleton*, the late Speaker ſaid, *Gentlemen, by the* Tacking *of this Bill, we mean to throw a Neceſſity upon the Lords to paſs it; but ſuppoſe the Lords think fit to* Untack *what we have* Tack'd, *and to acquaint us that they are ready to paſs the Money Bill, but will conſider of the other: Pray whoſe fault will the Nation account it to be, that the Queen's Service is retarded?* Little was or could be ſaid to theſe Arguments, and ſtill leſs to the ſtrong one, that the *Tacking* it was a Breach of the Conſtitution, as it took from the Lords their ancient and undoubted Right of a *Negative* upon any Bills from the Commons, Money Bills only excepted. But according to the Notions of *High Church*, we have no *Conſtitutions* but *Church*, as they underſtand the Term, and not as it was underſtood in the Primitive Times, and will be always underſtood by ſuch as take it in a Goſpel Interpretation. Some of them cannot be ſo ignorant, but they did and do know it; and therefore

Lord Cutts's *Speech againſt the Bill.*

And Mr. Boyle's.

Sir Charles Hedges.

1628. *Sir* John Hawles.

Sir Thomas Littleton.

A.D.1704. when they have got another Word to do their Business with, they keep *Church* in *Petto* for some other Occasion. If the *Tacking* Question had been carry'd in the *Affirmitive*, the Parliament had been *dissolv'd*, and all the Wheels of the great Machine, the War, stopp'd at once, and the Liberties of *England* and all *Europe*, the Protestant Religion, the present Age and the Future, would have been sacrific'd to *France*, for a Dream of the *Church*'s Danger, under a Queen who was one of its most zealous Members. When it came to a Push, near 120 Members fell off from the *Tories*, and voted with those who were in the true Interest of their Country; and upon the Question, whether the Bill should be *Tack'd* or not, it past in the *Negative*: Yeas 134, No's 251. Those unhappy 134 became so odious to the Nation, that near 50 of them were thrown out at the next Election. I shall here insert the Lists of those Members that voted for the *Tack*, and were thence by way of Reproach call'd *Tackers* all over *England*, and of those who voted against the *Tack*.

The dreadful Consequences of this Bill.

Members desert the High-Church Party.

For the Tack.	*Against the Tack.*
Bedfordshire. *Not One.*	Bedfordshire. Lord *Edward Russel*, Sir *William Gostwick*, *William Spencer*, Esq; *Edward Carteret*, Esq;
Berkshire. Sir *John Stonehouse*.	Berkshire. *Richard Neville*, Esq; Lord *Fizharding*, *Richard Topham*, Esq; Sir *Owen Buckingham*, *Tanfield Vachel*, Esq; *William Jennens*, Esq; *Thomas Renda*, Esq; Sir *Simon Harcourt*.
Bucks. Sir *Henry Parker*, *John Drake*, Esq; Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Sir *James Etheridge*.	Bucks. Sir *Richard Temple*, Sir *Edmund Denton*. *Roger Price*, Esq; *Charles Godfrey*, Esq; *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esq; *Richard Hampden*, Esq; *Richard Crawley*, Esq; *James Chace*, Esq;
Cambridgeshire. *Granado Piggot*, Esq; *Arthur Annesley*, Esq;	Cambridgeshire. Sir *Rushout Cullen*, Right Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Esq; Sir *Henry Pickering*, *Anthony Thompson*, Esq;
Cheshire. *The whole Number.* Sir *George Warburton*, Sir *Roger Mostyn*, Sir *Henry Bunbary*, *Peter Shakerley*, Esq;	Cheshire. *Not One.*
Cornwall. *John Buller*, Esq; Sir *Richard Vivian*, *John Hoblyn*, Esq; *William Cory*, Esq; *William Pole*, Esq; *Henry Poley*, Esq; *Charles Seymour*, Esq; Sir *Henry Seymour*, *Francis Scobel*, Esq; *John Manley*, Esq;	Cornwall. *William Bridges*, Esq; *Thomas Dodsou*, Esq; *Russel Roberts*, Esq; Sir *John Molesworth*, *Henry Vincent*, Esq; *Francis Roberts*, Esq; *Francis Godolphin*, Esq; *Sidney Godolphin*, Esq; *Thomas Carew*, Esq; *James Craggs*, Esq;

For the Tack.	*Against the Tack.* A.D.1704.
Joseph Sawle, Esq; *John Anstis*, Esq; *James Praid*, Esq; *John Spark*, Esq;	*Alexander Pendarves*, Esq; *Hugh Boscowen*, Esq; *William Hooker*, Esq; *John Hicks*, Esq; *Henry Flemming*, Esq; *Renatus Bellot*, Esq; *Francis Basset*, Esq; Sir *Nicholas Morrice*, *Samuel Rolle*, Esq; *William Coryton*, Esq; Sir *John Pole*.
Cumberland. *Wilford Lawson*, Esq;	Cumberland. *Thomas Stanwix*, Esq; *James Stanhope*, Esq; *Thomas Lamplugh*, Esq;
Derbyshire. *John Curzon*, Esq;	Derbyshire. *Thomas Coke*, Esq; *James Harpur*, Esq; *Thomas Stanhope*, Esq;
Devonshire. Sir *Edward Seymour*, *John Snell*, Esq; *William Seymour*, Esq; *Thomas Coulson*, Esq; *Arthur Champneys*, Esq; *Nathaniel Herne*, Esq; *Frederick Herne*, Esq;	Devonshire. Sir *William Courtney*, *Robert Rolle*, Esq; *Charles Trelawney*, Esq; *John Woolcomb*, Esq; Sir *Simon Leach*, *Thomas Northmore*, Esq; *Nicholas Hooper* Serjeant at Law. *Richard Edgecombe*, Esq; *Richard Hale*, Esq; Sir *Walter Young*. *John Bulteel*, Esq; *Henry Maunton*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Lear*, *Richard Keynel*, Esq; *William Cowper*, Esq; Sir *Peter King*, *Thomas Bere*, Esq; *Robert Burridge*, Esq;
Dorsetshire. *Thomas Strangeways*, Esq; *Thomas Chaffin*, Esq; *Henry Thynne*, Esq; *John Banks*, Esq; *Richard Bingham*, Esq; *Richard Fownes*, Esq;	Dorsetshire. Sir *William Phippard*, *William Jolliffe*, Esq; *Nathaniel Napier*, Esq; *Henry Henly*, Esq; *John Burridge*, Esq; *Anthony Henly*, Esq; *Charles Churchil*, Esq; *Alexander Pitfield*, Esq; Sir *John Cropley*, *Edward Nicholas*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Ernle*, *Thomas Erle*, Esq;
Durham. Sir *Henry Bellasis*.	Durham. Sir *Robert Eden*, Sir *William Bowes*, *Thomas Conyers*, Esq;
Essex. Sir *Charles Barrington*, *William Fytch*, Esq; *John Comyns*, Esq;	Essex. Sir *Francis Masham*, Sir *Isaac Rebow*, Sir *Thomas Cook*, Sir *Thomas Daval*, *John Ellis*, Esq;
Gloucestershire. *Not One.*	Gloucestershire. *Maynard Colchester*, Esq; *William Trye*, Esq; *John Hanbury*, Esq; *William Master*, Esq; *Richard Dowdeswell*, Esq; *Edmund Bray*, Esq;

A.D. 1704.

For the Tack.	Against the Tack.
Herefordſhire.	Herefordſhire.
Henry Gorges, Eſq;	*James Brydges*, Eſq;
Thomas Price, Eſq;	*Thomas Foley*, Eſq;
	Lord *Coningsby*,
	Edward Harley, Eſq;
	Henry Cornwall, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire.	Hertfordſhire.
Ralph Freeman, Eſq;	*Thomas Hale*, Eſq;
John Gape, Eſq;	*George Churchill*, Eſq;
Charles Cæſar, Eſq;	
Richard Goulſton, Eſq;	
Huntingtonſhire.	Huntingtonſhire.
Not One.	*John Dryden*, Eſq;
	William Naylor, Eſq;
	Earl of *Orrery*,
	Anthony Hammond, Eſq;
Kent.	Kent.
Sir *Francis Leigh*,	Sir *Thomas Hales*,
William Cage, Eſq;	*Henry Lee*, Eſq;
Heneage Finch, Eſq;	*George Sayer*, Eſq;
Robert Crawford, Eſq;	*Edward Knatchbull*, Eſq;
	Thomas King, Eſq;
Lancaſhire.	Lancaſhire.
Thomas Leigh of Lyme, Eſq;	*Richard Aſhton*, Eſq;
Orlando Bridgman, Eſq;	*Richard Fleetwood*, Eſq;
	Charles Stanley, Eſq;
	Sir *Cyril Wyche*,
	Robert Heyſham, Eſq;
	Sir *William Lowther*,
	Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*,
	Thomas Stringer, Eſq;
	Ambroſe Pudſay, Eſq;
	William Clayton, Eſq;
	Sir *Thomas Johnſon*.
Leiceſterſhire.	Leiceſterſhire.
Sir *George Beaumont*,	*John Verney*, Eſq;
James Winſtanley, Eſq;	*John Wilkins*, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire.	Lincolnſhire.
Lewis Dymocke, Eſq;	Sir *Edward Irby*,
Sir *John Thorold*,	Sir *Edward Huſſey*,
William Cecil, Eſq;	*John Chaplain*, Eſq;
Charles Bertie, Eſq;	*Arthur Moore*, Eſq;
	Sir *William Ellis*,
	Richard Ellis, Eſq;
Middleſex.	Middleſex.
Warwick Lake, Eſq;	Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*.
Hugh Smithſon, Eſq;	
Sir *Walter Clarges*.	
Monmouthſhire.	Monmouthſhire.
Not One.	*John Morgan*, Eſq;
Norfolk.	Norfolk.
Thomas Palgrave.	Sir *John Holland*,
	Sir *Jacob Aſtley*,
	Thomas Blofield, Eſq;
	Robert Walpole, Eſq;
	Benjamin England, Eſq;
	John Nicholſon, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire.	Northamptonſhire.
John James, Eſq;	*Sidney Wortley Mountague*, Eſq;
	Sir *Gilbert Dolben*,
	Sir *Matthew Dudley*,
	Francis Arundel, Eſq;
	Charles Egerton, Eſq;
	Thomas Wentworth, Eſq;

A.D. 1704

For the Tack.	Against the Tack.
Northumberland.	Northumberland.
Bertram Stote, Eſq;	Sir *Francis Blake*,
	Sir *Henry Liddel*,
	William Carr, Eſq;
	Emanuel How, Eſq;
	Sir *John Delaval*,
	Samuel Ogle, Eſq;
	Jonathan Hutchinſon, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire.	Nottinghamſhire.
Sir *Willoughby Hickman*,	*John Thorhough*, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq;	Sir *Francis Molyneux*,
	George Gregory, Eſq;
	William Pierrepoint, Eſq;
	Sir *Matthew Jenniſon*,
	James Saunderſon, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire.	Oxfordſhire.
To a Man.	
Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*,	
Sir *Edward Norreys*,	
Sir *William Whitlocke*,	
William Bromley, Eſq;	
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;	
Francis Norreys, Eſq;	
James Bertie, Eſq;	
Sir *William Glynne*,	
Charles North, Eſq;	
Rutland.	Rutland.
Richard Hatford, Eſq;	
Salop.	Salop.
Sir *Edward Acton*.	*Roger Owen*, Eſq;
	Richard Corbett, Eſq;
	John Kynaſton, Eſq;
	Richard Mytton, Eſq;
	Sir *Humphrey Briggs*,
	Sir *Thomas Powys*,
	Francis Herbert, Eſq;
	George Weld, Eſq;
	Charles Maſon, Eſq;
	Henry Brett, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire.	Somerſetſhire.
William Coward, Serjeant at Law.	*Nathaniel Palmer*, Eſq;
Henry Portman, Eſq;	Sir *Philip Sydenham*,
Sir *Jacob Banks*,	*Robert Yate*, Eſq;
James Anderton, Eſq;	Sir *William Daines*,
	William Blaithwate, Eſq;
	Alexander Popham, Eſq;
	Sir *Francis Warr*,
	Edward Clarke, Eſq;
	Sir *Thomas Wroth*,
	George Balch, Eſq;
	Alexander Lutterel, Eſq;
	Sir *Francis Wyndham*,
	Sir *Thomas Travel*,
	John Hunt, Eſq;
Southampton.	Southampton.
Henry Holmes, Eſq;	*Richard Norton*, Eſq;
Leonard Bilſon, Eſq;	*George Pitt*, Eſq;
William Stephens, Eſq;	Lord *William Pawlet*,
Francis Gwynn, Eſq;	*George Rodney Brydges*, Eſq;
	Frederick Tilney, Eſq;
	Adam de Cardonnel, Eſq;
	William Gifford, Eſq;
	Sir *George Rooke*,
	Anthony Morgan, Eſq;
	Robert Mitchel, Eſq;
	Lord *Cutts*,
	Anthony Burnaby, Eſq;
	Henry Killegrew, Eſq;

Sir

A.D.1704

For the Tack.	*Against the Tack.*
	Sir *Thomas Hopſon*,
	John Leigh, Eſq;
	William Ettrick, Eſq;
	Thomas Dore, Eſq;
	Paul Burrard, Eſq;
	Richard Woolaſton, Eſq;
	John Schrimpton, Eſq;
	John Smith, Eſq;
	Francis Shepheard, Eſq;
Staffordſhire.	Staffordſhire.
Richard Dyot, Eſq;	*Henry Paget*, Eſq;
Joſeph Girdler, Serjeant at Law.	*Edward Begot*, Eſq;
	Sir *Michael Biddulph*,
	Thomas Foley, Eſq;
	Walter Chetwynd, Eſq;
	John Crew Offley, Eſq;
	Rowland Cotton, Eſq;
	Thomas Guy, Eſq;
Suffolk.	Suffolk.
Earl of *Dyſert*,	Sir *Dudley Cullum*,
John Bence, Eſq;	Serjeant *Whitaker*,
Sir *Charles Blois*,	Sir *George Elways*,
Robert Kemp, Eſq;	*Spencer Compton*, Eſq;
Sir *Edmund Bacon*,	Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*,
Sir *Edward Turner*,	Sir *Thomas Felton*.
George Daſhwood, Eſq;	
Sir *Robert Davers*.	
Surrey.	Surrey.
Leonard Weſſel, Eſq;	Sir *Richard Onſlow*,
Sir *John Parſons*,	*Charles Cox*, Eſq;
George Vernon, Eſq;	*John Cholmly*, Eſq;
Thomas Heath, Eſq;	*John Ward*, Eſq;
	Sir *Robert Clayton*,
	Henry Harvey, Eſq;
	Morgan Randyl, Eſq;
	Denzill Onſlow, Eſq;
	Maurice Thompſon, Eſq;
	Thomas Onſlow, Eſq;
Suſſex.	Suſſex.
John Toke, Eſq;	*Thomas Pelham*, Eſq;
William Elſon, Eſq;	*Henry Lumley*, Eſq;
	John Miller, Eſq;
	Henry Cowper, Eſq;
	John Wicker, Eſq;
	John Lewkener, Eſq;
	Lawrence Alcock, Eſq;
	Sir *Nicholas Pelham*,
	Richard Baine, Eſq;
	John Perry, Eſq;
	Nathaniel Gould, Eſq;
	Samuel Sambroke, Eſq;
	John Aſgil, Eſq;
	Sir *Edward Hungerford*,
	Charles Goring, Eſq;
	John Conyers, Eſq;
	Edmund Dummer, Eſq;
	Carew Weekes, Eſq;
Warwickſhire.	Warwickſhire.
Sir *John Mordaunt*,	*Not One.*
Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*,	
Thomas Gery, Eſq;	
Francis Greville, Eſq;	
Algernon Greville, Eſq;	
Weſtmoreland.	Weſtmoreland.
Not One.	*William Fleming*, Eſq;
	Henry Grahme, Eſq,
	Lord *Pierrepoint*,
	James Grahame, Eſq;
Wiltſhire.	Wiltſhire.
Sir *Richard How*,	*Robert Eyre*, Eſq;

A.D.1704.

For the Tack.	*Against the Tack.*
Robert Hyde, Eſq;	Sir *John Hawles*,
Charles Fox, Eſq;	*John Gauntlett*, Eſq;
Sir *James How*,	Sir *James Aſh*,
Robert Bartie, Eſq;	*Thomas Jerviſe*, Eſq;
Henry Chivers, Eſq;	*Edward Aſh*, Eſq;
William Harvey, Eſq;	*William Monſon*, Eſq;
Henry Pinnel, Eſq;	*Henry Bertie*, Eſq;
	Sir *Charles Hedges*,
	Francis Merryweather, Eſq;
	John Methuen, Eſq;
	Lord *Mordaunt*,
	James Mountague, Eſq;
	Thomas Bowcher, Eſq;
	Edward Pauncefort, Eſq;
	Thomas Webb, Eſq;
	Samuel Barker, Eſq;
	James Bruce, Eſq;
	Edmund Webb, Eſq;
	John Webb, Eſq;
	Francis Stonehouſe, Eſq;
	Charles Mompeſſon, Eſq;
	Henry St. John, Eſq;
	Robert Bruce, Eſq;
	Edward Jefferys, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire.	Worceſterſhire.
Sir *John Packington*,	*William Walſh*, Eſq;
Hugh Parker, Eſq;	*Samuel Swift*, Eſq;
	Thomas Wylde, Eſq;
	Edward Foley, Eſq;
	Charles Cox, Eſq;
	John Rudge, Eſq;
	Salway Winnington, Eſq;
Yorkſhire.	Yorkſhire.
Robert Byerley, Eſq;	Lord *Hartington*,
James Darcy, Eſq;	Sir *John Kay*,
Sir *Bryan Stapelton*.	Sir *William Robinſon*,
	Tobias Jenkins, Eſq;
	Sir *William St. Quintin*,
	William Maiſter, Eſq;
	Chriſtopher Stockdale, Eſq;
	William Thompſon, Eſq;
	John Hungerford, Eſq;
	John Sharp, Eſq;
	Sir *William Huſtler*,
	Thomas Yorke, Eſq;
	Henry Guy, Eſq;
	Sir *Henry Goodrick*,
	Sir *William Strickland*,
	William Palmes, Eſq;
	Sir *Godfrey Copley*,
	Sir *Thomas Frankland*,
	Robert Monckton, Eſq;
	William Jeſſop, Eſq;
	Sir *Charles Hotham*,
	William Gee, Eſq;
	Robert Dormar, Eſq;
	John Aiſlaby, Eſq;
	Sir *John Bland*,
	William Lowther, Eſq;
Cinque-Ports.	Cinque-Ports.
John Mitchel, Eſq;	*William Aſhburnham*, Eſq;
	John Pulteney, Eſq;
	Matthew Aylmer, Eſq;
	Philip Papillon, Eſq;
	Sir *Henry Furneſe*,
	Sir *Philip Boteler*,
	John Boteler, Eſq;
	Walter Whitfield, Eſq;
	John Brewer, Eſq;
	Thomas Fagg, Eſq;
	Edward Southwel, Eſq;
	George Clarke, Eſq;
	James Hodges, Eſq;

Sir

A.D.1704.

For the Tack.	*Againſt the Tack.*
	Sir *William Thomas*,
	William Loundes, Eſq;
Wales.	Wales.
Sir *Humphry Mackworth*,	Lord *Bulkeley*.
Thomas Bulkeley, Eſq;	*Coningsby Williams*, Eſq;
Henry Lloyd, Eſq;	*John Jefferys*, Eſq;
Sir *John Wynne*,	Sir *Jeffrey Jeffereys*,
Sir *Thomas Hanmer*,	*Griffith Rice*, Eſq;
Thomas Maſtyn, Eſq;	*Richard Vaughan*, Eſq;
Edward Vaughan, Eſq;	Sir *Richard Middleton*,
John Vaughan, Eſq;	*Edward Brereton*, Eſq;
	Thomas Manſel, Eſq;
	Sir *Arthur Owen*,
	John Langhorn, Eſq;
	Thomas Harley, Eſq;
	Robert Harley, Eſq;

Mr. *William Bromley*'s Bill being ſent to the Lords, upon its being Read, the Archbiſhop of *York* declar'd, *He was for ſo much of it as concern'd the* Church. The Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, *He was glad to hear that learned Prelate make a Diſtinction between the* Eccleſiaſtical *and* Political *Part of the Bill, and he hop'd that all the Lords, who in their Conſciences were ſatisfy'd, as his Grace ſeem'd to be, that this Bill was fram'd to ſerve a* Temporal *as well as* Spiritual *End, would vote againſt it.* Many other Speeches were made for and againſt the Bill, the Queen being Preſent. But the Queſtion being put, whether it ſhould be read a ſecond Time, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of Seventy-one Voices againſt Fifty, the Majority increaſing nine this Year beyond the laſt. —*Which*, ſays my Author, *is no Wonder*, ſince, beſides Mr. *William Bromley*, the Archbiſhop of *York*, &c. within Doors, *the* Roman *Catholicks publickly, both by Speaking and Writing eſpous'd the Bill, as if they had ſome certain Benefit in View, of which many well-meaning Gentlemen were not aware.*

Det. 190.

Lord Haverſham, *a Presbyterian, for the Bill.*

About this Time the Lord *Haverſham*, who had been a zealous *Presbyterian*, one of Mr. *How*'s Congregation at *Haberdaſher*'s-*Hall*, if he was not ſtill ſo, began to let his Reſentment for real or imaginary Slights break out; though his Lordſhip had had no great Reaſon to complain, 'till towards the latter End of King *William*'s Reign, when the *Tories* were taken into the Miniſtry; and now, like other Gentlemen who were diſguſted with the Adminiſtration becauſe they were not in it, he deſerted his old Friends, and join'd with his old Enemies; Speaking and Voting as the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and others of the High-Church Stamp did. The firſt Speech he made on their Side was very ill Tim'd, it being on the Inſtant when the Court was crowded with Addreſſes from all Quarters of the Kingdom, to congratulate her Majeſty, not only on the glorious Succeſſes of her Arms, but on thoſe of her Councils alſo. From this Time the Lord *Haverſham* ſeldom fail'd of having a Speech ready at the opening of every Seſſion of Parliament, as he ſeldom fail'd of having ſome Grievance or other to complain of.

Deſerts the Whigs.

The Speech he made *November* the 29th, was introduc'd with great Pomp; his Lordſhip acquainted the Houſe three Days before, that he had Matter of great Importance to lay before them, but deſir'd it might be in a full Houſe: Upon which all the Lords in Town, and in the Neighbourhood, were ſummon'd to attend the *Thurſday* following, when his Lordſhip ſpake what he had prepar'd for that Occaſion; which I ſhall not inſert at Large, but mention only the moſt remarkable Paſſages.

I would be far from detracting or leſſening any Man's juſt Praiſe, and do verily believe that the WONDERFUL VICTORY *obtain'd over the* French, *under the Conduct of Prince* Eugene *and the Duke of* Marlborough, *if conſider'd in all its Circumſtances, eſpecially the* unuſual Secrecy *with which the Orders were executed, is the greateſt any Hiſtory can ſhew us.* A.D.1704.

It was objected againſt this, when the Speech was printed, that the naming Prince *Eugene* before the Duke of *Marlborough*, was derogatory to the Duke's Glory, in the Mention of an Action in which that Prince acted but a ſecond Part.

I cannot indeed congratulate Sir George Rooke's entire *Victory over the* French, *but I can, and do heartily, his ſafe Deliverance from them.*

Let us ſee now how this Expreſſion would have look'd in one of our Tory Addreſſes: We will make Uſe of that of the County of *Cornwal*, preſented by Sir *Richard Vivian* and *James Buller*, Eſquire, Knights of the Shire, introduc'd by the Lord *Granville*.

But 'tis not enough that your Majeſty triumphs by Land, to compleat your Glory your Forces by Sea have likewiſe done Wonders, *in Sir* George Rooke's *ſafe Deliverance from the* French; which gives a very ridiculous Turn to the Addreſſes, but a very true and juſt one. Lord *Haverſham* again:

Let our Victories be what they will Aſhore, while France *is thus powerful at Sea, and more ſo daily, not only by his new Additions, but by our too eaſy Conceſſions, as were thoſe of St.* Chriſtophers, Newfoundland, *and* Hudſon's Bay; *while our Trade, if thus neglected, and your Lordſhip's faithful and provident Advice baffled, by the dark Counſels* of no body knows who, *England, in my Opinion, can never be ſafe.*

Lord *Haverſham* having been ſome Time one of the Lords of the Admiralty, muſt not only have Knowledge of the Affairs of the Navy, but be well enough pleas'd to find that thoſe that came after him at that Board, gave him Occaſion to diſcredit their Conduct.

Another Thing that I ſhall take Notice of, is the preſent State of the Coin; *and I dare venture to ſay, that if ſuch vaſt* Exportations *be much longer continu'd and allow'd, we ſhall have very little left at Home*; France *may be beaten, but* England *will be beggar'd.* The *beaten* and *beggar'd*, as much a Jingle as it was, took mightily with *High-Church.* The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſeconded the Lord *Haverſham*; ſo did the Earl of *Nottingham:* And the Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treaſurer, who took what was ſaid of the *Coin*, to be a Side-Wind Reflection upon himſelf, ſaid, *Though it would not be difficult to demonſtrate, that there never was ſo great a Plenty of Money in* England *as at preſent, yet there is a ſure way to increaſe that Plenty, and prevent the Exportation of Coin, and that is*, by clapping up a Peace with *France*; but *then I leave it to the Conſideration of any wiſe Man, whether we will not thereby be in Danger of loſing not only all our* Coin, *but all our Land to boot?*

Lord Haverſham *ſeconded by Lord* Rocheſter.

Lord Godolphin *anſwers them.*

The reſt, and greateſt Part of the Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech, related to the Affairs of *Scotland*, where he ſaid there was a *Motley Miniſtry*; that what hinder'd the ſettling the Proteſtant Succeſſion there, was a receiv'd Opinion, *That it was never ſincerely and cordially intended, either by the Miniſtry in* Scotland, *or by thoſe that manag'd the* Scotch *Affairs in* England. He then complain'd of the Act of Security which was paſs'd in *Scotland*, and by which all the Heretors and Burghs there were to be Arm'd and Diſciplin'd; and this he apprehended would be an Inducement to *England* to keep Forces up to be a Guard on the Borders. His Lordſhips Words were:

A.D.1704.

Lord Haverſham's *Saying goes by his Name.*

Beſides this, my Lords, I take it to be of the laſt Danger to England, *that there ſhould be the leaſt Shadow or Pretence of a Neceſſity to keep up Regular and Standing Troops in this Kingdom in Time of Peace: For I ſhall always be of the ſame Opinion*, that what has been, may be: A Saying very old and common, but it now goes by the Name of the Lord *Haverſham*. It is good to obſerve, that the Enemies to the Government, whether *Diſaffected* or *Diſguſted*, whether *Jacobites* or *Grumblers*, have ever ſince the *Revolution*, made Uſe of the ſame Topicks to declaim upon. Lord *Haverſham* brings into his Speech the great Loſſes at Sea, Neglect of Trade, Exportation of Money, and a Standing Army: So did *Seymour* and *How*, in King *William*'s Time; ſo *Trenchard*, &c. in King *George* the Firſt's Reign; ſo *P*—— and *W*—— in King *George* the Second's; ſo will every Enemy to the Adminiſtration, whether out of Malice or Reſentment, as long as there is an Adminiſtration, of which they are not a Part.

Earl of Nottingham *reflects on King* William.

The Lords appointed the 29th of *November* to conſider of the *Scotch* Buſineſs; and the Queen came to the Houſe *Incognita*, both to hear the Debates about that important Matter, and to allay, by her Preſence, any Heats that might ariſe; and it was ſoon ſeen that her being preſent was very neceſſary: For the Earl of *Nottingham*, reflecting on the late King *William*, who had beſtow'd ſo much of his Favour on the Earl, as to diſguſt all that were Friends to the *Revolution Settlement*: The Lord *Somers* took him up with great Spirit and Reaſon, ſaying *It was unbecoming a Member of that Houſe to ſully the Memory of ſo great a Prince; and he doubted not but a Man who could reflect on King* William *before his Succeſſor, would do the ſame by her preſent Majeſty when ſhe was gone.* As to the *Treaty of Partition*, which was the Subject of the Earl of *Nottingham*'s *ſullying* King *William*'s Memory, my Lord *Somers* added, *That there was a Noble Lord there preſent*, meaning the Earl of *Jerſey*, *who was the principal Agent and Plenipotentiary in that Treaty, and whoſe Duty, as well as Intereſt it was, to vindicate both the Memory of his late moſt gracious Maſter, and his own Conduct.* The Lord *Mohun* conſulted with ſeveral Peers, whether they ſhould move to ſend the Earl of *Nottingham* to the *Tower?* And the *Annaliſt* gives no other Reaſon for not making the Motion, than *That being the firſt Time the Queen did the Houſe the Honour to come to hear their Debates, they thought fit to decline that Motion, out of meer Reſpect to her Majeſty.*

Anſwer'd by Lord Somers.

Earl of Nottingham *in danger of the* Tower *for it.*

The Buſineſs of the Day was chiefly the Debate upon the *Act of Security* in *Scotland*: The ill Conſequences of which were urg'd by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and others, who were thought to be animated in their Zeal for the Safety of *England*, by their Enmity to the Lord Treaſurer, whom they would have charg'd with being the Adviſer in the Paſſing of that Act by her Majeſty; and in the main, there were ſome Clauſes in it which good *Engliſhmen* did not digeſt, who were far from any Pique againſt the Miniſtry, and thoſe joining with the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and his Party, the Houſe of Lords came pretty unanimouſly to ſome Reſolutions, which the *Scotch* Nation did not generally take well: As firſt, *That the Queen be enabled by Act of Parliament, on the Part of* England, *to name Commiſſioners to treat about an* Union *with* Scotland, *provided that theſe Powers be not put in Execution, 'till Commiſſioners be nam'd on the Part of* Scotland, *by the Parliament there.* This was ſuggeſted by the Lord *Wharton*. Secondly, *That* Scotchmen *ſhould not enjoy the Privileges of* Engliſhmen, *except ſuch as are ſettled in this Kingdom, in* Ireland, *and the Plantations, and ſuch as are, and ſhall be in our Land and Sea Service, until an* Union *be had, or the* Succeſſion *ſettled as in* England. This Motion was made by the Lord *Halifax*. Third, *That the bringing of Cattel from* Scotland *into* England, *be prevented.* This Motion was made by the Lord *Ferrers*. Fourth, *That the Lord* Admiral, *or Commiſſioners of the* Admiralty *for the Time being, be requir'd to give Orders to her Majeſty's Ships to take ſuch Ships as they ſhall find trading from* Scotland *to* France, *or to the Ports of any of her Majeſty's Enemies, and that Cruizers be appointed for that End.* This was mov'd by *Arthur Herbert*, Earl of *Torrington*, who notwithſtanding he was *outed* of his Poſt of Admiral of the Fleet, and try'd by a Court-Martial, was ſo far from deſerting to the Diſaffected out of Reſentment, as too many have done out of a narrow and baſe Spirit, that he continu'd firm in the Intereſt of his Country, as long as he liv'd, and did nothing to diſturb or offend the Government. Fifth, *That the Exportation of* ENGLISH *Wool into* Scotland *be carefully hinder'd.* This Motion was made by the Lord *Mohun*: And theſe Reſolutions being approv'd by the Houſe, the Judges were order'd to reduce them into Bills: And the Lords ſeconded them by an Addreſs for putting the Town of *Newcaſtle* into a Condition of Defence, and for ſecuring the Port of *Tinmouth*, as alſo for repairing and ſtrengthning the Fortifications of *Berwick*, *Carliſle* and *Hull*. They beſought her Majeſty to cauſe the Militia of the Four *Northern* Counties to be Diſciplin'd, and to order the neceſſary Care to be taken for providing them with Arms and Ammunition, that they might be in a Readineſs for Service upon Occaſion. And further, humbly adviſ'd, that a competent Number of her Regular Troops might be order'd to be kept upon the *Northern* Borders of *England*, and in the *North* Parts of *Ireland*; and to direct the Laws to be effectually put in Execution againſt all Papiſts, in reſpect to their Arms and Perſons; and to order a particular Account of what was done in Execution of her Commands, to be laid before her Majeſty in Council without Delay to the End it might appear what Perſons had done their Duty therein. To which Addreſs her Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

A.D.1704.

Earl of Torrington's *Patriotiſm.*

Lords Addreſs about Scotland, *and the Diſaffected.*

My LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

I Shall direct a Survey to be made of the ſeveral Places mention'd in this Addreſs, in order to be laid before the Parliament.

What Forces can be ſpar'd from their Attendance here, ſhall be quarter'd upon the Borders, as they were laſt Year. I ſhall likewiſe give the neceſſary Directions upon the other Particulars of your Addreſs.

Lords Reſolution againſt the Scotch *Act of Security.*

The Commons Reſolutions upon it, much the ſame as the Lords.

The Reſolution of the Commons in Relation to *Scotland*, were only different from the Lords in the Article about *Scotch* Cattle, which was dropp'd, and another added, *That Proviſion be made to prevent the Importation of* Scotch *Linnen into* England *or* Ireland: *That immediate Proviſion be made to prevent the Conveying of Horſes, Arms and Ammunition from* England *or* Ireland *into* Scotland: *That all the Proteſtant* Freeholders *of the ſix* Northern *Counties of* England *be permitted to furniſh themſelves with Arms.* The Commons order'd theſe Reſolves to be put into a Bill, which paſs'd their Houſe, and the Houſe of Lords, without any Amendment, *February* the 5th.

A.D.1705.

While the *Scotch* Affairs were in Conſideration, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having concerted Meaſures with the Deputies of the States, towards the Operations of the next *Campaign*, embark'd

A.D.1705. bark'd for *England* on board one of the Queen's Yatchs, under the Convoy of ſeveral Men of War, bringing over with him the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, with twenty-ſix other Priſoners of Note, as Trophies of his late Victory. On the 14th of *December*, the Yatchs and Men of War enter'd the River of *Thames*, and the Duke having reach'd *Greenwich*, his Grace went into the Admiralty Barge through Bridge to *Whitehall*, and thence privately in a Chair to St. *James*'s Houſe, where he was receiv'd by the Queen and Prince of *Denmark*, with all poſſible Marks of Grace and Favour. The next Day the Duke went to the Houſe of Peers, where the Lord Keeper made him the following Compliment.

My Lord Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

Lord Keeper's Speech to the Duke of Marlborough.

THE happy Succeſs that hath attended her Majeſty's Arms, under your Grace's Command in Germany *the laſt Campaign, is ſo truly great, ſo truly glorious in all its Circumſtances, that few Inſtances in the Hiſtory of former Ages can equal, much leſs excel the Luſtre of it.*

Your Grace has not overthrown young, unskilful Generals, raw and undiſciplin'd Troops, but your Grace has conquer'd the French *and* Bavarian *Armies; Armies that were fully inſtructed in all the Arts of War; ſelect Veteran Troops, fluſh'd with former Victories, and commanded by Generals of great Experience and Bravery.*

The glorious Victories your Grace obtain'd at Schellenbergh *and* Hochſtet *are very great, very illuſtrious in themſelves, but they are greater ſtill, in their Conſequences to her Majeſty, and her Allies.*

The Emperor is thereby reliev'd, the Empire it ſelf freed from a dangerous Enemy in the very Bowels of it, the exorbitant Power of France *is check'd, and I hope a happy Step made towards reducing of that Monarch within his due Bounds, and ſecuring the Liberties of* Europe.

The Honour of theſe glorious Victories, great as they are, under the immediate Bleſſing of Almighty God, is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your Grace's Conduct and Valour. This is the unanimous Voice of England, *and all her Majeſty's Allies.*

My LORD,

This moſt Honourable Houſe is highly ſenſible of the great and ſignal Services your Grace has done her Majeſty this Campaign, and of the immortal Honour you have done the Engliſh *Nation, and have commanded me to give their Thanks for the ſame.*

And I do accordingly give your Grace the Thanks of this Houſe for the great Honour your Grace has done the Nation, and for the great and ſignal Services you have done her Majeſty and this Kingdom, the laſt Campaign.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſaid in Anſwer,

My LORDS,

Duke of Marlborough's *Anſwer.*

I Am extreamly ſenſible of the great Honour your Lordſhips are pleas'd to do me: I muſt beg on this Occaſion to do Right to all the Officers and Soldiers I had the Honour of having under my Command: Next to the Bleſſing of God, the good Succeſs of this Campaign is owing to their extraordinary Courage.

I am very ſure it will be a great Satisfaction, as well as Encouragement to the whole Army, to find their Services ſo favourably accepted.

The ſame Day a Committee of the Houſe of Commons waited upon his Grace, to give him the Thanks of the Houſe, "As well for the eminent Services he had perform'd to her Majeſty "and the Kingdom, in the glorious Victories "which had been obtain'd under his Command, "as for his prudent Negotiations with ſeveral "Princes and States, and to congratulate his Ar-"rival." His Grace anſwer'd, *It is a great Satisfaction to me, to find that my faithful Endeavours in diſcharging my Duty to the Queen, and to the Publick, are ſo favourably accepted: I beg Leave to take this Opportunity of doing Juſtice to a great Body of Officers and Soldiers who accompany'd me in this Expedition, and all behav'd themſelves with the greateſt Bravery imaginable: And I am ſure this Honour done us by the Houſe of Commons, in taking ſo much Notice of it, will give a general Satisfaction and Encouragement to the whole Army.* A.D.1705.

Mareſcal de Tallard *and the* French *Priſoners brought to* England.

The Inſolence of the *French* in the beginning of this War, deſerv'd a juſt Reſentment from all the Allies, as Opportunity offer'd for them to ſhew it. Her Majeſty had a fair Occaſion, upon the Arrival of the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, and the other *French* Priſoners who were at her Diſpoſal; and it could not be forgotten how haughty and contemptuous was the Carriage of the *French* Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle a *Cartel* with the Confederate Commiſſioners, in refuſing to allow the Lord *Cutts* the Title of *Lieutenant-General of the Queen of* England's *Forces*; which with other Indignities offer'd to her Majeſty and the *Engliſh* Nation, made it neceſſary to make the *French* ſenſible of the Weakneſs as well as Arrogance of their Behaviour, by returning eſſential Mortifications in the Perſons of the Priſoners which the Rout at *Blenheim* had put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*.

They are mortify'd.

It was order'd they ſhould be two Nights on board the *Catharine*, and *William* and *Mary* Yatchs, and no Perſon of Diſtinction to have Acceſs to them. The Earl of *Feverſham* having ask'd the Duke of *Marlborough* whether he might not go and ſee his *Old Friend* the Mareſchal *de Tallard?* The Duke reply'd, *He believ'd the Queen would not refuſe his Lordſhip her Leave, if he ask'd it of her*; which the Earl took for a gentle Denial, and dropp'd it.

Order'd for Nottingham *and* Litchfield.

On the 16th of *December*, the *Mareſchal*, and the other *French* Priſoners, landed at *Blackwall*, from whence they went to *Barnet* in ſeveral Coaches, and from thence they proceeded to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where her Majeſty thought fit they ſhould reſide.

At Nottingham.	*At* Litchfield.
The Mareſchal *de Tallard.*	Marquix *de Marivaux.*
Marquis *de Montperoux.*	Monſieur *de Meſſiliere.*
Count *de Blauzac.*	Monſieur *Joly.*
Marquis *de Hautefeuille.*	Monſieur *d' Amigny.*
Marquis *de Valſeme.*	Monſieur *de St. Maurice.*
Marquis *de Seppeville.*	The Count *de Lionne.*
Marquis *de Silly.*	Marquis *de Laſſey.*
Marquis *de la Valiere.*	Baron *d' Elſt.*
Marquis *de Vaſſey.*	Monſieur *de Balincourt.*
Chevalier *de Croiſſy.*	Monſieur *de Saulveboeuf.*
Monſieur *de St. Segonde.*	Monſieur *de Montenay.*
	Monſieur *de Gallart.*
	Monſieur *de Creſſy.*
	Monſieur *de Ligondais.*
	Monſieur *de Aurival.*
	Baron *de Heyder.*
	Monſieur *de Prie.*

They were accompany'd by General *Churchil*, and attended by a Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, who were alſo order'd to guard them at *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, as Priſoners, but with Allowance of all manner of Freedom both in thoſe Places, and ten Miles round about.

Standards and Colours put up in Weſtminſter-Hall.

On the 3d of *January*, the Standards and Colours taken from the *French* at *Blenheim*, were brought in great Military Pomp from the *Tower*, through

*A.D.*1705. through the City, the *Strand*, and *Pall-Mall*, to St. *James*'s, through the *Meuſe* there into the Park, where her Majeſty ſaw them paſs from my Lord *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings. Thence they proceeded through the *Horſe-Guards*, *King-ſtreet*, and the *New-Palace-Yard*, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where the ſaid Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of the Honour which her Majeſty's Subjects gain'd in the Victory at *Blenheim*, not to be parallel'd in the Hiſtory of many Ages. Three Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* having been invited by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen to dine with them in the City, his Grace went thither about Noon, accompany'd by the Lord Treaſurer, the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, and follow'd by a great Train of other Coaches, in which were the Foreign Miniſters, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, the Generals, and other Chief Officers of the Army, who were ſplendidly entertain'd at *Goldſmith*'s-Hall. The City-Marſhal receiv'd them at *Temple-Bar*, and attended them both going and returning, the People all along making great Acclamations as they paſs'd: Not the Acclamations of a pack'd Mob, ſuch as at *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, and ſuch as have been all the Cries of a factious Rabble of late, but the joyous and grateful Voice of well-affected Citizens in Gladneſs, but Sobriety of Thinking.

Duke of Marlborough *invited into the City.*

The *Annaliſt* remembers that Dr. *Delaune*, Vicechancellor of *Oxford*, accompany'd by ſeveral Heads of Houſes, the two Proctors, and other principal Members of the Univerſity, attended the Queen with a very Noble Preſent, an *Addreſs*, and a *Printed Copy of the* Speeches *and Verſes* ſpoken in the *Theatre*; of which I ſhall only mention *Marlburius Germanicus*, and *Rookius Invidia Major*; becauſe he tells us, *Moſt People at Court were not pleas'd with* an Addreſs *that ſet the Action of the* Admiral *upon the ſame Level with thoſe of the Captain-General.* And her Majeſty in her Anſwer to this *Oxford* Addreſs, gave the Addreſſors ſo good Advice, that had they paid ſo much Deference to Queen *Anne*'s Wiſdom as to have taken it, we ſhould no more have heard of *Occaſional* or *Schiſm* Bills, *High-Church* Memorials, *&c. ſhe took kindly this Inſtance of their Zeal*; adding, *That as they might be aſſur'd of her Protection, ſo She would not doubt of their Care to* encourage *thoſe* Principles, *which would promote the* Peace *and* Welfare *of her ſelf, and all her Subjects.*

The Queen's good Advice to the Oxonians.

A ridiculous Compariſon between the Duke of Marlborough *and Sir* George Rooke, *by the* Tories.

It happen'd that the Panegyrick on Sir *George Rooke*, and his Victory, was brought to the Queen unluckily, at the very Inſtant it was reſolv'd to lay him Aſide; for two Days after it was publickly declared that the Lord High-Admiral had appointed Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* to be Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet; for neither Court nor Country were well pleas'd with the Compariſon which *High-Church* affected to make between the delivering the Empire from the *French* Armies, with Sir *George Rooke*'s delivering himſelf from the *French* Fleet, as Lord *Haverſham* ſaid; and that Admiral's countenancing ſuch Flattery, and ſome Exceptions to his Conduct, gave Men of Foreſight Reaſon to believe that he would not long have the Preference of ſo popular an Admiral as Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, in the Navy: Sir *John Leake* was made Vice-Admiral of the *White Squadron*, Sir *George Bing* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *Thomas Dilks* Rear-Admiral of the *Red*, *William Whetſtone*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*, Sir *John Jennings* Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, in the Room of Sir *James Wiſhart*, who was remov'd, or reſign'd; and happy had it been for *England*, and happy for the poor abandon'd, maſſacred *Catalans*, had he never again been truſted with a Flag.

Admiral Wiſhart *remov'd.*

*A.D.*1705

The Commons being now better diſpos'd to take the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Services into Conſideration, than they were when Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* ſpoke warmly in a former Seſſions, againſt a Motion for rewarding them; they unanimouſly reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, expreſſing *The great Senſe the Houſe had of the glorious Victory obtain'd by the Forces of her Majeſty, and her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of* Marlborough, *and humbly deſiring her Majeſty to conſider of ſome proper Means to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services perform'd by his Grace.* The Writer of this Reign informs us how this Vote came to paſs ſo unanimouſly; Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* was now made eaſy, and ſilenc'd, by a Promiſe of a Place for his Son; which is the more worth Notice, becauſe this good *High-Church* Knight was always one of the loudeſt in the Clamour againſt Places and Penſions. One cannot doubt but this Motion was made with the Knowledge and Conſent of the Queen and her Miniſters; however, her Majeſty took a few Days to conſider of this Addreſs, and on the 17th of *January*, Mr. *Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, deliver'd to the Commons this Meſſage.

Commons Addreſs to Reward the Duke of Marlborough.

Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave *made eaſy.*

ANNE R.

HER Majeſty having taken into her Conſideration the Addreſs of this Houſe, relating to the great Services perform'd by the Duke of Marlborough, *does incline to grant the Intereſt of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Hundred of* Wootton, *to him and his Heirs; and deſires the Aſſiſtance of this Houſe upon this extraordinary Occaſion.*

The Queen's Anſwer, with a Grant of Woodſtock.

The Lieutenancy and Rangerſhips of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manor and Hundred being granted for two Lives, her Majeſty thinks it proper that Incumbrance *ſhould be cleared.*

The Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, to enable the Queen to make a Grant of the ſaid Manor and Hundred to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs; and *reſolv'd* to Addreſs her Majeſty to advance the Money for clearing the Incumbrances above-mention'd; the Chief of which was to *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, Eſq; afterwards Lord *Baltimore*, then a *Roman* Catholick, who married Lady *Charlotte*, Daughter of the Counteſs of *Litchfield*, Daughter of the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, by King *Charles* the Second. Her Majeſty not only made this Grant, but order'd the Comptroller of her Works to build in *Woodſtock* Park a moſt ſtately Palace, or Caſtle, to be call'd *Blenheim* Houſe. Sir *John Vanbrug*, the Architect, as well as Comic Poet, form'd the Plan of this Magnificent Building, in which he ſeems to have ſtudy'd Extent and Stability, more than Art and Beauty.

Blenheim *Houſe order'd to be built there.*

On the 14th of *February*, the Baron *de Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had Publick Audience of her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, to notify the Death of her late Majeſty, the Queen of *Pruſſia*. The Court, who were then in Mourning for the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Holſtein*, Siſter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, who died the 30th of *October*, went out of it the 18th of *February*, to go into Mourning for the late Queen of *Pruſſia*, who dy'd at *Hanover* the 31ſt of *January*, N. S. of a Swelling in her Throat, after having been ill three or four Days only. It is impoſſible to expreſs the Grief of the two Courts of *Berlin* and *Hanover*, for the Loſs of ſo incomparable a Princeſs,

The Queen of Pruſſia's *Death.*

A.D. 1705. ceſs, Daughter of her Highneſs the Princeſs *Sophia*, Daughter of the pious and amiable Princeſs the Queen of *Bohemia*. The deceaſed Queen of *Pruſſia* left no other Iſſue than the Prince Royal, *Frederick William*, his preſent *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who was then in *Holland* ready to embark for *England* when that afflicting News oblig'd him to return to *Berlin*. As imperfect as the Character of the Queen of *Pruſſia* is in a late Hiſtory, I am ſatisfied the Reader will ſee Beauties enough in the Picture to be infinitely pleas'd with it. " She was " a Princeſs equally reſpected, admir'd and belov'd " by all who either had the Honour to approach " her, or hear Diſcourſe of her from thoſe that had. " She was the firſt of thoſe of her Rank in Beauty, " and yielded to none in the juſtneſs of Thought, " the delicacy of Expreſſion, or the graces of " Converſation. Her Perſon was of the middle " Size, all her Features extreamly regular, her " Complexion fair and lively, her Eyes blue, and " her Hair coal-black; her Reading was infinite, " and ſhe was converſant in all manner of Subjects; " nor was ſhe more admir'd for her Amiable- " neſs, than for her exact Knowledge of the " moſt abſtruſe Parts of Philoſophy: Nobody " ever better underſtood the Art of giving an im- " proving Reliſh to all Entertainments; but her " favourite Diverſion was *Muſick*, in which ſhe " excell'd both in the Performance on the *Harp-* " *ſicord* and the *Compoſition*; ſhe lov'd to ſee " Strangers and to inform herſelf of all that's " worthy or remarkable in their ſeveral Countries; " and ſhe had ſo juſt an Idea of Government, " that all over *Germany* ſhe was ſtil'd the *Repub-* " *lican Queen*.

That Time had no Parallel for ſo Divine a Princeſs; but ours, and this Nation in particular, is happy in one ſo nearly related to her, as to be the Royal Conſort of a King of her own Blood, our preſent Gracious Sovereign. Six Days before the Notification of the Death of the Queen of *Pruſſia*, the Houſe of Commons took into Conſideration the Treaty lately concluded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and unanimouſly *Reſolv'd*, " That an hum- " ble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, return- " ing the Thanks of this Houſe to her Majeſty, " for concluding the late Treaty with the King of " *Pruſſia*, which was ſo ſeaſonable a Support to " the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſo great an Advantage " to the Common Cauſe; and alſo to aſſure her " Majeſty, that her faithful Commons would " effectually enable her to make good the Treaty " with the King of *Pruſſia*, who upon ſo many " Occaſions hath ſignaliz'd his Zeal for the *Pro-* " *teſtant Religion and Liberty of* Europe. Her Majeſty *return'd them many Thanks for the Aſſuran-* *ces they had given her in their Addreſs, and was very well pleas'd to find they had ſo juſt a Senſe of the King of* Pruſſia's *Zeal for the* Proteſtant Religion, *and the Liberty of* Europe. There were two Rea- ſons why the Majority of this Repreſentative, tho' they were *Tories*, did fall in ſo agreeably with her Majeſty's and the Nations Sentiments, for vigorouſly proſecuting the War with *France*; the one, and probably the main one, was an Apprehenſion of a *Diſſolution*; and the beſt way to recommend themſelves to the Favour of the Electors, was by appearing zealous for carrying on ſo glorious a War; the other was, that as yet many of their own ſide were not ſo abandon'd to their own Intereſts, their Piques and Paſſions, as to ſacrifice the Publick Intereſt to them in Favour of *France*. The *High-Church* Prieſts had not yet worn out all Impreſſion of the Danger the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty were in from the *French* King's exorbitant Power, nor ſtamp'd on the diſtemper'd Minds of the Populace, the Danger of the Church in its ſtead; ſuch Madneſs, and the dire Effects of it, could only happen in a long Series of ſeditious Lectures and Cabals, when ſuch Men as Meſſ. *Harley*, *St. John*, &c. had got the Reins of Government into their Hands, and had no way to ſave themſelves but by deſtroying their Country. A.D. 1705.

The Commons extol the King of Pruſſia's *Zeal for the Common Cauſe.*

Why they came unto a better Temper.

The Commons before they were diſſolv'd, preſented another good Addeſs to the Queen, *That her Majeſty would be pleas'd to uſe her Intereſt with her Allies, that they might the next Year furniſh their ſeveral compleat Quotas both by Sea and Land, according to their reſpective Treaties; and to continue her Endeavours for an Accommodation between the Emperor and his Subjects, now in Arms in* Hungary, *in order to the better and more effectual carrying on the preſent* NECESSARY *War*. Her Majeſty was pleas'd to Anſwer, *I will continue to uſe my beſt Endeavours to obtain a Compliance from the Allies, with what is deſired in the Commons Addreſs; and as to the Accommodation with the Malecontents in* Hungary, *I have made Application to the Emperor ſeveral times upon that Point, and ſhall continue to preſs him in it with all the Earneſtneſs imaginable.*

So much has been ſaid already about the *Aylesbury* 174. Men, that we ſhall enlarge no farther upon it, but conclude with the Obſervation of the *Annaliſt*. " The Truth is, the Leaders of the *High-Church* " Party were ſo crafty as to engage the Majority of " the Houſe of Commons warmly to eſpouſe a " Controverſy which they had ſtarted up only " to ſhew their Reſentment for the Loſs of the " *Occaſional Conformity* Bill. He adds, the *Tory* " Party who prevail'd in the Houſe of Commons, " both to make themſelves popular by a *Self-* " *denying* Act, and to *mortify ſome eminent Mem-* " *bers* who had left them, and were now in Places " of Profit and Truſt, brought in a Bill, *January* " 16, *for* excluding *out of the Houſe of Commons,* " *all Perſons in any Offices or Employments, erected* " *ſince the 6th Day of* February, 1684, *when* " *King* Charles II *dy'd, or to be erected.*" This Bill paſt through the Houſe of Commons in a Week's time, and being ſent to the Lords, was ſo alter'd by their Lordſhips, that the Commons rather choſe to loſe their Bill than agree to the Lords Amendments. Another Bill was promoted by High Church, who were as unfortunate as raſh in all their Schemes for perplexing the Government as long as the People continu'd in their Wits, and did not run themſelves into the utmoſt real Danger to keep the Church out of an imaginary one. This Bill was *to prevent Perſons who are entitled by their Offices to receive any Benefit by Publick Annual Taxes to be granted, from being Members of Parliament while they are in ſuch Offices*; which would have affected many worthy Members who ſerv'd the Nation by Sea and Land, and was thrown out at the third Reading. The ſame Party, which conſiſted chiefly of Country Gentlemen in the coarſeſt Interpretation of the Term, look'd with an evil Eye on thoſe Merchants and Wealthy Tradeſmen, who acted as Juſtices of Peace in Cities and Towns, where they had great Influence in Elections, and knew thoſe Gentry too well to deſire to be Repreſented by them in Parliament. Therefore to uſe the *Annaliſt*'s Words again, " The " *Tory* Party thought it neceſſary to procure an " Act, whereby the Commiſſions of the Peace " ſhould be lodg'd in the Hands of *Men of Eſtates*. That is, the Juſtice was to have 5 or 600 Acres of Land, no matter whether he ow'd 5 or 6000 *l.* upon them, and the Merchant worth 50 or 60000 *l.* was to loſe his Juſticeſhip, becauſe ſuch Men knew the Value of Liberty and Property too well to truſt them with *High-Church*. The Lords rejected this Bill, *and paſt an Act for the further preventing the Growth of* Popery. But there is ſo little Diffe-

The Place Bill.

Clog'd by the Lords and drop'd.

The Tories againſt Merchants being Juſtices.

*A.D.*1705. rence between a *Popiſh* and a *Perſecuting* Spirit, that *High-Church* reſolv'd either to quaſh this Bill or turn the Edge of it againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters as they had done the *Teſt Act*, intended at firſt only againſt *Papiſts*. To this end they inſerted the following Clauſe, as an Amendment to the Lords Bill *to prevent the Growth of Popery*. Provided always, *That all Perſons who by Virtue of this Act ſhall be oblig'd to take the Oaths of* Allegiance *and* Supremacy, *and ſubſcribe the Declaration, ſhall, at the ſame time declare himſelf to be a Member of the Church of* England, *as now by Law eſtabliſh'd; ſuch Declaration to be enter'd on the ſame Roll, where the ſaid Oaths and Declarations ſo to be taken and ſubſcrib'd are to be enter'd. And in caſe any ſuch Perſons, ſhall, after their taking ſuch Oaths, and making ſuch Declarations as aforeſaid, knowingly or wilfully reſort to, or be preſent at any Conventicle, Aſſembly or Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exerciſe of Religion, in other Manner, than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of* England, *in any Place within this Kingdom, ſhall forfeit the Sum of one hundred Pounds for every time he ſhall be preſent at ſuch Aſſembly, Conventicle* or *Meeting*. The *Pagan* Idolaters were wont to call the Churches of the Primitive Chriſtians *Conventicles*, and our Modern Perſecutors, as if their Religion was the better for the Extent and Finery of their Church, beſtow the ſame contemptuous Appellation on Congregations of Proteſtants, even in ſuch grave things as their *Statutes*. This Clauſe came little ſhort of the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*; and Strangers and Poſterity that hear of theſe Men, muſt needs take them to be very anxious about other Mens Salvation, by making and endeavouring to make ſo many Laws for the Welfare of their Neighbours Souls; whereas in Truth theſe Men took ſo little care of their own, that the Leaders of them were remarkable for Irreligion and Riot, and this with a very few Exceptions. But the real Truth was, that *Seymour*, *How*, *Harcourt*, &c. confounded the Churches Intereſt with their own, and us'd her ſacred Name as a Blind for their Reſentment, Avarice and Pride.

A Clauſe againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters in a Bill againſt Papiſts.

Complaints againſt Admiral Churchil.

There were now very great and juſt Complaints of Miſmanagements in the Navy; People put a Reſtraint on their Tongues out of Reſpect to his Royal Highneſs, who was Lord High Admiral; but they let them looſe againſt Mr. *George Churchil*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Brother, who had Appointments,

	£.	s.
As Prince's Council of Admiralty,	1000	*a Year.*
Penſion for Loſs of Time,	500	
It was ſaid to be in the Grant,		
As Admiral of the Blue,	1277	10
For his Table, though not at Sea,	365	
	3142	10

Miſmanagements in the Navy.

The chief Articles of Miſmanagement, mention'd in an Addreſs of the Lords, were Deficiency of Seamen and Cruizers, *for which Proviſion had been made by Parliament*. That there were ten Flags *in Pay, three of which were not at Sea. That Mr.* Churchil *had not been at Sea in any Year of this War. That Mr.* Graydon *had been aſhore all the laſt Year, and that he had been employ'd, notwithſtanding a former Addreſs for his Diſcharge. That Sir* James Wiſhart, *though a Rear Admiral, had the laſt Year been Sir* George Rook's *Captain. That Sir* John Munden, *though he had not done his Duty, had a Penſion of* 319 *l. a Year*, &c. Tho' the Queen could not be very well pleas'd with an Addreſs, which reflected on the Supineneſs of her Royal Conſort, yet ſhe conceal'd her Diſlike, and anſwer'd, *February* 5, *Your Addreſs contains many Obſervations, which I will conſider particularly, and give ſuch Directions upon them as may be moſt for the Advantage of the Publick Service.* *A.D.*1705.

On the 14th of *March* the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords and gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for continuing Duties on Low-Wines, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty a further Subſidy on Wine and Merchandiſes.

An Act for the better enabling her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manor of Woodſtock, *with the Hundred of* Wootton *to the Duke of* Marlborough *and his Heirs, in Conſideration of the eminent Services by him perform'd to her Majeſty and the Publick.*

An Act for the Encouraging the Exportation of Naval Stores *from* America.

An Act for the effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of England *from the apparent Dangers that may ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſt in the Parliament of* Scotland.

An Act for the better Payment of Inland *Bills.*

An Act to permit the Exportation of Iriſh *Linnen Cloth to the* Plantations, *and to prohibit the Importation of* Scots *Linnen into* Ireland.

An Act for the prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.

An Act to prevent all traiterous Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Enemies, &c.

Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

Then her Majeſty in her Speech acknowledg'd, they had made good their Aſſurances, and that their Diſpatch would be a real Advantage to the Publick; ſhe told them ſhe perſuaded herſelf ſhe ſhould always have their chearful Aſſiſtance in the Proſecution of the preſent War, till our Enemies were oblig'd to ſuch a Peace as ſhould be a laſting Advantage and Security to us and our Allies; and clos'd her Speech thus:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have by the Bleſſing of God, a fair Proſpect of this deſirable End, if we do not diſappoint it by our own unreaſonable Humour *and* Animoſity; *the fatal Effects of which we have ſo narrowly eſcap'd this Seſſion, that it ought to be a ſufficient Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the Future. I conclude therefore with exhorting you to* Peace and Union, *which are always commendable, but more particularly neceſſary at this time when the whole Kingdom being ſhortly to proceed to new Elections, it ought to be the Care of every body, eſpecially ſuch as are in publick Stations, to carry themſelves with the greateſt* Prudence *and* Moderation; *nothing will contribute more to our Reputation Abroad, and our Security at Home.*

Cenſures Mr. William Bromley's *Tack.*

High-Church enrag'd.

Her Majeſty's recommending *Peace* and *Union*, *Prudence* and *Moderation*, was highly reſented by the *Tories*, as will be ſeen by the villanous Libel, entitled, the *Memorial of the Church of* England, which was ready to be diſpers'd all over the Kingdom to influence the Elections; but the Rage in it was ſo ſhocking to all ſober Minds, that it had an effect quite contrary to what was intended.

As full as the People were of a juſt Senſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s high Deſerts from the Publick, the Conduct of one of his Grace's Family began to cauſe Murmurings among both *Whigs* and *Tories*; my Lord Duke, and General *Churchill* had no part in them; but Admiral *Churchill*

A.D.1705. *Admiral* Churchil *reflected upon.*

Churchill was ſeverely and generally reflected upon. And now Envy, that reach'd indeed, but cou'd not affect his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, vented her Poiſon on his illuſtrious Relations; and thoſe very Men who applauded the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*'s Choice of a Confident and Favourite, in that of the Lady *Churchill*, now ſpar'd not the Queen in the Licentiouſneſs of their Language, for heaping her Favours on the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, who had ſo long and ſo faithfully ſerv'd her, and whoſe only Crime was the juſt Confidence her Majeſty had in her, and the juſt Reward of her Services. The Lord Treaſurer's Son having marry'd Lady *Harriet*, the Duke's Daughter, the *Tories* ſaid, *All Offices civil and military, and the Wealth of the Nation, depend upon one ſingle Perſon*; which was as falſe as malicious, eſpecially with reſpect to the Treaſurer. For as no body in the Kingdom knew the Buſineſs of the Treaſury better than my Lord *Godolphin*, ſo no body knew better how to keep it from depending on any one but himſelf while he was at the Head of it.

The vulgar Opinion that my Lord *Godolphin* induc'd the Queen to change Hands in the Miniſtry, only to engage the *Whigs* to ſupport him againſt the *Tories*, who threaten'd what ſhould be done to him for adviſing the paſſing the Act of *Security* in *Scotland*, was groundleſs and viſionary; for it was viſible enough, that the Queen before that Act paſt, was convinc'd that ſhe could not carry on the War with Vigor, while the Adminiſtration was in the Hands of thoſe who were againſt entering into it, and in whom the Allies had no Confidence: Whereas the *Whigs* were for cloſing with the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Propoſal to defend *Flanders* againſt the *French* by the help of *England*, before King *William* dy'd, and when they were all out of Employment, expos'd to the Inſults and Oppreſſion of the *Tories*, they conſented heartily to eſpouſe the *Common Cauſe* againſt *France*, and to give readily and chearfully all the Aſſiſtance that was in their Power; it was for this Reaſon that the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin* prevail'd with her Majeſty to take the chief of them into the Adminiſtration; and the Succeſs of their Counſels anſwer'd the End their Lordſhips propos'd, a vigorous and glorious Proſecution of the War, which would have ended in an honourable, advantageous and laſting Peace, had not the *Tories* ſpirited up an Incendiary to ſet the whole Nation in a Flame, to drive the War out of their Heads, and bring the *Church* and *France* together out of Danger.

Whigs *always hearty in the Common Cauſe.*

Why they were employ'd.

We are told that the Queen was very loth to part with the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*; and it was inſinuated, that her Majeſty could not forget the Marks of particular Zeal and Devotion ſhe formerly had receiv'd from that Lord, but that Story has too much of Romance in it to make any Impreſſion on the Reader; it contains further, that her Majeſty being unwilling to ſtand an Argument about it with my Lord Treaſurer, employ'd Prince *George* to diſſuade his Lordſhip from inſiſting upon the Removal of the Duke of *Bucks*, and to aſſure him, as was done more than once, that the Queen would ſtand by him at all Events, if the *Scots Security Act* was brought into Queſtion againſt him. At laſt the Lord Treaſurer told the Prince, *That neither the Queen nor his Royal Highneſs, nor any body elſe can tell what a Parliament can do.* My Lord *Godolphin* having carry'd his Point, the Privy Seal which the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* had the keeping of, was given to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, *March* 27. About the ſame time, the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, and the Lord *Cholmondely*, were ſworn of the Privy Council; the Lord *Cutts* was appointed Commander in chief of the Forces in *Ireland*, under the Duke of *Ormond*, a Command which his Lordſhip would gladly have chang'd for an equivalent in the Service abroad; Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, Colonel *Tidcomb*, the Lord *Windſor* and the Lord *Raby*, afterwards Plenipotentiary of *Utrecht*, were made Major-Generals from Brigadiers; and Colonel *Stanhope*, Colonel *Mordaunt*, Colonel *Blood*, were made Brigadier Generals. Some time before this, the Lord *Godolphin* had been inſtall'd Knight of the Garter with great Solemnity, in which the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* was one of the principal Aſſiſtants. On the 4th of *April* the Lord Treaſurer was made Lord Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Lord *Granville*; and the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Suffolk*, in the Room of the Earl of *Dyſert*; the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Lieutenant of the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*; Earl *Rivers*, Lord Lieutenant of *Eſſex*; Lord *Rockingham*, Lord Lieutenant of *Kent*.

A.D.1705.

On *Thurſday April* 10, her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs went from St. *James*'s to *Newmarket*, having 5 Days before caus'd a Proclamation to be iſſu'd for *Diſſolving* the Parliament. Two Days after her Majeſty came to *Newmarket*, Dr. *Ellis*, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, waited on her with ſeveral Heads of Houſes, Doctors, and other Members of that Univerſity, in whoſe Name the Vice-Chancellor made a Speech full of Expreſſions of their Duty and Affection for her Majeſty's Perſon and Zeal for her Government; to which the Queen return'd a Gracious Anſwer, and accepted of their Invitation to dine with them, which ſhe did the Monday following. She was receiv'd a Mile out of the Town by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council in their Formalities, the Earl of *Orford* their High Steward, and Sir *John Cotton* their Recorder, at their Head. In the Regent Walk her Majeſty was receiv'd by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity in his Habit at the Head of the Doctors, and Mr. *Ayloffe*, the Publick Orator made her a Speech full of Loyalty and Obedience; after which the Queen went up into the Regent Houſe, where Degrees in ſeveral Faculties were by her Majeſty's Command conferr'd upon Perſons of high Nobility and diſtinguiſhing Merit. Dr. *James* the Queen's Profeſſor in Divinity open'd that Ceremony with a very learned Speech, and then Mr. *Moſs*, Chaplain in waiting to her Majeſty, and Mr. *Talbot* Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet* were created *Doctors* in *Divinity*, and immediately after the noble Perſons following were admitted *Doctors* in Law.

The Queen at Newmarket.

At Cambridge.

Duke of *Devonſhire*,	Lord *Byron*,
Duke of *Grafton*,	Lord *Halifax*,
Duke of *Bolton*,	Lord *Harvey*,
Marquis of *Hartington*,	Lord *Allington*,
Earl of *Kent*,	Lord *Sherrard*,
Earl of *Kingſton*,	Sir *Thomas Hanmer*,
Earl of *Sunderland*,	Sir *John Jacob*,
Earl of *Orford*,	Sir *John Tyrwhit*,
Earl of *Albemarle*,	*William Fielding*, Eſq;
Lord *Wharton*,	*John Noel*, Eſq;
Lord *Lovelace*,	

Doctors of Law made.

Mr. *Pellet*, Mr. *Arbuthnot*, Mr. *Vernon*, } were made *Doctors* of *Phyſick*.

Removes and Promotions.

Her Majeſty was entertain'd at Dinner in *Trinity* College Hall with equal Magnificence and good Order. She there Knighted *James Montagu*, Eſq; Council for the Univerſity, *John Ellis*, Eſq; Dr.

False Report about the Duke of Buckingham.

of

*A.D.*1705. of Phyſick, the Vice-Chancellor, and *Iſaac Newton*, Eſq; formerly Mathematical Profeſſor and Fellow of that College.

A New Parliament call'd.

On the 21ſt of *April* the Queen and Court return'd to St. *James's*, and two Days after a Proclamation was publiſh'd for calling a new Parliament, the Writs returnable on the 14th of *June*. Great was the Struggle all over the Kingdom between *High-Church* and *Low-Church*; the former made a doleful Cry of the Danger of the *Church*, the latter had on their ſide the merrier Note of *Tackers*, *Sneakers*, &c. But as the pretended Danger of the Church was a mere Vapour, it was blown away by the Voice of the ſound Part of the People, and the Major Part of the Elections went in Favour of the *Whigs*.

Before her Majeſty went to *Cambridge* ſhe was pleas'd to give the See of *Lincoln*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Gardiner*, to the pious and learned Dr. *Wake*, who in the moſt difficult Times had ſhewn his Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, and by the eſpecial Recommendation of his Grace, Dr. *Tenniſon* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to promote the very learned Dr. *Bull* to the Biſhoprick of St. *David*, in the Room of Dr. *Watſon*, depriv'd for his Enormities; and not long after ſhe created *Ralph Mountagu*, Marquis of *Mounthermer* and Duke of *Montagu*. About the middle of *May*, *Francis Godolphin*, Eſq; Son to the Lord Treaſurer, was appointed Warden of the Satnnaries in the Room of the Lord *Granville*, and *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the *Swiſs* Cantons in the Room of Dr. *Aglionby*. Sometime after the Earl of *Sunderland* was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor *Joſeph*, with Compliments of Condolance on the Death of his Father the Emperor *Leopold*, and of Congratulation on his Imperial Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; both which had been notify'd to our Court by Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Envoy Extraordinary, upon which ſomething happen'd worth remembering. It was debated in Council, whether the Queen and the Court ſhould go into Mourning for the late Emperor, and the Majority of the Council gave their Opinion for the *Negative*; becauſe the Emperors of *Germany* aſſuming too great a Superiority over other crown'd Heads, had hitherto refus'd to mourn for the Monarchs of *Great-Britain*. But Count *Gallas*, having in his Maſter's Name promis'd, that for the Future the Emperor would mourn for the Kings and Queens of *England*, her Majeſty went into Mourning for the late Emperor.

Biſhop Watſon *depriv'd.*

A remarkable Paſſage about Mourning for the Emperor.

On the 21ſt of *April*, Letters came from Sir *John Leake*, dated in the Bay of *Gibralter* the 31ſt of *May*, containing in Subſtance, That on the 6th of *March* he ſail'd from *Lisbon* with the Confederate Squadron under his Command. The 9th he got Sight of Cape *Spartel*, but not having Day enough to reach *Gibraltar*, he lay by to prevent being diſcover'd from the *Spaniſh* Shoar, to the end he might ſurprize the Enemy in the Bay early the next Morning.. The Weather continued fair till after Midnight. Then the Wind ſhifted from the *Weſt* N. W. to the S. W. with much Rain and thick Weather, which hinder'd his making Sail ſo ſoon as he intended. About half an Hour paſt five in the Morning, the Squadron got within two Miles of Cape *Carbaritta*, and diſcover'd only two Sail making out of the Bay, at whom a Gun was fir'd from *Europa* Point, upon which concluding that the Gariſon was ſafe, they gave Chace to thoſe five Ships, which prov'd to be the *Magnanimous* a *French* Man of War of 74 Guns, the *Vaiſſeau* of 86 Guns, the *Ardent* of 66 Guns, the *Arrogant* of 60 Guns, and the *Marquis* of 56 Guns. At firſt they made for the *Barbary* Shoar, but ſeeing our Fleet gain'd upon them, they ſtood for the *Spaniſh* Shoar. At 9 a Clock Sir *Thomas Dilkes*, on board the *Revenge*, together with the *Newcaſtle*, *Antelope*, *Expedition*, and a *Dutch* Man of War, got within half Gunſhot of the *Arrogant*, and after a very little Reſiſtance ſhe ſtruck, the *Newcaſtle*'s Boat getting in firſt on board her. Before one a Clock the *Ardent* and *Marquis* were taken by two *Dutch* Men of War, and the *Magnanimous* and the *Vaiſſeau* ran aſhore a little to the *Weſtward* of *Marbella*; the former, which the Baron de *Pointi* was on board of, ran aſhore with ſo much Force, that all her Maſts came by the Board as ſoon as ſhe ſtruck upon the Ground, and only her Hull from the Taffrill to the Midſhip remain'd above Water, which the Enemy ſet fire to in the Night, as they did to the *Vaiſſeau* the next Morning. On the ſame Day that this Letter of Sir *John Leake*'s was publiſh'd, the Publick was entertain'd with an agreeable piece of News from Sir *George Byng* in theſe Terms. *A.D.*1705.

Sir George Byng *ſail'd the latter end of* January *from* Plymouth *with a Squadron of Cruiſers, and a great Fleet of rich outward bound Merchant Ships, which after he had ſeen in Safety out of their Soundings, he directed the Squadron as he judg'd beſt for annoying the Enemies Privateers, which were troubleſome in the Soundings and Mouth of the Channel, and by his well ſtationing his Cruiſers has already taken from the Enemy,*

Sir George Byng's *Succeſs againſt the* French.

Privateers.

	Guns.	Men.
The *Thetis*, a Man of War of,	44	250
Deſmaria,	36	240
Philippo,	22	220
Conſtable,	30	210
Volear,	28	210
Royal,	26	200
Beringhen,	24	160
Sanſpareil,	20	135
Minerve,	16	92
Marveilleaux,	14	85
Poſtboy,	10	70
Bonaventure,	10	70
Admirable,	12	75

As alſo 7 French *Merchant Ships, moſt of them richly laden from the* Weſt-Indies.

The Duke of *Ormond* continuing in the Government of *Ireland*, held the Parliament there, who on the 5th of *March* voted 150000*l.* for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment; and a few Days after the *Convocation* of the Clergy at *Dublin* being inform'd of a Clauſe in the Hempen and Flax Manufacture Bill for aſcertaining of Tythes of *Flax* and *Hemp*, preſented a Memorial to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring that the ſaid Clauſe might not paſs in the ſaid Bill, being as they apprehended very prejudicial to the *Rights and Properties of the Clergy of* Ireland, *with the Care of which they were intruſted.* Inſtead of appointing a Time for hearing the Reaſons they had to offer upon it, the Commons of *Ireland* without more Ceremony, voted that the *Actuary* who brought the Meſſage from the Convocation ſign'd by the Prolocutor, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of that Houſe, and order'd him to be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. They alſo *Reſolv'd*, That it "appear'd to them that the *Convocation* in pretend- "ing to have the Care of the Civil Rights of the "Clergy, were guilty of a Contempt and Breach "of the Privilege of that Houſe." The Commons expected the Convocation ſhould make a Submiſſion, but inſtead of ſubmitting, the Synod ſent

Sir John Leake *deſtroys* Pointis's *Ships in the Bay of* Gibralter.

The Houſe of Commons in Ireland *reſent the Proceedings of the Convocation.*

A.D.1705. sent them a Letter, wherein they justify'd their *Memorial*, as no ways encroaching upon the Privileges of the House of Commons; who upon this voted, *That all Matters relating to the* Memorial *should be raz'd out of the* Convocation *Journals:* And they would certainly have made an Example of this Synod, to deter others from the like Encroachments, if the Duke of *Ormond* had not prevented it, by a Message to both Houses to adjourn; which they did to the first of *May:* And in that Interval, the Duke made a Progress into the *North* of *Ireland*, to view the Fortifications of the Towns in those Parts, where the Lord Lieutenant was receiv'd every-where with joyful Demonstration of the People's Loyalty and Affection to the Queen, and of Respect and Esteem for his Grace. Among the rest, the *Presbyterians*, who are numerous in that Country, waited on his Grace, to clear themselves of the Aspersions cast upon them, on Account of some late Transactions in *Scotland*; they presented him a Dutiful Address at *Antrim*, *Londonderry*, and other Places, and were favourably receiv'd; but that did not hinder the Convocations inveighing against them very grossly in a *Resolution* pass'd by them not long after.

Upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s Return to *Dublin*, the Parliament sat again; and the House of Commons taking Notice of the restless Endeavours of the Enemies of the Publick Peace, to create Divisions among the *Protestants* of that Kingdom, thereby to strengthen the Interest of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and obstruct the Succession in the *Protestant Line*, came to the following unanimous Resolutions, *May* the 25th.

Vigorous Resolutions of that Parliament.

I. *That endeavouring to create or promote a Misunderstanding between the* Protestants *of this Kingdom, tends to the Advantage of the Papists.*

The *Resolution* of the *Convocation* above-mention'd, not only tended to create a *Misunderstanding*, but an inveterate Enmity, as will appear presently. *And the weakening the* Protestant *Interest, is seditious, and of dangerous Consequence to her Majesty's Government, and the Succession in the* Protestant Line, *as by Law establish'd.*

II. *That by writing or dispersing Pamphlets, or otherwise to insinuate Danger to the establish'd Church, from the Succession by Law establish'd, tends to promote Popery, and the Interest of the pretended Prince of* Wales.

III. *That it is the indispensable Duty of all Magistrates in this Kingdom, to put the Laws strictly in Execution against the Persons who shall be guilty of such pernicious Practices.*

IV. *That to suggest by Words or Writing, that the establish'd Church is not well-affected to the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, as settled by Acts of Parliament, or any ways inclin'd to countenance* Popery, *is a false and malicious Aspersion, and tends to create a dangerous Division among Protestants, and to promote the Designs of Papists and Traytors, in Favour of the* pretended *Prince of* Wales.

V. *That the erecting and continuing any* Seminaries *for the Instruction and Education of Youth in Principles contrary to the establish'd Church and Government, tends to create and perpetuate Misunderstandings among Protestants.*

IV. *That saying Mass, preaching or teaching in separate Congregations, by Persons who have not taken the Oath of* Abjuration, *and hearing, maintaining and countenancing such Persons, tends to defeat the Succession of the Crown in the* Protestant Line, *and to encourage and advance the Interest of the* pretended *Prince of* Wales.

VII. *That all Judges and Magistrates are under the highest Obligation to make most diligent Enquiry into all such wicked Practices, and to their utmost endeavour to discover and punish the Authors of them; and such as wilfully neglect the same, ought to be look'd upon as Enemies to her Majesty's Government, and the Prosperity of the Kingdom.* A.D.1705.

These vigorous Resolutions were chiefly owing to Mr. *Molesworth*, afterwards Lord *Molesworth*; and the Attorney-General was in the Chair of the Committee when they pass'd.

The *Convocation* also pass'd several *Resolves*, to clear themselves of the Aspersion of being Enemies to the *Protestant* Succession.

Votes of the Convocation in Honour of King William's *Memory.*

" That this *Church* and Nation having lately
" been in the utmost Danger of being over-run
" by *Popery* and *Tyranny*, were happily deliver'd
" from both, by Means of the late *Revolution*,
" brought about, under God's Providence, by his
" late Majesty, King *William* the third, of *Glo-*
" *rious Memory.*

" That the Continuance and Improvement of
" these Blessings are due, next under God, to the
" auspicious Reign, and happy Government of
" her Majesty Queen *Anne*, whom Almighty God
" long preserve.

Of the Protestant Succession.

" That the future Security and Preservation of
" the Church and Nation depends wholly, under
" God, on the Succession of the Crown, as it is
" now settled by Law in the *Protestant* Line.

" That if any Clergyman of this Church shall,
" either by Word or Writing, declare any Thing
" in Opposition to the foregoing Resolutions,
" which we hope will never happen, we shall
" look upon him as a Sower of Divisions among
" the Protestants of the establish'd Church, and as
" an Enemy to our Constitution. And after this
" publick and solemn Declaration, we hope no
" Person or Persons will be so unjust, and uncha-
" ritable, as to declare or insinuate that the Clergy
" of the *Church* of *Ireland*, as by Law esta-
" blish'd, were not entire in their Affections for
" the late King *William*, of *Glorious Memory*, or
" are not in the true Interest of the present Go-
" vernment; or that they are any way disaffected
" to the Succession in the *Protestant* Line, as by
" Law establish'd.

Now comes the Cream of all their Resolutions, which had no more Relation to the Matter in Hand, than to the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

And against Schism.

That for any Person to Teach, or Preach against the Doctrine, Government, Rights and Ceremonies of this Church; or to keep up and maintain Schools and Seminaries for the Education of Youth in Principles contrary to those of the establish'd Church, is a Contempt of the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Kingdom, is of pernicious Consequence, and serves only to continue and widen the unhappy SCHISMS *and Divisions in the Nation.*

On the 16th of *June*, the Duke of *Ormond* gave the Royal Assent to *An Act for an additional Duty on Beer, Tobacco, Callicoes, Muslins,* &c.

An Act for Registering *the Popish Clergy.*

An Act for improving the Hempen *and* Linnen *Manufactures.*

An Act to prevent the engrossing of Coals *in* Dublin, *&c.*

And then the Parliament was Prorogu'd to the 13th of *June*, 1706.

Not many Days after the Duke of *Ormond* embark'd for *England*, leaving the Administration of the Government of *Ireland* in the Hands of Sir *Richard Cox*, Lord Chancellor, and the Lord *Cutts*, General of the Forces, who were appointed Lords Justices during the Duke's Absence.

*A.D.*1705. Scotch *Affairs.*

The Sham *Lockhart* pretends the Design of the *Union* between *England* and *Scotland*, was not out of Affection or Regard to the House of *Hanover*, so much as it was to secure the Lord *Godolphin* in the prime Ministry in *England*, and to prevent his being call'd to Account for advising the Queen to give the Royal Assent to the *Act of Security* in *Scotland*; whereas in Truth the Lord *Godolphin*, and the other Ministers in *England*, were then so zealous for the accomplishing the *Union*, purely to settle the Protestant Succession in *Scotland*, as it was already settled in *England*: And the *Scotch*, ever since the *Darien* Business, had been in so ill a Humour with the *English*, that whatever Attempt was made to procure the same *Settlement*, had hitherto had so many Difficulties laid in its Way, that it was plain the *Scotch* would never settle their Succession as the *English* had done, by a particular Act, but must be brought to it, as it was an Article of the *Union* between the two Kingdoms.

Ministers in Scotland *removed.*

Among other wild extravagant Schemes in the *Memoirs*, preparatory to the *Union*, is the Agreement between the Dukes of *Queensberry* and *Argyle*, that the former should be set aside as High-Commissioner in the Session of Parliament that was to set the Union on Foot, and the Duke of *Argyle* be Lord High-Commissioner in his Place. Which the *Memoir* Writer boldly affirms in this, as in other Cases, to resolve all the Proceedings in *Scotland*, for the Support of their Religion and Liberty into the Intrigues of ambitious, designing Men, for their own Advancement or Interest. But it is monstrous to represent that the Marquis of *Twedale*, the Earl of *Rothes*, the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Earl of *Selkirk*, Mr. *Bailie* of *Jerviswood*, and Mr. *Johnstoun*, were remov'd from their several Offices, to make Room for others, who had the *Protestant Succession* more at Heart; when every one knows that those Great Men were some of the best Friends to the *Revolution* and *Protestant Succession* that were in *Great Britain*, and had serv'd both with the greatest Wisdom, Fidelity and Success: And it was no good Proof that the Earl of *Seafield* was more ready to come into Measures for the *Hanover* Succession, who upon this Remove was made Lord Chancellor, because he afterwards fell in with those of the *Harleian* Ministry, so far as to be one of the *Scotch* Peers in both their Parliaments.

On the 23d of *June* the *Scotch* Parliament met, and his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*'s Commission being read and recorded, a Commission to *James* Earl of *Seafield* to be Chancellor, Commissions to *William* Marquis of *Anandale*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon* to be Secretaries of State; a Commission to *David* Earl of *Glascow* to be Lord Treasurer Depute; a Commission to Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, to be Clerk Register, and a Commission to *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormistoune* to be Lord Justice Clerk, were all severally Read and Recorded; and there being many Members absent, the Lord Commissioner did not think fit to read the Queen's Letter, or to make any Speech, but adjourn'd them to *Tuesday*, *July* the 3d, when her Majesty's Letter was read; of which the most remarkable Paragraphs were as follow:

The Queen's Letter to the Scotch *Parliament.*

IN your last Meeting we recommended to you with the greatest Earnestness, the settling the Succession of that our ancient Kingdom in the Protestant *Line; and several Things having since happen'd, which shews the great Inconveniency of this Matter's continuing in Suspence, we cannot but at present most seriously renew the Recommendation of this Settlement, as being convinc'd of the growing Necessity thereof, both for the Preservation of the* Protestant *Religion, and the Peace and Safety of all our Dominions; and for defeating the Designs and Attempts of all our Enemies. And to prevent any Objections to the said Settlement, that can be suggested from the Views or Fears of future Inconveniencies that may happen to that our Kingdom from thence, we shall be ready to give the Royal Assent to such Provisions and Restrictions, as shall be found necessary and reasonable in such a Case. And therefore we must still leave it upon you as most necessary for all the Ends above-mention'd, that you go to the Settlement of the Succession, before all other Business.* A.D.1705. *Earnestly recommends the Protestant Succession.*

We are fully satisfied, and doubt not but you are, that great Benefit will arise to all our Subjects by an Union *of* Scotland *and* England; *and nothing will contribute more to the composing of Differences, and extinguishing the Heats that are unhappily raised and fomented by the Enemies of both Nations, than the promoting of every Thing that tends to the procuring the same. Therefore we earnestly recommend to you to pass an Act for a Commission to set a Treaty on Foot between the Kingdoms, as our Parliament of* England *has done, for effectuating what is so desirable, and for such other Matters and Things as may be judg'd proper for our Honour, and the Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms for ever, in which we shall most heartily give our best Assistance.* *And* Union.

We have nam'd the Duke of Argyle *to be our Commissioner, and have fully impower'd him to declare our firm Resolutions to maintain the Government both in* Church *and* State, *as by* Law *establish'd, and likewise to consent to such further Laws, as shall be thought needful for that End.*

Hook *comes to* Scotland *from the Pretender.* Lockhart, *p.* 157.

The Lord Commissioner and Lord Chancellor made Speeches to the same Purpose; and notwithstanding all the Opposition the Treaty for a *Union* met with from the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Athol*, Earl *Marishal*, Earl of *Errol*, Viscount *Stormont*, *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, and *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltone*, one of *Monmouth*'s Captains, *Henry Maule*, a Rank *Jacobite*, and others of the like Stamp, the Parliament pass'd *An Act about treating of an* Union *with* England; and it is remarkable, that at the same Time *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltone* was haranguing the Parliament against the *Union*, a Companion of his, one *Hook*, who was the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Chaplain, came from *France* to *Scotland* in *August*, and brought Letters from the *French* King, and his mock King, the *Pretender*, to the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Errol*, Earl *Marshal*, the Earl of *Hume*, and all that Treasonable Confederacy. One may see what rare Patriots *Fletcher* and *Hook* were; for in the Case of the Opposition to the *Union*, they were equally Enemies to the true *Protestant* Interest, and the Liberty of their Country. *Hook* was impower'd to make Proposals to them from the Great King and the Mock-King, in order for a *Rebellion*; but the Routs at *Ramellies* and *Turin*, disabled *Lewis* the XIVth from making good those Proposals, which he attempted two or three Years after. There's no Room left us to doubt, what was the wicked Purpose of those that were the main Sticklers against the *Union*; for if *Fletcher*, and a few others, dream'd of a *Commonwealth*, by their obstructing the Settlement of the *Protestant Succession*, the Chief, and the Bulk of the Enemies to the *Union*, were Enemies to the Revolution, and the Government founded upon it: Nay, this same *Hook* was so impudent as to propose to the *Jacobites*, and their Abettors in Parliament, that they should own *his King's Interest*, *and move his Restoration*, instead of settling the Crown on the House of *Hanover*. For it seems he was admitted into the *Cavalier* Club, as they call'd themselves, who rendezvous'd to concert their Measures every Day before

A.D.1705. before the Parliament met; and the Memoir Writer owns, that the *Country Party*, of which was *Fletcher* of *Saltone*, uſually met with them.

I am ſenſible there were many Noble Perſons in *Scotland*, who out of a true *Scottiſh* Principle to maintain the Independency of their Kingdom, and the Rights and Prerogatives annex'd to it, were againſt the *Union*, and would willingly have come into any other Meaſure for the Settlement of the Crown in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*; but theſe worthy Perſons were by no Means equal in Number to the *Jacobites* and diſguſted *Whigs* who oppos'd the Treaty; and their Oppoſition would have given little Trouble, without a Coalition with the two Factions juſt mention'd; which will appear in a better Light, by ſome of the Names of thoſe Members of the *Scotch* Parliament that were Sticklers againſt the Union. To which muſt be added, the Names of thoſe that proteſted againſt ſettling the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, inſerted when we mention the Debates upon the ſecond Article of the Union.

Scotch *Lords and Gentlemen againſt the* Union.

Earl of *Kincardie*.
Earl of *Selkirk*.
Earl of *Galloway*.
Lord *Oliphant*.
Lord *Balmerino*.
Lord *Blantire*.
Lord *Duffus*.

Sir *James Fowles* of *Collington*.
Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Longformanus*.
J. Sharp of *Haddoon*.
John Sharp of *Houſton*.
Sir *Edward Home* of *Renton*.
J. Sinclair of *Stevenſon*.
Sir *Hugh Colquhua* of *Luſs*.
Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Struan*.
D. Beaton of *Balfour*.
William Sutherland.
John Stuart of *Kilgumlock*.
Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre*.
Alexander Migghie of *Palgoun*.
Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*.
Alexander Gordon of *Pitburg*.
James Dunbar of *Hempings*.
Alexander Robertſon.
John Blaire.
James Bethune.
Sir *David Cunningham*.
William Johnſton.
John Black.
John Forbes of *Colledon*.
Hugh Balfour of *Dunborg*.
Sir *R. Anſtruther*.
A. Watſon.
William Stuart.
George Spence.
R. Johnſton.
Sir *John Lauder* of *Fountanhall*.
Alexander Mackenzie of *Palgowan*.

Dr. Chamberlain *and Mr.* Robert Harley *Projectors.*

When the Parliament of *Scotland* was upon the State of the Nation, there were two Perſons who made Propoſals to ſupply the National Money by a Paper Credit. The one was Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, who aſſiſted Mr. *Robert Harley* in that admirable Project of the *Land Bank*; which though it was ſo ſhort-liv'd, that it could not do the Kingdom ſo much Miſchief as other Projects from the ſame Hand did, yet it liv'd long enough to ruin the Projector; who having built the Hopes of repairing his decaying Fortune by the ſaid Bank, and being diſappointed, was forc'd to fly out of *England*, and thought to have impos'd on the *Scotch*, as he had done on Mr. *Harley* and his Party in *England*; but he had otherguеſs Politicians to deal with, and his Project and he ſoon vaniſh'd. The other Projector was the famous Mr. *John Law*, who oblig'd the *French* with the *Miſſiſippi* Scheme. He was the Son of a *Goldſmith* in *Edinburgh*, who having ſpent the ſmall Eſtate that was left him, liv'd, if the Memoir Writer can ſpeak Truth, *by Gaming and Sharping*; but the Parliament of *Scotland* would have nothing to do with him, and paſs'd a *Reſolution*, that the eſtabliſhing any kind of Paper Credit, ſo as to oblige it to paſs, is an improper Expedient for this Nation; and if ſo, I humbly conceive Paper Credit to be a very improper Expedient for every Nation upon Earth, that has little or no Silver; and where then it can be expedient at all, will be hard to find out. A.D.1705.

Flies to Scotland.

Mr. Law *the Projector.*

Duke Hamilton *Trims.*

The *Scotch* Act for a *Treaty* of Union with *England*, empower'd the Queen, after a great Struggle in the Houſe between the *Proes* and *Cons*, to nominate the Commiſſioners; and the Duke of *Hamilton*, who diſputed the Ground for the Independency againſt the Union Inch by Inch, was the Perſon that made the Motion for leaving the Nomination of the Commiſſioners with her Majeſty; which was the more inconſiſtent with his Oppoſition to the Treaty, inaſmuch as it was the ſureſt way for it to take Effect, after ſhe had recommended it ſo often and ſo earneſtly to them.

We muſt paſs over to the Continent, and take a ſhort View of the Military Affairs there.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Holland *and* Germany.

On *Friday*, the 31ſt of *March*, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, embark'd on board one of her Majeſty's Yatchs at *Harwich*, and ſail'd for *Holland*, under Convoy of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*: But being kept back by contrary Winds, he arriv'd not in *Holland* 'till the 3d of *April*. His Grace ſtaid at the *Hague* 'till the 23d of *April*, and then having finiſh'd his Conferences with the States and their Generals, he proceeded to *Maeſtricht*. At *Ruremond* he review'd the two Regiments of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, and Colonel *Tatton*, which had been in Gariſon there during the Winter. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſtaid ſome Days at *Maeſtricht*, to iſſue Orders for the March of his Troops towards *Triers*.

The French' *Army in Motion.*

On the 8th of *May*, his Grace arriv'd at *Schelenbergh*, where he found the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, by whom his Grace was very honourably receiv'd; and on the 9th of *May* he arriv'd at *Radſtat*, where he was receiv'd by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with extraordinary Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem. The next Day the Duke went to view the Lines of *Bielk* and *Stolhoffen*, and having concerted Meaſures with Prince *Lewis*, he join'd his Army, which were aſſembled between the *Moſelle* and the *Saar*; he paſs'd the latter, and march'd with great Expedition towards *Sirk*, in order to engage the Enemy, who having taken *Huy*, were marching towards *Liege*; but upon the Approach of his Grace, they retir'd to *Retel*, where they intrench'd themſelves behind a River. Upon which his Grace encamp'd at *Elſt*, expecting the Arrival of the Troops from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s Army, and thoſe of *Pruſſia*; which not coming up ſo ſoon as was concerted, the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* inveſted the Citadel of *Liege*, which drew the Duke of *Marlborough* nearer the *Maeſe*, to put a ſtop to *Villeroy*'s Progreſs. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was to have come in Perſon to act in Conjunction with his Grace in the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, which would have open'd a Gap into the very Bowels of *France*; but the Prince was taken ill in his March of a Diſtemper that however put him under no other Neceſſity of a Cure, than the Waters of *Schlangenbergh*; and the *German* Troops being countermanded as they were marching towards the *Moſelle*, the Deſign to attack *France* on that Side prov'd abortive. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareſcal *de Villeroy*, thought not fit to ſtay for the Duke of *Marborough*'s coming up to them before *Liege*, but drew off from thence

The Germans *diſappoint the Duke.*

The French *quit the Siege of* Liege *on the Duke's Approach.*

A D. 1705. thence the 15th of *June*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at *Maeſtricht*, as did his whole Army the 19th: From whence he march'd to *Haneff*, having ſent a Detachment to recover *Huy*, which after a ſhort Reſiſtance, was ſurrender'd by the Governor, Monſieur *de St. Pierre*, a Brigadier-General, who had the ſame Terms granted him, as the Confederate Gariſon had a Month before, when the *French* took it. The Duke of *Marlborough* diſpatch'd Colonel *Durel* from *Triers* to *Vienna*, with an Account of the Reaſons which had induc'd him to return towards the *Maeſe*, and the Colonel brought a very obliging Anſwer back from the Emperor. And two Days after his Return to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp at *Lieu de Beguinnes*, he was ſent Expreſs to *England*, with the following Relation of his Grace's great Succeſs in forcing the *French* Lines; which he attack'd early in the Morning, *July* the 18th, *N. S.* near *Heſpen* and *Heyleſhein*. My Lord Duke had deſir'd Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* to paſs the *Mehaigne* with his Army, and to advance towards the Lines, in order to give the Enemy a Jealouſy that they were to be attack'd on that Side, which would oblige them to draw their Troops to that Quarter; which had the Effect intended, upon its being put in Execution the Day before; and in the cloſe of the Evening, my Lord *Marlborough* order'd a Detachment of twenty Battalions, and thirty-eight Squadrons, under the Command of Count *Noyelles*, Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingolsby*; the Horſe that were principally concern'd in this Action, being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, to advance towards the Poſts before-mention'd, which were at leaſt three Leagues from my Lord's Camp; and at ten at Night his Grace follow'd with the reſt of the Army, having given Notice to Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, that he might march back again, in order to join and ſecond him.

He recovers Huy.

He forces the French *Lines.*

By break of Day, the Detachment being come to the Lines, forc'd their Paſſage with little Oppoſition, and got over with ſo much Diligence, that three Regiments of *French* Dragoons which were encamp'd near the Place attack'd, had not Time to oppoſe them, but were oblig'd to retire to *Leeuwe:* immediately after Monſieur *de Alegre* appear'd with a ſtrong Body of Horſe and Foot, computed at fifty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, and advanc'd with great Reſolution: But his Grace having already got over with a good Part of the Horſe of the Right Wing, and having form'd them, he attack'd the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, that after a hot Diſpute of two Hours, he oblig'd them to retire with conſiderable Loſs; upon which the Duke order'd a Detachment to march to *Tirlemont*, where they forc'd the Battalion of *Montlue*, which was in that Place, to ſurrender at Diſcretion.

Another Detachment of Dragoons, which his Grace ſent to purſue the Enemy, had the good Fortune to overtake and ſeize a great Part of their Baggage.

In this Action ſeveral General Officers, and about eighty Inferiors were taken, and about Two thouſand private Soldiers, ten Pieces of Cannon, many Standards and Colours. The Chief of the Priſoners were,

The French *and* Bavarian *Officers taken.*

The Marquis *d' Alegre*, Lieutenant-General.
Count *Hoorne*, Lieutenant-General.
Monſieur *Rivera*, Colonel of *Spaniſh* Horſe.
The Baron *de Bergeyck*.
The Chevalier *d' Oly*.
The Baron *de Boulars*.
Monſieur *Menuſy*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Bavarian* Guards.

Monſieur *de Villerade*, Captain of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Life-Guard. *A.D.* 1705.
Monſieur *D' Eſpina*, Colonel of *Bavarian* Horſe.
Don *Andrew Benedittes*, Major-General.
The Baron *de Montigny*, Colonel.
Monſieur *de Montaauban*, Colonel of the Artillery.
Monſieur *de Valence*, *Aid de Camp* to the Marquis *de Biron*.
Monſieur *de Echavarries*, *Aid de Camp* to Monſieur *de Benattes*.
Monſieur *Aquaviva*, *Aid de Camp* to the Elector of *Bavaria*.
Monſieur *Jacques*, *Aid de Camp* to the Count *de Courten*.
Count *Raymont*, Count *Tanfkerchen*, } Lieutenant-Colonels of the *Bavarian* Guards.
Monſieur *d' Eſſendorf*, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Monſieur *Santoney*, Brigadier-General.
Monſieur *de Perlata*, Brigadier-General.
Monſieur *de Montalte*.
Monſieur *de la Tour*.
Don *Jeronimo Zoaris*, Don *Arandes*, Signior *Aquilara*, } *Spaniſh* Officers.
Monſieur *Proneres*, Lieutenant-General.
Chevalier *de Sairaz*, Major.

The next Day the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd from *Tirlemont* to *Uberbeck*, where he encamp'd within a Mile of *Louvain*. The *French* having march'd all the Night before, paſs'd the *Dyle*, and encamp'd at *Bethlehem*, but their Rear-Guard was not quite over, when our advanc'd Squadrons appear'd; upon which they immediately took up their Bridges, leaving behind them a great Number of their Foot, which the Parties ſent out by his Grace, brought in. The Enemy quitted *Dieſt*, and drew off the two Battalions they had in Gariſon there; upon which the Magiſtrates deputed two of their Body to wait upon the Duke, and beg his Protection. His Grace ſent Colonel *Richards*, one of his Adjutants to the Emperor, and Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* to the *States-General*, with an Account of this great Advantage obtain'd over the Enemy; which had it happen'd in any other Campaign, but that immediately after that glorious one of *Blenheim*, would have made a more ſhining Figure in Hiſtory.

All the Confederate Troops behav'd gallantly in the Attack of the *French* Lines: And among the Horſe, the Regiment of Brigadier-General *Cadogan* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, having had the Honour to charge firſt. They defeated four Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, and drove them through Battalions of their own Foot.

Leeuwee *taken without firing a Gun.*

The Conſternation of the *French* Court upon the News of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s forcing the Lines is inexpreſſible, being equal to that they were in upon the Rout of their Armies in *Germany* laſt Campaign. The Siege of *Leeuwe* being reſolv'd on, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd Lieutenant General *Dedem*, with 15 Battalions and as many Squadrons, to take Poſt before the Place; but no ſooner was the Artillery intended for the Siege mounted on the Batteries, than the Governor, Brigadier General *Dumont*, ſent a Letter to General *Dedem*, deſiring to know what Terms he might capitulate for; whoſe Anſwer was, that the Gariſon, the firſt Battalion of *Tilly*, were to be Priſoners of War, and they ſurrender'd accordingly and deliver'd up their Arms before a Gun was fir'd at the Town or Citadel, in which were ten pieces of Braſs Canon, 8 of Iron, 2 Braſs Mortars, a good ſtore of Bombs and Grenado's, 200 Barrels of Powder, 2000 Muskets, and a great Quantity of

A.D.1705. of Proviſion and Neceſſaries of all ſorts. Part of Monſieur *Dedem*'s Detachment were order'd after the Surrender of *Leeuwe* to poſſeſs themſelves of *Arſchat* which the *French* had quitted, and the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd there, *September* 24, N. S. His Grace had a Conference with Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, whom the States General had ſent to the Army for that purpoſe; but it did not appear by the Effects, that any thing was agreed upon by them, tending to a greater *Coup de Eclat* before the Seaſon for Action was over. The Duke employ'd no leſs than 5000 Pioneers in demoliſhing the *French* Lines at *Leeuwe*, and laying all the Country they had cover'd open, which very much forwarded the Operations of the next Campaign. The Duke having given Orders for attacking *Sanvliet*, in which was a Gariſon of 1000 *French*, Batteries were rais'd before the Place the 26th of *October* N. S. and the next Morning they capitulated. My Lord Duke receiv'd very preſſing Letters from the Emperor, inviting his Grace to *Vienna* to concert Meaſures for the further carrying on a vigorous War againſt the common Enemy. Upon which his Grace left the Army the ſame Day that the Trenches were open'd at *Sanvliet*, and came to *Duſſeldorp* the 28th of *October*. The Elector Palatine met the Duke on the Road about 2 Leagues from his Reſidence at *Bernſdorff*, and entertain'd him magnificently under ſeveral Tents. At *Franckfort* his Grace was receiv'd by the Magiſtrates with extraordinary Honours; and the Duke of *Shrewsbury* happening to be there, the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Retinue were entertain'd by him with a Magnificence equal to both their Qualities. Here alſo Prince *Lewis* came to compliment and confer with his Grace, who proceeding in his Journey was receiv'd every where with Demonſtrations of Joy, as he was ſo lately the Deliverer of *Germany* from the Tyranny of *France*. The Duke arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of *November*, and ſtaid there eleven Days, having frequent Conferences with the Emperor and his Miniſters, and receiving from all Perſons the greateſt Marks of Honour and Eſteem. The Imperial Court would have defray'd his Expences, and the Prince of *Dietrichſtein*'s Palace had been fitted up for his Reception; but the Duke was pleas'd to decline it. His Imperial Majeſty made him a Grant of *Mindleheim* in *Swabia*, not far from *Augsburgh*, poſſeſt by Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and it was erected into a Principality, by which my Lord Duke of *Marlborough* was from that time diſtinguiſh'd throughout the Empire by the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mindleheim*; an Honour ſo well deſerv'd by him for the ſignal Services he had done the Emperor and Empire, that no Prince in *Germany* could hold his Dignity and Poſſeſſions by a better Title, and none but the moſt ungrateful and unworthy of all Mankind, would have contributed to his being depriv'd of it in favour of a Prince who had forfeited his Eſtates by Treaſon, and the good Will of all Men of Honour and Juſtice by his Deſertion and Treachery. The Earl of *Sunderland* took his Audience of Leave of the Emperor, in order to accompany the Duke his Father-in-law in his return home. Count *Zinzendorff* waited on their Lordſhips the firſt Days Journey to *Telowitz*, and entertain'd them in his Caſtle there. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Earl of *Sunderland* arriv'd at *Berlin*, *December* 1 N.S. and ſupp'd at Night with the King of *Pruſſia*. They were ſplendidly entertain'd during their ſtay at that Court, which they left the 4th of *December*, and came to *Hanover* the 6th, his Grace lodg'd at Monſieur *Buleau*'s Houſe. The ſame Evening the Duke and the Earl waited upon his Electoral Highneſs and the Electreſs Dowager, by whom they were receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Diſtinction; their Lordſhips ſtaid at *Hanover* 4 Days, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the 14th of *December*; but the Men of War that were to be the Duke's Convoy, not being come from *England*, his Grace did not embark till the 27th. At the ſame time embark'd alſo the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Rochford*, Monſieur *Buys* Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, the Count de *Horne*, and ſeveral other *French Officers*, who were taken Priſoners at the forcing the Enemies Lines. The Marquis de *Alegre* had leave upon his Parole to go to *France*. The Duke of *Marlborough* came to St. *James*'s the laſt Day of the Year. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* by the taking of *Haguenau* in *Alſace*, and Prince *Eugene* by his Succeſs at *Caſſaro* in *Italy*, made this Campaign a very honourable one to the Confederates, though ſhort of the Triumphs of the laſt; to which if we add the putting *Charles* III in poſſeſſion of *Barcelona*, and the beſt Towns in *Catalonia*, the beſt Part of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, it muſt be own'd that the Confederates had Encouragement enough to proſecute the War with Vigor. We *Engliſh*-Men were too much concern'd in the Expedition to *Catalonia*, not to be well pleas'd with a more particular Account of it, and we are the more inclin'd to do ſo, becauſe it will ſet the hideous Picture of thoſe execrable Counſellors, that put the Queen upon abandoning the *Catalans* to Slaughter, Chains and Beggary, in a juſt Light. The Earl of *Galway* improving the Opportunity of the ill-condition the *French* Infantry on the Frontiers of *Portugal* was reduc'd to by the brave Defence of the *Engliſh* Troops in *Gibraltar*, open'd the Spring Campaign on that ſide with attacking *Valencia de Alcantara*, which was taken by Storm, and *Albuquerque* by Capitulation, *May* 22; and before his Forces were gone into Quarters of Refreſhment, the Earl of *Peterborough* and Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* arriv'd at *Lisbon*.

A.D.1705.

Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Vienna.

Duke of Shrewsbury *entertains him at* Franckfort.

The Duke of Marlborough *made Prince of* Mindleheim.

He and the Earl of Sunderland *arrive at* Berlin. *And at* Hanover.

The Succeſs of the Confederates this Seaſon.

Catalonia *recover'd for* Charles III.

There was in *London* a Merchant who had liv'd ſeveral Years in *Barcelona*, as Factor for *London* Merchants, his Name was *Mitford Crow*, whom I knew well when he was Prentice to Alderman *Tillard* of that City in my Juvenile Days. *Crow* being in *London* when the Talk was of ſending *Charles* III to *Spain*, gave the Miniſters ſuch Information of the good Diſpoſition of the Citizens of *Barcelona* and the *Catalans*, that he was ſent thither to induce them to an Inſurrection in favour of that Prince, upon promiſe of Aſſiſtance ſolemnly given them in the Name of the Queen of *England*, as appears by the Terms of Mr. *Crow*'s Credentials.

ANNE, *&c.*

We have with great Satisfaction been inform'd, that as you were ever zealous for aſſerting your Liberties, ſo at this time you brook with juſt Indignation the French *Yoke impos'd upon you, and are determin'd as becomes Men of Reſolution to ſhake it off.*

For doing which her Miniſters, when the Treaty was at *Utrecht*, ſuch as Meſſ. *St. John*, *Bromley*, and if not, ſuch as Mr. *Harley*, were ſuffer'd not only to call them *Rebels*, but to deliver them up after they had been thus tempted to ſhake off the *French* Yoke, to the Revenge and Rage of both *French* and *Caſtillians*.

To ſupport *Crow*'s Negotiations, the Earl of *Peterborough* was ſent to *Catalonia*, about the latter end of *April* with 7500 Men, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, and 2000 Marines,

From *England*.	From *Ireland*.
Col. *Southwell*'s Regᵐᵗ.	Lord *Charlemont*'s,
Colonel *Elliot*'s,	Brigadier *Gorges*,
Colonel *Hamilton*'s.	Colonel *Caulfield*'s.

A.D.1705. *Dutch* under Monſieur *Scrattenback* 2500.

To theſe muſt be added, two Regiments of Dragoons, and four of Foot, which the Earl of *Galway* conſented the Earl of *Peterborough* ſhould take with him from *Portugal* in that Expedition, which made the whole Number of Lord *Peterborough*'s Troops near 10000 Men; and ſo good a Strength tempted the King of *Spain* to put himſelf aboard the Fleet when it ſail'd from *Lisbon*, and puſh the War on in *Catalonia* or other Maritime Provinces of *Spain*.

The Fleet ſail'd from *Lisbon* the 28th of *July*, and having firſt ſet Major General *Ramas Baſſet* aſhore at *Denia* to begin the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, arriv'd before *Barcelona* about the 12th of *Auguſt*, O. S. And his Catholick Majeſty receiving daily freſh Aſſurances from the People of *Catalonia*, of their entire Affection for his Service, was very preſſing to have the Forces landed and the Siege undertaken, which was done accordingly on *Sunday* the 12th of *Auguſt*. There was no Oppoſition, and the People in the neighbouring Towns and Villages, look'd upon the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops as Friends. The Siege of *Barcelona* advanc'd ſlowly till after Fort *Montjuic* was taken. It was attack'd by the Earl of *Peterborough* and part of the Army, *September* 3, and the Outworks carried in the firſt Aſſault. On the 6th a Magazine in the Caſtle blew up, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in the Outworks taking the Opportunity of the Confuſion of the Enemy, forc'd into the Caſtle and poſſeſt it, making all the Gariſon Priſoners of War. In the Attack made on the Outworks, the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, who was a Volunteer in this Action was ſlain, and his Brother Prince *Henry* narrowly eſcap'd the ſame Fate, having receiv'd a ſhot in his Hat. The Earl of *Peterborough*'s Men began to give ground upon the Prince of *Heſſe*'s being kill'd, of which his Lordſhip having notice, he came immediately and rally'd them. The Attack on *Barcelona* was carry'd on after the taking of *Montjuic*, on that ſide of the Town next the Fort. To forward the Siege, Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, joint Admiral of the Fleet with the Earl of *Peterborough*, landed 58 Pieces of Canon, which being planted on Batteries, made a very large Breach; behind which the Enemy caſt up a conſiderable Entrenchment; yet ſeeing Matters diſpos'd by the Beſiegers for a general Aſſault, they thought fit to beat a Parley, upon which Hoſtages were exchang'd the 23d of *September*, a Major-General from the Beſieg'd, and Brigadier-General *Stanhope* from the Beſiegers; the Treaty laſted five Days, and being ſign'd the 28th of *September*, the Confederate Troops were put in Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates; when the Gariſon was about to march out on the 2d of *October*, the Citizens, who had been long exaſperated by the Severities of the *Spaniſh* Viceroy, Don *Velaſco*, having a Jealouſy that he intended to carry ſome of thoſe he had in Priſon away with him, roſe up in Arms againſt the Gariſon, and rung their Bells, as deſiring Aſſiſtance; upon which the Earl of *Peterborough* march'd in with the Army at the Breach, and compoſing this Diſorder, ſav'd both the Town and the Gariſon, to the great Satisfaction of both Parties: The greateſt Part of the latter took this Opportunity to come over to the Confederates; and out of the Five thouſand Men of which it conſiſted at the time of the Surrender, ſcarce One thouſand continu'd in the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*. *Terragona* was taken by a Body of *Catalans*, aſſiſted by a Detachment of Marines from the Fleet. *Gironne*, on the Frontiers of *Provence*, *Tortoſa* and *Lerida*, all ſtrong Towns, open'd their Gates to the King of *Spain*, and in a word, the whole Province of *Catalonia*, except *Roſes*, ſubmitted to him. Several Places in *Arragon*, declar'd alſo for his Catholick Majeſty; as did *Denia* and other Towns of Note in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, where Major General *Baſſet* took the Oaths of Fidelity of the chief Magiſtrates, and the Gariſon he left in *Denia* repuls'd the Troops the Duke of *Anjou*'s Generals ſent to recover it. A.D.1705.

Prince of Heſſe d' Armſtadt *kill'd.*

Barcelona *taken.*

Three Weeks after the Reduction of *Barcelona*, the Council of that City ſent the Queen of *England* a very reſpectful Letter of Thanks, deſiring the Continuance of her Protection. The Earl of *Galway*, after the *Engliſh* Fleet was ſail'd from *Lisbon*, prevail'd with the *Portugueſe* to beſiege *Badajox*, but it was *October* before the *Portugueſe* Army took the Field. On the 2d of that Month the Marquis *des Minas* who commanded that Army having joyned my Lord *Galway*, the Earl paſt the *Caya*, as he did the *Xevera* by degrees, and then paſſing the *Guadiana* alſo inveſted *Badajox*, which is eſteem'd one of the fineſt Marches that has been made, thus, to paſs three Rivers, and inveſt a Town of that Conſequence in one Day, all which was perform'd with great Order, Secrecy and Expedition. Some of the Enemies Squadrons were in Sight when the Confederates paſt the *Guadiana*, but retir'd before they could come up with them. The Mareſchal de *Theſſe* was encamp'd within two Leagues of them, near *Talavara*, with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army. The Trenches were open'd the 4th of *October*, by the Marquis de *Montandre*, who did very great Service. On the 11th a Battery of 30 Twenty four Pounders, and another of 14 Mortars, were finiſh'd and play'd furiouſly upon the Town; but ſome Powder of the great Battery taking Fire, and occaſioning a Diſorder, the Earl of *Galway* went thither immediately to give the neceſſary Directions to prevent any ill Conſequences from that Accident; while the Earl was there, he had the Misfortune to have his Right Hand ſtruck off above the Wriſt by a Canon-Shot from the Town, upon which the Mareſchal de *Theſſe* found means to throw Relief into the Place; for the Diſpoſitions his Lordſhip had made for carrying on the Siege, were not purſu'd in the Manner he intended; if they had, de *Theſſe* would not have been able to have reliev'd the Town. However, the Siege was carried on, and a practicable Breach being made, the Confederates were preparing on the 13th to give an Aſſault that Night; but receiving Intelligence that the Enemies Forces were paſſing the *Guadiana*, it was reſolv'd in a Council of War to march againſt them; accordingly part of the Army being left to guard the Attacks and Batteries, the reſt paſt the *Guadiana* the next Morning, and drew up in order of Battel. The Enemy in the mean time had paſt the *Xevera*, and form'd their Troops on the other ſide of that River, which was between the two Armies, only 10 or 12 Squadrons of their Dragoons remain'd on a riſing Ground on the ſame ſide with the Confederate Army, whom Lieutenant General *Windham* attack'd with 7 Squadrons, and puſh'd them into the River with great Diſorder and Loſs on their ſide. The two Armies cannonaded each other about two Hours, but there being no Engagement, we ſhall only add, that the Confederates thinking it not proper to continue the Siege, drew off their Artillery and march'd back with it to *Elvas*, without Interruption from the *French* and *Spaniards*. The King of *Portugal* being inform'd of the ſad Accident that happen'd to the Earl of *Galway*, ſent him the following Letter.

The Earl of Galways *fine March*

His Arm ſhot off.

King of Portugal's *Letter to the Earl of* Galway *upon it.*

My Lord *Galway*,

I the King, &c. *The Marquis des* Minas *of our Council of State, and Governor of Arms of the Province where you are, giving us an Account in his Letter*

A.D.1705. *Letter of the 12th Inſtant, That as you were advancing with great Zeal for our Service, and the Common Cauſe, it happen'd that you were wounded with a Cannon-Ball of the Enemies, which ſtruck off your Right Hand: We think fit to let you know the great Concern we had upon the Notice of that Accident; as well by Reaſon of the particular Eſteem we have of your Perſon, as of the great Want there will be of you in the Army, during the Time of your Cure: Aſſuring you, that we ſhall ever have your great Valour and Conduct in our Memory; and we order our Envoy at the Court at* London, *to repreſent to the Queen of* Great Britain, *our dear Siſter and Couſin, the great Satisfactiou we have in your Perſon.*

Given at *Alcontares*, the 14th
of *October*, 1705.

It was ſaid, and believ'd, that the Queen ſent a Letter to my Lord *Galway*, *all of her own Hand-Writing*, upon the ſame Subject: But what Returns the *Tory* Miniſtry made his Lordſhip for his great Services and Loſſes ſuſtain'd in them, when they got the Queen to employ them, will be ſeen in the Hiſtory of their abominable Adminiſtration.

We have ſpoken of the Elections in *England* for a New Parliament, in which were vehement Struggles for Superiority, both by *Whigs* and *Tories*; but the Behaviour of the latter had undeceiv'd ſo great a part of the Nation, as to the Honeſty of their Intentions, that it was plain the *Whigs* would have the Major Vote; which muſt needs be a great Satisfaction not only to good *Engliſhmen* at Home, but to the Allies Abroad, who never were, nor ever will be convinc'd that *High-Church* will heartily eſpouſe their Intereſts againſt *France*.

There was not only a Thankſgiving-Day order'd by her Majeſty, for the Duke of *Marlborough*'s forcing the *French* Lines, and *his glorious* Victory over the Forces within thoſe Lines; but the Archbiſhops and Biſhops were order'd to make a Prayer ſuitable to the Occaſion, to be us'd in all Churches on the 23d of *Auguſt*, when her Majeſty went to St. *Paul*'s with great Solemnity, *to return Thanks to God for theſe his ſignal Mercies and Bleſſings*. Five Days after, the Queen and Prince *George* ſet out from *Windſor* for *Wincheſter*; a Place the more agreeable to them, probably, becauſe part of their *Honey-Moon* was paſs'd there, after their Marriage. While they were in that City, they were attended by Colonel *Gibſon*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Portſmouth*, and *William Gifford*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy at *Portſmouth*, on whom ſhe was pleas'd to confer the Honour of *Knighthood*. Her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, ſtay'd ten Days at *Wincheſter*, where ſhe receiv'd all the Marks of Duty, Love and Joy, which a happy People could pay to a good and gracious Prince; and ſhe remain'd in the Poſſeſſion of their Hearts, a more glorious Dominion than that of three Kingdoms, as long as ſhe appear'd, as ſhe did now, to be entirely in their Intereſts; of which ſhe could not give a better Inſtance, than in her committing the Cuſtody of the Great Seal to *William Cowper*, Eſq; one of her Council in the Law, with the Title of *Lord Keeper*, *October* the 11th; and two Days after ſhe appointed the Earl of *Mar*, who diſcover'd not his Treaſonable Purpoſes 'till ten Years after, Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

The Queen goes to St. Paul's on the Thankſgiving-Day.

At Wincheſter.

William Cowper, *Eſq; made* Lord Keeper.

John Smith *choſen Speaker.*

On the 25th of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and the Commons choſe *John Smith*, Eſq; to be their Speaker. He was oppos'd by *William Bromley*, Eſq; the ſame Gentleman that had with ſo much Heat puſh'd on the *Occaſional Bill* and the *Tack*; which made it the more ſtrange that he ſhould expoſe himſelf to a Rebuff about the Speaker's Chair, he having ſo little Reaſon to expect any Thing better from the Majority of this Repreſentative. A.D.1705.

On the 27th of *October*, the Queen made this very agreeable Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech to the new Parliament.

I Have been very deſirous to meet you as early as I thought you ought to be call'd together, without Inconvenience to your ſelves.

And it is with much Satisfaction I obſerve ſo full an Appearance at the beginning of the Parliament, becauſe it is a ground for me to conclude, you are all convinc'd of the Neceſſity of proſecuting the juſt War in which we are engag'd, and therefore are truly ſenſible that 'tis of the greateſt Importance to us to be timely in our Preparations.

Nothing can be more evident, than that if the French *King continues Maſter of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, the Balance of Power in* Europe *is utterly deſtroy'd, and he will be able, in a ſhort Time, to engroſs the Trade and the Wealth of the World.*

No good Engliſhman *would at any Time be content to ſit ſtill and acquieſce in ſuch a Proſpect: And at this Time we have great Grounds to hope, that by the bleſſing of God upon our Arms, a good Foundation is laid for reſtoring the Monarchy of* Spain *to the Houſe of* Auſtria; *the Conſequence of which will not only be ſafe and advantageous, but glorious for* England.

I may add, we have learnt by our own Experience, that no Peace with France *will laſt longer than their firſt Occaſion of dividing the* Allies, *and of attacking ſome of them with Advantage.*

All our Allies *muſt needs be ſo ſenſible this is the true State of the Caſe, that I make no doubt but Meaſures will be ſoon ſo concerted, as that, if we are not wanting to our ſelves, we ſhall ſee the next Campaign begun offenſively on all Sides againſt our Enemies, in a moſt vigirous Manner.*

I muſt therefore deſire you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, *to grant me the neceſſary Supplies that will be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land; and at the ſame Time to conſider, that the giving all poſſible Diſpatch, will make the Supplies it ſelf much more effectual.*

The Firmneſs and Conduct which the Duke of Savoy *has ſhewn, amidſt extream Difficulties, is beyond Example.*

I have not been wanting to do all that was poſſible for me, in order to his being ſupported.

I ought to take Notice to you, that the King of Pruſſia's *Troops have been very uſeful to this End: Your Approbation of that Treaty laſt Seſſions, and the Encouragement you gave upon it, leaves me no doubt of being able to renew it for another Year.*

I take this Occaſion to aſſure you, that not only whatever ſhall be granted by Parliament for bearing the Charge of the War, ſhall be laid out for that Purpoſe, with the greateſt Faithfulneſs and Management; but that I will continue to add out of my own Revenue, all *I can reaſonably ſpare, beyond the neceſſary Expences for the Honour of the Government.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By an Act of Parliament paſs'd the laſt Winter, I was enabled to appoint Commiſſioners for this Kingdom, to treat with Commiſſioners to be impower'd by Authority of Parliament in Scotland, *concerning a nearer and more complete* Union *between the two Kingdoms, as ſoon as an Act ſhould be made there for that Purpoſe. I think it proper for me to acquaint you, that ſuch an Act is lately paſs'd there, and*

A.D. 1705. *and I intend in a ſhort Time, to cauſe Commiſſions to be made out, in order to put the Treaty on Foot, which I heartily deſire may prove ſucceſsful, becauſe I am perſuaded, that an* Union *of the two Kingdoms will not only prevent many Inconveniences which may otherwiſe happen, but muſt conduce to the Peace and Happineſs of both Nations; and thereofore I hope I ſhall have your Aſſiſtance in bringing this great Work to a good Concluſion.*

There is another Union *I think my ſelf oblig'd to recommend to you in the moſt earneſt and affectionate Manner, I mean an* Union *of* Minds *and* Affections *amongſt our ſelves: It is that which would, above all Things, diſappoint and defeat the Hopes and Deſigns of our Enemies.*

I cannot but with Grief obſerve, there are ſome amongſt us, who endeavour to foment Animoſities, but I perſuade my ſelf there will be found very few, when you appear to aſſiſt me in diſcountenancing and defeating ſuch Practices.

I mention this with a little more Warmth, becauſe there have not been wanting ſome ſo very malicious, as even in Print to ſuggeſt the Church *of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, to be in* Danger *at this Time.*

I am willing to hope not one of my Subjects can really entertain a Doubt of my Affection *to the* Church, *or ſo much as ſuſpect that it will not be my chief Care to ſupport it, and leave it ſecure after me; and therefore we may be certain, that they who go about to inſinuate Things of this Nature, muſt be Mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and can only mean to cover Deſigns, which they dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to diſtract us with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.*

I muſt be ſo plain as to tell you, the beſt Proofs we can all give at preſent, of our Zeal for the Preſervation of the Church, will be to join heartily in proſecuting the War againſt an Enemy, who is certainly engag'd to extirpate our Religion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery.

I am fully reſolv'd, by God's Aſſiſtance, to do my Part.

I will always affectionately Support and Countenance the Church *of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

I will inviolably *maintain the* Toleration.

I will do all I can to prevail with my Subjects to lay aſide their Diviſions, and will ſtudy to make them all ſafe and eaſy.

I will endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue amongſt them, and to encourage Trade, and every Thing elſe that may make them a flouriſhing and happy People.

And they who ſhall concur with me in carrying on theſe good Deſigns, ſhall be ſure to find my Kindneſs and Favour.

It will be fit to compare this Speech with ſome in the latter Part of this Reign, about reſtoring the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the *inviolable maintaining* of the *Toleration.*

The Commons Addreſs about the Union *with* Scotland, *and ſettling there the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion.*

The Lords and Commons addreſs'd her Majeſty, as uſual, upon her Speech to them, adapting their Sentiments to the Queen's; and the Commons ſoon after preſented her with another Addreſs of Thanks for her great Care and Endeavours to ſettle the Succeſſion of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, for Preſervation of the Peace, and promoting the *Union* of the two Kingdoms; and to aſſure her Majeſty they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, aſſiſt her Majeſty to bring that great Work to an happy Concluſion. They alſo deſir'd that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to direct, that the whole Proceedings of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament in *Scotland*, relating to the Union of the two Kingdoms, and the Settlement of the Succeſſion of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, might be laid before that Houſe. A.D. 1705.

Lord Haverſham *moves the inviting the Princeſs* Sophia *to* England.

The Lord *Haverſham*, who, as my Author writes, *was call'd by ſome the* Annual Speechmaker, did now make a long Speech in the Houſe of Peers; and among other Things, pleaded for the bringing over the *preſumptive Heir to the Crown*, as what would conduce more than any Thing, to our Security, which was the moſt reaſonable Part of his Lordſhip's Harangue; and indeed we found afterwards by ſad Experience, that we risk'd every Thing dear to Proteſtants and *Engliſhmen*, in not falling in with ſo ſafe and reaſonable a Meaſure; which was not comply'd with out of Complacency to the Queen, who could not bear to hear Mention of bringing over any one of the Houſe of *Hanover*; being juſtly apprehenſive that ſuch a one, whether Prince or Princeſs, would ſoon have a good Share of the Peoples Affections and Hopes. However, the Lords paſs'd the *Regency Bill*, for the better Security of the Succeſſion in that illuſtrious Houſe; and both Lords and Commons join'd in one Addreſs to the Queen, to *uſe all poſſible Endeavours to preſerve a good Correſpondence between all the* Allies; *and to excite them according to her own Example, to exert their utmoſt Vigor in the Proſecution of the War.* To which ſhe anſwer'd, *Your Opinion is of the greateſt Weight with me, and I do not queſtion but it will meet with a juſt Regard from all our* Allies.

The Lords at the ſame Time perceiving that *High-Church*, by Pamphlets, and otherwiſe, were every-where inſinuating the *Danger* of the *Church*, their Lordſhips enter'd into a Debate about it, and agreed upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty, in which the Commons alſo join'd; aſſuring her,

Lords and Commons Addreſs againſt High-Church *Sedition*

" That as ſhe had been pleas'd to expreſs juſt
" Indignation againſt all ſuch WICKED Per-
" ſons, they will be always ready, to the utmoſt
" of their Power, to aſſiſt her in diſcounte-
" nancing and defeating their Practices; humbly
" beſeeching her to take effectual Meaſures for the
" making the ſaid Reſolution Publick; and alſo
" for puniſhing the Authors and Spreaders of theſe
" *Seditious* and *Scandalous* Reports; to the End
" that all others may, for the future, be deterr'd
" from endeavouring to diſtract the Kingdom
" with ſuch unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts
" and Jealouſies.

The Reſolution referr'd to in the Addreſs, was this:

Their Reſolution on that Occaſion.

RESOLV'D, *By the Lords* Spiritual *and* Temporal, *and* Commons, *in Parliament Aſſembled, That the* Church *of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, which was reſcued from the extremeſt Danger by King* WILLIAM *the Third, of* Glorious Memory, *is now, by God's Bleſſing, under the happy Reign of her Majeſty, in a moſt ſafe and flouriſhing Condition: And that whoſoever goes about to ſuggeſt and inſinuate that the* Church *is in* Danger *under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is an Enemy to the* Queen, *the* Church *and* Kingdom.

Vote the Church not to be in Danger.

And it will appear by the Obſtruction this Reſolution met with in the two Houſes, who the Perſons were whom the Parliament of *England* declar'd to be Enemies to the *Queen*, *Church* and *Kingdom.* The Queen's Speech about *Animoſities*, and the *Church*'s Danger, and the Lords and Commons Addreſs, had all Reference to that execrable Libel, entitled, *The Memorial of the* Church *of* England, *humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of all true Lovers of our* CHURCH, *&c.* which as we have hinted, was prepar'd by the *Tories*

A.D.1705. *Tories* to influence the Elections for Parliament in their Favour, and had the quite contrary Effects. It had been preſented by the *Grand-Jury of the City of* London, for which the Court of Aldermen order'd their Thanks to be given them, " for their Duty and Loyalty to the Queen's Ma-
" jeſty, and their hearty Concern for the Peace
" and Tranquility of this Nation, as well as their
" tender Care, and good Affection to the *Church*
" of *England*, ſo ſenſibly expreſs'd in their Pre-
" ſentment deliver'd to that Court, againſt a no-
" torious Libel, intituled, *The Memorial*, &c. re-
" flecting upon her Majeſty, and her good Govern-
" ment, both in Church and State: And further,
" they order'd that the ſaid *Libel* ſhould be forth-
" with BURNT in the Sight of the Court then
" Sitting; and on the *Tueſday* following, at two
" a Clock in the Afternoon, before the *Royal-*
" *Exchange*, and that the Sheriffs of this City
" ſhould ſee the Order executed." Accordingly, *September* the 1ſt, this infamous Libel was burnt by the Hands of the Common-Hangman, in open Court, and before the *Royal-Exchange*, the Sheriffs attending with their Officers, and an innumerable Multitude of People; not the Scum of the Rabble, as in *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, and all the *Tory* Riots ſince, who were poſſeſs'd by the Evil Spirit that rais'd it, but a numerous Appearance of well-affected Citizens aſſembled on that Occaſion, to ſhew how heartily they agreed with their Magiſtrates in their Loyalty to the Queen, and their Love to their Country. The Execution of this Order with ſo much Solemnity and Applauſe, was a terrible Mortification to the Faction; and their *News-Writer*, to keep up their Spirits, aſſerted a moſt impudent Lie in his Letter, that *ten* of the Grand-Jury were *Diſſenters*, whereas there were not two of them who might properly be called ſo; and had there been more, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who made the Order for burning the Libel, and the Sheriffs who executed it, were well known to be Members of the *Eſtabliſh'd* Church.

The High-Church *Memorial preſented by the* Grand-Jury *of* London.

Burnt in Sight of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, &c.

'Tis very likely that this vigorous Proceeding in the City againſt the *High-Church* Memorial, contributed not a little to the Cenſure paſs'd upon it in the Queen's Speech, and the Parliament's *Reſolve*. And that they were both juſt and reaſonable, will be ſeen by this Extract out of the Libel.

Villanous Calumnies in the Memorial.

If the Diſſenters *will be diſoblig'd if they are not put into Place and Authority, and the* Church *of* England *will be diſoblig'd if they are, Whence may the greateſt Inconvenience ariſe? Perhaps* OUR WISE *Men think themſelves ſecure in the* PASSIVE *Principles of the* Church, *againſt any Reſentments on that Side, and therefore bend all their Application to gain t'other, whoſe Temper and Principles are more mutinous.*

This is the greateſt Inſult on Modeſty and Truth, that even that *Faction* could be guilty of. Let the World judge of the Paſſive Temper of *High-Church*, not only by this *Memorial*, and Heaps of Pamphlets and Sermons in the ſame Sentiment and Stile, but alſo by their Practices in the Inſurrection at *Sacheverel*'s Trial, and the ſeveral Inſurrections and Rebellions after his late Majeſty King GEORGE's Acceſſion to the Crown.

If this be their true Motive, continue the Memorialiſts, *they may be ſimple, well-meaning Men, but muſt be wretched* Politicans. *The Principles of the* Church *of* England *will diſpoſe Men to bear a great deal, but he's a Madman that tries how much. For when Men are very much provok'd, Nature is very apt to* Rebel *againſt Principle, and then the Odds are vaſt on Nature's Side. Whether the Provocations given to the* Church *of* England *may not, if continu'd, be ſtrong enough to rouze Nature, ſome of our* Stateſmen *would do well to conſider in Time. For though the* Church *is not to be wrought up to* Rebellion, *yet they may be ſo alarm'd as to ſecure themſelves*, the Nonſenſe, as well as the Treaſon and Inſolence, *at the Expence of thoſe Miniſters who gave them the Alarm.* As if any private, or particular Perſons or Aſſociations, could make War upon the Adminiſtration, without being wrought up to Rebellion againſt the Prince, who is the Head of it. *Nor is it to be expected that they ſhould long bear to be thus us'd, and ſee a Party, that they know ſeek their Ruin, courted at their Expence.* This whole *Memorial* was indeed a plain Threatning of the Queen and Miniſtry. Enquiry was made after the Author, but without any ſatisfactory Diſcovery.

A.D.1705.

The Debates about the *Danger* of the *Church*, began in the Houſe of Lords, *December* the 6th. The Earl of *Rocheſter*, ever foremoſt in ſuch Work, declar'd himſelf *afraid* the Church was in Danger. Let every *High-Church* Man put his Hand on his Heart, and if it is not harden'd againſt all Truth, declare whether he does really think the Earl of *Rocheſter* had any ſuch Fear upon him; which his Lordſhip attributed to the *Act of Security* lately paſs'd in *Scotland*, by which the People were arm'd; *And ſo had a Power given them to invade* England, *where they had a great Party of Friends, who never wanted Will to deſtroy the* Church. Which being the Reverſe of the Fact, when his Lordſhip was one of the High-Commiſſion Court ſet up by King *James* purpoſely for its Deſtruction, and the Diſſenters refuſing to comply with the Papiſts to that End, it is ſtrange the Earl ſhould offer ſuch an Argument to ſo auguſt an Aſſembly. And what he ſaid further about the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, is every whit as extraordinary; for there was not a Man in *England*, who had any Knowledge of the Earl himſelf, or his Character, but did very well know that he never did entirely renounce his Attachment to the Abdicated King, and his pretended Son's Intereſt. He *thought the Heir of the Crown ought to be preſent, in order to be fully acquainted with our Conſtitution, and enabled to prevent evil Deſigns upon Church and State.* This affected Concern for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the *Tories* was ſo ridiculous, that every one knew and deſpis'd it as *Grimace*; which they did not ſtick to own, when afterwards the *Whigs* were ſo earneſt for the Preſence of his Highneſs, the Duke of *Cambridge*, now our moſt Gracious Sovereign, in the Houſe of Peers, where it was as much his Right to Sit and Vote, as it was the Prince of *Denmark*'s. His Lordſhip alſo *thought the* Occaſional Bill *ſo reaſonable in it ſelf, and the Church's Requeſt in it ſo ſmall, that the Induſtry for oppoſing it, gave the greater Ground of Suſpicion.* The Lord *Halifax* ſaid, " The *Act of*
" *Security* in *Scotland* was wholly foreign to the
" *Church*'s Affairs: That the Abſence of the Prin-
" ceſs *Sophia* was a *Danger* to the *Church* but lately
" ſtarted; and *that he* hop'd the Act for Lords Ju-
" ſtices had made ſuch *Proviſion*, that he thought no
" Evil could happen to the *Church*, after the Queen's
" Death, before her Arrival. That a Clergyman
" in a Company of *Convocation-men, as he could*
" *prove*, had ſaid that the Princeſs was an *unbap-*
" *tized Lutheran*; and therefore he wonder'd how
" her Coming ſhould now be reckon'd ſuch a
" Security. That it appear'd to that Houſe,
" when they canvaſs'd the *Occaſional Bill*, that
" it would not prove a Security to the *Church*,
" but rather the contrary. That there had been
" Times when the *Church* was in *Danger*; as
" when King *Charles* the Second reign'd, who

Earl of Rocheſter *declares the Church in Danger.*

For inviting the Princeſs Sophia *to* England.

He is anſwer'd by the Lord Halifax.

*A.D.*1705. was a *Papiſt*, and yet the *Church* thought her ſelf then ſecure; and thoſe *Patriots* who ſtood up in Defence of it, and endeavour'd to prevent the Evils that might enſue from a *Popiſh Succeſſion*, were diſcountenanc'd and puniſh'd. *This doubtleſs refers to the Earl of* Rocheſter's *oppoſing ſo vehemently as he did, the Bill of* Excluſion, *eſpous'd by the Noble and Pious Lord* Ruſſel, *the Lord* Cavendiſh, *afterwards Duke of* Devonſhire, *Sir* Henry Capel, *afterwards Lord* Capel, *&c.* That when that Succeſſor came to the Throne, and the *Church* was apparently in the greateſt Danger, ſome could ſit in the *High-Commiſſion-Court*, &c. *as that very Earl of* Rocheſter, *the Earl of* Mulgrave, *then Duke of* Buckingham-ſhire, *and a principal* Patriot *in the* Memorial, *as ſhall be ſhewn hereafter.* That after the Succeſſion of King *William* to the Crown, the Cry of the *Church's Danger*, began, and was continu'd all his Reign, but he could not tell upon what Ground. That upon her Majeſty's Succeſſion, the Complaint was ſilent for a Time, bnt reviv'd upon her making ſome Alterations in the Miniſtry, without any juſt Reaſon." The Biſhop of *London* had a very good Argument for the Church's Danger, and it were to be wiſh'd it had been hearken'd to ſo much by the Memorialiſts, and their Emiſſaries, as to have prevented its being ſtill as good an Argument, with Reſpect to them, as well as others: His Lordſhip *urg'd for it, the preſent Profaneneſs and Irreligion, and the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs:* What he added afterwards, wanted a great deal of Explanation and ſoftning, to make it paſſable, or indeed pardonable, *That* Sermons *were preach'd, in which* Rebellion *was authoriz'd, and* Reſiſtance *to the Higher Powers condemn'd.* He referr'd here to a Sermon of Mr. *Hoadly*'s, before the Lord-Mayor, printed about that *Time.* But there is not in that Sermon, nor in any Sermon of Mr. *Hoadley*'s, now the Learned and Right Reverend *Biſhop of Wincheſter*, any *Reſiſtance authoriz'd*, comparable to that of this very Biſhop of *London*, who laid the *Biſhop* by, and put on the *Soldier* againſt the *Higher-Powers*, if King *James* the Second may be ſo call'd. Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, anſwer'd that Prelate to the ſame Effect, *That if the Doctrine of Mr.* Hoadly's *Sermon was not good, he did not know what Defence his Lordſhip could make for his Appearance in Arms at* Nottingham: *He imputed all the preſent Clamour to the* Ambition *and* Diſcontent *of particular Men.* We ſhall know who they were preſently, He added, *The* Church *would always be ſubject to the Enmity of* Prophaneneſs *and* Irreligion, *and reflected on ſome Sermons preach'd at* Oxford *upon publick Occaſions.* The Archbiſhop of *York*, who when he was Miniſter of St. *Giles*'s, was ſo popular for his Zeal for the true reform'd Religion, and brought himſelf, and the Biſhop of *London* alſo by it, into no ſmall Peril, was now "as apprehenſive of Danger from "the Increaſe of *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and their "*Academies*; and mov'd, *that the Judges might* "*be conſulted what Laws were in Force for Per-*"*ſecution*," he ſaid, *againſt ſuch Seminaries, and by what Means they might be deſtroy'd*; he ſaid, *ſuppreſs'd.* The Lord *Wharton* mov'd, for *conſulting the Judges about Means of* ſuppreſſing *the Schools and Seminaries of* Nonjurors, *&c.* And added, "That after all the Cry of the *Church's* "*Danger*, he could find nothing in it but the "Duke of *B*———, Earl of *R*———, "and the Earl of *N*———, were out of "Places, *&c.*" The Biſhop of *Ely* mov'd, *For conſulting the Judges about the Power of the Queen to Viſit the* Univerſities, the want of which the Nation has ſo long groan'd under: *He complain'd of the Heat and Paſſion of the Doctors and Maſters, which they inculcated upon their Pupils, who brought the ſame* Fury *with them to the Pariſhes when they came Abroad, to the great Diſturbance of Publick Charity.* This is ſo true, ſo univerſally known, and that it is the Foundation of all our Diſturbances, that 'tis amazing to ſee the Continuance of the Evil, without any Attempt to remedy it. The Biſhop of *Ely* complain'd alſo of the *Undutifulneſs of the Clergy to their Biſhops, and the Difficulty they had to govern them regularly.* The Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* added another Complaint againſt the Clergy, *For the opprobrious Names they gave the Biſhops, and the Calumnies they laid on them, as if they were in a Plot to* deſtroy *the* Church, *and had compounded to be the laſt of their Order; and when that Plot was ripe, were to reſign their Biſhopricks, and accept of a Penſion for Life*, or to have their Spiritual Lordſhips and *Revenues turn'd into Temporal ones*; as Dr. *Drake* told me with great Aſſurance, was their Deſign: And it is confirm'd by this Expreſſion in the Memorial, *So far has the Corruption ſpread, that* Lawn Sleeves *are become no ſure Sign of a* Churchman. Dr. *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, complain'd of the Terms of *High-Church* and *Low-Church*, but he was not ſo impartial as to obſerve which *Denomination* firſt made Uſe of it. The Duke of *Leeds*, who had the Misfortune to have been under two or three Impeachments, was ſo careful of the Church, that he declar'd he could have no Belief of its being ſafe, without the Act againſt *Occaſional Conformity.* In what he ſaid after, there ſeems to be more Truth than was agreeable to the Meaſures of the Court at that Juncture; *The Queen has in Diſcourſe with me declar'd her ſelf of that Opinion*; which is very natural and agreeable to her future Conduct. The Lord *Somers* ſaid, *For Men to raiſe groundleſs Jealouſies at this time of Day, could mean no leſs than an Intention to embroil us at* Home, *and to defeat all our glorions Deſigns* Abroad. Upon the whole, the *Reſolution* abovemention'd, was carry'd in the Houſe of Lords by a Majority of Sixty-one againſt Thirty: And Twenty-eight Lords enter'd their Proteſt againſt it, with their Reaſons, ſign'd by,

Biſhop of London's *Speech gives Offence.*

He is anſwer'd by Biſhop Burnet.

Biſhop of Ely *for viſiting the Univerſities.*

Debates about the Church's Danger.

Duke of *Buckingham.*	Lord *Guernſey.*
Earl of *Northampton.*	Earl of *Thanet.*
Earl of *Carnarvon.*	Earl of *Scarſdale.*
Lord Viſcount *Weymouth.*	Earl of *Rocheſter.*
Lord *Osborn.*	Lord *Conway.*
Earl of *Denbigh.*	Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick.*
Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells.*	*Henry* Biſhop of *London.*
Lord *Granville.*	Duke of *Leeds.*
Duke of *Beaufort.*	Lord *Guilford.*
Earl of *Winchelſea.*	Earl of *Abingdon.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*	Lord *Haverſham.*
Lord *North* and *Gray.*	
Earl of *Angleſea.*	
Lord *Craven.*	

Begun by Mr. William Bromley *in the Houſe of Commons.*

On the 8th of *December* the Commons debated the ſame Point in a full Houſe; Mr. *William Bromley*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, which the Biſhop of *Ely* would have had viſited, began it, urging the ſame Arguments to prove the Church to be in Danger, as had been inſiſted on in the Houſe of Peers. He was ſeconded by Sir *John Packington*, who was outed at the Election for *Aylesbury* in this Parliament, but ſerv'd for *Worceſterſhire.* However, upon the Queſtion it was carried, that the Church was ſafe by 50 Voices; *Yea*'s 212, *No*'s 162, more than was expected from the Reaſon of the thing, and the Diſpoſition of the Court and Miniſtry. The two Houſes agreed to lay their Reſolution jointly before her Majeſty, made an Addreſs accordingly, and begg'd her Majeſty

*A.D.*1705. jeſty to take effectual Meaſures to make it Publick, which ſhe did by a Proclamation, in which it is inſerted Verbatim as before recited, and the Memorial declared to be *Malicious* and *Seditious*.

Some time before this Matter came into Debate, the Queen communicated to the two Houſes the Advices ſhe had receiv'd from *Spain*, in the Speech which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech about the Succeſſes in Spain.

HAVING newly received Letters from the King of Spain *and the Earl of* Peterborough, *which contain a very particular Account of our great and happy Succeſſes in* Catalonia, *and ſhewing at the ſame time the Reaſonableneſs of their being immediately ſupported, I look upon this to be a matter of ſo much Conſequence and ſo deſirable to you, that I have order'd a Copy of the King of* Spain's *Letter to myſelf, a Letter from the* Junto *of the Military Arm of* Catalonia, *and another Letter from the City of* Vich, *as alſo an Extract of the Earl of* Peterborough's *Letter to me, to be communicated to both Houſes of Parliament.*

Earneſtly preſſes for Aid to recover that Monarchy for the Houſe of Auſtria.

I recommend the Conſideration of them to you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, *very particularly, as the ſpeedieſt way to reſtore the Monarchy of* Spain *to the Houſe of* Auſtria; *and therefore I aſſure myſelf you will enable me to proſecute the Advantages we have gain'd in the moſt effectual Manner, and to improve the Opportunity which God Almighty is pleas'd to afford us of putting a proſperous End to the preſent War.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I will not loſe this Occaſion of deſiring you to give as much Diſpatch to the Matters before you, as the Nature of them will allow, that ſo our Preparations for next Year may be early, which cannot fail of being of great Advantage to us.

The Commons fully anſwer'd her Majeſty's Expectations, and gave 250000 *l.* for proſecuting the Succeſſes in *Spain*, and for the whole Service in *Spain* this Year, including the Sum juſt mention'd, 726740 *l.*

*A.D.*1706. On the 21ſt of *January* 1706, Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Commons, that her Majeſty in Purſuance of the Addreſs of both Houſes, put out a Proclamation, in which was an Encouragement for a Diſcovery of the Author or Authors of *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *&c.* The Printer of which Book being in Cuſtody, and other Perſons being examin'd, in whoſe Depoſitions there appear'd the Names of ſome Members of that Houſe, her Majeſty's Tenderneſs for any thing which had the Appearance of their Privilege, had inclin'd her to command him to acquaint the Houſe therewith, before ſhe directed any farther Proceedings in the ſaid Examination. Upon which the Commons order'd the Serjeant to go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter Hall* and the *Court of Requeſts* and Places adjacent, and Summon the Members to attend the Service of the Houſe. The Serjeant being return'd, the Houſe Reſolv'd: "That an "humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Ma- "jeſty, returning the Thanks of that Houſe for "her gracious Meſſage that Day, and to deſire "that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Orders for a "farther Examination into the Authors of the "Libel mention'd in the ſaid Meſſage." Which Addreſs being preſented accordingly, her Majeſty was pleas'd to Anſwer; *I am glad to find the Houſe expreſs ſo much Reſentment againſt the Libel mention'd in my Meſſage, and take very kindly the Confidence you repoſe in me, which I will make the beſt uſe of for the Advantage of the Publick.* *David Edwards* the Printer, having abſconded a long time, and being left without any Support by the Faction that had employ'd him, was, by his own Conſent taken into Cuſtody the 15th of *January*, upon a Promiſe in Writing from Secretary *Harley*, that he ſhould have his Pardon, provided he diſcover'd the Author or Authors of that Pamphlet. Being three Days after examin'd before the ſame Secretary, he pretended he could fix it upon three Gentlemen, Members of the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Poley*, ſince dead, Mr. *Ward*, and Sir *Humphry Mackworth*; and related that a Woman with a Mask, with another Woman bareſac'd, brought the Manuſcript to him and made a Bargain with him for 250 Copies of the Book when printed, which he deliver'd to four Porters, ſent to him by the Parties concern'd. But though the Woman that came to *Edwards* without a Mask, and ſome of the Porters were found out, and taken up, yet it was impoſſible to carry on the Diſcovery any farther; whether the Secretary ſcreen'd the Criminals, or their Crime was ſo deeply laid there was no coming to the Bottom of it, the Party was ſo ſure of the Matters ſtopping where it did, that Mr. *Poley ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, It was not uſual for Members of their Houſe to be accus'd of being concern'd in any thing to the Prejudice of the Government without mentioning their Names.* This ſame Gentleman's Name was mention'd by the Printer, but the Fellow having it from the third and fourth Hand, no legal Accuſation could be grounded upon it, but doubtleſs he was guilty. *Luke Milbourn*, the renown'd *Thirtieth* of *January* Preacher, aſſur'd me the *Memorial* was penn'd by Dr. *Drake*, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Poley* in Matters of Law, and one of the diſcarded Miniſters, the D. of *B*---, E. of *R*---- or E. of *N*---- for Politicks; this *Drake* confeſt to a Confident of his employ'd in the Secretaries Office, and that Clerk told it Mr. *Milbourn*, and that part of the Memorial was written fair in the Secretaries Office, not by *Greg*, who was then a Clerk there, and afterwards hang'd, but by another. *Edwards*, who had before ſtood in the Pillory, and was the fitter Tool for ſuch Workmen, was continu'd in Priſon a great while, in expectation that the Diſcovery might at laſt be fully made out; but he was at length diſcharg'd, and the real Authors of the *Memorial*, are to this Day unknown; though ſome then thought the Style to be like Dr. *Drake*'s, eſpecially where he calls *Low-Church* a *Prick-ear'd* Faction, and that his little Skill in Hiſtory, ſo falſely quoted by him, confirm'd the Conjecture.

Mr. Secretary Harley's *Meſſage from the Queen about the High-Church Libel.*

We have hinted, that we ſhould come at the Perſons who were in the Secret of this Libel, or at leaſt were thoſe for whoſe ſake it was ſo daringly printed and publiſh'd. In the Beginning of it we read, *If Enquiry be made why the Staves were taken from the Earl of* Jerſey *and Sir* Edward Seymour, *or why ſo able and faithful a Miniſter as the Earl of* Nottingham *was expos'd to the Malice of a* Faction, *and he, as well as the Earl of* Rocheſter, *turn'd out of their Poſts; it would be found they were inflexible Men, Opiniators, whoſe Conſciences got the better of their Places*, &c. And towards the latter end,

When the great Patrons and Aſſerters of the Intereſt of the Church, *the Duke of* Buckingham, *the Earl of* Rocheſter, *the Earl of* Nottingham, *the Earl of* Jerſey, *the Earl of* Winchelſea, *Sir* Edward Seymour, *Lord* Granville, *Lord* Gower, *Sir* George Rook, *turn'd out without the leaſt Pretence or Colour of Offence.* Again,

They were reſolv'd to admit no Sharers with them in the Queen's Favour, not ſo much as the Church; *therefore the Earls of* Rocheſter, Nottingham, *&c.* This is ſuch overdoing it, that 'tis a Wonder thoſe Lords

*A.D.*1706. Lords were not the firſt to complain of and cenſure an Invective, which ſet them up for the Church itſelf, and made their Intereſt to be the very ſame thing as the Intereſt of the Church, which was very ludicrous as well as abſurd.

A Month before this, *December* 21, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent,

To the Land-Tax *Bill.*

To an Act to repeal ſeveral Clauſes in the Act paſt laſt Year concerning Scotland.

Princeſs Sophia *and her Heirs Naturaliz'd.*

To an Act for the Naturalization of the moſt Excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.*

After which her Majeſty ſpoke thus to both Houſes.

Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Unanimity of your Proceedings in this Parliament, has already had ſo good an Effect all over Europe, *that I cannot but take notice of it to you with great Satisfaction.*

The good Diſpoſition you have ſhewn in doing your Parts ſo fully towards an Union *with* Scotland, *is alſo very acceptable to me, and I hope it will prove for the Advantage and Quiet of both Kingdoms.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt not omit to take this Occaſion of returning you my hearty Thanks for the great Diſpatch of this ſeaſonable Supply. I look upon it as a ſure Pledge, that the ſame Zeal and Affection for my Service, and the good of the Kingdom will carry you through all the neceſſary Parts of the Publick Buſineſs in this Seſſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In caſe you now think of ſome Receſs, as is uſual at this Seaſon, I make no doubt you will afterwards return with the ſame good Diſpoſitions to give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs ſtill depending, and bring this Seſſion of Parliament to a happy Concluſion.

Notice has been taken of the Abſurdity of the Zeal of the *Tories* for the Safety of the Church, and their great Diſregard of their Biſhops; an Inſtance of which was publiſh'd in the *Gazette* a few Days before the *Memorial* was cenſur'd in Parliament. The Gentleman nam'd in it was a *Tacker*, and always *Staunch* in his Votes as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, when there was an Opportunity for him to bear his Teſtimony againſt Moderation and Charity. The Fact is this.

Mr. Chivers *of* Wiltſhire *abuſes the Biſhop of* Salisbury.

Henry Chivers *of* Quemerford *in the County of* Wilts, *Eſq; having very often and in divers Places reported things diſhonourable of the Lord Biſhop of* Salisbury *his Lordſhip brought againſt him an Action of* Scandalum Magnatum, *which was appointed to be tried on the* 30th *of this Inſtant* November; *but his Lordſhip hath forgiven the ſaid Mr.* Chivers *and diſcharg'd the ſaid Action on his giving a Bond to pay* 50 *l. to the Uſe of the Poor, and ſigning a Paper in the Words following.*

Nov. 19th, 1705.

Owns it, and begs his Pardon.

I Henry Chivers, *have reported on many Occaſions and in many Companies, that I with ſome others had ſeen the Biſhop of* Salisbury *in an infamous Place and in a ſcandalous Deportment. I declare it was Groundleſs and Falſe; for which I humbly beg God and his Lordſhip's Pardon, and do conſent that this be printed and publiſhed in what Manner the ſaid Biſhop ſhall think fit.* *A.D.*1706

Signed by the above *Henry Chivers* in the Preſence of Hen. Chivers.

Michael Geddes,
Henry Blaake,
John Hoskins.

The Parliament was very intent upon a Bill *to prevent the further Growth of Popery*; but it having been obſerv'd, that conſidering our Alliances and the Circumſtances of Affairs, ſuch an Act would not be ſeaſonable, the Matter ended in an Addreſs of the Lords, to which the Queen gave this Anſwer; *I am fully convinc'd that the inſolent Behaviour of the Papiſts hath made what you adviſe neceſſary to be done for the Safety of my Perſon and Government, and the Welfare of my People. I thank you for your Care in this Matter, and will give as ſoon as poſſible the neceſſary Orders for every thing you deſire of me in this Addreſs.*

Several Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent her Majeſty gave it, and made a Speech to both Houſes, *February* the 16th.

Sir. R. Gwynn's *Letter to the Earl of* Stamford *for bringing over the Princeſs* Sophia. *Lords and Commons Addreſs upon it.*

A Complaint being made to the Houſe of Commons of a Letter from Sir *Rowland Gwynn*, who was then at *Hanover*, to the Earl of *Stamford*, wherein many Arguments were us'd for bringing the Princeſs *Sophia* over into *England*; they came to ſeveral Reſolutions upon it, which they commu nicated to the Lords; and both Houſes join'd in an Addreſs, ſetting forth, *That the ſaid Letter or Pamphlet was a ſcandalous, falſe and ſeditious Libel, tending to create a Miſunderſtanding between her Majeſty and the Princeſs* Sophia, *and highly reflected upon them both, and upon the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament; and they humbly deſire her Majeſty would be pleas'd to give ſuch Order for the Diſcovery of the Author, Printer and Publiſher, that they might be brought to condign Puniſhment.* The Queen expreſs'd herſelf pleas'd with their Concern that there ſhould be a good Underſtanding kept up between her and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and their care to defeat the Artifices of deſigning and malicious Men; ſhe alſo promiſed to give Orders that their Addreſs ſhould be comply'd with in the moſt effectual Manner. The *Whigs* in this Proceeding ſhew'd themſelves *Dupes* to the Court. The Miniſtry had ſo many publick and private Reaſons for carrying on the War, that they would not ſuffer the Queen to be in the leaſt put out of Humour, as ſhe would have been by any Meaſures for bringing over the Proteſtant Succeſſor, which all good *Engliſh*-Men who had no Views but for the Publick heartily wiſh'd, and were not at all pleas'd with the Conduct of the Miniſtry on this Occaſion. Beſides, there was an Inſincerity in it unworthy the Character of the Perſons then in the Adminiſtration, and more ſuitable to that of their Succeſſors: For they not only knew that Sir *Rowland Gwynn*'s Letter was genuine, but that her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs *Sophia* had her ſelf written a Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* on the ſame Subject. However, they were ſo very fearful of loſing their Hold of the Queen, that they would rather venture the loſing the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; for which they paid dearly enough, when Mr. *Harley* had thruſt himſelf in between her and them. Sir *Rowland Gwynn*'s Letter was publiſh'd by *Charles Gildon*, better known as a Retainer to the Stage, and the Miniſtry order'd him to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity; inſomuch, that had it not been for Mr. *Maynwaring*'s Interpoſition, he had certainly ſtood in the Pillory. He was fin'd above 100 times as much as he was worth, no leſs than 100 *l.*

Miniſters miſtaken in it.

Charles Gildon *proſecuted for it.*

*A.D.*1706. 100 *l.* Sterling, which was alſo remitted by the good Offices of the ſame worthy Gentleman. To ſettle Matters after this little Shock between the Courts of St. *James*'s and *Hanover*, his Highneſs Prince *George Auguſtus* Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*, was elected Knight of the Garter, and it was reſolv'd to ſend the Lord *Halifax* to *Hanover*, not only to inveſt his Highneſs with that Order, but to confer with the Electreſs Dowager and the Elector her Son, on what had happen'd in *England* with relation to the Contents of Sir *Rowland Gwynn*'s Letter.

The Electoral Prince of Hanover *choſen Knight of the Garter.*

On the 19th of *March* her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for further Duties on low Wines, &c. in which was a Clauſe to enable her Majeſty to diſpoſe of the Effects of *William Kidd* the Pyrate for the Uſe of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of England *in the* Proteſtant *Line.*

An Act for the Increaſe of Seamen.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and ſome other Publick Acts, and ſeveral Private ones.

After which the Queen clos'd this Seſſion with a Speech, the laſt Paragraph of which was,

Queen's Speech againſt the Sedition of the Tories.

At the Opening of this Parliament I recommended with great Earneſtneſs an entire Union of Minds and Affections, among all my Subjects, and a ſincere Endeavour to avoid and extinguiſh all Occaſions of Diviſion and Animoſity. I am much pleas'd to find how entirely your Sentiments have agreed with mine; your Unanimity and Zeal, which I have obſerv'd with great Satisfaction throughout this whole Seſſion, againſt every thing that tends towards Sedition, *doth ſo much diſcourage all ſuch Attempts for the Future, and hath ſet ſuch an Example to the whole Kingdom, that when you are return'd into your ſeveral Countries I doubt not but you will find the Effects of it every where, and aſſure myſelf you will make it your Buſineſs and Care to improve and perfect that good Work you have ſo far advanc'd here, and by continuing to ſhew a juſt Diſlike of all factious and turbulent Proceedings, and reſolving to Diſcountenance the Encouragers and Promoters of them, you will ſoon make the whole Kingdom ſenſible of the good Effects of ſo prudent and happy a Conduct.*

Her Majeſty's and the Parliaments Endeavours to ſuppreſs ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, pretended by the *Libellers* to be out of Zeal for the Church, did not hinder the continuing of them by the Faction, as appears by this Notice in the *Gazette*.

William Pittis *pillory'd for it.*

Weſtminſter April 27, *William Pittis* being convicted of Writing, Printing, and Publiſhing a *Falſe, Scandalous and Seditious Libel*, reflecting upon her Majeſty and Government, entitled, *The Caſe of the Church of* England's Memorial *fairly ſtated*, was fin'd for the ſame by the Court of Queen's Bench 100 Marks, and to ſtand in the Pillory at *Charing-Croſs*, and near the *Royal Exchange*. This High-Church-Man had been a Fellow of *New*-Colledge, *Oxon*, and had by Profuſion and Debauchery reduc'd himſelf to Beggary, but his Zeal was not the leſs acceptable to the Party. A few Days after *Pittis*'s Puniſhment, Mr. *William Stephens*, Vicar of *Sutton* in *Surrey*, who has been already mention'd for a Sermon he preach'd before the Houſe of Commons on the 30th of *January*, was convicted of Writing a falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, entitled, *A Letter to the Author of the* Memorial *of the* Church *of* England, and fin'd 100 Marks and to ſtand in the Pillory twice. This Vicar muſt be own'd to be no *High-Church-Man*, he was rather of the contrary Party, but having taken ſome Diſguſt againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, he did in this Pamphlet ſhew it in very indecent Terms. It was with ſome Difficulty that the *Pillory* part of the Sentence was remitted. *A.D.*1706.

Mr. Stephens *the Miniſter ſentenc'd to be pillory'd.*

And par-don'd.

We muſt now open the Campaign and follow the *Engliſh* Armies into the Field, where we find them firſt in *Portugal*, and the Earl *Galway*'s Account of the Tranſactions when he commanded the Confederate Army in Chief, will be moſt ſatisfactory.

Earl of Galway's *Account of his Actions in* Spain.

" About a Month after the Siege of *Barcelona* " was rais'd, News came that the Mareſchal de " *Theſſe* had march'd with the beſt Part of the " Forces quarter'd on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, " in order to join the Duke of *Anjou* and beſiege " *Barcelona* again.

" Upon this I reſolv'd to propoſe to the *Portu-* " *gueſe* to march to *Madrid*, concluding that " either the Duke of *Anjou* would by this means " be oblig'd to quit the Siege of *Barcelona*, or elſe " that we could meet with no Oppoſition in our " way. For this purpoſe I took a Journey to " *Lisbon*, even while my Wound upon the cutting " off my Arm was full open, and had ſuch Succeſs " with the King of *Portugal*, that his Troops took " the Field the following Spring, by the 26th of " *March* N. S. under the Command of the Mar- " quis *des Minas*, with Intention to beſiege " *Alcantara*, and march that way to *Madrid*. " Mean time the Duke of *Berwick* who had been " ſent to command on the Frontiers of *Portugal* " in Mareſchal *Theſſe*'s ſtead, had thrown ten Re- " giments of Foot into *Badajox*, and march'd " with ſeven more and a Body of 4000 Horſe " towards *Alcantara*, in order to reinforce that " Gariſon, by the Addition of thoſe ſeven Regi- " ments, which he had accordingly left there, and " then came back to *Brocas* with his Cavalry, " where we ſurpriz'd him, beat his Rear-Guard, " purſu'd him a conſiderable way, and took " Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Brocas*, in which " Place we left a Gariſon to cover our Foragers " during the time we ſhould lie before *Alcantara*.

" After this we continu'd our March to " *Alcantara*, which ſurrender'd to us in a very few " Days; we took ten good Battalions Priſoners of " War there, and found above 60 Pieces of Canon " in the Place, with great ſtore of ſmall Arms and " Ammunition.

" After the ſurrender of *Alcantara* we croſt the " *Tagus* there, and having taken in ſome Places of " ſmall Note upon our March, and forc'd a Paſs " at *Maſſigina*, where the Enemy had entrench'd " themſelves; we advanc'd as far as the Bridge of " *Almaras*.

" But here the *Portugueſe* reſolv'd unanimouſly " to return home again, notwithſtanding all the " Arguments the Generals of the Allies could offer " to the contrary; which happen'd very unfor- " tunately, for had the Army march'd directly " thence to *Madrid*, in all Probability we muſt " have arriv'd there at the ſame time with the " News of the Duke of *Anjou*'s being return'd to " *France*, the Dutcheſs muſt have been oblig'd to " have eſcap'd alone, and the Tribunals being ſtill " there, 'tis very likely the War would have been " over.

" Some of the *Portugueſe* were willing to go " back and beſiege *Badajox*, which was entirely " laying aſide all Thoughts of *Madrid*, but " others for attacking *Ciudad Rodrigo*, and by " joining with theſe I engag'd them, after the taking " of that Place, to go to *Madrid*. But the time " which was loſt on this Occaſion had given the " Duke of *Anjou* an Opportunity of returning " from *France* to *Madrid*, from whence he " withdrew the Court and all the Tribunals

The Confederate Army at Madrid.

*A.D.*1706. " before our Army could reach that Place; ſo upon " our Arrival there, we found *Madrid* an open " Village, and the Troops having been extreamly " weaken'd by ſo long a March were not above " 4000 Horſe and 10000 Foot.

The Duke of *Anjou* had been oblig'd to raiſe the Siege of *Barcelona* and to retire into *France* before the Earl of *Galway* could get to *Madrid*. The *French* and *Spaniſh* Army came before *Barcelona* the latter end of *March*, when the King of *Spain*, his preſent Imperial Majeſty, was in the Place, and his Reſolution in that perilous Juncture deſerv'd the Crown for which he was contending. This will appear by the Letter he ſent to Sir *John Leake*, Commander of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Squadrons at *Gibraltar*, to haſten to his Releif.

King Charles IIId's *Letter to Sir* John Leake.

Admiral *Leake*,

" I Am diſpos'd to take upon me this Occaſion " to adviſe you *the high Risk this Principality* " *and my Royal Perſon are found in, for I make no* " *doubt that before the Morrow the Enemy will* " *moleſt us.* They have already blockaded me " with a Squadron of their Ships, and their Army " is now almoſt in ſight of this City, and by their " quick Marches have obtain'd ſome Poſts, which " if they might have been prevented, would very " much have hinder'd their Deſigns.

" I am reſolv'd, though I find myſelf with " ſuch a ſmall Gariſon as 1000 Men of regular " Troops, and 4000 Horſe, not to leave this " Place; for in the preſent Conjuncture I have con- " ſider'd, that my going hence will be the Loſs of " the City, and conſequently of all the other Places " which the happy Succeſs of the laſt Campaign " hath reduc'd to my Obedience; for which " Reaſon it is my Opinion to risk all, and venture " the Caſualties that a Siege is incident to, putting " juſt Truſt and Confidence in your known Zeal " towards the great forwarding the common Cauſe " and making no doubt of your having contributed " all that was requiſite to be in a readineſs to bring " me Succours. I hope in a few Days you will " appear before this Place, where may your Ho- " nour, Valour and Activity meet with a glorious " Succeſs, *for which I ſhall again conſtitute you the* " *Credit of my Royal Gratitude.*

Given at *Barcelona* the 31ſt of *March*, 1706.

I the King.

The next Day after the Date of this Letter, the Gariſon of *Barcelona* made a vigorous Salley, but were not numerous enough to improve the Advantage they had of the Enemy, Upon Sir *John Leake*'s receiving this Letter, a Council of War was held at *Gibraltar*, *April* 6th O. S. wherein it was reſolv'd, that the Fleet ſhould proceed to *Altea*, and thence directly to *Barcelona*, though Sir *George Byng* was not join'd, and for Expedition ſake to take the Soldiers out of the Tranſports and put them aboard the Men of War, as they did the Royal Regiment of *Fuzileers*, and Colonel *Breton*'s Regiment. Orders were left at *Gibraltar* for the Convoy expected from *Ireland* with Lord *Mohun*'s, Lord *Dungannon*'s and Colonel *Toby Caulfield*'s Regiments to follow. Sir *John Leake* arriv'd at *Altea* in his way to *Barcelona*, the 18th of *April* O. S. and the farther Particulars of the Relief of that City are taken from the Account of it brought by Captain *Delaval*, whom the Earl of *Peterborough* ſent Expreſs with it. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Byng*, join'd thoſe commanded by Sir *John Leake*, the 20th of *April* O. S. in the Bay. Two Days after they were join'd by Commodore *Walker*, with ſeveral Men of War and Tranſports, ſo that the Fleet conſiſted of 37 *Engliſh* and 13 *Dutch*, in all 50 Ships of the Line of Battel, beſides 8 Frigates, Fire-Ships, *&c.* On the 26th of *April* the Fleet came off of *Ferragous*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* came on board, who had been ſome time in *Valencia* to finiſh the Reduction of that Kingdom, ſo happily begun and carryed on by Major General *Ramas* and Colonel *Nebot* who had left the Duke of *Anjou*'s Service. The Earl hoiſted the *Union* Flag on the main Top, as Admiral of the Fleet, which on the 27th in the Morning came off Cape *Monjuic*, and about Noon anchor'd in *Barcelona* Bay, to the inexpreſſible Joy of the Inhabitants, who were hard preſs'd by the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army. The *French* Fleet under the Command of the Count de *Tholouſe*, who came in Perſon to the Aſſiſtance of his Nephew the Duke of *Anjou*, retir'd the Night before. Sir *John Leake* ſays in his Letter, if it had pleas'd God that the Wind had *continu'd that brought Sir* George Byng *to me, I believe I ſhould have been able to have given you a much better Account of the Strength of the Enemy.* The Earl of *Donnegal*, who commanded in Fort *Monjuic* defended that Fort above 20 Days, and had he not been kill'd, it probably would have held out till Succours arriv'd, which they did four Days after. On the 30th of *April*, about one a Clock in the Morning the Mareſchal de *Theſſe* march'd off with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, in a Manner unexpected, leaving behind him near 200 Braſs Battering Guns, 30 Mortars, a great Quantity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working and other warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks of Corn, above 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all their ſick and wounded Men, whom the Mareſchal de *Theſſe* recommended by a Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Clemency; and which is moſt remarkable they left every thing untouch'd as if it had been for the Uſe of their Friends, and not for their Enemies. They retir'd towards *France*, being purſu'd by the *Miquelets* and very much harraſs'd by the Gariſons of *Lerida* and *Tortoſa*. They loſt 5000 Men before the Place, and near half as many by Skirmiſhes and Deſertion in their Retreat. The Duke of *Anjou*, as has been obſerv'd, got to *Madrid* through *Navarre*, and carry'd off with him the Tribunals upon his ſecond Flight into *France*. It is plain, that had Meaſures been rightly taken for his Catholick Majeſty's March to *Madrid*, immediately after the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*, that Capital would have continu'd in Obedience to him and the *Spaniſh* Monarchy have ſubmitted to its lawful Sovereign. How the Reſolutions of the Council of War at *Barcelona* the 10th of *May*, for the King's Marching to *Madrid* by way of *Valencia* came to be alter'd, and the Troops intended for that Service were put upon other, and who was to bear the Blame of it, I leave to be decided by thoſe who have read Dr. *Friend*'s Hiſtory of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct in *Spain*, and alſo the Earl of *Galway*'s Conduct in another hiſtorical Account, which is the Reverſe of Doctor *Friend*'s in many Places; though the Doctor is ſaid to have ſworn to the Truth of it, I ſhall follow the State Memoirs as the ſureſt Guide.

A.D.1706.

Mareſchal de Theſſe *raiſes the Siege of* Barcelona.

Duke of Anjou *flies twice into* France.

Sir John Leake *relieves* Barcelona.

On the 2d of *July*, his Catholick Majeſty, King *Charles* the Third, was proclaim'd at *Madrid*, both the Nobility and People expreſſing their Joy for their happy Deliverance from Foreign Tyranny, and the Solemnity was perform'd with great Magnificence. The ſeveral Tribunals being ſhut up, by reaſon of the Duke of *Anjou*'s carrying away ſeveral of the Judges, and other Officers belonging to them, thoſe who remain'd at *Madrid*, and thoſe who had made their Eſcape from

King CharlesIII *proclaim'd at* Madrid.

A.D.1706. from the Duke of *Anjou*, were directed to open tne Courts again. An Agreement was made with the Corrigidor of the City for Thirty thouſand Rations of Bread every Day for the Army. The Marquis *das Minas*, the *Portugueſe* General, receiv'd Letters from ſeveral of the Grandees, informing him, they had left *Madrid*, and were retir'd to their Country Houſes, becauſe they would not be oblig'd to attend the Duke of *Anjou*; but they would return, and wait upon his Catholick Majeſty, as ſoon as they ſhould hear of his being in that City. The Marquis alſo receiv'd Letters from the Queen Dowager of *Spain*, who was at *Toledo*, expreſſing her great Satisfaction to ſee the Catholick King, her Nephew, reſtor'd to the Throne of his Anceſtors. And even Cardinal *Porto Carrero*, the Traytor who had been the Chief Promoter of the Will in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, ſent Letters alſo, containing many Expreſſions of his Duty to his Majeſty, *Charles* the Third. The Marquis *das Minas* march'd the next Day to *Ponte Diveros*, three Leagues from *Madrid*, and the next to *Alcales de Henaras*, whereby he had a greater Conveniency of ſupplying himſelf with Forage. The News from *Barcelona*, of the 4th of *July*, imported, that the King of *Spain* departed thence the 23d of *June* for *Valencia*; but having receiv'd Advice that the City of *Sarragoſa*, with all the Kingdom of *Arragon*, had declar'd for him; and having alſo by ſeveral Couriers had Intelligence, that on the Approach of the Earl of *Galway*, with the Forces under his Command, the Duke of *Anjou* was retir'd to *Pampeluna*, the King thought fit to change his Reſolution, to go directly to *Sarragoſſa*, and proceed from thence to *Madrid*; which not being done in Time, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, with the Forces from *Valencia*, adding little to the Strength of the Confederate Army, the Duke of *Anjou* found Means to get together an Army much ſuperior to that of the Allies; which after the King of *Spain* and my Lord *Peterborough* had join'd, could not make good their Ground in *Caſtile*, but were oblig'd to retire to *Valencia*; in which Kingdom they Canton'd and Quarter'd. The taking of *Carthegena*, *Alicant*, and other Towns on the Coaſts of *Spain*, did not compenſate for the want of the Troops that were employ'd in it, at the Camp near *Madrid*.

King Charles's *Miſtake in not going to* Madrid.

Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Holland.

On the 14th of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* landed at *Rotterdam*, together with the Lord Marquis of *Mounthermer*, the Lord *Halifax*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, and had the next Day a Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*, upon the neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for opening the Campaign. His Grace continu'd his Conferences with thoſe Deputies, and others at the Head of Affairs, 'till the 28th of *April*, when he went to *Utrecht*, accompany'd by Monſieur *Auverquerque*; they arriv'd at *Maeſtricht* the 1ſt of *May*. The Army of the States having join'd the Forces that were encamp'd at *Borchloen*, as did the *Engliſh* Troops the ſame Day; and his Grace having Intelligence that the *French* had drain'd all their Gariſons, paſs'd the *Dyle*, and poſted themſelves at *Tirlemont*, with the *Gheet* before them; the Duke reſolv'd to advance towards them. Accordingly, on the 11th of *May*, *O. S.* the Confederate Army march'd to *Corſwaren*, where my Lord Duke had Advice, that the *French* Army being join'd by the Horſe from the Mareſchal *de Marſin*'s Camp, were come out of their Lines, depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, and had made a Motion, putting their Right towards *Judoigne*.

The Battel of Ramelies.

His Grace, and my Lord *de Auverquerque*, relying on the Goodneſs of their Troops, advanc'd towards them; and on *Sunday*, the 12th of *May*, about three in the Morning, the Army march'd in eight Columns toward *Ramelies*, a Village, where the *Gheete* takes its Source, that they might avoid the Inconveniency of paſſing that River; and when they came near that Village, they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of *Mount St. Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*. A.D 1706.

This River flows about half a League from *Ramelies*, the Ground between them being open and level. The *Gheete* runs from *Ramelies* to *Autreghefe*, through Marſhy-Ground; and beyond *Autreghefe*, the River is wide, and the Ground impaſſible.

The Enemy had poſted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mehaigne*, and fill'd the Space between that and *Ramelies*, with upwards of One hundred Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold. At *Ramelies* they had above twenty Battalions of Foot, and a Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon: From thence to *Autreghefe*, they had form'd a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with a Line of Horſe at ſome Diſtance behind them.

The Duke of *Marlborough* judging by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on the Left, order'd the twenty *Daniſh* Squadrons to be poſted there, over and above the Number of Horſe belonging to that Wing. It was two a Clock in the Afternoon, before the Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battel, and then they began the Attack on the Left with four Battalions, which puſh'd the Brigade of Foot above-mention'd, from their Poſt on the *Mehaigne*. My Lord *Auverquerque* about the ſame Time charg'd with the Horſe of that Wing. The Succeſs was doubtful for about half an Hour, which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the reſt of the Horſe of the Right Wing, except the *Engliſh*, who were ſeventeen Squadrons, to ſupport thoſe on the Left.

The Duke of Marlborough *in great Danger.*

Here, while his Grace was rallying ſome, and giving his Orders for others to Charge, he was in very great Danger, being ſingled out by ſeveral of the moſt reſolute of the Enemy, and falling from his Horſe at the ſame Time, had either been kill'd, or taken Priſoner, if ſome of his Foot that were near at Hand, had not come very ſeaſonably to his Aſſiſtance, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire. After this his Grace had ſtill a greater Eſcape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Colonel *Bringfield*'s Head, as he was remounting him.

The Village of *Ramelies* was attack'd by a Detachment of twelve Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which enter'd at once with great Vigor and Reſolution. My Lord Duke haſten'd the Line of Foot thither to ſupport them; which though it was at a great Diſtance, yet came up ſoon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the ſame Time charg'd the reſt of their Foot that were poſted behind the *Gheete*.

By this Time the Enemies Right Wing of Horſe being entirely defeated, the Horſe of the Duke's Left fell upon the Foot of their Right, of whom they ſlew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about twenty of their Battalions, whoſe Colours and Cannon they took. The reſt of the Enemies Foot were entirely broke; the Horſe of their Left Wing ſeem'd to make a Stand, to gain Time for their Foot to retire; but were charg'd ſo quick, and with ſo much Bravery, by the *Engliſh* Horſe, that they abandon'd the Foot, and the Confederate Dragoons puſhing into the Village of *Autreghefe*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, call'd,

Le

A.D.1706. *Le Regiment du Roy*, begg'd for Quarter, and deliver'd up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay*'s Dragoons.

The French Army entirely routed.

The Victorious Troops purſu'd the *French* all Night, by the way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldre*, five Leagues from the Place of Battel, and two from *Louvain*, where Colonel *Richards*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Aid de Camp*, whom he ſent Expreſs with this Account of his Victory, left the Army on *Monday*, the 13th of *May*.

Kill'd and taken.

A right Judgment could not be made of the exact Number of the Slain, by reaſon the Troops made no Stop on the Field, but it was generally ſuppos'd that the *French* had Eight thouſand kill'd; among whom were the Prince of *Manbauſon*, and Prince *Maximilian de Rohan*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Note. About Eight thouſand Priſoners were taken, and among them Monſieur *Palaviciani*, and Monſieur *Mezieres*, Major-Generals; the Marquis *de Barre*, Brigadier-General; the Marquis *de la Baume*, Son to the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, a Nephew of the late Duke of *Luxembourg*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction. All the Enemies Artillery, all the Baggage they had with them, and all their Bread-Wagons were taken, beſides a great Number of Standards, Colours, and Kettle-Drums, and a great Part of their heavy Baggage was ſeiz'd by the Troops of the Allies at *Judoigne*. My Lord Duke, to improve his Victory, advanc'd towards the *Dyle*, reſolving to force his Paſſage, but Advice coming that the Enemy had quitted *Louvain*, and retir'd towards *Bruſſels*, his Grace put Five hundred Men into *Louvain*, and march'd to the Camp at *Bethlem*, in his Way to *Bruſſels*, which the Enemy alſo quitted, as they did *Mechlin*, and retir'd towards *Aloſt*. The ſame Day my Lord Duke had Letters from the Governor of *Bruſſels*, intimating, that the States of *Brabant* were deſirous to wait on him, which they did the next Day, and by ſeveral Inſtruments, the States, the Sovereign Council, and the Magiſtrates of the City, made their Submiſſion in Form to his Catholick Majeſty, *Charles* the Third. The Magiſtrates of *Mechlen* did the ſame, and Colonel *Darel* was ſent with Two thouſand Horſe to take Poſſeſſion of the Town. The Magiſtrates of *Lierre* follow'd their Example, and the City of *Antwerp* was ready to do the ſame, as ſoon as the Allies would give them an Opportunity.

Almoſt all Brabant *and* Flanders *reduc'd.*

Thus in the Compaſs of five Days, was almoſt all the Province of *Brabant* reduc'd under the Obedience of his Catholick Majeſty. The Enemy, in their Flight, rather than Retreat, abandon'd the Places as faſt as the Duke of *Marlborough* drew near them. The Magiſtrates of *Ghent* in *Flanders* ſent to Compliment his Grace upon his entring that Province, and made their Submiſſion: The ſame did *Bruges* and *Oudenarde*: The latter, upon the Approach of ſeven Battalions, wieh four Pieces of Canon, to give a better Grace to the Surrender. Fifty Dragoons ſent by Major-General *Roſs* took Poſſeſſion of *Denaine*; and Fort *Bavier*, being quitted by the Enemy, the Major-General took Poſſeſſion of it, to haſten the Approach to *Oſtend*, which defended it ſelf eight Days only, though ſo famous for a three Years Siege. *Dendermond* made a much better Defence, and was almoſt reduced to Aſhes by the Bombs the Confederates flung into it; and it being thought moſt adviſable to waſte no more Time on the Ruins, ſome Troops were left to Blockade it, and the Army inveſted *Menin*, a City in *French Flanders*. The Trenches were open'd the 4th of *Auguſt*, *O. S.* and the Enemy gave out that the Duke *de Vendoſme*, who was ſent for from *Italy*, to command the *French* Army in the *Netherlands*, in the Room of the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, who was recall'd, would attempt to relieve it. Such a *Gaſconade* was very natural to the *French*, and eſpecially to the General; but he was more diſcreet in his Motions, and the Duke of *Marlborough* remain'd very eaſy in his Camp at *Helchin*, to cover the Siege. His Grace had the Honour of a Viſit there from the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, who having ſeen the Army Review'd in the Camp, the Duke accompany'd him to the Siege, and ſhew'd him the Batteries and Approaches before *Menin*. The King of *Pruſſia*, his Royal Highneſs's Father, was then in *Holland*, to confer with the *States-General*, about the Succeſſion to the Eſtates of King *William*, and it had been well if that Matter had been then determin'd; probably the Houſe of *Naſſau* would have had a more equal Portion of it, than was agreed upon between the Miniſters of the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, and his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*. The Gariſon of *Menin* being very numerous, they made a reſolute Defence for almoſt three Weeks, but Capitulated the 23d of *Auguſt*, and deliver'd up the *Bruges* Gate to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*. Two Days after they march'd out, conſiſting of twelve Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of diſmounted Dragoons, making in all Four thouſand three hundred Men.

A.D.1706.

Menin ſurrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough's *grand Reception at* Antwerp.

The Duke of *Marlborough* made a ſhort Tour to the *Hague*, before this Siege was attempted, to concert Meaſures for that, and other Enterprizes, with the *States-General*; and as he return'd to the Army, he was met at *Merxeus*, two Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Magiſtrates of that City, attended by the Clergy, both Secular and Regular, who aſſur'd his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles* the Third, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*; acknowledging, at the ſame Time, his Grace to have been the glorious Inſtrument of their happy Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*, under which they had labour'd ever ſince the Death of *Charles* the Second. The Margrave of *Antwerp*, with the *Burgo-Maſters*, and the reſt of the Chief Magiſtrates, attended my Lord Duke at ſome Diſtance from the City, where the firſt *Penſionary*, in the Name of the City, made a Speech, and preſented his Grace with the Keys of the Town, telling him, they had never been deliver'd up to any Perſon, ſince the Great Duke of *Parma*, and that after a Siege of twelve Months. My Lord Duke, at his Entry into the Town, receiv'd all the Honours and Ceremonies uſually paid to Sovereign Princes; One hundred and fifty of the Principal Citizens went in Proceſſion before his Coach with lighted *Flambeaux*, and conducted him to the Biſhop's Palace, where he was ſplendidly entertain'd, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquis of *Terracena*, Grandee of *Spain*, Governor of the Citadel, who had declar'd for King *Charles* the Third, waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity, and the Streets were crowded with infinite Numbers of People, continually repeating the greateſt Marks of Joy and Satisfaction.

The Duke of Marlborough *inveſted in the Principality of* Mildenheim.

While my Lord Duke was receiving theſe Honours here, a grateful Acknowledgment of his unparallel'd Services in the Common Cauſe, he, by his Proxy, receiv'd ſtill greater in *Germany*, where he was ſolemnly inveſted with the Principality of *Mildenheim* in this Manner. The Emperor having in *November* laſt erected that Lordſhip into a Principality of the Empire, and conferr'd the ſame on the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the Queen of *England* having allow'd Mr. *Stepney*, her Envoy Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, to take Poſſeſſion of it in his *Highneſs*'s Name; the Title given him in the *London-Gazette* of the 3d of *June*,

A.D.1706. *June*, 1706. The Ceremony was perform'd in the Town-Hall at *Mindelheim*, on the 13th of *May*, the Day after he obtain'd the Glorious Victory at *Ramelies*. The Officers, Magiſtrates, Burghers, and other Subjects of that Principality, attending there, Count *Coningſegg*, one of the Emperor's Privy-Council, and firſt Commiſſioner for this Act, declar'd to them, that his Imperial Majeſty had transferr'd on the Duke, in Conſideration of his important Services, all his Right to the ſame Principality; in Teſtimony whereof, a Secretary of the *Feudal* Court read the *Lehn-Brief*, or Letter of Inveſtiture, and then a Patent, whereby the ſaid Officers and Subjects were firſt diſcharg'd from the Obedience and Vaſſalage which they ſwore a Year ago to his Imperial Majeſty, upon the Death of *Maximilian*, late Duke of *Bavaria*, and afterwards were directed to take a new Oath of Homage to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Prince of *Mindelheim*, which was adminiſter'd to them accordingly, by Mr. *Stepney*'s Order, in the Preſence of Count *Coningſegg*, and two other Imperial Commiſſioners, Baron *Volnar*, and Baron *Imhoſt*, who had lately joint Adminiſtration of that Principality. The whole Ceremony was perform'd with a great deal of Decency, and the People in general gave all Demonſtrations of their Satisfaction in being under his *Highneſs*'s Protection. Mr. *Robert Harley* was Secretary when this *Gazette* was publiſh'd, and conſequently muſt approve, if not direct the Paragraph which gives his Grace the Stile of Highneſs twice in a few Lines: Yet four or five Years afterwards, he ſuffer'd his *Hungerfords* and *Sh———ns* within Doors, his *Swifts*, *Oldiſworths* and *Roper* without, to inſult the Duke, and his illuſtrious Family with the very Dregs of Language and Calumny, and to treat him with as much Rudeneſs and Contempt as he and his Aſſociates juſtly deſerv'd from an injur'd People.

The Duke of Marlborough *has the Title of Highneſs in the* London Gazette. *Rudely treated by the Tories in* England.

I ſhall not enter into the Particulars of the Diſtreſs to which the Duke of *Savoy* was reduc'd, before Prince *Eugene* came to his Relief: 'Tis enough to ſay he had loſt almoſt all his Towns in *Piedmont*: That his Dutcheſs, and the Princeſſes were retir'd to *Genoa*, and himſelf ſhut out of his Capital by the *French* Army, which had puſh'd the Siege of *Turin* with great Vigor, and would ſoon have been Maſters of it, had not the Confederate Forces come as they did, juſt in Time, to relieve it. The Duke of *Orleans*, who commanded the *French* Army in *Italy*, after the Departure of the Duke *de Vendoſme*, left the Duke *de la Feuillade* to carry on the Siege of *Turin*, and march'd himſelf to oppoſe Prince *Eugene*, whoſe Diligence and Activity were too much for him; and that Prince having ſurpriz'd *Stradella*, join'd the Duke of *Savoy* the 27th of *Auguſt*; and the Duke of *Orleans* having alſo join'd the Duke *de la Feuillade*, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* attack'd them in their own Lines, between the *Dora* and *Stura*. The Troops of *Pruſſia*, commanded by the Prince of *Anhalt*, were the firſt that forc'd the Enemies Intrenchments, whoſe Horſe charg'd them, but they being ſupported by the Confederate Horſe, and the reſt of the Troops of the Allies, beating the *French* from their Works, they were entirely routed, and fled, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Tents, Ammunition and Baggage. The Mareſchal *de Marſin*, who commanded under the Duke of *Orleans*, was taken Priſoner, and dy'd of his Wounds: The Duke of *Orleans* was wounded. The Slain were computed at above Ten thouſand; for the Rout being perfect, the Slaughter was great; above Four thouſand five hundred *French* were taken Priſoners. The Duke of *Orleans* retir'd in the utmoſt Diſor-

The Battel of Turin.

The French *routed.*

der, with the Remains of the *French* Army, to *Pignerol*, but not reckoning them ſafe there, he retreated into *Dauphine*; and in Conſequence of this Victory, the *French* were driven quite out of *Italy*, where they had neſted ever ſince the Duke of *Anjou*'s Uſurpation in *Spain*.

A.D.1706. *The Duke of* Orleans *retreats into* France.

Thr Duke of *Marlborough* having oblig'd the Gariſons of *Dendermond* and *Aeth*, conſiſting in all of about Four thouſand five hundred Men, to ſurrender Priſoners of War, finiſh'd this glorious Campaign, crown'd with more Conqueſts than ever were known in one Summer's War, by one General, againſt Armies ſuperior in Numbers to his own.

Duke of Marlborough *takes* Dendermond *and* Aeth.

If *Lewis* the XIVth's Soul, which his Flatterers made ſuperior to *Alexander* or *Cæſar*'s, had not been callous and harden'd againſt Defeats and Diſgraces, he muſt ſurely have had a terrible Load on his Mind when he conſider'd what Loſſes and Shame he had brought upon himſelf and Family, by his raſh Breach of the *Partition* Treaty, and his Arrogant and Vain owning the Pretender as King of *England*.

The French *King's Raſhneſs and Diſgraces.*

This Year his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou* was driven out of *Spain*: His Son, the Count *de Thoulouſe*, who ventur'd out to Sea with his Fleet, ſhamefully got into Harbour again, at the Approach of Sir *John Leake*. His Nephew, the Duke of *Orleans*, after the moſt entire Rout that an Army could meet with, fled with the ſhatter'd Remains of it into *France*; and nearer to his own Door, the Duke of *Marlborough*, after having kill'd, taken, and diſpers'd the Armies he ſent to oppoſe him, advanc'd into his own Country, quarter'd part of his Troops there, and left a ſtrong Gariſon on his Frontiers. On this laſt, the ſurprizing Revolution in the *Netherlands*, and the Duke of *Anjou*'s Flight out of *Spain*, his Envoy in *Swiſſerland*, the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, a fine ſpoken Perſon, made a Speech to the Cantons, which has ſome pleaſant, as well as florid Things in it; as theſe:

It is not uſual for Miniſters of my Character themſelves to declare the Misfortunes of their Sovereigns; but the King, my Maſter, is unacquainted with theſe mean Politicks, to deceive his Allies, and his People, by falſe Reports. *His Arms have been unſucceſsful in* Catalonia *and* Flanders. *The Courage of the* French *has hurry'd them with too great Eagerneſs into the midſt of Enemies they were not enough acquainted with, and whoſe Numbers have triumph'd over their Valour.* The Breath was juſt out of his Mouth, that ſaid, his Maſter ſcorn'd falſe Reports; and the firſt Words of the Letter Colonel *Richards*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Aid de Camp* brought, with Advice of the Defeat of the *French* at *Ramelies*, are, *The Enemy depending on the Superiority of their Numbers.*

Before we return to *England*, we muſt remember that the Lord *Halifax* was ſent in the beginning of Summer to *Hanover*. On the 17th of *May*, his Lordſhip arriv'd at *Diepnau*, where he was welcom'd into the Elector's Teritories by the Governor of the Caſtle; who immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Hanover*, to notify his Lordſhip's Arrival. Lodgings, and a noble Entertainment, were prepar'd that Evening for his Lordſhip, and his Retinue, by the Elector's Officers. The next Day my Lord proceeded to *Hanover*, and found every-where upon the Road, Horſes and Carriages in a Readineſs for him, by the Elector's particular Order. At *Stolftenau*, the firſt Gentleman to the Electreſs Dowager, waited upon his Lordſhip with a Compliment from her Electoral Highneſs, and entertain'd him at a very ſplendid Dinner. My Lord arriv'd late in the Evening at *Hanover*, and was receiv'd at a Houſe

A.D.1706. prepar'd for him by a Gentleman of the *Bedchamber*, and another Gentleman of the Court; who acquainted his Lordſhip they had Orders from the Elector to attend him, and to do the Honours of the Houſe. The next Morning my Lord had Audience of the Electreſs Dowager, the Elector, the Electoral Prince, and the Princeſs; and in the Afternoon of the Princeſs, the Elector's Daughter, and of Prince *Erneſt*, his Brother: In all which Audiences, beſides the uſual Ceremonies, his Lordſhip receiv'd very particular Marks of Diſtinction; and nothing was omitted to let him ſee the great Reſpect that the Elector and Electreſs, with the whole Electoral Family paid to her Majeſty, and their Affection and Eſteem for the *Engliſh* Nation; with their grateful Acknowledgment for what the Queen and Parliament had done, towards ſecuring the Succeſſion of their Family to the Crown of *England*. On *Sunday*, the 2d of *June*, his Highneſs, the Prince Electoral of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*, was inveſted with the Order of the Garter, with the uſual Ceremonies. My Lord *Halifax* ſtaid a Week after, having been very inſtrumental in confirming the good Underſtanding between the Courts of *England* and *Hanover*. In his Return homewards, he paid a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, at his Camp in *Flanders*, before he embark'd in *Holland*.

The Lord Halifax *highly honour'd at* Hanover.

The Queen at St. Paul's *on the Thankſgiving-Day.*

On the 27th of *June*, the Day appointed for a Thankſgiving throughout *England*, for the Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms, under his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhe went in a very ſolemn and pompous Manner to St. *Paul*'s Church. Her Majeſty aſcended a Throne erected at the *Weſt* End of the Church, oppoſite to the Altar; the Biſhop of *London* ſat on his Throne next to the Altar, and the Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, were plac'd on Seats, or in Stalls, according to the Account given of it by the State-Writers. It is certain the Queen was then extreamly delighted with this ſort of triumphal Cavalcade and Appearance; and as long as this Shew was made Yearly, there was no Clamour againſt *delighting in War*; a Term given afterwards to all ſuch *Britons* that were for beating the *French* again and again, 'till they were brought to accept of ſuch a Peace as the Allies thought fit for them. And that probably they would have come to, had not Mr. *Robert Harley*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, Mr. *Simon Harcourt*, &c. made her Majeſty believe that the Church was in more Danger than the *French*, and that the one could not be ſav'd, without ſaving the other by a Peace, ſuch as *France* ſhould think fit for the Allies.

Mr. Harley, *&c. puts an End to her Triumphs.*

Two Addreſſes only printed.

The Congratulatory Addreſſes to the Queen upon the Victory at *Ramelies* were ſo numerous, that there was not Room for them in the *Gazette*: And only two of them were favour'd to have the Subſtance of what they contain'd inſerted in it; which two were, that from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and that from the *Diſſenting Miniſters* in and about *London*: The Univerſity of *Cambridge* congratulate her Majeſty, "Upon the late "ſignal and glorious Victory of her Majeſty's "Forces, and her Allies, under the moſt excel-"lent, and truly heroick Conduct of his Grace "the Duke of *Marlborough*, which is ſo Surpri-"zing and Great, that no Words are ſufficient to "expreſs it, for it has even prevented their moſt "forward Hopes and Expectations. They ac-"knowledge that the Glory of reducing the ex-"orbitant Power of *France*, and ſettling the Ba-"lance of *Europe*, ſeems, by divine Providence, "reſerv'd for her Majeſty, by whoſe wiſe Counſels "at Home, and the aſtoniſhing Progreſs of her "Arms Abroad, the arbitrary Invader of his "Neighbours Territories, is brought to ſo low an "Ebb, that he muſt henceforward be anxious to A.D.1706. "preſerve his own. They farther take this Oc-"caſion humbly to offer their repeated Aſſurances "of a moſt inviolable Fidelity to her Majeſty's "Sacred Perſon, and the firmeſt Adherence to "her Juſt and Rightful Title to the Imperial "Crown of theſe Kingdoms, as alſo to the Suc-"ceſſion in the *Proteſtant Line*; beſeeching the "great God, by whom Kings Reign, that her "Majeſty may long continue, as ſhe is, the "brighteſt Example of ſincere, unaffected Piety; "the Security and Ornament of the eſtabliſh'd "*Church*, the Safeguard of the State, the Delight "of her Subjects, the Terror of her Enemies, "the Support of her Allies; and that her Reign "over us may be laſting and proſperous, as to "them, and all good Men, it is dear and de-"ſirable.

That from the Univerſity of Cambridge.

The *Diſſenters* of the *Three Denominations*, with Mr. *Spademan* at their Head, preſented their Addreſs to the Queen at *Windſor*, the 17th of *June*, of which having a Copy, I ſhall not make Uſe of the Extract in the *Gazette*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

That from Proteſtant Diſſenters.

THE late ſurprizing Progreſs of your Majeſty's Forces, and thoſe of your Allies in Flanders, *under the Command of the moſt illuſtrious Prince the Duke of* Marlborough; *and of thoſe in* Spain, *commanded by the Noble Earls of* Peterborough *and* Galway, *happily ſupported by your* Royal Navy, *under the Conduct of your prudent and valiant Admirals, engages us humbly to congratulate your Majeſty on ſo glorious an Occaſion.*

The ſignal Anſwer it has pleas'd God to return to thoſe devout Prayers which your Majeſty, and your People by your pious Direction addreſs to Heaven, inſpires us with a Joy equal to the Mortification it gives your Enemies. And while your Majeſty aſcribes your many Victories to the Arm of the Almighty, and repeats your Royal Commands to your People to offer him ſolemn Thankſgiving, *we cannot but look upon your Majeſty's Piety as a hopeful Pledge of the like future Succeſſes.*

As the important Conſequences of your Majeſty's Triumphs make a daily Acceſſion to your Glory, ſo they give us an agreeable Proſpect of the ſpeedy Reduction of the Power of France *to its juſt Limits; the Reſtitution of Liberty and Peace to* Europe, *the effectual Relief of the* Reformed Churches *Abroad, and the Security and Proviſion the Law has made for a* Proteſtant Succeſſion *to the Crown of this Kingdom.*

We gratefully acknowledge the Share we have in the Bleſſings of your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, which preſerves to us both our Civil and Religious Liberties; and take this Occaſion to renew to your Majeſty, the Aſſurance of our inviolable Fidelity, to which not only our Intereſt and Inclination, but the ſacred Ties of Gratitude and Conſcience oblige us. And we ſhall uſe our utmoſt Endeavours, in our ſeveral Stations, to promote that Union and Moderation among your Proteſtant *Subjects, ſo often recommended by your Majeſty, as highly neceſſary to the common Safety.*

May the divine Providence that has made your Majeſty not only Head of the Proteſtant INTEREST, *but Chief in the Confederacy for the glorious Cauſe of common Liberty, give your Majeſty the Satisfaction of ſeeing both more firmly eſtabliſh'd than ever, by the Influence of your Counſels, and the Succeſs of your Arms.*

May your Majeſty's exemplary Piety, Zeal for the Reformation of Manners, *and Parental Care of all your People, even thoſe of the remoteſt Colonies, be eminently rewarded by the great God, with the con-*

A.D.1706. *conſtant Proſperity of your Government; may your Reign be honour'd with an happy* Union *of your two Kingdoms of* Great-Britain; *may your Royal Conſort the Prince enjoy a confirm'd Health; may your Majeſty continue to rule in the Hearts of your People, and be late advanc'd to a Throne of Glory in the Kingdom of Heaven.*

Her Majeſty being impower'd by the Acts paſt in *England* and *Scotland* to name Commiſſioners for a Treaty of *Union* between the two Kingdoms, ſhe was pleas'd to appoint,

For *England.*

Engliſh *Commiſſioners for the* Union.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
Archbiſhop of *York*,
William Cowper, Eſq; Lord Keeper,
Lord *Godolphin* Lord High Treaſurer,
Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Preſident of the Council,
Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of *Devon* Steward of the Houſhold,
Duke of *Bolton*,
Earl of *Sunderland*,
Earl of *Kingſton*,
Earl of *Carliſle*,
Earl of *Orford*,
Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*,
Marquis of *Hartington*,
Marquis of *Granby*,
Lord *Wharton*,
Lord *Paulet*,
Lord *Grey*,
Lord *Somers*,
Lord *Halifax*,
John Smith, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons,
Sir *Charles Hedges*, Secretary of State,
Robert Harley, Eſq; Secretary of State,
Henry Boyle, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*,
Lord Chief Juſtice *Trevor*,
Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney General,
Sir *Simon Harcourt* Sollicitor General,
Sir *John Cooke* Advocate General,
Stephen Waller, LL. D.
Secretary to them, *George Dodington*, Eſq;

For *Scotland.*

Scottiſh *Commiſſioners for the* Union.

The Earl of *Seafield* Lord Chancellor,
Duke of *Queensberry* Lord Privy Seal,
Earl of *Marr* Secretary of State,
Earl of *Loudon* Secretary of State,
Earl of *Sutherland*,
Earl of *Moreton*,
Earl of *Weem*,
Earl of *Leven*,
Earl of *Stairs*,
Earl of *Roſeberry*,
Earl of *Glaſgow*,
Lord *Archibald Campbel*,
Viſcount *Duplin*,
Lord *Roſs*,
Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* Preſident of the Seſſion,
Adam Cockburn of *Ormiſton*, Juſtice Clerk,
Robert Dundaſs of *Arniſton*,
Robert Stuart of *Tullicultry*,
Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of *Forgleu*,
Mr. *Francis Montgomery* of *Giffin*,
Sir *David Dalrymple*,
Sir *Patrick Johnſton* Provoſt of *Edinburgh*,
Sir *James Smallet*,
George Lockhart of *Carnwarth*,
William Moriſon of *Preſton Grange*,
Alexander Grant the Younger of *Grant*,
William Seton the Younger of *Pitmedden*,
John Clerk the Younger of *Pennycooke*,
Hugh Montgomery Provoſt of *Glaſgow*,
Daniel Campbel,
Daniel Stuart,
Secretary to them, Sir *David Nairne.*

A.D.1706.

Theſe Commiſſioners met the firſt time in the little Council Chamber at St. *James*'s, the 16th of *April*, where the Lord Keeper of *England* and the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, made introductory Speeches, and then the Lord Keeper *Cowper* deliver'd theſe Preliminaries.

" That all Propoſals be made in Writing, that " no Point ſhall be obligatory till all Matters be " adjuſted in ſuch Manner as will be proper to be " laid before the Queen and the Parliaments of " *England* and *Scotland* for their Approbation. " That a Committe be appointed to reviſe the " Minutes before the Secretary enter them in their " Book. That all Proceedings be kept Secret.

There is ſo much Folly mix'd with Impudence and Falſhood in the ſham *Lockhart*'s Memoirs of theſe Tranſactions, that no uſe can be made of them for Information; he opens this Scene as if he had a Pack on his Back rather than a Pen in his Hand. *The* Engliſh *before they open'd their* Pack *to ſhew the golden Ware the* Scots *were to get from them, firſt proceed to demand and ſecure what they wanted of the* Scots, *and for that end made the following Propoſals.*

Lockhart's *Memoirs falſe and impudent.*

" That the two Kingdoms of *England* and " *Scotland*, be for ever united into one Kingdom " by the Name of *Great-Britain*. That the " United Kingdom be repreſented by one and the " ſame Parliament, and that the Succeſſion of the " Monarchy of the United Kingdom be accord- " ing to the Limitations in the Act of Parliament " made in *England* in the 12th and 13th Years of " the Reign of King *William*, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, &c. *All the Commiſſioners, adds the Sham* Lockhart, *except Mr.* Lockhart *of* Carnwarth, *who had orders from his Party to ſit ſilent and make his Obſervations, poſitively declar'd for this Scheme of an entire incorporating Union as the* Engliſh *term'd it.* If theſe Commiſſioners had not come together with a Reſolution to agree upon that Scheme, there never had been a Meeting of them. All the World knew that *England* intended principally if not ſolely the ſettling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, to prevent the *Scots* Jacobites letting in their Pretender by their Back-door; and that if the Proteſtant Succeſſion had been ſettled on the Foot of the *Revolution* Settlement in both Kingdoms, *England* wou'd have been as cool in the Affair of the *Union*, as it had always been when the Propoſal has come from *Scotland* ever ſince the two Kingdoms were under one King. The *Scots* knew this, and that the *Engliſh* had that Succeſſion ſo much at Heart, that there was a Propoſal of their making an Advantage of it, before they came into the ſame Settlement. This Proceeding ſeems to be ſomething like that of thoſe Traffickers, who knowing the Neceſſity or ſtrong Inclination others have for their Commodities, keep up the Price and reſolve to make them pay for them if they have them. The Memoir Writer owns *Lockhart* would not accept of the Offer to be one of the Commiſſioners, which was made him as a Compliment to Lord *Wharton* his Unkle, without the Conſent of the moſt notorious *Jacobites*; to gain which, he conven'd together the Earl of *Hume*, the Earl of *Strathmore*, the Viſcount of *Stormont*, Mr. *Cochran* of *Kilmaranock*, Mr. *Henry Maul* of *Kelly*, all of them zealous Adherents to the Intereſt of the abdicated King and his pretended Son, and Mr. *Fletcher* of *Saltone*, who was an errant Republican in King *Charles* the IId's time, who was for the Duke of *Monmouth* in King *James*'s

The Proteſtant Succeſſion a Preliminary Article.

Lockhart *of* Carnwarth *a Spy.*

A.D.1706. *James*'s time, who was for King *William* after the Revolution, and being diſguſted becauſe he had not the Place he had cut out for himſelf, as *Ferguſon* was becauſe he was not made Secretary of State, join'd in as zealouſly as the moſt zealous of the Faction, againſt all the *Revolution* Governments. There is this farther remarkable in *Fletcher*'s Conduct; for in the Debate about *Scotch* Repreſentatives, he ſaid the Commiſſioners were guilty of a Breach of Truſt; the Earl of *Mar* one of thoſe Commiſſioners took him up, and *Fletcher* beg'd pardon, though *Mar* not long after rebell'd to break that Union which himſelf in Conjunction with his Brethren had made. Theſe *Jacobites* telling *Lockhart* he might do ſingular Service as a *Spy* among the other Commiſſioners perſuaded him to appear at their Meetings, to ſit ſilent and obſerve; and this traiterous Contrivance was fully anſwer'd by him; for one *Stratton*, whom the *Jacobites* in *Scotland* were about ſending to *France*, ſtaid till *Lockhart* return'd from the Treaty, and having a full Account from him of what had paſt, ſail'd from *Leith* and arriv'd ſafely in *France*; ſuch were the Men whom *Fletcher* confederated with, and what Opinion can good *Britons* have of ſuch a Man's affected Zeal for the *Proteſtant* Religion and *Liberty?* As I had ſome Knowledge of him, I do very well remember he was hot, poſitive, obſtinate, *Opiniatre*, and we have a Sample of it in a very rude Expreſſion of his, even in Parliament, after he had preſented a Scheme of Limitations: The *Tenth* Article of which was, *That no general Indemnity or Pardon for any Tranſgreſſions ſhall be valid without conſent of Parliament.* The Earl of *Stairs* having ſpoken againſt his *Scheme*, *Fletcher* in juſtification of it, when he came to this Article, ſaid, *It is no wonder his Lordſhip is againſt it, for had there been ſuch an* Act *his Lordſhip had long e'er now been hang'd for the Murder of* Glencoe, *&c.* Now it is moſt certain, that *Fletcher* himſelf murder'd an honeſt Farmer at *Lyme*, when the Duke of *Monmouth* landed there, whoſe Horſe he had taken out of a Stable without his conſent, and upon the Man's endeavouring to get it from him again, he ſhot him dead, and had he not immediately ſhip'd himſelf for *Spain* or *Portugal*, his fellow Rebels, as they were then call'd, wou'd have beaten his Brains out, or have torn him to pieces. I have had this Account from Perſons on the Spot, and being the Farmers Countryman have had many Opportunities to have it confirm'd. This Mr. *Fletcher* was the Hero of the Oppoſition to the *Union*, and it was fit his Character ſhould be a little better known than it can be by the Panegyrick upon him in *Lockhart*'s Memoirs.

Fletcher of Saltone *changes Sides.*

Earl of Mar *zealous for the* Union.

Lockhart *ſends an Account of the Treaty of* Union *to* France. 199.

Fletcher's *Character.*

156.

The Treaty was pretty well advanc'd by the 1ſt of *May*, when the Queen went to the Council Chamber where the Commiſſioners met, and ſpoke thus to them.

Queen's Speech to the Commiſſioners.

My Lords,

I Am ſo much concern'd for the Union *of the two Kingdoms, that I could not ſatisfy myſelf without coming before I went out of Town to ſee what Progreſs you had made in the Treaty; and I recommend very earneſtly to you the bringing it to a happy Concluſion, with as much Diſpatch as the Nature of it will admit; not doubting of the general Satisfaction which my Subjects of both Kingdoms will receive in finding you overcome all Difficulties to obtain ſo great and publick a Good.*

When her Majeſty had done ſpeaking, the Lord Keeper *Cowper* deſir'd to know if ſhe would be pleas'd to hear the Propoſals made on either Side, and the Reſolutions hitherto taken thereupon, read by the reſpective Secretaries, which ſhe was pleas'd to allow of, and then withdrew. About a Month after ſhe gave the Commiſſioners another Viſit, and told them ſhe came thither once more to ſee what farther Progreſs they had made in the Treaty, and to preſs a ſpeedy Concluſion of it, in regard her Servants of *Scotland* could not without great inconveniency be much longer abſent from that Kingdom. Theſe Royal Viſits were to quicken their coming to a Determination upon the Matter, for while it hung, there were ſuch canvaſings of the Articles, as far as they could be known, and ſuch caballings to oppoſe them, that thoſe who wiſh'd well to the *Union*, did not think themſelves ſure of it till they were ratified by both Parliaments. A.D.1706.

After the Memoir Writer has told us all the *Scots* Commiſſioners, except *Lockhart*, poſitively declar'd for an incorporating *Union*; he tells us they all agreed to propoſe a fœderal *Union*, to which the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners anſwer'd, ſays he, *in a ſaucy Manner They did not incline to take it into Conſideration*, becauſe the incorporating Union was the Scheme which all who were for the Treaty in both Kingdoms, look'd upon as the fundamental Preliminary. The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners propos'd thirty eight Commoners to be the Repreſentatives for *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, the *Scots* inſiſted upon forty five, and it was agreed upon; and ſixteen Lords to be elected in *Scotland* to be of the Houſe of Peers in every Parliament of *Great-Britain*. No good *Briton* thinks this Number too many, that has any Affection for the common Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, but whatever complaining againſt it we find in the Memoirs and other ſuch Libels as too few, it is not difficult to make it appear that the Proportion is to the full, if *Scotland* had not the Advantage. The turn the Sham *Lockhart* gives to the *Equivalent*, is equally falſe and villanous. He calls it *a Bribe to buy off the* Scots *Members of Parliament*. How can any Man in his Wits imagine that *England* could ever get 400000 *l.* out of *Scotland*, which within a Trifle, was the Sum propos'd to be given the *Scots* in ready Caſh, and a ſufficient Part of it was to be appropriated to make good the Loſſes of their *African* Company. The ſame Libeller obſerves, *it was to be paid back again in a few Years, by* Scotland *bearing a Share of the Taxes of* England. That is, the *Scots* when a Part of the ſame United Kingdom, ſhould pay Taxes as well as the *Engliſh*. The Articles for an *incorporating Union*, for the ſettling the Succeſſion, for the Repreſentative of *Scotland*, for the *Scots* paying Taxes, and for the Equivalent being ſettled; thoſe relating to the *Regulation* of *Trade*, Laws, and the others of leſs Conſequence were determin'd with more eaſe, and on the 22d of *July* the Commiſſioners Sign'd and Seal'd all the Articles of *Union*, and the next Day, they in a Body waited on the Queen, when the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners of *England*, and the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners of that Kingdom, did reſpectively preſent to her Majeſty a Tranſcript of the ſaid Articles, each making a Speech to her, who was pleas'd to expreſs herſelf as follows.

Chuſe Articles of the Treaty of Union.

The Treaty concluded.

The Articles preſented to the Queen.

My Lords,

I Give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty, and am very well pleas'd to find your Endeavours and Applications have brought it to ſo good a Concluſion. The Particulars of it ſeem ſo reaſonable, that I hope they will meet with Approbation in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms; I wiſh therefore that my Servants of Scotland *may loſe no time in going down to propoſe it to my Subjects of that Kingdom; and I ſhall always look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this* Union, *which will*

Her Speech upon it.

A.D.1706. *will be ſo great a Security and Advantage to both Kingdoms, can be accompliſh'd in my Reign.*

Lockhart *correſponds with the* Scots *Tories in* England. *P.* 200. *Sends Advice of it to the Pretender.*

We cannot part with this Subject without taking notice after the *Memoirs*, That beſides the Inſtructions the *Scots Jacobites* gave *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth* to go to *London* as a *Scots* Commiſſioner, and to act the noble Part of a *Spy*, which he readily accepted; they alſo inſtructed him *to pump the* Tories *in* England, *and ſee how they ſtood affected to the King, the Impoſtor at St.* Germains; *and accordingly he found Means to underſtand the Sentiments of the Duke of* Leeds, *the Lord* Granville, *and ſeveral others*, which he communicated to *Stratton*, when he came back to *Scotland*, that he might inform the Pretender; but the News he was to carry was good only by *halves*, for the Tories were not for a *Rebellion* till the *Hanover* Succeſſion was to take effect. The ſame Writer tells us, the Archbiſhop of *York* was nam'd one of the Commiſſioners for the Treaty, *merely out of Reſpect to the Dignity of the Office he bore, but he would not be preſent ſo much as once at the Treaty*, inſinuating that he and *Lockhart* were of the ſame Party.

The Tories will only rebel againſt the Houſe of Hanover.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, whom the Queen had appointed her High Commiſſioner, and the other *Scots* Lords and Gentlemen who had Seats in the Parliament of that Kingdom, went down to *Edinburgh*, where the Duke of *Queensberry* arriv'd the 18th of *September*, accompany'd by moſt of the Nobility and Gentry in and about that City, who met his Grace at ſeveral Miles diſtance; which ſhews he was not ſo obnoxious to that People as to be in Danger of his Life, the falſe Suggeſtion of the Memoir Writer.

On the 3d of *October* the *Scots* Parliament met, and her Majeſty's Letter to them was read; I ſhall only repeat two or three Paragraphs of it, to ſhew with what Reſpect to the Queen, and what Regard to Truth, the Diſaffected in *Scotland* proceeded in their Oppoſition to the *Union*, and the Accounts they gave of it.

Queen's Letter to the Scotch *Parliament.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SInce your laſt Meeting we did nominate Commiſſioners to treat of an Union *betwixt our two Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, *and by their great Care and Diligence a Treaty is happily concluded and laid before us.*

We have call'd you together as ſoon as our Affairs could permit, that the Treaty may be under your Conſideration, in purſuance of the Act made in the laſt Seſſion of our Parliament there, and we hope the Terms will be acceptable to you.

This Union *has been long deſir'd by both Nations, and we ſhall eſteem it as the greateſt Glory of our Reign to have it now perfected, being fully perſuaded that it muſt prove the greateſt Happineſs of our People.*

An entire and perfect Union *will be the ſolid Foundation of a laſting Peace; it will ſecure your Religion, Liberty and Property, remove the Animoſities among yourſelves, and the Jealouſies and Differences betwixt our two Kingdoms; it muſt encreaſe your Strength, Riches and Trade, and by this* Union *the whole Iſland being join'd in Affection, and free from all Apprehenſions of different Intereſts, will be enabled to reſiſt all its Enemies, ſupport the* Proteſtant *Intereſt every where, and maintain the Liberties of* Europe.

We do upon this Occaſion renew the Aſſurances we have formerly given you, of our Reſolution to maintain the Government of the Church as by Law eſtabliſh'd in Scotland, *and the Acts of both Parliaments upon which this Treaty proceeded, having reſerv'd their reſpective Governments of the* Church *in each Kingdom, the Commiſſioners have left that Matter entire; and you have now an Opportunity for doing what may be neceſſary for Security of your preſent* Church *Government after the* Union, *within the Limits of* Scotland. A.D.1706.

The Duke of *Queensberry* Lord High Commiſſioner, and the Earl of *Seafield* Lord Chancellor, made Speeches to the ſame Effect; and the Sham *Lockhart* owns, *The* Union *at firſt took generally with the* Scots-*Men*, even to the very Meeting of the Parliament; if ſo, what a Miracle was wrought on the Minds of the People by the *Jacobite* Faction, who upon reading the Articles at *Edinburgh*, ſet themſelves all at once ſo generally againſt it, that, adds the Libeller, *had it not been rainy Weather it wou'd have been impoſſible to have kept the Country from coming to a Head from the fartheſt Parts of the Kingdom, and tearing in Pieces all thoſe that promoted it.* Such rare Judges were the Inhabitants of the Mountains, and the Iſles of *Scotland*, of the Articles, and ſo ſoon cou'd they take the moſt abſtruſe things when there was Occaſion.

The firſt Queſtion in the *Scots* Parliament about confirming the Treaty, was, whether to Proceed or Delay, and it was carry'd to Proceed by a Majority of 64 Voices.

Before the Sham *Lockhart* proceeds farther, he Glories in the Riots with which the Parliament were diſturb'd, as ſoon as the *Union* came into Debate, the Lord Commiſſioner he ſays, was inſulted, the Duke of *Hamilton* Huzza'd; but he ſpoils all by ſaying it was by Mob and Boys, who were *unconcern'd*; and is it from Boys and Mob that we are to learn the Senſe of the Nation? They are the Tools indeed that *Jacobites* and *Tories* in *England* and *Scotland* have lately work'd with, when they have got ſome word to put into their Mouths, as *High-Church* and *Ormond* in *England*, *Hamilton* and no *Union* in *Scotland*. The Leaders of the Faction in both Kingdoms meant the *Pretender* only, and the poor ignorant Rabble were ready to do what they were ſet upon, though it was to bring in Popery to ſave the Church of *England*, and Slavery to ſave the Liberty of *Scotland*.

Duke Hamilton's *Arguments, or rather Queſtions againſt the* Union.

The firſt Article of the Treaty about the *incorporating* Union being taken into Conſideration, the *Memoiriſt* tells us, the Duke of *Hamilton* outdid himſelf in theſe excellent Arguments. *What*, ſays he, *ſhall we in half an Hour yield what our Forefathers maintain'd with their Lives and Fortunes for many Ages? Are none of the Deſcendants here of thoſe worthy Patriots who defended the Liberty of their Country againſt all Invaders, who aſſiſted the great King*, Robert Bruce, *to reſtore the Conſtitution and revenge the Falſhood of* England, *and the Uſurpation of* Baliol? *Where are the* Douglaſſes *and the* Campbell's? *Where are the Peers, where are the Barons, once the Bulwarks of the Nation? Shall we yield up the Sovereignty and Independency of this Nation, when we are commanded by thoſe we repreſent to preſerve the ſame, and aſſur'd of their Aſſiſtance to ſupport us?* This was blowing the Trumpet and ſounding to Arms; and we ſhall ſee preſently that the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Adherents, depended not ſo much on their fine Reaſoning, as on the more forcible Arguments of *Sword* and *Piſtol*, by which, however, they would doubtleſs have periſh'd themſelves, if they had not been reſerv'd for another Death.

The firſt Article being approv'd by a Majority of 33 Votes, the others paſs'd with leſs Difficulty.

The ſecond Article being that for ſettling the Succeſſion as in *England*, in the Houſe of *Hanover*, the Diſaffected durſt not directly, or in plain Terms oppoſe it, otherwiſe than by inſiſting to have the Limitations on the Succeſſor's Govern-

*A.D.*1706. ment firſt Settled and Enacted: This was the Pretence, but the real Motive of the Oppoſition to this Article was the Intereſt of the Pretender: Accordingly, after it was approv'd, the Earl *Marſhall*, now an attainted Fugitive for the ſame Cauſe, proteſted againſt it: And to do as much Honour to him, and his Adherents, as their Deſign againſt the Religion and Liberty of their Country deſerves, here is,

A LIST *of thoſe Members of the* Scotch *Parliament, who voted againſt ſettling the Succeſſion on the Houſe of* Hanover.

A Liſt of thoſe that voted againſt it in Scotland.

The Earl *Marſhal.*
Duke of *Hamilton.*
Duke of *Athol.*
Earl of *Errol.*
Earl of *Wigton.*
Earl of *Strathmore.*
Viſcount of *Stormont.*
Viſcount of *Kylſythe.*
Lord *Salton.*
Lord *Semple.*
Lord *Bargeny.*
Lord *Colvil.*
Lord *Kinnaird.*
George Lockhart of *Carnwarth.*
William Cochran of *Kilmaranock.*
J. Graham of *Bucklivy.*
J. Ogilvie of *Boyne.*
G. Mackenzie of *Inchailer.*
Andrew Fletcher of *Salton.*
A. Ferguſon of *Iſle.*
J. Graham of *Killearn.*
J. Briſbane of *Biſhopton.*
R. Rollo of *Powhouſe.*
J. Murray of *Strawan.*
J. More of *Stonnywood.*
J. Hope of *Rankeiller.*
P. Lyon of *Auchterhouſe.*
J. Carnegy of *Phinhaven.*
D. Graham of *Fintree.*
J. Sinclair of *Steniſter.*
A. Edgar.
J. Oſwald.
A. Duff.
J. Moliſon.
G. Smith.
K. Scott.
R. Kellie.
J. Hutchinſon.
A. Shields.
J. Lyon,
J. Carruthers.
G. Home.
J. Baine.
R. Frazier.

By this it appears, that ſome who oppos'd the *Union*, did not do it out of Oppoſition to the Houſe of *Hanover*, but out of Regard to the ancient Sovereignty and Independency of *Scotland*, and to their Conſtitution, the Eſtates in Parliament. Theſe without doubt had the Honour and Intereſt of their Country at Heart, as well as thoſe that were for the *Union*, though in Purſuit of them they miſtook the Way. As to the Addreſſes againſt the *Union* from the *Barons* and *Burroughs*, we in *England* know full well what Streſs to lay upon them. The Hiſtory of our *Addreſſes* ſince the Reſtoration, ſhews us that all our Counties, Cities, and Burroughs have, in their Turns, addreſs'd *for* and *againſt* the ſame Men, and the ſame Things; and we cannot compliment our Neighbours ſo much, at the Expence of our own Underſtandings, as to think their Judgment more ſolid, or their Inclination more conſtant. The third Article of the *Union*, relating to the Parliament of the united Kingdom, the Sham *Lockhart*, and others, complain'd, that the *Scotch* would not have a ſufficient Number of Repreſentatives in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, Sixteen Lords, and Forty-five Commoners, not being an equal Proportion to that of *England*. But how could theſe Men calculate better than the Commiſſioners did, for the Intereſt and Honour of *Scotland*; ſure the moſt equal and juſt way is to proportion the Repreſentative by the Property. By the IXth Article of the Treaty of *Union*, when *England* paid 1997763 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* half-penny *Land-Tax*; *Scotland* was to pay 48000 *l.* which is but little more than a *Fortieth* Part of the whole Burthen upon Land, at Four Shillings in the Pound; whereas Forty-five Members in Five hundred fifty-eight, are above an *Eleventh* of the *Whole:* And one can have no better Meaſure to go by in laying of Taxes, than that thoſe who lay them ſhould have Votes proportion'd to the Burthen they bear; but that would not have been ſufficient in this Caſe, to have anſwer'd to Numbers of People alſo, therefore the Commiſſioners put in both Scales whatever ought to be weigh'd, and agreed upon the Balance with great Juſtice and Reaſon. *A.D.*1706. *The Number of the* Scotch *Repreſentatives well proportion'd to the* Engliſh.

I ſhall not enter farther into the Articles of *Union* here, they will be ſpoken of again, when we ſpeak of the Proceedings in the next Seſſion of Parliament in *England*. They were all approv'd by Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, notwithſtanding the Menaces and Outrages of the Diſaffected, who publickly burnt the Articles at *Dumfrees*, and privately fomented a *Rebellion*, to ſuppreſs the Parliament, under Pretence of ſaving the Conſtitution.

There was one *Cunningham*, a great Promoter of the *Revolution*, who had been a Major in King *William*'s War, and was broke when the *Tories* got the Forces disbanded after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, for fear of a *Standing-Army:* Having no Employment at Home, *Cunningham* went to *Darien* to ſeek better Fortune; but that being an ill Place for his Purpoſe, he return'd full of the Reſentment which generally attends Diſguſt and Poverty; finding this Oppoſition to the *Union* was become faſhionable, he too fell in with it; and being pretty much hearken'd to in the *Weſtern* Shires, he invited them to take Arms, and March to *Edinburgh*, to break up the Parliament. *A Plot againſt the* Scotch *Parliament.*

Briſbane of *Biſhopton*, in the above-mention'd Liſt, was one of his Confederates: To him he diſcover'd what he was doing; and, ſays he, *There's no other way of ſaving the Nation, but by raiſing the Parliament, and declaring for King* James. *Briſbane* communicated the Deſign to *Cockran* of *Kilmaronock*, and *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, who encourag'd *Cunningham* to perſevere in his Traiterous Deſigns. They gave him Fifty Pounds, and promis'd, if he was kill'd, or hang'd, to take Care of his Wife and Children: But before he went farther, he was deſirous to know what Part the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol* would bear; and becauſe this Secret could not but be well known to the *Memoiriſt*, I will repeat what he ſays, "Mr. *Cockran* was ſent to acquaint the "Dukes of *Hamilton*, and Mr. *Lockhart* told "Mr. *Murray* of *Strawan*, and the Duke of "*Athol*, of what had paſs'd: The former ap- "pear'd ſomewhat ſhy in making any Promiſe, "and engaging, but ſeem'd to approve the Mea- "ſure, and he inſinuated he would do every "Thing an honeſt Man could deſire. Pray mind: What a Notion theſe Men have of *Honeſty:* Duke *Hamilton* had taken the Oaths to the Government, and afterwards abjur'd the *Pretender*, but now he is for encouraging Rebellion againſt Queen and Parliament, out of a *Punctilio* of Honeſty: The other frankly undertook that his *Highlanders* ſhould ſecure the Paſs of *Sterling*, and ſo open a Paſſage for a Communication with the *Northern* Parts. Mem. p. 280. *The Traitors.* *The Dukes of* Hamilton *and* Athol *acquainted with the Plot.*

Cunningham pretended he had Seven or Eight thouſand Men ready, and well arm'd. *Hamilton* was to be the Place of *Rendezvous*, from whence he was to March with them to *Edinburgh:* But juſt as Matters were ripe for Execution, Duke *Hamilton* ſent Expreſſes privately through the whole Country, ſtrictly requiring them to put off their Deſigns at that Time. I ſhall not enquire into the Duke's Reaſons for ſo doing; one of them ſuggeſted by the Sham *Lockhart* is enough; "He thought the Nation was by no Means in a *Duke* Hamilton *baulks the Plotters.* *P.* 284.

" State fit for ſuch an Enterprize at that Time, " becauſe the *Engliſh* had ſent their Troops to " the Borders, and more Forces would be wafted " over from *Holland*, and ſo the Nation be un- " done, and all that join'd cut to Pieces.

Let us now ſee how the People of *England* ſtood affected to this *Union:* As to the *Tories*, there's no need of explaining their Sentiments or Conduct; it was ſufficient for them to oppoſe it, that the *Church* of *Scotland*, as *by Law eſtabliſh'd*, was ſecur'd, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion ſettled in the Houſe of *Hanover*. Dr. *Calamy*'s Account of it is very fair: " The Commiſſioners " of the Two Kingdoms having adjuſted the moſt " material Points, the Articles agreed on were " firſt paſs'd by the Parliament of *Scotland*, and " then by the *Engliſh* Parliament. Some of both " Nations were zealous for it, hoping that ſuch " an *Union* would much add to our common " Strength and Safety, and diſappoint ſome obvi- " ous Deſigns of our Enemies. Others were as much " againſt it: On one Hand, through a Jealouſy of " Trade, and through the Fondneſs of Indepen- " dency on the other: And it was obſerv'd, that " as many were againſt it in *North Britain*, out " of Fear it would ruin the Church of *Scotland*; " ſo were others in *South Britain* apprehenſive it " would ruin the *Church* of *England:* In order " to the giving Satisfaction on both Sides, an Act " paſs'd in *Scotland*, previous to the *Union*, con- " firming the Worſhip, Diſcipline and Govern- " ment of the *Church* there, and providing for the " Continuance of it, without any Alteration to " the People of *North Britain*, in all ſucceeding " Generations. An Act alſo paſs'd in *England*, " for ſecuring the *Church*, as by *Law eſtabliſh'd*, " effectually and unalterably; by which it was " enacted, that the *Act* of the 13th of *Elizabeth*, " for the Miniſters of the Church to be of a " ſound Religion; and the Act of *Uniformity*, " paſs'd in the 13th of *Car.* II. and all and ſin- " gular other Acts of Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſci- " pline and Government thereof, ſhould remain, " and be in full Force for ever: And it was en- " acted, that both theſe Acts ſhould for ever be " holden and adjudg'd to be Fundamental and " Eſſential Parts of the Treaty of Union between " the two Kingdoms, and both were accordingly " inſerted in expreſs Terms, in the Act for rati- " fying the *Union*, and declar'd to be eſſential and " fundamental Parts thereof.

England *and* Scotland *take Care of their two Churches, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

It was the beginning of the next Year, *January* the 16th, 1697, before the *Act of Ratification* paſs'd. It was approv'd by a Majority of One hundred and ten Voices. The next Buſineſs was, to ſettle the Manner of electing the Sixteen Peers, and Forty-five Commoners. As to the Peers, it was mov'd that they might all have their Turns, but it was carry'd for *Election:* An *Act* for electing the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* paſs'd the 5th of *February*, and on the 13th, the three Eſtates made Choice of,

For the LORDS,

The firſt Scotch Repreſentatives the Parliament of Great Britain.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, High-Commiſſioner.
Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of *Montroſe*, P. S. C.
Marquis of *Twedale.*
Marquis of *Lothian.*
Earl of *Mar.*
Earl of *Loudon.*
Earl of *Crawford.*
Earl of *Sutherland.*
Earl of *Roxburgh.*
Earl of *Wemys.*
Earl of *Leven.*
Earl of *Stair.*
Earl of *Roſeberry.*
Earl of *Glaſgow.*
Earl of *Ilay.*

For the BARONS.

William Nisbet of *Dirleton.*
J. Cockburne of *Ormiſtoun*, Younger.
Sir *William Ker* of *Greenhead.*
Sir *J. Swintoun* of that *Ilk.*
William Bennet of *Grubbet.*
Archibald Douglas of *Cavers.*
Mr. *J. Murray* of *Bowhill.*
Mr. *J. Pringle* of *Haining.*
William Morriſon of *Preſtoun-Grange.*
George Baillie of *Jerviſwood.*
Sir *J. Johnſtoun* of *Weſterhall.*
Mr. *J. Stuart* of *Sorbie.*
Mr. *F. Montgomery* of *Griſtan.*
William Dalrymple of *Glenmure.*
Sir *R. Pollock* of that *Ilk.*
John Halden of *Glenagies.*
Mungo Graham of *Gorthie.*
Sir *David Ramſay* of *Balmain.*
Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys.*
William Seaton, Younger, of *Pitmedden.*
Alexander Grant, Junior, of that *Ilk.*
Hugh Roſs of *Kilravock.*
Sir *K. Mackenzie* of *Cromarty.*
Mr. *J. Campbel* of *Mammore.*
Sir *J. Campbel* of *Auchinberk.*
James Campbel of *Arkinglaſs.*
James Halyburton of *Pitcur.*
A. Abercrombie of *Glaſſock.*
A. Douglas of *Eagleſhaw.*
John Bruce of *Kinroſs.*

For the BURROWS.

Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun.*
Lieutenant-Colonel *John Erskine.*
Hugh Montgomery.
James Scot.
Sir *John Erskine.*
Mr. *P. Moncrief* of *Ready.*
Sir *Andrew Home.*
Sir *Peter Halket.*
Sir *James Smollet.*
Sir *David Dalrymple.*
Mr. *John Clerk.*
Mr. *Patrick Ogilvie.*
George Allardice.
Daniel Campbel, Eſq;
Mr. *Alexander Maitland.*

We have hinted ſomething of the Addreſſes to the Parliament of *Scotland* againſt the *Union*, which were maliciouſly urg'd by the Diſaffected, as an Argument that the *Scots* were generally averſe to it; and that was induſtriouſly improv'd, to create the like Averſion in the Minds of the *Engliſh*; whereas in Truth of thirty-four Shires in *Scotland*, only thirteen addreſs'd; and of all theſe, the better, and more ſubſtantial Part of the Gentlemen, refus'd to join with the reſt. Of Sixty-ſix *Burrows*, only Seventeen Addreſs'd. Of Sixty-eight *Presbyteries*, three only, *Hamilton*, *Lanerk* and *Dumblaine*, addreſs'd. Of Nine hundred thirty-eight Pariſhes, only Sixty addreſs'd againſt an *Union*; and that by the viſible Influence of ſome great Men who remain'd in Parliament; ſome, and the greater Part, out of Hatred to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and ſome out of Hatred to the Miniſtry.

In

*A.D.*1706. In the Act of Ratification, there was this Clauſe, *That the Parliament of* England *might provide for the Security of the* Church *of* England, *as they ſhould think expedient to take Place within the ſaid Kingdom of* England, *and not derogating from the Security provided for the* Church *of* Scotland: Againſt which that Church Remonſtrated; alledging, *That the Clauſe ſeem'd to them not only to be like a Blank put into the Hands of the Parliament of* England, *to exact what they ſhould think fit for ſecuring the Hierarchy and Ceremonies of their* Church, *&c. wherefore they beſought the* High-Commiſſioner, *and the* Eſtates *of* Parliament, *that there be no ſuch Stipulation or Conſent for the Eſtabliſhment of that* Hierarchy *and* Ceremonies, *as they would not involve themſelves, and the* Scotch *Nation, in Guilt,* &c. but nothing was done in it farther; and as ſoon as Meſſieurs *Harley, St. John,* and *Harcourt*, were got into the Miniſtry in *England, High-Church* procur'd two or three Acts to be paſs'd by the *Britiſh* Parliament, which were plain Invaſions of the Act for the Security of the Church of *Scotland.*

Motions againſt the Engliſh *Hierarchy.*

Before we proceed in the Affair of the *Union*, when it was under Conſideration of the *Engliſh* Parliament, we muſt remember ſome other Remarkables of this Year.

We mention'd in the beginning of it, the Lords Addreſs to the Queen about the Inſolence of the *Papiſts*, and her Majeſty's Anſwer; in Purſuance of which, ſhe iſſu'd a Proclamation, dated the 11th of *April*, wherein it is ſaid,

Proclamation againſt Papiſts in England.

It is HIGH-TREASON *for any Perſon or Perſons to put in Practice to abſolve, perſuade, or withdraw any of our Subjects of this Realm of* England *from their natural Obedience to us; or to reconcile them to the Pope, or See of* Rome; *and their Procurers, Counſellors, Aiders and Maintainers, knowing the ſame, are alſo guilty of* High-Treaſon: *And alſo to be willingly* abſolved, *or withdrawn in Manner aforeſaid, or to be willingly reconcil'd to the Pope, or See of* Rome, *or to procure,* Aid *or* Maintain *ſuch Offenders, knowing the ſame, is thereby likewiſe made* High-Treaſon; referring to Acts of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* the Firſt's Reign.

In what Popery is High-Treaſon by Law.

The Queen inſulted by the Tories, and at Oxford.

The *Tories* had ſo far forgot all Duty, and even *Decorum* towards the Queen at this Time, that a *Weather-Cock* was ſet up in ſome Part of *Oxford*, with her Majeſty's *Motto, Semper Eadem*, under which they wrote in one of their Libels, *Worſe* and *Worſe*, as a Tranſlation of it; and one of their Libellers, who call'd himſelf a Doctor of Phyſick, *Joſeph Brown*, publiſh'd a *Falſe, Scandalous, and Malicious* Libel againſt the Miniſtry; entituled, *The Country* PARSONS *Advice to that judicious Lawyer, and worthy Miniſter of State, the* Lord-Keeper; for which he was fin'd forty Marks only, and order'd to ſtand in the Pillory at the *Royal-Exchange*, *May* the 31ſt; which had ſo little Effect upon him, that about ſix Months after he was again convicted of writing and publiſhing another Scandalous and Seditious Libel, entitled, *A Letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Harley, *occaſion'd by his late Commitment to* Newgate, *together with his Interpretation of that Paper, call'd*, the Country Parſon's Advice to my Lord Keeper, which highly reflected upon the great Officers of State, and ſeveral of the Nobility; for which he was fin'd, *November* the 14th, forty Marks, and again order'd to ſtand in the Pillory at *Charing-Croſs*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*. At the ſame Time one *Edward Ward*, a *High-Church* Poet, who afterwards kept an Alehouſe in *Moorfields*, was convicted of writing and publiſhing

Dr. Joſeph Brown *twice Pillory'd for two* High-Church *Libels.*

Edward Ward, *the Mob Poet, Pillory'd for a* High-Church *Libel.*

Hudibras Redivivus, *A Burleſque Poem on the Times*, highly reflecting on the Queen and Government, in Words too filthy to be repeated; for which he was fin'd forty Marks, and order'd to ſtand in the Pillory, *November* the 20th, at *Charing-Croſs*, and the *Royal-Exchange*; yet were theſe two Wretches great Pretenders to Loyalty, and Haters of *Revolution* Principles; nay, Admirers of the Politicks of Secretary *Harley*; when he was Prime Miniſter, ſo ready were they to forgive him the Shame he juſtly brought them into, upon his eſpouſing the Cauſe they had themſelves always eſpous'd. *A.D.*1706.

Lord Raby *and Dr.* Robinſon *rejoice at the routing the* French.

The Lord *Raby*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, and one of the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, came to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp at *Rouſſalear*, to congratulate his Grace on his Victory at *Ramelies*; and Dr. *Robinſon*, afterward Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and the other *Engliſh* Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, then Envoy to the King of *Sweden*, treated no leſs than Five or Six hundred People at *Dantzick* with a Collation, Wine and Muſick, upon the Occaſion of the late glorious Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms, theſe two moſt extrordinary Ambaſſadors being then of the Party who delighted in theſe Succeſſes, which they afterwards taught the Queen to call *delighting in War*.

When the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd from *Flanders* to the *Hague*, the *States-General* deſir'd the Miniſters of the Allies then there, to be preſent at an extraordinary Congreſs, the 21ſt of *November*, when, to their great Satisfaction, the Deputies of the States notify'd to them, "That "*France* had formerly, by ſome private Perſons, "made general Intimations of their Willingneſs "to treat of Peace; and that laſt Winter the "Marquis *d' Alegre* had preſented to the States a "formal Memorial on the ſame Subject; the Sub-"ſtance of which was read to the Congreſs." That they had given no Ear to theſe Advances, nor communicated them to the Allies, becauſe they did not judge them worth imparting to them: But that in *October* laſt, the Elector of *Bavaria* had written a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Deputies of the States; which two Letters, and the Anſwers that had been return'd to them, were alſo communicated to the Congreſs.

French *Propoſals of Peace communicated to all the Allies.*

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough *for Peace, and the Duke's Anſwer.*

The Elector, in the Name of the *French* King, had propos'd the holding of Conferences in ſome Place between the two Camps, or between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, to treat of a Peace; the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd Anſwer, *November* the 15th, *That having communicated to the Queen, his Miſtreſs, that his Electoral Highneſs had done him the Honour to write to him, ſhe had commanded him to acquaint his Electoral Highneſs, that as ſhe had receiv'd with Pleaſure, this Notice of the King's Inclination to agree to the making of a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the* Allies, *being the ſole End that oblig'd her Majeſty to continue this War 'till now, ſo ſhe would be very glad to conclude it in Concert with all her Allies, on ſuch Conditions as might ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forc'd to take up Arms again, after a ſhort Interval, as had ſo lately happen'd. That her Majeſty was alſo willing he ſhould declare, that ſhe was ready to enter jointly with all the High Allies, into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures for attaining of ſuch a Peace; her Majeſty being reſolv'd not to enter upon any Negotiations, without the Participation of her ſaid Allies. But the way of Conferences that was propos'd, without more particular Declarations on the Part of his moſt* Chriſtian Majeſty, *did not ſeem to her to be proper for obtaining a truly ſolid and laſting* Peace. *That the* States-General *were of the ſame*

A.D.1706. *ſame Opinion; wherefore his Electoral Highneſs would rightly judge, that other more ſolid Means muſt be thought on to attempt ſo great an End, to which her Majeſty would contribute, with all the Sincerity that could be wiſh'd, having nothing ſo much at Heart as the Reliof of her Subjects, and the Tranquility of* Europe. The Letter the Elector wrote to the States Field-Deputies, and their Anſwer to it, were much to the ſame Effect; and both being read, the Deputies of the States declar'd to the Congreſs, "That their High-Mightineſſes "were reſolv'd not to enter into any Negotiation "of Peace, but jointly with their High Allies, "and faithfully to communicate to them the Propo- "ſals that might be made to them, expecting that "the ſaid High Allies would do no leſs on their "Part." But *France* deſpis'd all theſe Reſolutions and Declarations, as ſoon as ſhe heard that the Adminiſtration in *England* was in the Hands of Meſſieurs *Harley*, *St. John*, and the *Tory* Faction, who, ſhe was ſure, would have no Regard to Honour or Decency, in their Behaviour to the Confederates.

Duke of Marlborough *arrives in* England.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having ſettled ſeveral other important Affairs Abroad, particularly the continuing the *Heſſian* Troops in *Italy*, according to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Deſire, his Grace ſail'd from the *Maeſe* the 26th of *November*, N. S. landed at *Margate* the next Day, and on the 29th arriv'd in *London*.

Six Days after, the Duke coming to the Houſe of Lords, the Lord Keeper, by Direction, made the following Speech to him.

Lord Keeper's Speech to him.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

"I Am commanded by this Houſe to give your "Grace their Acknowledgment and Thanks "for the eminent Services you have done ſince "the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to her Majeſty, "and your Country, together with their Confede- "rates in this juſt and neceſſary War. Though "ſome former Succeſſes againſt the Power of "*France*, while it remain'd unbroken, gave moſt "reaſonable Expectation that you would not fail "to improve them; yet what your Grace has "perform'd this laſt Campaign, has far exceeded "all Hopes, even of ſuch as were moſt Affectio- "nate and Partial to their Country's Intereſt, and "your Glory. The Advantages you have gain'd "againſt the Enemy, are of ſuch a Nature, ſo "conſpicuous in themſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing "to your Courage and Conduct, ſo ſenſibly and "univerſally beneficial in their Conſequences to "the whole Confederacy, that to attempt to "adorn them with the colouring of Words, "would be vain and inexcuſable, and therefore I "decline it; the rather, becauſe I ſhould certainly "offend that great Modeſty, which alone can, "and does add Luſtre to your Actions; and "which, in your Grace's Example, has ſucceſſ- "fully withſtood as great Trials as that Virtue has "met with in any Inſtance whatſoever. And I "beg Leave to ſay, that if any Thing could "move your Grace to reflect with much Satiſ- "faction on your own Merit, it would be this, "that ſo auguſt an Aſſembly does, with one "Voice, praiſe and thank you: An Honour, "which a Judgment ſo ſure as that of your "Grace's to think rightly of every Thing, can- "not but prefer to the Oſtentation of a publick "Triumph.

My Lord Duke anſwer'd,

The Duke's Anſwer.

I Eſteem this a very particular Honour, which your Lordſhips are pleas'd to do me. Nobody in the World, can be more ſenſible of it than I am, nor more deſirous to deſerve the Countenance of your Favour and good Opinion. A.D.1706.

The Day before a Committee of the Commons attended his Grace with the Thanks of their Houſe; and his Lordſhips Anſwer was, *If any Thing could add to my Satisfaction in the Services I have endeavour'd to do to the Queen, and my Country, it would be the particular Notice which the Houſe of Commons is pleas'd to take of them, ſo much to my Advantage.*

The Lords' Addreſs to ſettle his Honours on his Poſterity.

Not many Days after, the Lords waited on the Queen with an Addreſs, importing, "That ha- "ving conſider'd the many great Actions which "the Duke of *Marlborough* had perform'd in her "Majeſty's Service, ſuch Actions as the wiſeſt and "greateſt of People had rewarded with Statues and "Triumphs; they were extreamly deſirous to "expreſs the juſt Senſe they had of his Merit, in "a peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Manner; and in "order to perpetuate the Memory thereof, to ſet- "tle and continue his Titles and Honours, with "his Right of Precedency in his Poſterity, by an "Act of Parliament: But having a juſt Regard to "the Prerogative of the Crown, they thought it "their Duty, in the firſt Place, to have Recourſe "to her Majeſty for her Royal Allowance, before "any Order given for bringing in a Bill of ſuch "a Nature; and to deſire her Majeſty to let the "Houſe know in what manner it would be moſt "acceptable to her, that theſe Titles and Honours "ſhould be limited.

The Queen's Anſwer was;

ANNE R.

Queen's Anſwer.

NOthing can be more acceptable to me than your Addreſs. I am entirely ſatisfy'd with the Services of the Duke of Marlborough, *and therefore cannot but be pleas'd you have ſo juſt a Senſe of them.*

I muſt not omit to take Notice, that the reſpectful Manner of your Procedings, in deſiring Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my Directions for the Limitation of the Honours, does give me great Satisfaction.

My Intention is, that after the Determination of the Eſtate, which the Duke of Marlborough *now has in his Titles and Honours, the ſame ſhould be limited to his eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters, ſucceſſively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies; and afterwards in ſuch Manner as may effectually anſwer my Deſign and yours, in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as may be done, his Titles, and Name, to all his Poſterity.*

I think it would be proper that the Honour and Manor of Woodſtock, *and the Houſe of* Blenheim, *ſhould always go along with the Titles, and therefore I recommend that Matter to your Conſideration.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſpoke himſelf to the Lords on this Occaſion, as follows:

Duke of Marlborough's *Speech to the Lords upon it.*

My LORDS,

"I Cannot find Words ſufficient to expreſs the "Senſe I have of the great and diſtinguiſhing "Honour which the Houſe has been pleas'd to do "me in their Reſolution, and their Application "to her Majeſty. The Thoughts of it will be "a continual Satisfaction to me, and the higheſt "Encouragement; and the thankful Memory "of it muſt laſt as long as any Poſterity of "mine.

A.D.1706. " I beg Leave to ſay a Word to the Houſe, in " Relation to that Part of her Majeſty's moſt gra- " cious Anſwer, which concerns the Eſtate of " *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Blenheim:* I did " make my humble Requeſt to the Queen, that " thoſe might go with the Titles; and I make " the like Requeſt to your Lordſhips, that after " the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, upon whom they " are ſettled in Jointure, that Eſtate and Houſe " may be limited to go always along with the " Honours.

Which was readily comply'd with, and the Bill the Lords order'd to be brought in upon it, had a quick Paſſage through both Houſes. Little could one think a General, ſo greatly and deſervedly in the Favour of the Queen and Parliament, ſhould, in two or three Years Time, during which he continu'd doing Services and Honours to his Country, be abandon'd to the Inſults of Envy and Faction, and be worry'd within Doors, and without, by the Invectives of worthleſs, inſolent Speechmakers and Libellers.

To put what related to the Duke of *Marlborough* together, we poſtpon'd mentioning the Meeting of the Parliament, *December* the 3d, when her Majeſty ſpoke to both Houſes in this Manner:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech to the Parliament.

I Hope we are all met together at this Time, with Hearts truly thankful to Almighty God for the glorious Succeſſes with which he has bleſs'd our Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, through the whole Courſe of this Year, and with ſerious and ſteady Reſolutions to proſecute the Advantages we have gain'd, 'till we reap the deſir'd Fruit of them, in an honourable and a durable Peace.

The Goodneſs of God has brought this happy Proſpect ſo much nearer to us, that if we be not wanting to our ſelves, we may, upon good Grounds, hope to ſee ſuch a Balance of Power eſtabliſh'd in Europe, *that it ſhall no longer be at the Pleaſure of one Prince to diſturb the Repoſe, and endanger the Liberties of this Part of the World.*

A juſt Conſideration of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, of the Circumſtances of our Enemies, and the good Diſpoſition of our Allies, muſt needs excite an uncommon Zeal, and animate us to exert our utmoſt Endeavours at this critical Conjuncture.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As I am fully perſuaded you are all of this Mind, ſo I muſt earneſtly deſire you to grant me Supplies ſufficient for carrying on the War next Year in ſo effectual a Manner, that we may be able to improve every-where the Advantage of this ſucceſsful Campaign: And I aſſure you, I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to ſee all you give apply'd to thoſe Ends, with the greateſt Care and Management.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In Purſuance of the Powers veſted in me by Act of Parliament, both in England *and* Scotland, *I appointed Commiſſioners to treat of an* Union *between the two Kingdoms; and though this be a Work of ſuch a Nature, as could not but be attended with great Difficulties, yet ſuch has been the Application of the Commiſſioners, that they have concluded a* Treaty, *which is at this Time before the Parliament of* Scotland; *and I hope the mutual Advantages of an entire* Union *of the two Kingdoms will be found ſo apparent, that it will not be long before I ſhall have an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Succeſs which it has met with there.*

Univerſally applauded.

Your Meeting at this Time being later than uſual, I cannot conclude without earneſtly recommending to you to give as much Diſpatch to the publick Affairs, as the Nature of them will admit; it being of the greateſt Conſeqnence that both our Friends and our Enemies ſhould be fully convinc'd of your Firmneſs, and the Vigour of your Proceedings. A.D.1706.

This Speech met with univerſal Applauſe; and two Days after the Lords and Commons, each in a Body, attended the Queen with their Congratulatory Addreſſes. *The Lords in particular took Notice of the Nations Joy and Satisfaction upon the publick Declaration which her Majeſty, in Concert with the* States-General, *made to the Miniſters of the other Confederate Powers, that no Negotiations of Peace ſhould be enter'd into, but in Conjunction with all the Members of the* Grand Alliance; *which generous Method would prevent the indirect and dangerous Practices of the Common Enemy, put a Stop to clandeſtine and corrupt Tranſactions, and muſt not only remove all preſent Jealouſies from the* Allies, *but create in them a laſting Confidence and Reliance on her Majeſty's Honour and Juſtice.* The Expreſſion, *Clandeſtine and Corrupt Tranſactions* was an Intimation of what was to be fear'd, if ſuch Men as Mr. *Harley*, or Mr. *St. John* ſhould ever have the Queen's Ear; as it was now ſuſpected Mr. *Harley* was endeavouring, by Means of one Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, a diſtant Relation of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, who had taken her firſt into her own Service, and afterwards recommended her to the Queen's. Not to trouble our ſelves about her Parentage and Education; it is certain ſhe was a Servant in a private Gentlemen's Family, before the Dutcheſs, at the earneſt Sollicitations of her Kindred, took her into her own. This Mrs. *Hill* was ſoon very acceptable to the Queen, and being akin to Mr. *Harley*, ſhe watch'd her Opportunities ſo well, to give her Majeſty favourable Impreſſions of him, that by her Inſinuations, and his own Craft, *he ſcrued himſelf*, as the *Annaliſt* ſays, very deep into the Queen's Confidence, and endeavour'd to ſet her againſt the War, notwithſtanding the earneſt Profeſſions ſhe made for continuing it. The Commons ſhew'd, by their great Praiſes of the Miniſters then about the Queen, that they ſuſpected there were Intrigues a-foot to ſupplant them. *The Experience we have had*, ſay they, *of the prudent Adminiſtration, and the* GREAT CARE *and* MANAGEMENT *in the Application of the publick Aids, encourage us to aſſure you Majeſty, that we will chearfully give ſuch ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, as by the Continuance of God's Bleſſing upon yours, may eſtabliſh the Balance of Power in* Europe, *by a ſafe, honourable, and laſting Peace.* Accordingly, they voted all the Supplies for the Fleet and Army in leſs than a Week, and the four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax, and the Malt-Tax Bills, were ready for the Royal Aſſent *December* the 21ſt. *John Smith*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, made a Speech to her Majeſty, when he preſented the Money-Bills, importing, " That as the glorious Victory obtain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramelies* was " ſo ſurprizing, that the Battel was fought before " it could be thought the Armies were in the Field, " ſo it was no leſs ſurprizing, that the Commons " had granted Supplies to her Majeſty, before her " Enemies could well know that her Parliament " was Sitting. The Queen in her Speech to both Houſes on this Occaſion, repeated to them *her great Satisfaction in their ſeveral Addreſſes, in the Zeal they expreſſed in them for her Service, and the Common Cauſe of* Europe, *and in the Notice they had taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of* Marlborough. And probably at that very ſame Time was Mr. *Robert Harley*, by Means of Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, leſſening the Merit of thoſe eminent Services in her Majeſty's Opinion, and preparing the way for rewarding them with Diſgrace and Re-

A Reflection on Mr. Robert Harley.

Mrs. Abigal Hill's *Riſe.*

She aſſiſts Mr. Robert Harley.

The Commons approve the Conduct of the Miniſtry.

A.D.1706. Reproaches. The House of Commons a few Days after, presented an Address to the Queen, *that they also might be permitted to express their sense of so distinguishing a Merit as the Duke of* Marlborough's, *and their ready Disposition to enable her Majesty to make some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity*; with which the Queen express'd herself extreamly well pleas'd, and soon after sent them a Message by Secretary *Harley*, that the 5000 *l.* a Year Pension out of the Post-Office might be settled on him and his Posterity in the same Manner as the Town of *Woodstock* and House of *Blenheim*, for which the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in. On the 19th of *December* the Duke of *Marlborough* din'd in the City upon Invitation of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen: He was accompany'd to *Vintners* Hall by the Lord High Treasurer, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Ormond*, several of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Quality; and at the same time the Colours and Standards taken at *Ramelies*, were brought from *Whitehall* in Military Pomp through the Park, where the Queen saw them from Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, and so along *Pall-Mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guildhall*, where they were put up as Trophies of that Victory. On the 29th of the Month it was declar'd publickly that her Majesty had been pleas'd to create,

Peers created.

Robert Earl of *Lindsey* Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Marquis of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Evelyn Earl of *Kingston*, Marquis of *Dorchester* in the County of *Dorset*.

Thomas Lord *Wharton*, Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmoreland*.

John Lord *Pawlet*, Earl *Pawlet*.

Sidney Lord *Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin* in the County of *Cornwall*.

Hugh Lord *Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in the County of *Chester*.

Henry Lord *Walden*, Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorset*.

William Cowper, Esq; Lord Keeper, Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*.

Sir *Thomas Pelham*, Bart. Lord *Pelham*, Baron of *Laughton* in the County of *Sussex*.

The last Day of the Year being by Proclamations appointed a Day of general Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of her Majesty's Arms, and those of her Allies the last Campaign, her Majesty went to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, attended by both Houses of Parliament, which made this Cavalcade more August than any of the Former, the great Officers of State and other Lords and Gentlemen of Distinction. The Queen as has been observ'd, took so much delight in this sort of Triumph, that she gave her Subjects the Spectacle twice this Year, and indeed her Glory was now at the Height, for from this time, till she acted without any manner of Reserve, in an Interest contrary to what she had hitherto espous'd, there was a great deal of Affectation in her Zeal for a vigorous Prosecution of the War, which the Persons that were working themselves into her Favour brought not long after to so inglorious an End.

A.D.1707. On the 14th of *January* the Earl of *Nottingham* in a set Speech represented to the Lords, "That "the *Union* of the two Kingdoms of *England* "and *Scotland*, was a Matter of the highest Im- "portance, and a Work of so much difficulty, "that all the Attempts that had been made towards "it in the last Century had prov'd ineffectual. *But the Attempt that was then a-Foot had prov'd so effectual, that the Treaty was actually agreed on by Commissioners of both Nations; but his Lordship's chief Care was as usual for the Safety of the Church.* The Parliament of *Scotland* having thought fit to secure the *Presbyterian* Church Government in that Kingdom, it became the Wisdom of the Parliament of *England* to provide betimes against the Dangers with which the Church by Law establish'd was threaten'd in case the *Union* was accomplish'd. The Earl of *Rochester* and the Duke of *Buckinghamshire* spoke to the same Purpose; and the Earl of *Godolphin* said, *This Affair is not yet ripe for us to debate, and we need not doubt but her Majesty will communicate to the Parliament of* England, as is desir'd, *all the Proceedings relating to the* Union, *as soon as that of* Scotland *have gone through with it.* The Lords *Wharton*, *Somers* and *Halifax* spoke on the same Side. A.D.1707.

Lord Nottingham's *Care of the Church of* England *with respect to the* Union.

The House of Commons on the 13th of *January* voted the Money for the Duke of *Savoy*, King *Charles* III, and the Expedition under Earl *Rivers* to have been rightly apply'd. On the 28th the Queen past the Bill for settling the 5000 *l.* yearly Pension out of the Post-Office upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and then her Majesty spoke thus to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving acquainted you at the Opening of this Session, that the Treaty for an Union *between* England *and* Scotland, *which had been concluded here by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, in Pursuance of the Powers given by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, was then under the Consideration of the Parliament of* Scotland; *I can now with great Satisfaction inform you that the said Treaty has been ratifi'd by Act of Parliament in* Scotland *with some Additions and Alterations.*

I have directed the Treaty agreed to by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, and also the Act *of* Ratification *from* Scotland, *to be laid before you, and I hope it will meet with your Concurrence and Approbation.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

It being agreed by this Treaty, that Scotland *is to have an* Equivalent *for what that Kingdom is oblig'd to contribute towards paying the Debts of* England, *I must recommend to you, that in case you agree to the Treaty, you would take care to provide for the Payment of the* Equivalent *in* Scotland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have now an Opportunity before you of putting the last Hand to a happy Union *of the two Kingdoms, which I hope will be a lasting Blessing to the whole Island, a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the Protestant Religion.*

The Advantages which will accrue to us all from an Union, *are so apparent, that I will add no more, but that I shall look upon it as a particular Happiness if this great Work, which has been so often attempted without Success can be brought to Perfection in my Reign.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Lord *Coningsby* by the Queen's Command presented to the House the *Articles of* Union *agreed upon* by the Commissioners, the Act of Ratification past by the Parliament in *Scotland*, and a Copy of the Minute Book of the Commissioners Proceedings, for which the House voted an Address of Thanks. The same Communication being made to the House of Lords, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* mov'd for bringing in a Bill *for the Security of the Church of* England, which had a quick Passage through both Houses.

Bill for the Security of the Church past.

The

A.D 1707.

Mr. Charles Cæſar's *Objections to the* Union.

The next Day the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; in the Chair, conſider'd the Articles of *Union*; and Mr. *Charles Cæſar* open'd the Debate, with Objections againſt it. He was ſeconded by Sir *John Packington*, who was ſo ſtaunch a High-Church-Man, that he could not without ſome Horror think of being united with *Presbyterians*. He ſaid, *The incorporating* Union *was like marrying a Woman againſt her Conſent*; *an* Union *that was carry'd on by* Corruption *and* Bribery, for which he had like to have been call'd to the Bar; but he excus'd it by ſaying, *He was told they ſaid in* Scotland *it was carry'd by* Bribery *and* Force. The ſmarteſt Part of his Speech is about the Church, which had but 513 Members to ſupport it againſt 45, ſuppoſing, which is not true, all the *Scots* Repreſentatives to be *Presbyterians*. However, Sir *J. Packington* ſai'd, " That the Church of *England being eſtabliſh'd* " Jure Divino, and the *Scots* pretending only " *that their* Kirk *is alſo* Jure Divino; *he could not* " *tell how two Nations that claſh'd in ſo eſſential a* " *Point could* Unite, *and therefore he thought it* " *proper to conſult the Convocation about it.* Colonel *Harry Mordaunt* reply'd, " He knew of no " other *Jure Divino* but God Almighty's *Per-* " *miſſion*, in which Senſe it might be ſaid, that the " Church of *England* and the Kirk of *Scotland* " were both *Jure Divino*, becauſe God Almighty " had permitted that the firſt ſhould prevail in " *England*, the other in *Scotland*; and that the " Member who ſpoke laſt might if he thought fit " conſult the *Convocation* for his own particular In- " ſtruction, but that it would be derogating from " the Rights of the Commons of *England* to " adviſe on this Occaſion with an inferior Aſſembly " who have no ſhare in the Legiſlature." As much a Whim as Sir *John Packington*'s Motion ſeem'd to be to Men of Senſe, the *High Church* Party laid great ſtreſs upon it, and having mov'd that the firſt Article for an incorporating *Union* ſhould be poſtpon'd till the other Articles had been conſider'd, upon its paſſing in the *Negative*, ſeveral of them went out of the Houſe, and the firſt four Articles were read and approv'd without Oppoſition, which the *Negatives* call'd *Riding Poſt*; and Sir *Thomas Littleton* reply'd in the ſame Allegory; *we do not ride Poſt but a good eaſy Trot, and for my own part as long as the Weather is fair, the Roads good, and our Horſes in Heart, I am of Opinion we ought to jog on and not ſtay till 'tis Night.* The Debates about the *Union* began the 4th of *February*, and the whole Treaty was approv'd the 11th, and a Bill order'd to be brought in to ratify it.

Sir John Packington *charges it with Bribery and Corruption*

Would have the Convocation conſulted.

The Tories leave the Houſe.

Bill for ratifying the Treaty paſſes the Houſe of Commons.

Two Days after the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for ſecuring the Church of* England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd*; and on the 15th of *February* the Treaty of *Union* was debated in the Houſe of Lords, the Queen preſent as a private Perſon. The Lords having reſolv'd themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Earl of *Sunderland* call'd upon the Biſhop of *Salisbury* to take the Chair; the Earl of *Rocheſter* open'd the Debate on the firſt Article, and the Earl of *Angleſey* mov'd it might be *poſtpon'd*; Dr. *Hooper* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, ſpoke for conſidering the reſt of the Articles before they touch'd upon the *incorporating Union*; the Earl of *Nottingham* excepted againſt the Name of *Great-Britain*, which he alledg'd totally ſubverted all the Laws of *England*; but the Judges being conſulted, unanimouſly declar'd that it did not. The Lord *Haverſham* made a long Speech, of which I ſhall only inſert the laſt Paragraph. *Now there is a great deal of Zeal for this* Union, *and I wiſh from my Soul that the Advantages may attend it of* Tranquility *and* Security, Power, Peace *and* Plenty, *as is intended by it*; *but yet it is poſſible Men may be miſtaken*; *I won't ſay they will ever repent it, but I will take leave to ſay what I have formerly ſaid in this Place*, what has been, may be.

Lord Haverſham's *ſaying us'd by him again.*

The *Negative* being put on the poſtponing Motion by a Majority of 72 to 22, the firſt ſix Articles were read and approv'd. On the 10th of *February* the Conſideration of the Treaty was reſum'd. The Lord *North* and *Grey*, who afterwards openly declar'd for the Pretender, objected to the IXth Article, that the *Scots* who paid not ſo much to the *Land-Tax* as *Wales* ſhould yet have almoſt twice the Number of Repreſentatives in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. This was anſwer'd by the Lord *Halifax*, who was more than a Match for Lord *North* and *Grey*, and all his Coadjutors in ſuch Calculations, and ſaid, *That the Number of Repreſentatives was no Rule to go by, ſince there was the County of* Cornwal *in* England *that paid not near ſo much towards the* Land-Tax *as that of* Glouceſter, *and yet ſent five times as many Members to Parliament as the latter did*; *that it was true the Quota of* Scotland *was very ſmall and unequal in Compariſon to what was paid in* England, *but that the* Engliſh *Commiſſioners could not induce the* Scotch *one's to agree to more, upon account of ſeveral Impoſſibilities on their ſide*; *that we could not expect to reap the like Advantages of every Article in the Treaty*; *and that if they had the better of us in ſome few, we were infinitely recompens'd by the many Advantages which did accrue to us from the whole.* Here again the Houſe divided 70 Contents, 23 not Contents. The Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Leigh*, the Lord *Guilford*, enter'd their *Proteſts* againſt this Article.

A.D 1707.

Lord Nottingham *oppoſes the Equivalent.*

The Debate being reſum'd in the Houſe of Peers, the Earl of *Nottingham* objected to the 15th Article about the Equivalent, urging, " it was highly un- " reaſonable that the *Scots* who paid ſo little to- " wards a *moſt expenſive bloody War*, ſhould have " alſo 398085 *l.* given them for coming into this " Treaty; and that part of it which the *Darien* " Company was to have, was ſo order'd, as that it " might be ſwallow'd up by a few Perſons without " any particular Regard to the indemnifying every " private Sufferer in that unhappy enterprize. The Lord *Halifax* anſwer'd, *That this* Equivalent *could not be look'd upon as a Gift, but as an actual purchaſe of the* Scotch *Revenue and Cuſtoms, which by this* Union *were to be apply'd to the Payment of the Debts of* England; *and that they were no more Gainers by it than the* Engliſh *were by the Sale of* Annuities *at* 16 *or* 17 *Years Purchaſe*; *that as to the Diſpoſal of the Money, it being their own, it was but reaſonable they ſhould have the Liberty of applying the ſame as they thought moſt convenient, the* Engliſh *Commiſſioners being no way concern'd therein, whoſe Care nevertheleſs, and great Prudence, had been ſuch, that they made Proviſion it ſhould not be diſpos'd of but by certain Commiſſioners, who ſhould be accountable for the ſame to the Parliament of* Great-Britain.

Lord Halifax *for it.*

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Guilford* and Lord *Leigh* proteſted againſt this Article.

Then the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Articles were approv'd; but when the 20th came under Conſideration, *February* 24, the Earl *Thanet* acquainted their Lordſhips, " That himſelf having " an *heretable* Office here in *England* by being " perpetual Sheriff of the County of *Weſtmoreland*, " he would be glad with their Lordſhips leave to " have the Opinion of the Judges about the Pre- " ſervation of that his Right, there being no Pro- " viſion made in this Article for *heretable* Offices " in *England*." The Lord Great Chamberlain ſeconded him in that Motion, ſaying, " He had " the

A.D.1707. " the Honour likewiſe of having ſuch an *heretable* " *Office*, about the Preſervation whereof, he had " the very ſame Doubts and Scruples with the " noble Peer that ſpoke laſt; whereupon it was agreed, that the Judges ſhould deliver their Opinion about it, which they accordingly did, and their Anſwers were near the ſame with what they had declar'd to the Houſe concerning the firſt Article, *That all Laws of* England *would remain entire, except ſuch as were contrary to the* Union.

After Reading the 22d Article, the Earl of *Rocheſter* declar'd, " He look'd upon it as *incongruous*, " *contradictory to, and inconſiſtent with itſelf*, that " there were 16 Peers to be return'd to the Houſe " of Lords in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, " who were Peers and no Peers; that being all " Peers by right of *Inheritance*, they were never- " theleſs made *Elective*, which he took to be " diveſting them of their *Peerage*; becauſe not " being ſure of being always *elected* to every Par- " liament of *Great-Britain*, they conſequently muſt " loſe, when left out, the Benefit of ſitting in " Parliament, which was ever deem'd an inſepera- " ble Right of the Peerage; that the reſt of the " Nobility of *Scotland*, to the Number of above a " Hundred, were thereby manifeſtly injur'd; and " that for his part, he wonder'd very much how the " *Scotch* came to accept of ſuch unreaſonable Con- " ditions, or how their Lordſhips could entertain " the Thoughts of permitting ſuch *Peers by Electi-* " *on* to ſit among them." The Earl of *Nottingham*, the Lord *Guernſey*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, brought the Church into the Argument, alledging, " That as one might very well ſuppoſe " that thoſe *Scotch* Peers would be ſuch as were " addicted to the *Kirk*, it might prove of DAN- " GEROUS conſequence to the Church of *Eng-* " *land*". The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, *That though they were all never ſo much of the* Kirk *Party, yet there was no Reaſon to fear but they would alſo be very well diſpos'd for the* Church *of* England, *and ſtand up in its Defence on all Occaſions, ſince there were even ſome ſitting among their Lordſhips, who would venture their Lives for the Church of* England, *and yet openly declar'd themſelves to be* Occaſional Conformiſts. The Lord *Haverſham* rightly judging he was meant here, inform'd the Houſe what he underſtood by an *Occaſional Conformiſt*, in which Explanation he appear'd to be very much perplex'd; for after having made a long Encomium on the *Epiſcopal* Order, *which he took to be the beſt and moſt conformable to* Primitive Chriſtianity, *he gave no leſs Commendations to all the* Proteſtant Churches *abroad, and to the* Kirk *of* Scotland *itſelf in particular, which he ſaid was a true* Proteſtant Church, as no doubt it is, and ſo are the Presbyterians in *England* a true Proteſtant Church, and ſo is the Epiſcopal Church of *England* a true Proteſtant Church; and what a ſtir is made about the one and the other, when all the while they are both of the ſame Religion. I would have ask'd Lord *Haverſham*, when he ſaid the Epiſcopal Order was *moſt conformable to Primitive Chriſtianity*, whether that Order among the Primitive Chriſtians were endow'd with Temporal Baronies, with Courts of Judicature holden in their own Names, with immenſe Revenues and Riches, magnificent Palaces, pompous Titles, and high Dignities. If he could not have made out that at a time when the Chriſtians were under the Tyranny of Pagan Emperors, and almoſt always in the Hands of bloody Executioners and Tormentors, then I wou'd deſire to know of all ſuch as talk as his Lordſhip did, whether by the Epiſcopal Order they underſtand ſuch Biſhops as *Titus* and *Timothy*, praying, preaching Biſhops, exhorting, admoniſhing, reproving, comforting, overſeeing Biſhops; if ſo, why were there ſuch dire Apprehenſions of the Danger threatning the Church from the Paſtoral Order beyond *Tweed*, which by this Meaſure will be found to be moſt conformable to Primitive Chriſtianity? Thoſe that know any thing of *Primitive Chriſtianity* and ancient Hiſtory, muſt be well ſatisfy'd, that the Chriſtian Preachers in the three firſt Centuries, might be as well call'd Emperors and Kings, as *Archbiſhops* and *Biſhops*, in a *High-Church* Acceptation of the Terms. The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* declar'd, " That for his part he " was altogether againſt this *Union*, which he " could compare to nothing better than to the " mixing together ſtrong Liquors of a contrary " Nature in one and the ſame Veſſel, which " would go nigh being burſt aſunder by their " furious Fermentation; that their *Bench* was " always reckon'd the *dead Weight of the Houſe*, " but that the ſixteen *Scotch* Peers being admitted " to ſit therein, would more effectually be ſo, " eſpecially in any future Debates relating to the " *Church*, towards which they could no ways be " ſuppos'd to be well affected; and therefore he was " humbly of Opinion that ſome Proviſion might " be made for debarring them of their Votes in " any *Church* Matters that ſhould come in Agita- " tion." I would have deſir'd this Reverend Prelate, had he been in any other Place, to have explain'd what he meant by Church Matters. All the Definitions of a *Church* which I have met with in ancient and modern Writings center in this; *That it is a Congregation of Chriſtians met together to worſhip God in Spirit and Truth.* Conſequently all Church Matters muſt conſiſt of Acts of Devotion and Charity, of Praying, Preaching, Adminiſtring the Sacraments, of Almsgiving and the like; if there are any Matters not of this Nature to come into Debate, to call them *Church* is a *Miſnomer* and ſome other Terms ſhould in Propriety of Speech be made uſe of; not but the Laws of the Land can annex Rights and Privileges to any Societies or Faculties, and Obedience to the Laws is a Duty where Conſcience is not invaded. All that is meant by this Remark on the Biſhop's Speech, is to ſhew that his Expreſſion of *Church Matters* cannot refer to Acts of Devotion and Charity; for he could not ſuppoſe the *Scots* Peers would not be *well-affected* to ſuch Things, let their Affections be ever ſo little turn'd towards Temporals in Matters Spiritual.

The Church again brought into the Queſtion.

Lord Haverſham *of Occaſional Conformity.*

The Lord *Halifax*, the Lord *Somers* and others, made very pertinent Anſwers to all Objections as to the 22d Article, which was approv'd by a Majority of 71 Voices againſt 22; the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Leigh*, the Earl of *Rocheſter* and the Lord *Guilford* enter'd their Proteſts againſt this Article.

The three laſt Articles were read and approv'd with little Oppoſition; the Earl of *Abington* mov'd that the Judges Opinion might be ask'd, what Laws would be repeal'd by this *Union*, and what would remain in Force; but that Motion was rejected. Then the Earl of *Nottingham* ſtood up and begg'd their Lordſhips Pardon for having troubled them " almoſt to every Article, excuſing " himſelf however, by urging they were ſuch ma- " terial Objections occurring to him, as in Con- " ſcience he thought himſelf oblig'd to lay before " the Houſe; that as Sir *John Maynard* made this " Complaint to the late King at the Revolution, " *that having buried upon Account of his great Age,* " *all his Contemporaries in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *he* " *was afraid, if his Majeſty had not come in that* " *Juncture of Time*, he might have likewiſe out- " liv'd the very Laws; ſo if this *Union* did paſs,

Lord Notting- ham's *Objections,*

A.D.1707. " as he had no reaſon to doubt but it would moſt " certainly paſs, he might with as much reaſon, " and as juſtly affirm, *He had outliv'd all the Laws* " *and the very Conſtitution of* England. See how little this agrees with the Opinion of all the Judges given upon the firſt Article: *They could not conceive that it any ways alter'd or impair'd the* Conſtitution *of this* Realm, *whoſe Laws in their Opinion muſt remain entirely the ſame, as well after as before the* Union, *except ſuch as were altogether inconſiſtent with, and directly contrary thereto.*

Anſwer'd by the Judges.

Three Days after, *February* 27, the Biſhop of *Salisbury* reported to the Lords Houſe the Reſolutions of their grand Committee, approving the *Treaty* of *Union*, which were agreed to by a great Majority.

The Earl of *Abington*, the Lord *Leigh*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Guilford*, enter'd their Proteſts againſt the laſt Article.

Mr. *William Bromley* made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, for a Clauſe to be inſerted in the Bill for the *Union* to continue the two Univerſities of *England* for ever, as by Law now eſtabliſh'd, which was agreed to. Sir *Roger Moſtyn* mov'd that a Clauſe might be inſerted in the ſame Bill in favour of the *Convocation* as part of the *Conſtitution*, which Motion was rejected, and put the greateſt Part of the Houſe into a pleaſant Humour.

Sir Roger Moſtyn *puts the Houſe in a pleaſant Humour.*

The Bill for an Union *between the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland paſt the Commons by a Majority of 274 againſt 160 who were for rejecting it, and was ſent to the Lords *March* 1, by the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq;. The Lords gave it a quick Diſpatch; but on the third Reading of it, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, out of an Extremity of Zeal for the Church of *England*, which was transfer'd afterwards to the Pretender, notwithſtanding he had moſt religiouſly abjur'd him, offer'd a *Rider* to be added to it, importing, *that nothing in this Ratification contain'd, ſhould be conſtrued to extend to an Approbation or Acknowledgment of the Truth of the* Presbyterian *way of Worſhip, or allowing the Religion of the* Church *of* Scotland *to be what it was ſtiled, the true Proteſtant Religion.* One would not think it poſſible to live many Years in a Chriſtian and Proteſtant Country, and be no better inform'd of the Religion of it than the Lord *North* and *Grey* ſeem'd to be. After a Debate the Queſtion was put whether the ſaid *Rider* ſhould be read a ſecond Time, and it was carry'd in the *Negative* by 55 Voices againſt 29. Several Members enter'd their Diſſent, as the Duke of *Beaufort*, Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Winchelſea*, the Earl of *Angleſey*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Lord *Granville*, the Lord *Guernſey*, the Lord *Guildford*, the Lord *Stawell*, the Lord *Weymouth*, the Lord *Leigh*, and one Biſhop, Dr. *George Hooper*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Then the Queſtion was put, *whether the Bill ſhould paſs*, which was reſolv'd in the Affirmative by a great Majority, and only theſe following enter'd their Diſſent.

Lords Proteſt againſt the Union.

Duke of *Beaufort*,	Earl of *Scarſdale*,
Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*	Lord *Weymouth*,
Earl of *Nottingham*,	Lord *Guernſey*,
Earl of *Angleſey*,	Lord *Stawell*,
Earl of *Thanet*,	Lord *Guilford*,
Earl of *Winchelſea*,	Lord *Granville*,
Earl of *Northampton*,	Lord *Leigh*.

On the 6th of *March* the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for an* Union *of the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, which done ſhe ſpoke to this Effect.

A.D.1707.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction that I have given my Aſſent to a Bill for Uniting England *and* Scotland *into one Kingdom.*

I conſider this Union *as a Matter of the greateſt Importance to the Wealth, Strength and Safety of the whole Iſland; and at the ſame time, as a Work of ſo much Difficulty and Nicety in its own Nature, that till now, all Attempts which have been made towards it in the Courſe of above* 100 *Years, have prov'd ineffectual; and therefore I make no doubt but it will be remember'd and ſpoke of hereafter to the Honour of thoſe that have been inſtrumental in bringing it to ſuch a happy Concluſion.*

I deſire and expect from all my Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they act with all poſſible Reſpect and Kindneſs to one another; that ſo it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts diſpos'd to become one People; this will be a great Pleaſure to me, and will make us all quickly ſenſible of the good Effect of this UNION. *And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happineſs, that in my Reign ſo full a Proviſion is made for the Peace and Quiet of my People, and for the Security of our Religion, by ſo firm an Eſtabliſhment of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *throughout* Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I take this Occaſion to remind you of making effectual Proviſion for the Payment of the Equivalent *to* Scotland *within the time appointed by this Act; and I am perſwaded you will ſhew as much Readineſs in this particular, as you have done in all the Parts of this* GREAT WORK.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Seaſon of the Year being now pretty far advanc'd, I hope you will continue the ſame Zeal which has appear'd throughout this Seſſion in diſpatching what yet remains unfiniſh'd of the publick Buſineſs before you.

The Articles of the *Union* are printed in ſo many hiſtorical Collections, and are ſo generally known, that I have enter'd upon them no more than was neceſſary to explain the Debates about them in Parliament. The two Houſes addreſs'd her Majeſty *with their moſt hearty Thanks for her gracious Approbation of the Share they had in bringing the Treaty of* Union *to a happy Concluſion, a Work that ſeem'd deſign'd by Providence to add new Luſtre to the Glories of her Majeſties Reign.*

The Commons went immediately upon a Supply for the *Equivalent* abovemention'd, and a Bill for it was ready for the Royal Aſſent three Weeks after.

The Houſe of Commons addreſs'd the Queen about reſettling the Iſland of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, which had ſuffer'd much by the *French*, as by Accounts from thence publiſh'd in the *Gazette*.

The *French* came from *Martenico* with 5 Men of War and 20 Sloops to St. *Chriſtophers*, and made a Deſcent in *March* 1706; being repuls'd in their Attack of the Caſtle, they fell in among the Plantations, ſome of which they burnt, and plunder'd the Inhabitants; but the Governor of *Barbadoes* upon Notice of it ſent down a Sloop to the Governor of St. *Chriſtophers*, to acquaint him there was a ſtrong Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War coming to his Aſſiſtance; which News being convey'd to the *French* had the intended Effect, for they no ſooner heard of it, than they quitted the Iſland, taking away with them about 300 Negroes. From thence they went to *Nevis*, where they landed their Troops, and the Inhabitants being over-power'd by Numbers retir'd to the Mountains; the Enemy marching thither too, attacks them, they beat

A.D. 1707. Nevis *taken by the* French.

beat a Parley, and a Capitulation was concluded the next Day, *March* 24, by which they were to be Priſoners of War, but to remain in the Iſland, and procuring a like Number of *French* Priſoners, to be releas'd by way of Exchange, either in *America* or *Europe*; and in the mean time they were to be civilly us'd and their Houſes and Sugar Works preſerv'd; but the *French* broke the Capitulation in ſeveral Reſpects, treating them moſt barbarouſly, and burning their Houſes and Sugar Works, and by Threats and ill Uſage forc'd many of them to form a ſecond Agreement the 6th of *April*, promiſing the Enemy in ſix Months time to ſend to *Martineco* a certain Number of *Negroes*, or Money in Lieu thereof, after which they left the Iſland. The Commander and other Officers of this Squadron, gave ſo little content to the *French* Court by their Conduct in this Expedition, that they were put under Arreſt upon their arrival in *France*.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* having offer'd to go with a ſmall Squadron of Men of War to *Madagaſcar*, to ſuppreſs the Pyrates there, who were become very troubleſome and dangerous to the Navigation in thoſe Parts, the Commons appointed a Committee to conſider that Matter; and it was Reſolv'd to preſent an humble Addreſs to her Majeſty to take into her Royal Conſideration how the ſaid Pyrates might be ſuppreſs'd; and another that ſhe would be pleas'd to uſe her Endeavours to recover and preſerve the ancient Poſſeſſions, Trade and Fiſhery in *Newfoundland*.

About a Fortnight after, *April* the 24th, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers and clos'd the Seſſion with this Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal and Affection which you have ſhewn for my Service, and the Publick Good, in the ſeveral Affairs which have been before you, eſpecially in that of the UNION *with* Scotland, *which, I doubt not, will prove a laſting Bleſſing to this Iſland.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am to thank you in particular, for the great Diſpatch you have made in providing the largeſt and moſt effectual Supplies *that have ever been given to the Crown, for the current Service, in any one Seſſion of Parliament.*

I am very much concern'd that the Publick Occaſions require the raiſing of ſuch great Sums from my People. I will take Care they ſhall be apply'd to the Uſes for which they are given; and I hope, by God's Bleſſing, we may obtain Advantages from them, anſwerable to ſo great an Expence.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient that the Lords of Parliament of England, *and Commons of the preſent Parliament of* England, *ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of* Great Britain, *for and on the Part of* England; *and therefore I intend, within the Time limited, to publiſh a Proclamation for that Purpoſe, purſuant to the Power given me by the Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of* Union. *And after we have ſo fully compleated this* great Work, *I aſſure my ſelf, that when you return to your ſeveral Countries, you will omit no Opportunity of making my Subjects ſenſible of the Security, and the other great and laſting Benefits they may reaſonably expect from this happy* Union.

This will conduce very much to make it prove ſo, and be a good Preparation to the Succeſs of our next Meeting, when, I hope, we ſhall all join our ſincere and hearty Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of Great Britain.

A.D. 1707.

Addreſſes and Thankſgivings for the Union.

The firſt of *May*, when the *Union* was to Commence, was, by Proclamation, appointed for a general Thankſgiving for the happy Concluſion of it. To congratulate which, Addreſſes were preſented to her Majeſty from all Parts of the Kingdom.

But Mr. *William Bromley*, who had taken ſo much Care of his Univerſity of *Oxford*, as to have it made a Part of the Conſtitution, by a Clauſe in the *Act* of *Union*, could not prevail on himſelf, and the *Oxonians* whom he repreſented, to make her Majeſty any Compliment upon it; which, and the Silence of the *Scots*, was hinted in the Addreſs from *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, wherein are theſe Expreſſions; *After the little Notice that had hitherto been taken of the* Union, *by thoſe who enjoy'd the greateſt Share of it, at leaſt an* Equivalent *of the Advantage*, they had ſome Thoughts of not diſturbing *her Majeſty at this Time, in her great Concernments for the Liberties of all* Europe, *had they not been afraid, leſt the Malice of the World ſhould have unjuſtly* tack'd *them to ſome of her Majeſty's miſtaken Subjects, who by their Silence in not addreſſing, had ſufficiently declar'd their Diſlike of what her Majeſty had own'd her greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction.* Major-General *Mordaunt* was Burgeſs for *Brackley*, and the Stile of the Addreſs is not unlike his way of expreſſing himſelf in Parliament.

The Men of Brackley *blame the Men of* Oxford.

French Refugees Addreſs the Queen.

The *French* Refugees, by private Direction of the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and ſome Perſons in Power, preſented an Addreſs and Petition to the Queen, "moſt humbly to beſeech her Majeſty, "that when her Thoughts ſhould be employ'd in "ſettling the great Concerns of *Europe*, in a "Treaty of Peace, her Majeſty would graciouſly "vouchſafe to take into her Royal Care, the In"tereſt of the poor diſtreſſed Churches of *France*, "which having been ruin'd by the Superſtition "and Vanity of the Enemy, ſo it would add to "the ſolid Glory of her Majeſty's Reign, to be "inſtrumental in reſtoring the ſame." The Queen was pleas'd to tell them, *She always had a great Compaſſion for the unhappy Circumſtances of the perſecuted Proteſtants of* France; *that ſhe would communicate her Thoughts upon this Matter to her Allies, and ſhe hop'd ſuch Meaſures might be taken, as might effectually anſwer the Intent of their Petition.* But notwithſtanding Biſhop *Robinſon* was one of her Plenipotentiaries for the *Treaty of Peace* at *Utrecht*, the *Refugees* might with as good Reaſon have expected Relief from the Miniſtry in *France*, as from the Miniſtry in *England*, at the Time of that Treaty. For though Mr. *Henry St. John*, then Secretary of State, was the great Grandſon of *Oliver St. John*, *Cromwel*'s Chief-Juſtice, commonly call'd his *Dark Lanthorn*, and had been well Lectur'd by his Grandmother, and her Confeſſor *Daniel Burgeſs*, in the *Presbyterian* Way, yet no body queſtion'd but he would have ſacrific'd not only the Proteſtants of *France*, but of *England*, and all *Chriſtendom*, to their Perſecutor, *Lewis* the XIVth, rather than have delay'd the Concluſion of that hateful Treaty one Moment.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Removes. P. 288.

The *Annaliſt* ſays, "About the middle of "*April*, the Earl of *Stamford*, the Lord *Herbert* "of *Cherbury*, *Robert Monkton*, and *John Pultney*, Eſquires, were made Commiſſioners of "Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the "Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, who reſign'd; of "*William Blaithwaite*, *John Pollexfen*, and *Mat*"*thew Prior*, Eſquires, who were laid aſide, as

"too

A.D 1707. " too ſtrongly byaſs'd to *High-Church*. Sir *Simon* " *Harcourt* was made Attorney-General, in the " Room of Sir *Edward Northey*; Sir *James* " *Montague*, Sollicitor-General, in the Room of " Sir *Simon Harcourt*; and *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; " Treaſurer, and Receiver-General to Prince " *George* of *Denmark*, and Paymaſter to her Ma- " jeſty's Penſioners, in the Room of Mr. *Ni-* " *cholas*.

The Queen at St. Paul's *on the* Union.

On the 8th of *May*, the Queen went in great State and Solemnity to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, to celebrate the Thankſgiving for the *Union*; and three Days after, ſhe in Council declar'd *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, and about the ſame Time made theſe Military Promotions.

Lord Cowper *made Lord High-Chancellor of* Great Britain.

Military Promotions.

The Brigadiers-General *How*, *Mordaunt*, *Brudenell*, *Farrington* and *Shrimpton*, were advanc'd to the Poſt of Major-Generals; Colonel *Davenport*, *Thomas Pulteney*, Eſq; *William Villiers*, Eſq; *George Kellum*, Eſq; *Thomas Crowther*, Eſq; and *Bartholomew Ogilvie*, Eſq; were made Brigadiers-General of her Majeſty's Forces.

On the 17th of *May*, *William Douglas*, Eſq; *Alexander Widderburn*, Eſq; *John Montgomery*, Eſq; and *David Roſs*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners for the *Exciſe* in *Scotland*.

The Queen Mediates for Count Patkul, *but in vain.*

Andrew Metueof, Ambaſſador Extraordinory from the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, deliver'd a Letter to her Majeſty from that Monarch, complaining of King *Auguſtus*'s Non-Performance of Treaties with him; particularly in making a diſhonourable Peace with the King of *Sweden*, and delivering up to him Count *Patkul*, the *Czar*'s Miniſter, and General, as a *Swediſh* Deſerter, contrary to the Law of Nations; and deſiring her *Britannick* Majeſty's good Offices to procure the ſaid Count's Liberty; which the Queen did accordingly make Uſe of, but in vain: For *Charles* the XIIth of *Sweden*, caus'd that Count to be broken Alive upon the Wheel; an Act ſo barbarous and bloody, that had his Pretences to *Heroiſm* been much better founded than they were, they could not have wip'd off the Stain which that unchriſtian and inhuman Action has left on his Memory.

King of Sweden's *Cruelty.*

As it was ſeveral Years before the Republick of *Venice* ſent Ambaſſadors to congratulate King *William* on his Acceſſion to the Throne, ſo was it before they paid the like Compliment to Queen *Anne*, of whom their Ambaſſadors, the Chevaliers *Erizzo* and *Piſani*, had their firſt Publick Audience *May* the 22d.

Her Majeſty having by her Proclamation of the 29th of *April*, declar'd, " The Lords and Com- " mons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, to " be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the " firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on " the Part of *England*, did by her Proclamation " of the 5th of *June*, declare her Pleaſure for " holding the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* at " *Weſtminſter*, on the 23d of *October* next.

On the ſame Day the Duke of *Queensbeery* was ſworn of her Privy-Council, and on the 6th of *June*, the following Perſons were made,

Commiſſioners for managing the Equivalent *due to* Scotland.

Commiſſioners for the Equivalent.

Sir *Andrew Hume*.
William Dalrymple of *Glenmure*, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*.
Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*.
Sir *John Arskine* of *Alvay*.
Sir *James Campbel* of *Aberurhill*.
Sir *John Swinton* of *Swinton*.
Sir *James Smollet* of *Bowhill*.
Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*.
Sir *Francis Grant*.
George Baillie of *Jerviſwood*.
John Halden of *Glenargies*.
John Bruce of *Kinroſe*.
William Seton of *Pitmeden*, Jun.
John Clark of *Pennycock*, Jun.
Alexander Abercrombie of *Glaſſock*.
Mungo Graham of *Gorthie*.
John Pringle of *Hayning*.
John Graham of *Dougalſton*.
——— *Douglas* of *Kellhead*.
Daniel Campbel of *Arntennet*, Eſqs;
Sir *John Cope*.
Jacob Reynardſon, Eſq;
John Bridges, Eſq;
James Houblon, Eſq;

Mr. Walpole, *Eſq; made one of the Prince's Council for the* Admiralty.

As the Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England* had been declar'd Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, ſo the Lord High-Treaſurer of *England* was appointed Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* took the Oath in the Court of *Chancery*, as Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain*, and by a new Commiſſion, appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, *George Churchil*, Eſq; *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admirilty.

Earl of Pembroke *holds a Parliament in* Ireland.

The Earl of *Pembroke* being appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, held the Parliament at *Dublin*, to whom he made a Speech the 7th of *July*, importing, among other Things, " That the " Queen conſidering the Number of Papiſts in " that Kingdom, would be glad of any Expedi- " ent to ſtrengthen the Intereſt of her Proteſtant " Subjects. Then having taken Notice of the " Care that ſhould be taken for the Security of " the Kingdom, by ſupplying the Room of the " abſent Regiments with others, and that he did " not doubt but the Commons would provide Sup- " plies for them, and for defraying the Expence " of the Government: He added, he ſhould " think himſelf extreamly happy, if during his " Adminiſtration, all Matters ſhould be conducted " with that Temper and Prudence, as might juſtly " entitle them to the Continuance of her Maje- " ſty's Affections."

The *Annaliſt* ſays, " Both Lords and Com- " mons preſented their reſpective Congratulatory " Addreſſes to the Queen on the Accompliſhment " of the great Work of uniting *England* and " *Scotland*." The Author of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, a Continuation of *Coke*, writes, " Both " Lords and Commons hereupon Addreſſing her " Majeſty, I cannot conceive how the firſt of " them ſhould overlook congratulating her upon " the late *Union* of the Kingdoms of *England* and " *Scotland*, a Matter ſhe ſo much valued her ſelf " upon; but the other not only touch'd very " handſomely upon the Glory ſhe had acquir'd by " accompliſhing it, but hinted at a much more " *comprehenſive Union*." And her Majeſty ſaid in Anſwer, they might be ſure, *Nothing ſhould be wanting to make the* Union *of all her Subjects as extenſive as poſſible*. Some imagin'd this Hint in the Commons Addreſs, related to a Comprehenſion in Matters of Religion; but others more reaſonably ſuppos'd, *that by* their *comprehenſive Union*, they meant the Uniting of that Kindom, as well as *Seotland*, with *England*, and forming the three Kingdoms into one, of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. The Houſe of Commons having appointed a Committee to inſpect the publick Accounts, we ſhall ſee by their Report, what Havock the *Iriſh Truſtees* made in that Kingdom; and what Service *High-Church* did the Publick, by ſending Mr. *John Trenchard*,

A.D.1707. *Trenchard* and his Brethren into *Ireland*, to deſtroy all King *William*'s Grants. This Committee having made their Report, the Houſe,

Reſolv'd, *That this Kingdom hath been put to exceſſive Charge, by Means of great Arrears of Rent return'd by the late* Truſtees, *to be due out of the* Forfeited Eſtates *of this Kingdom: And that moſt of the ſaid Arrerages return'd appear to be* unjuſt *Charges on the Subjects, and* falſe *Returns.* What admirable *Cato*'s are produc'd by Faction and Clamour? *by Receipts under the Hand of the* Truſtees, *or their Receivers or Entries in their own Books.*

That an humble Repreſentation be laid before her Majeſty, of the great Charge and Preſſure the Kingdom lies under by the ſaid falſe *Returns, and ſeveral other the oppreſſive Proceedings of the late* Truſtees.

The Houſe alſo Reſolv'd, *That it would greatly conduce to the Relief of the Poor, and the Good of that Kingdom, that the Inhabitants ſhould uſe no other than their own Manufactures in their Apparel, and the Furniture of their Houſes*; and all the Members mutually agreed and engag'd their Honours to each other, that they would conform to the ſaid Reſolution.

The Commons having granted the neceſſary Supplies, and the ſeveral Bills they were upon being ready for the Royal Aſſent, the Lord Lieutenant gave it to

An Act *for* Regiſtring *Lands, Deeds*, &c.

An Act *to explain an* Act *to prevent Papiſts being Sollicitors.*

An Act *for explaining and limiting the Privileges of Parliament.*

An Act *for the more effectual preventing and taking away, and marrying Children againſt the Wills of their Parents.*

And ſeveral other Acts publick and private.

Tho' the Campaigns were every-where leſs glorious to the *Engliſh*, than any one had been yet in this Reign; yet we ſhall find ſome of their Actions, even thoſe that were not crown'd with Succeſs, very well worth the Remembrance of the preſent and future Ages.

About the 8th of *February*, Earl *Rivers* arriv'd at *Alicant*, with the Forces under his Command, conſiſting of,

Earl Rivers *arrives at* Alicant *with his Army.*

A Detachment of Brigadier Carpenter *and Lord* Eſſex's *Dragoons.*
The French *Dragoons.*
Colonel Hill's *Regiment of Foot.*
Colonel *Watkins*'s.
Sir *Charles Hotham*'s.
Lord *Mark Kerr*'s.
Count *Naſſau*'s.
Colonel *Sybourg*'s.
Colonel *Bloſſet*'s.
Major-General *Farrington*'s.
Brigadier *Maccartney*'s.
Lord *Mordaunt*'s.
Two Battalions of Marines.
A Body of *Dutch* Forces, commanded by Brigadier *Liſlemarais.*

Making in all 13352 Men, ſuppoſing the ſeveral Corps compleat.

A powerful Reinforcement, and ſuch as might very well encourage the Confederate Generals to reſolve on an *Offenſive War*. The Earl of *Galway*, though he had then receiv'd a new Commiſſion to command all the Queen's Forces, both in *Spain* and *Portugal*, offer'd Lord *Rivers* the Command of the Army, for the Reaſons mention'd in the following Agreement, and Earl *Rivers* ſoon after return'd to *England*: *It being agreed upon between the Earls of* Galway *and* Rivers, *Mr.* Stanhope *being preſent, that it would be better for her Majeſty's Service, that there ſhould be no more than one General, upon which the Earl of* Galway *generouſly offer'd the Command to Earl* Rivers, *which he refus'd, in Conſideration of the Earl of* Galway's *greater Experience, more eſpecially in the Affairs of* Spain *and* Portugal, *and therefore willingly reſign'd the whole to the Earl of* Galway, *in order to return to* England. *And they farther agreed to the annex'd Liſt of General and Staff-Officers.* A.D.1707.

RIVERS.
GALWAY.

At the Council of War, where the Operations of the enſuing Campaign were ſettled, it was *unanimouſly* agreed to march to *Madrid*, by the way of *Arragon*, and the King of *Spain* promis'd to join the Army there; but as every one thought it unreaſonable to leave the poor Kingdom of *Valencia*, which had ſhewn ſo much Zeal for his *Catholick Majeſty*, expos'd, it was reſolv'd, before the Troops began their intended March to *Madrid*, they ſhould deſtroy all the Enemies Magazines, and ruin their Frontiers bordering upon *Valencia*, that they might be leſs able to harraſs the Country with their Parties. But the Earl of *Galway*'s Narrative being the beſt Authority we can have for this Affair, we will take it entire.

" For the better Execution of what had been " reſolv'd for our March through *Valencia* and " *Arragon*, proper Commiſſaries and Officers " were diſpatch'd, to provide Bread and Forage " ſufficient for the Troops in all Places where it " was deſign'd the Army ſhould paſs. I went " with the Marquis *das Minas* to the Frontiers, " towards the latter end of *March*, and we took " the Field the beginning of *April*.

" We ruin'd the Country bordering on the " Frontiers of *Valencia*, before the Enemy could " join their Troops; particularly *Yecla*, where they " had their largeſt Magazines; and judging it ne- " ceſſary to take the Caſtle of *Vaillena*, to prevent " the Enemy from being Maſters of one of the moſt " conſiderable Inlets into the Kingdom of *Valen- " cia*, we ſat down before that Place, but it " prov'd ſtronger than we expected; and after " we had ſpent ſome Days there, we had Notice " the Enemy had aſſembled their Troops at " *Almanza*.

Earl of Galway's *Reaſons for fighting at* Almanza.

" Upon this Advice a Council of War was " held, where it was *unanimouſly* reſolv'd to fight " the Enemy; which we were the farther induc'd " to, becauſe it was judg'd impoſſible to ſubſiſt up- " on the *Defenſive* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; " for that Country had already been ſo much ex- " hauſted by our Winter-Quarters, there was not " two Days Proviſion to be had for the Army; " and we could not have been able to have ſub- " ſiſted ſo long as we did, but for the Supplies we " found in the Enemies Magazines at *Yecla*: Nor " did we think it proper to purſue the once in- " tended March through that Kingdom and *Ar- " ragon*, leſt Proviſions ſhould be wanting, lea- " ving the Enemy ſo near, and in a Condition to " follow us. For though Commiſſaries had been " employ'd, there was Reaſon to apprehend the " Towns we were to paſs through, would ſhut " their Gates againſt us, whilſt we were cloſely " follow'd by the Enemy, and perſecuted by the " Peaſants of the Country, who growing deſpe- " rate by ſeeing themſelves abandon'd, would na- " turally be up in Arms in the Mountains. Be-

A.D.1707. " ſides, we had certain Advice that there was al-
" ready a Body of *French* Troops, conſiſting of
" Eight thouſand Men in *Spain*, and upon their
" March to reinforce the Enemy. Thus as the
" Army muſt inevitably have periſh'd without
" Fighting, 'twas thought reaſonable to run the
" Hazard of a Battel, wherein we had an equal
" Chance to come off Victors.

But though all the Earl of *Galway*'s other Reaſons for engaging are unanſwerable, the laſt was certainly a very raſh one, for the Chance was not equal; the Confederate Army, conſiſting of but Four thouſand five hundred Horſe, and Eleven thouſand Foot, in all Fifteen thouſand ſix hundred; and the *Spaniſh* and *French* Army under the Duke of *Berwick*, were Thirty-nine thouſand.

Confederate Army.

53 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, } not com-
42 Battalions of Foot, } pleat.

French Army.

76 Squadrons, } effective.
54 Battalions, }

The proper Diſpoſitions being made, the Earl of *Galway* march'd about three a Clock in the Afternoon, *April* the 25th, *N. S.* at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons, to begin the Battel with the Enemies Right Wing of Horſe: And from the beginning to the end of the Fight, the *French* behav'd like Troops that were ſpirited by the Superiority of their Numbers, being at leaſt two to one of the Confederate Army. The *Spaniards* having placed ſome Guns on an Eminence, from whence they fir'd upon the *Engliſh*, Colonel *Dormer* was detach'd with ſome Dragoons to attack that Battery, which the *Spaniards* quitted at his Approach. As ſoon as the *Engliſh* Dragoons were come within a hundred Paces of the Enemies Horſe, they advanc'd out of their Lines to meet the Charge, and the Engagement was very obſtinate and bloody on both Sides. The *Spaniards*, by the Weight of their ſtronger Squadrons, forc'd the *Engliſh* to retreat fifty Paces; but Colonel *Southwel*'s and Colonel *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot coming up, gave their Fire on the Enemies Flank and Rear, and the Confederate Cavalry at the ſame Time renewing their Charge on the Front, drove the Enemy in Diſorder through their own Lines, with great Slaughter: By this Time the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and Monſieur *Freiſheim*, were warmly engag'd in the Center, and broke through the Enemies firſt and ſecond Lines, bearing down all before them, even to the Walls of *Almanza*: But the Enemies Squadrons of the ſecond Line falling in on the Flank of the Confederate Infantry, drove them back with great Loſs; upon which Colonel *Hill*'s, and Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiments, which had been interlin'd with the Horſe, march'd up and attack'd the *Spaniards*, to favour their Retreat. Hitherto what Advantage was gain'd, was rather on the Confederate Side, than on the *French* and *Spaniards*; but the latter obſerving the *Portugueſe* Cavalry on the Right of the Allies, did not advance with their Left Wing, they detach'd ſome Squadrons to attack them, which they did with ſo much Vigor, that the whole Right Wing of the *Portugueſe* Horſe being broken with the firſt Charge, made off with Precipitation, and abandon'd their Infantry, who being ſurrounded, were moſt of them kill'd, or taken Priſoners. In the mean time, the Battel continu'd on the Confederate Left Wing, the *Spaniards* ſtill charging with freſh Squadrons, without Succeſs; for the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* Horſe, favour'd by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions, broke the Enemy, who retir'd to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Lines, but could not be brought to Charge again; upon which the Enemy ſent for nine Battalions, moſt of them *French*, commanded by the Chevalier *d' Hasfeld*, who drew them up before the front Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to the *Engliſh* Brigades of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwel*'s, Colonel *Blood*'s, Colonel *Wade*'s, and Lord *Mountjoy*'s Regiments, reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart*'s from the ſecond Line; at the ſame Time the Enemy brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons, to make another Charge on the Confederate Left Wing of Horſe, who had ſuffer'd very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commanded the Squadrons Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt. In this Condition the Confederate Horſe were no longer able to ſuſtain the Charge of the *Spaniards*; and at the ſame Time the nine *French* Battalions attacking the *Engliſh* Brigades of Foot in Front and Flank, entirely broke them: The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, Sir *Charles O Hara*, made Lord *Tyrawley*, order'd Lieutenant-Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey*'s Horſe, to attack them, which was done with ſo much Bravery, that they broke them, and made them beg for Quarter; but the *Spaniſh* Cavalry coming up to their Aſſiſtanee, the Enemy had nothing now to do, but to ſurround the Confederate Foot who were broke on the Plain, and to whom, for ſome Time, they gave no Quarter. In this deſperate State Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Maccartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, and ſeveral other Officers, aſſembled the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments into a Body, join'd ſome *Dutch* and *Portugueſe*, who had been rally'd by Count *Dhona*, and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and forming a Body of near Four thouſand Men, retreated to the Hills of *Candette*, two Leagues from the Field of Battel, though purſu'd by the Enemy's Horſe. The Earl of *Galway* expos'd his Perſon in this Engagement, more than was commendable in a Commander in Chief, on whoſe Life the Preſervation of the Army he commanded ſo much depended: He was ſo cloſely engag'd with the Enemy's Horſe, that he receiv'd two Cuts in the Face, near the Right Eye, which for ſome Time made him uncapable of acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, and again expos'd himſelf to the like Peril, amidſt the thickeſt of the Enemy; and the Rewards he had from the *Tories* in *England* afterwards, when they had got the Queen on their Side, to which ſhe always inclin'd, were Accuſations, Examinations, Diſgrace and Reproach. His Lordſhip being overpower'd, had been ſurrounded by the Enemy, had he not been forc'd, by thoſe about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a ſmall Party of *Carpenter*'s and *Guiſcard*'s Dragoons: Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the firſt Onſet, ſtill kept the Field, and was kill'd in a ſecond Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel *Roper*, of Major-General *Harvey*'s Horſe; Lieutenant-Colonel *Laurence*, of Brigadier *Carpenter*'s Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel *Dormer*, of Lord *Eſſex*'s, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Green*, of Lord *Peterborough*'s, were kill'd at the Head of their reſpective Squadrons, after having behav'd with great Intrepidity, Colonel *Pierce*, and Mr. *Hara*, Lord *Tyrawley*'s Son, were wounded. Of the *Foot*, Lieutenant *Auſtin* of the Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel *Mack-Neal*, of Colonel *Southwell*'s Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel *Woollet*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Withers*, of *Blood*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſey*, of *Maccartney*'s;

A.D.1707.

He is defeated there.

Engliſh Officers kill'd and wounded.

A.D.1707. *cartney's*; Colonel *Areskine*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Areskine*, of Lord *Mark Kerr's*, were among the Slain; Lord *Mark Kerr* was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body. Of the *Dutch*, the Regiments of *Welderen* and *Cavalier* ſuffer'd moſt; Colonel *Cavalier* himſelf gave repeated Proofs of that Courage, by which he had before acquir'd great Reputation in the *Cevennes*: He receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, and having lain ſome Time among the Slain, made his Eſcape, by the Favour of an Horſe given him by an *Engliſh* Officer. Mr. *Prat*, his Lieutenant-Colonel, five Captains, ſix Lieutenants, and five Enſigns of his Regiment were kill'd, and moſt of the other Officers wounded, or taken Priſoners.

The *Turks*, and the Populace generally judge by Succeſs, which is baſe and ungrateful. The Battel of *Almanza* was as well order'd, and as well fought, as any in this War: And had not the Miſbehaviour of ſome of the Confederate Officers, after it was over, made the Victory entire on the Enemies Side, their Loſs in the Battel would have given the Confederates no Room to object to it.

My Lord *Galway* ſays in his Narrative, "The "Cavalry of the Allies, and part of the Foot, "join'd again at *Alcira*, and retir'd to *Tortoſa*:" Why were they not join'd alſo by Count *Dhona*, and Major-General *Shrimpton*, with the Four thouſand Men who retreated to the Hills of *Candette*? The *Annaliſt* writes, "The *Spaniards* would have "had little Reaſon to boaſt of their Victory, had "the Infantry that retir'd to the Hills of *Can-* "*dette*, march'd off in the Night, as they might "ſecurely have done; but Count *Dhona*, and "Major-General *Shrimpton*, upon a falſe Report "that the Enemy were ſurrounding them, ſent "Major *Alexander* of *Briton's*, and Major *Petit* of "*Torſay's* Regiment, to the Enemies Camp, with "a Propoſal to ſurrender Priſoners at Diſcretion, "which the Duke of *Berwick* readily accepted. "Don *Emanuel*, Brother to the Count *de Atalaja*, "would have no Share in ſo diſhonourable a Ca-"pitulation; and to ſhew how eaſily it might "have been avoided, retir'd with a few *Portu-* "*gueſe* Horſe; as did alſo a Serjeant of *Viſonſe's* "Regiment, with about eighty Men.

The Earl of *Galway* retir'd from *Alcira*, where he left a Gariſon, to *Tortoſa*, and finding the Enemy had croſs'd the *Ebro*, his Lordſhip ſays in "his Narrative, I endeavour'd, by oppoſing their "Paſſage over the *Cinca*, to amuſe them 'till the "latter end of the Campaign: Mean Time, with "great Expedition, I gather'd the broken Remains "of the Foot, out of which I form'd five Batta-lions, and rais'd four more of *Catalans*, with which he made a Stand againſt a victorious Enemy, and preſerv'd the Principality of *Catalonia* entire, except *Lerida*.

The Duke of *Orleans* came and took upon him the Command of the *Spaniſh* and *French* Armies, the Day after the Battel, and marching into *Arragon*, found no Oppoſition in that Kingdom, which made their Submiſſion; as did *Valencia*; and both were treated as *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards* are wont to treat ſuch as are in their Power, after having endeavour'd to get out of it. The Duke of *Berwick* march'd after the Earl of *Galway* towards *Tortoſa*, but the Earl had caus'd the Bridge there to be ſo well fortify'd, and it was ſo well defended by the Forces he left there for that Purpoſe, that the Duke of *Berwick's* Army was twice repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs: Nor was there any Thing loſt in *Valencia* but the open Country, with *Alcira* and *Xativa*, two little fortify'd Places.

General Stanhope's *good Treaty of Commerce with* Spain.

Nothing elſe conſiderable happen'd this Year in *Spain*, except the Treaty Brigadier-General *Stanhope* concluded with that King; one Article of which was, *That 'the Subjects of* Great Britain *ſhould have the ſame Privileges, and the ſame Liberty of a free Trade to the* Indies, *as the Subjects of* Spain *ſhould enjoy*, &c. And, *That the Subjects of* Great Britain *might bring and import into the Dominions of* Spain, *all Sorts of Goods, Wares, Manufactures and Fruits, the Produce of the Dominions of* Morocco, *nor ſhould any greater Toll be demanded for them than uſual.* There were two or three other Articles of Commerce beneficial to the *Engliſh*: But the opening to them the *Spaniſh Weſt-India* Trade, was that which was moſt important, and moſt difficult for the *Spaniards* to come into, and for other Nations to be pleas'd with. After the ſigning of this Treaty, King *Charles* was made ſenſible, that the Conceſſions granted *therein to the* Engliſh *Nation* were too large, and ſuch as would not go down with his own Subjects, in Caſe he ſhould ever be quietly poſſeſs'd of the *Spaniſh* Throne, which in Truth this Treaty was not like much to forward; and therefore 'twas not without Reluctance, and merely in Compliance with the Neceſſity of his Affairs, that he confirm'd and ratify'd it. Six Months after it had been concluded and ſign'd, a Copy of it being ſent by a *Felucca* to *Italy*, in its Way to *Vienna*, it fell into the Hands of the *French*, who fail'd not to make the proper Uſe of it for their Purpoſe. And not doubting but ſuch more than ordinary Privileges granted to the *Engliſh* Commerce in *Spain* and the *Indies*, would ſtir up Jealouſy in the *Dutch*, they took Care to have the Contents of that Treaty communicated to them. However, Brigadier *Stanhope* receiv'd in the Council of the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Applauſe he had merited by a Negotiation ſo advantageous to the Trade of *England*; and in the next Promotion of General Officers, he was advanc'd to the Poſt of a Major-General, and about the ſame Time appointed her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* the third, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Spain*.

The Campaign in *Germany* was no more ſucceſsful than could be expected from the uſual Slowneſs of the Motions of the *Germans* in Council and Action. The Mareſchal *de Villars* forc'd their Lines, and exacted great Contributions; which fluſh'd the *French* ſo much, that they talk'd of reſtoring the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions: But the Army of the Empire having been ſeaſonably reinforc'd by ſome *Saxons* in the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Pay, and the Elector of *Hanover* being prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and to augment it with ſome of his own Forces, the Face of Affairs began to change on that Side towards the End of the Campaign, when Count *Merci*, detach'd for that Purpoſe by his Electoral Highneſs, defeated a conſiderable Body of *French* Troops, commanded by the Marquis *de Vivans*.

The Elector of Hanover *commands in* Germany *againſt the* French.

Upon the Duke of *Marlborough's* Arrival at the *Hague*, *April* the 17th, he had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*, wherein, among other Particulars, he told them, "That "the Troubles in *Saxony* occaſioning great Di-"ſturbance in the Empire, which brought infinite "Prejudice to the Common Cauſe, the Queen, "his Miſtreſs, had thought fit to ſend him thither "to pay a Compliment to the King of *Sweden*, "and endeavour to engage him to remove the "juſt Jealouſies which his long Stay in the Heart "of *Germany*, gave to ſome of the High-Allies; "for which Purpoſe he had the neceſſary Powers "from her *Britannick* Majeſty, and deſir'd to "have the ſame from the States." To which they readily concurr'd, and his Grace ſet out the 20th of *April*, N. S. for *Leipſick*, by way of *Hanover*. Monſieur *Auverquerque* having had ſe-

A.D. 1707. veral Conferences with the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out the ſame Day for *Bruſſels*, to aſſemble the Confederate Troops, and obſerve the *French*, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to the King of* Sweden's *Camp.*

On the 24th of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* took his Leave of the Court of *Hanover*, the next Day he came to *Halberſtadt*. On the 26th he arriv'd at *Hall*, where he was met by the Reverend Mr. *Robinſon*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majeſty, and Monſieur *Crenenberg*, the *Dutch* Miniſter. After Dinner his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magiſtrates and the Univerſity, and then proceeded to *Alt-Ranſtadt*, the King of *Sweden*'s Head Quarters, accompany'd by the two Envoys abovemention'd.

Voltaire, in his Account of the Duke's Negotiations, tells us, " He apply'd ſecretly, not to " Count *Piper*, the Prime Miniſter, but to Baron " *Gortz*, who began to have a Share of the " King's Confidence: He told *Gortz*, the Deſign " of the Allies was, to propoſe to the King of " *Sweden* to be once more Mediator between them " and *France*. By his talking thus, he hop'd to " diſcover in *Gortz*'s Anſwer, what the King's " Intentions were; and it is certain, the *Duke* had " much rather have had *Charles* the XIIth a " Mediator, than an Enemy. After this he had " a publick Audience of the King, to whom he " ſaid in *French* to this Effect:

SIR,

The Duke's Speech to the King.

I Preſent to your Majeſty a Letter, not from the Chancery, *but from the Heart of the Queen, my Miſtreſs, and written with her own Hand. Had not her Sex prevented it, ſhe would have croſs'd the Sea to ſee a Prince, admir'd by the whole Univerſe. I am, in this Particular, more happy than the Queen, and I wiſh I could ſerve ſome Campaigns under ſo great a General as your Majeſty, that I might learn, what I yet want to know, in the* Art of War.

Voltaire's *Account of his Interview.*

" He then had a private Audience of above an " Hour, the King talking the *German* Lan- " guage, and the Duke the *French:* The latter, " who never made his Propoſals in Haſte, and who, " by long Practice, had got the Art of penetrating " into Mens Minds, and finding out what Agree- " ment there is between their Thoughts and Acti- " ons, even by their Looks, as well as by their " Words, obſerv'd the King of *Sweden* with great " Attention, as he diſcours'd with him of War in " General. He thought he could perceive in him " a natural Averſion to *France*, and that he took " Pleaſure in talking of the Conqueſts of the Al- " lies. He mention'd the *Czar* in his Diſcourſe, " and could ſee the King's Eyes redden at the " Name of him, notwithſtanding there was no- " thing ſaid that exceeded the Moderation of this " Conference. He perceiv'd there was a Map of " *Muſcovy* on his Table, and he needed no more " to gueſs which way he was about to bend his " March, and that his true Deſign, and his whole " Ambition, was to Dethrone the *Czar*, as he " had done King *Auguſtus*. He concluded that " *Charles* ſtay'd in *Germany* only to impoſe ſome " hard Conditions on the Emperor of *Germany*, " which he knew the Emperor could not ſtand " out againſt, and ſo the Matters between them " would be ſoon accommodated; for which " Reaſon he left *Charles* to follow his natural " Bent, and contenting himſelf with having found " out what it was, made no Propoſal to him.

" 'Twas ſuppos'd every-where that the Duke " of *Marlborough*'s Succeſs with the King of " *Sweden*, was owing to a great Sum of Money " which he gave Count *Piper*; but though I have " enquir'd into it very curiouſly, I can't find that " *Piper* receiv'd any Preſent but a ſmall one " from the Emperor, and that with the King his " Maſter's Conſent. *A.D.* 1707.

Though *Voltaire*'s Hiſtory of *Charles* the XIIth, is made up of Collections out of News-Papers, intermix'd with Fictions, and the Adventures of *Romance*, yet in the Relation of this Event, he ſeems to have come nearer the Truth than the *Engliſh Annaliſt*, whoſe Hiſtory is little better than the Chat of Clubs and Coffee-Houſes: " The " Duke of *Marlborough*, ſays he, went directly " to Count *Piper*, and in a Conference with that " Prime-Miniſter, made gliſter in his Eyes a " Preſent of One hundred thouſand Guineas, " which, according to his ſecret Inſtructions from " Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, his Grace was not want- " ing to inſinuate, *weigh'd more than as many* " French Louis d' Ors. The *Swediſh* Miniſter " catch'd at the Bait, and this Golden Shower " ſmooth'd the Way to his Grace's favourable " Reception, and ſucceſsful Negotiation; which, however, he makes to amount to no more, than that the King of *Sweden* ſhould ſay to him, *He would never do any Thing to the Prejudice either of the Common Cauſe in General, or of the Proteſtant Religion in Particular*; which *Voltaire* is ſo weak as to ſay, he promis'd in the Year 1700. A very ridiculous Story, that the Allies ſhould think there was any Occaſion of having ſuch a Promiſe from the King of *Sweden*, when they were aſſiſting him by Sea and Land againſt his Enemies.

After dining with his *Swediſh* Majeſty, the Duke of *Marlborough* had a ſecond Audience, at which were preſent Count *Piper*, and Monſieur *Hermelin*, the two Chief *Swediſh* Miniſters, and the Reverend Mr. *Robinſon*. Then his Grace ſpent the whole Evening in Viſits to Count *Piper*, and the other Miniſters and General Officers. The ſame Afternoon Count *Wackerbech*, Lieutenant-General of King *Auguſtus*'s Forces, waited upon the Duke, with a Compliment from his Maſter, intimating, he would be that Night at *Leipſick*, where he ſhould be glad to ſee him. Accordingly his Grace waited on that King, with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then return'd to Count *Piper*'s Quarters. The Duke ſupp'd with Velt Mareſchal *Reinſchild*, and was viſited the next Day by him and Count *Piper*, ſeveral other General Officers, and Perſons of Quality. After having din'd with Baron *Gortz*, he had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*, and before it was ended, King *Staniſlaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who went thence to *Leipſick*, where he made no Stay, but proceeded on his Journey to *Berlin*, very well ſatisfy'd with his Reception and Negotiation at the Court of *Sweden*. The King of *Pruſſia* having ſent Mouſieur *Grumkow* to deſire his Grace to take *Charlottenburgh* in his Way, the Duke arriv'd there on the 30th of *April*, having in two Days ſeen and had Conferences with four Kings. The next Day, being *Sunday*, *May* the 1ſt, the Duke went to Divine Service with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who had given particular Orders to his Chaplain, Monſieur *L' Enfant*, Author of the Hiſtory of the *Council of Conſtance*, &c. to preach in *French* on that Occaſion. On the 2d of *May*, his Grace ſat out from *Charlottenberg* towards *Hanover*, where he arriv'd on the 3d, and after a private Conference the Day following, he din'd with his Electoral Highneſs, and in the Afternoon departed for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the 8th of *May*, and communicated to the Deputies of the *States-General*, the Aſſurances he had receiv'd from the King of *Sweden*,

Duke of Marlborough *with King* Auguſtus.

And King Staniſlaus.

And the King of Pruſſia.

A.D.1707. *Sweden*, which entirely diſſipated the Jealouſies ſome of the Allies had entertain'd of that King's Deſigns, which were induſtriouſly fomented by the Emiſſaries of *France*.

On the 17th of *May*, his Grace arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, and Orders were ſent to the Confederate Troops to Rendezvous at *Anderleck*, near that City.

The Campaign in Flanders.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, upon Intelligence that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Vendoſme*, were come out of their Lines, march'd to *Soignies*, with a Deſign to fight them in the Plain of *Flerus*. But being inform'd that *Vendoſme*, and the Elector, had drain'd all their Gariſons to increaſe their Army, not with an Intention to give Battel, but to Plunder the wealthy open Cities of *Brabant*, in Caſe the Allies ſhould undertake any Siege, the Confederate Generals march'd back towards *Bruſſels*, and on the 1ſt of *June* poſted themſelves at *Meldert*. The *French* advanc'd to *Gemblours*, and both Armies continu'd above two Months in their reſpective Camps; and then upon Advice that the *French* had ſent a ſtrong Detachment from their Army towards *Toulon*, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd from *Meldert* to *Genap*, with Deſign to attack the Enemy, who march'd to *Senef*, and thence to *Chievres*, with ſuch Precipitation, that they loſt abundance of Men, and did not think themſelves ſafe, 'till they got under the Cannon of *Liſle*; upon which the Allies advanc'd to *Helchin*, ſubſiſting all the while on the *French* Territories. The Duke of *Marlborough* made a Tour to the *Hague*, to confer with the Deputies of the *States-General*, before he went to *Germany*: Where, a Fortnight after, *October* the 27th, *N. S.* he had a Conference with the Electors of *Hanover* and *Mentz*; but Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Imperial Miniſter, not coming thither 'till late, and when he came, having not full Powers to conclude any Thing for a more vigorous Proſecution of the War on the Side of *Germany*, that Journey of my Lord Duke's had not the deſir'd Effect. Indeed the Court of *Vienna*'s Heads were full of the Expedition to *Naples*; to proſecute which, they not only neglected the War on their Frontiers towards *France*, but the great Deſign upon *Toulon*, which was firſt ſet on Foot by the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Count *Maffey*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, in *Flanders*; and finiſh'd in *England*, with the Counts *Maſſey* and *Briancon*. The Emperor never gave into it heartily, though it was certainly the ſhorteſt and ſureſt way of recovering *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*: For if *Toulon* had been taken, or deſtroy'd, there had been an End of the Maritime Power of *France* in the *Mediterranean*, without which the Duke of *Anjou* could not have maintain'd himſelf in that Kingdom: Beſides, the deſtroying of ſo great a Part of the *French* Naval Power, would have been of infinite Advantage to *England* and *Holland*, who would have been the better able to ſupport the Confederacy, by the Increaſe and Security of their Trade. The Queen of *England* wrote a Letter with her own Hand to his Imperial Majeſty, to prevail with him to defer the Expedition to *Naples*. The Earl of *Mancheſter* was ſent from *Italy* to *Vienna*, earneſtly to ſollicit the Continuance of the *German* Troops deſign'd for it, in the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, or to ſend part of them to *Spain*, where the King was hard preſs'd by the Enemy. The Court of *Vienna* inſiſted, that the Forces of the Allies were ſufficient to carry on both the Enterprizes, *Toulon* and *Naples* at once, but the Conſequence prov'd their Error. And the true Reaſon why they ſo obſtinately purſu'd the latter, will appear by a Paragraph of a Pamphlet written by a Perſon of Honour, againſt Mr. *St. John*'s Treaty of Peace with *France*, three or four Years after. A.D.1707.

Mr. Harley, &c. the Cauſe of the Miſcarriage at Toulon.

"About the Time that *Gregg* was hang'd, "there were two or three *ſtaunch* Churchmen, "who grew out of the Corruption of *Fanaticiſm*, "in the Miniſtry, the *Author* means *Harley*, "*Harcourt*, &c. and they had a Project of Peace "carrying on by themſelves, without conſulting "the chief Managers. Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Ambaſſador at *London*, had Notice of it, "and gave Information to the Court of *Vienna*, "which was the Reaſon that that Court, reſolving to make as ſure of as much as they "could, and knowing that any Peace manag'd "by *Tories*, would be for the Intereſt of *France*, "order'd a large Detachment of the Army from "*Italy* to *Naples*, to poſſeſs themſelves of that "Kingdom, which was one of the Occaſions "of the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt "*Toulon*.

Count Daun *reduces the Kingdom of* Naples.

Count *Daun*, who commanded the Detachment, reduc'd the Kingdom of *Naples* almoſt as faſt as he could march through it. The Capital, the Cities of *Capua* and *Piſcara* open'd their Gates to him, and only the Caſtle of *Gaeta*, which he took by Storm, made any conſiderable Reſiſtance.

The French *great Ships at* Toulon *deſtroy'd.*

In the mean Time the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, by Marches and Counter-marches amus'd the Enemy, who imagin'd their Deſign was againſt *Dauphine* or *Savoy*, when on a ſudden, having aſſembled all their Forces, they paſs'd the *Col de Tende*, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Confederate Fleet, under the brave, wiſe and faithful Admiral *Shovel*, forc'd the *French* Intrenchments on the *Var*, paſs'd that River *July* the 11th, and advanc'd towards *Toulon*, whither the *French* Army had got before them, and being Superior in Number, and ſtrongly entrench'd, the Confederates were forc'd to content themſelves with bombarding *Toulon*; and the Forces having made Way for the Men of War and Bomb Veſſels to advance as far as poſſible, the Bombardment was ſo furious and effectual for a Night and a Day, that half the Town, moſt of the Magazines, and Naval Stores, and the beſt of the Shipping in the Harbour were deſtroy'd. The Names of Eight of the Ships were;

The Duke of Marlborough *forms the Deſign againſt* Toulon.

	Guns.
Le *Sceptre*,	90
Le *Triumphant*,	80
Le *Vainqueur*,	86
Le *Neptune*,	76
Le *Invincible*,	70
Le *Serieux*,	60
Le *Laurier*,	60
Le *Sage*,	54

The Duke of *Savoy* having caus'd all the Artillery, and the Sick and Wounded to be ſhipp'd off the 21ſt of *July*, retir'd in very good Order the ſame way he came, without being in the leaſt inſulted by the Enemy, and at his Return concluded the Campaign with the Recovery of *Suza*, which open'd him a free Entrance into *Dauphine*. The Loſs the *French* ſuſtain'd at *Toulon* was ſo great, that that Harbour, 'till then ſo formidable in the *Mediterranean*, has been but of little Uſe to them ſince, and the Expence and Labour of the Expedition were more than made good by it; yet the Death of Admiral *Shovel*, who was Shipwreck'd on the Rocks of *Scilly*, in his Voyage homewards, made the Loſs of *Great Britain* greater than any the *French* had to complain of.

*A.D.*1707. On the 29th of *September*, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* ſail'd from *Gibraltar* with fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battel, five of a leſſer Rank, and one Yatch.

The *Aſſociation*, Admiral.
The Royal *Anne*, Sir *George Byng* Commander.
The St. *George*, Lord *Durſley*.
The *Somerſet*, Captain *John Price*.
The *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*.
The *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*.
The *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*.
The *Swiftſure*, Captain *Hubbart*.
The *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*.
The *Phœnix*, Captain *Sanſom*.
The *Lenox*, Sir *William Jumper*.
The *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*.
The *Valeur*, Captain *Johnſon*.
The *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*.
The *Vulcan*, Captain *Hickman*.
The *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*.
The *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*.
The *Weaſel*, Captain *Gulman*.
The *Iſabella* Yatch, Captain *Riddel*.

Admiral Shovel *Shipwreck'd.*

Sir *Cloudeſly* made an Obſervation the 21ſt of *October*, and having the next Day's Soundings in ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from twelve, 'till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very Hazy, but then the Wind coming up freſh at *South*, *South-Weſt*, the Admiral made the Signal for Sailing. The Fleet ſteer'd *Eaſt* by *North*, ſuppoſing they had the Channel open, and the Officers and Seamen being ſo near Home, and, as they thought, ſafe, made merry with plentiful Bowls of *Punch*, when ſome of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the *Weſtward* of *Scilly*, before they were aware of it, about eight a Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Diſtreſs. The *Aſſociation*, in which Sir *Cloudeſly* was, having on board more Gentlemen Volunteers, and others, than perhaps he had ever with him in one Ship before, ſtruck on the Rocks call'd the *Biſhop* and *Clerks*, and was loſt, with all the Men in it; as were alſo the *Eagle* and *Rye*. The *Firebrand* was daſh'd on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and twenty-four Men, ſav'd themſelves in the Boat. Captain *Sanſom*, in the *Phœnix*, being driven on the Rocks, ſav'd all his Men, but his Ship was loſt. The *Royal Anne* was ſav'd by great Preſence of Mind, both in Sir *George Byng*, and his Officers and Men, who in a Minutes Time ſet her Topſails, one of the Rocks not being a Ships Length to Leward of her, and the other, on which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* was loſt, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Durſley*, in the St. *George*, a leſs miraculous Eſcape, for his Ship was daſh'd on the ſame Ridge of Rocks with the *Aſſociation*, and the ſame Wave which he ſaw beat out all Sir *Cloudeſly*'s Lights, ſet his own Ship afloat. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*'s Body being the next Day after his Misfortune, taken up by ſome Country-Fellows, was ſtripp'd, and bury'd in the Sand; but on Enquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*, it was diſcover'd where he was hid, from whence being taken out, and put on board the *Salisbury*, the Corpſe was brought into *Plymouth*, *October* the 28th, and was afterwards carry'd to *London*, and decently interr'd in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, where a coſtly Tomb, with his Effigies in White Marble, was erected in Honour to his Memory.

Sir George Byng's *narrow Eſcape.*

And Lord Durſley's.

Captain Underdoun *deſtroys the* French *Shipping at* Newfoundland.

About this Time the Court receiv'd an Expreſs from Captain *Underdoun*, Commander of the *Faulkland*'s Expedition againſt the Enemy in *North America*, where he took from the *French* two Ships, one of thirty Guns, and One hundred Men; took and burnt one Ship of twenty Guns, and eighty Men; burnt by the Enemy one Ship of thirty-two Guns, another of twenty-ſix; burnt Two hundred twenty-eight Fiſhing-boats, Four hundred and ſeventy Boats and Shallops employ'd in the Fiſhery this Seaſon; twenty-three Stages, and twenty-three Train-fats burnt; taken Seventy-ſeven thouſand two hundred and eighty Quintals of Fiſh, and One thouſand five hundred ſixty-eight Hogſheads of Train-Oil; all which was too inconſiderable to alleviate the Loſs of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and of the Men and Ships that periſh'd with him. *A.D.*1707.

Dutcheſs of Nemours *dies.*

The Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, Princeſs of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, dying at *Paris* on the 16th of *June*, no leſs than thirteen Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: But the King of *Pruſſia*, as Heir to the Houſe of *Orange*, and conſequently to that of *Chalons*, by whoſe Title the Dutcheſs *de Nemours* held that Principality, being not only the firſt in Rank, but in Right, Count *Metternich*, his Miniſter at *Neufchatel*, put in his Claim in Form; and the Prince of *Conti*, and other *French* Competitors, repair'd thither, or ſent their Agents to do the ſame for them.

The King of Pruſſia *ſucceeds her in the Principality of* Neufchatel.

The *French* King too, preſerving, amidſt ſo many Diſgraces, the grand Airs with which he had, in his better Days, aw'd all Mankind, order'd Monſieur *de Torcy*, his Secretary of State, to write to the Magiſtrates of *Neufchatel*, that he would reſent it, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects. But Count *Metternich* aſſuring them that the King, his Maſter, would be ſupported by the whole Confederacy; and Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Envoy Extraordinary in *Swiſſerland*, vigorouſly ſupporting the King of *Pruſſia*'s Pretenſions, in the Name of his Miſtreſs; in which he was ſeconded by Mr. *Runckel*, the *Dutch* Miniſter; and the King of *Sweden* alſo ſending a Letter to the Magiſtrates, in Behalf of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Claim, the Inveſtiture of *Neufchatel* was ſolemnly granted to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; upon which the *French* King, according to Cuſtom, order'd a conſiderable Number of Troops to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality; but Count *Metternich*, in his Maſter's Name, demanding the immediate Aſſiſtance of the Canton of *Bern*, in Alliance and *Comburgherſhip* with *Neufchatel*, they unanimouſly reſolv'd to aſſiſt the latter, and ſent Four thouſand five hundred Men to the Frontiers; upon which, according to Cuſtom, the *Frenchmen* march'd back again, and there was an End of the Matter.

Firſt Parliament of Great Britain.

On *Thurſday*, the 23d of *October*, the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* met the firſt Time at *Weſtminſter*. The Commons rechoſe their Speaker, *John Smith*, Eſq; and thirteen of the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* were admitted to their Places, each being introduced by two Peers of *England* of the ſame Rank. The Queen did not make her Speech 'till the 6th of *November*, and it being pretty long, I ſhall only take the Heads of it.

" She began it with humble Thankfulneſs to " God, and entire Satisfaction to her ſelf, that ſhe " met them there in her firſt Parliament of *Great* " *Britain*, not doubting but they came with " Hearts prepar'd, as her's was, to make the " *Union* ſo proſperous, as it might anſwer the " well-grounded Hopes of all her good Subjects, " and the reaſonable Apprehenſions of her Enemies: " And to that End, nothing was ſo material to " convince both Friends and Enemies, that the " uniting their Intereſts had not only improv'd " their Abilities, but alſo their Reſolutons to pro-

" ſecute

A.D.1707. " ſecute the War 'till an honourable Peace could " be obtain'd.

" Then having ſpoken of the Attempt upon " *Toulon*, and that it had not wholly loſt its Ef- " fect, takes Notice of our Diſadvantages in " *Spain*, and the Expulſion of the Enemy wholly " out of *Italy*; as alſo of the Conduct and Au- *The Queen ſpeaks of the Elector of* Hanover *commanding in* Germany. " thority of the Elector of *Hanover*, who com- " manded as General of the Empire that Cam- " paign on the *Rhine*; and after that of the ne- " ceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War with " Succeſs; She came to the Buſineſs of the late " *Union*, and ſaid, it was impoſſible but ſome " Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen, which, " however, ſhe hop'd were ſo far overcome, as to " have defeated the Deſign of thoſe who would " have made uſe of that Handle to foment Di- " ſturbances. Then having recommended to their " Conſideration ſeveral Things made liable by the " *Articles* to the Conſideration of the Parliament " of *Great Britain*;" She added, " Nothing " ſhould be wanting on her Part, to ſecure to her " People all the Bleſſings that could follow from " that happy Circumſtance of her Reign, and to " extinguiſh the leaſt Occaſion of Jealouſy that " either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part " of that her united Kingdom could ſuffer, by the " Conſequences of that *Union*; and ſhe hop'd they " would heartily endeavour to confirm and im- " prove it; and let nothing prevail with them to " diſunite among themſelves, or abate their Zeal " in oppoſing the Common Enemy.

The Commons readily and unanimouſly voted, and preſented an Addreſs of Thanks, wherein they *The Parliament for the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy.* aſſur'd the Queen, *That no Diſappointment ſhould diſcourage them from making their utmoſt Efforts to enable her Majeſty, in Conjunction with her Allies, to reduce the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Obedience of the King of* Spain.

The great Reputation her Majeſty's Arms and Counſels were in, both at Home and Abroad, did naturally raiſe Envy againſt thoſe that had the Conduct of them; and People in *England*, by Degrees, began to think they were overpaid for their Services, and engroſs'd too much to themſelves. Thoſe who wanted Employments, either out of Ambition, Avarice or Neceſſity, were ready to encourage any Whiſpers, or even Murmurs that were like to make Vacancies; and the Leaders of the Whig Party being all along rewarded with good Looks, and good Words only, ſince the Miniſters and they were reconcil'd, the *Tories* perceiv'd preſently they were out of Humour, and did what they could to increaſe it, by falling in with their Sentiments, whenever they *Whigs diſguſted at Mr.* Harley's *being employ'd.* complain'd of Miſcarriages. The Lord *Godolphin* would doubtleſs have been pleas'd, if they would have been contented with that Portion of Favour he thought fitting for them; but it was not likely that they would long continue in good Terms with thoſe, who admitted ſuch Men as Meſſieurs *Harley*, *Harcourt*, and *St. John*, into any Part of the Adminiſtration; and it was eaſy to be ſeen, that the Miniſtry muſt part with them, or loſe the Lords *Wharton*, *Halifax* and *Somers*. Indeed the Lord *Godolphin* was ſo loth to put any Thing to the Venture by ſhifting Hands, that he gave Mr. *Harley*, &c. Time and Opportunity to eſtabliſh themſelves ſo much in the Queen's Favour and Confidence, by the Help of Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, beforemention'd, that he was himſelf in more Danger of being remov'd, than thoſe whom the *Whigs* blam'd him for continuing in Employment. Things being in this unſettled State among thoſe who were, and thoſe who would have been in the Adminiſtration, we do not find any Addreſſes of Thanks from the Houſe of Peers to her Majeſty, upon the Speech from the Throne; but inſtead of it, the Earl of *Wharton* took Notice " of the great De- " cay of Trade, and Scarcity of Money, which " he had obſerv'd in travelling up and down the " Country, ſo that the Farmers were not able " to pay their Rents to their Landlords. The Lord *Somers* " enlarg'd on the ill Condition and " Miſmanagement of the Navy, and on the great " Loſſes of the Merchants at Sea the laſt Sum- " mer." The Earl of *Stamford* mov'd for poſtponing the Conſideration of the State of the Nation, and for an Addreſs for her Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech; which was oppos'd by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and the Lord *Guernſey*; and it was order'd that the State of the Nation ſhould be taken into Conſideration the *Wedneſday* following, when the Queen was preſent, as a private Perſon. The Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, being in the Chair, a Petition was given in by the two Sheriffs of *London*, ſign'd by about Two hundred of the moſt Eminent Merchants, complaining of the great Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers; which being read, the Earl of *Wharton* began the Debate, by laying open the miſerable Condition of the Nation, and the great Decay of Trade. The Truth is, Nations do not flouriſh much, nor Trade increaſe, in the midſt of expenſive and dangerous Wars. Several Peers ſpoke to the ſame Effect, and the Lord *Haverſham* made another long Speech, which, I ſuppoſe, no body will be more fond of at this Diſtance of Time, than People were when it was ſpoken.

A.D.1707.

Lord *Halifax* mov'd for a Committee to receive Propoſals for encouraging Trade and Privateers in the *Weſt-Indies*; and among others, Mr. *John Dennis*, the Poet, and Critick, drew up one, for no leſs than Fifty twenty Gun Ships to Cruize off and about *Jamaica*, and the *Leeward* Iſlands, &c. which was printed, but went no farther than the Preſs. It was obſerv'd, that as ſoon as the Debate was over, the Duke of *Marlborough* took the Earl of *Wharton* aſide, and there paſs'd ſome warm Expoſtulations between them. I know very well that the Merchants of *London*, and others, did not forbear blaming the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Godolphin*, for not adviſing the Queen to put the Admiralty into other Hands; his Royal Highneſs the Prince being too indolent, or too unexperienc'd; and it was generally thought that Mr. *George Churchil* influenc'd every Thing in the Execution of that Commiſſion, who being neither belov'd nor eſteem'd, brought an Odium on every one that were in the Management of the Admiralty. Mr. *Heathcot*, Son of Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, and Mr. *Daviſon*, *Ruſſia* Merchants, ſpoke very boldly in the Houſe of Commons, and ſtuck not to charge the Managers of the Navy with Fraud, Malice and Ignorance, which all bore hard on Admiral *Churchil*; ſeveral Members interrupting them, Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Chairman of the Committee, deſir'd them to go on. *Whetſton*, who commanded the *Ruſſia* Convoy, and roſe to a Flag, from being Maſter of a ſmall *Briſtol* Ship, had a Character which ſeem'd to be referr'd to by Mr. *Heathcot* and Mr. *Dawſon*, in their Complaint of *Fraud*, *Malice* and *Ignorance*. Theſe Debates and Complaints ended in a Reſolution, *That for the better ſecuring of the Trade of this Kingdom, over and above the Ships of War for the Line of Battel, and the Convoys to remote Parts, a ſufficient Number of Ships*, afterwards ſettled at Four, *be appointed to Cruize in proper Stations.*

Duke of Marlborough *and Lord* Wharton *have high Words.*

The

*A.D.*1707. The Houſe of Commons reſolv'd on an Addreſs to the Queen, to order her Attorney-General to enter a *Noli Proſequi* to diſcharge the ſeveral Informations relating to the Goods imported Cuſtom-Free into *Scotland*, before the firſt of *May*, which was both juſt and reaſonable, with reſpect to the Merchants of *Scotland*; but as for thoſe *Engliſh* Merchants who imported thoſe Goods into *Scotland*, purpoſely to have them exported to *England* from thence Cuſtom-Free, it was a Fraud: A Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal *The Act of Security* in *Scotland*, which gave, and was intended to give ſo great Jealouſy to the *Engliſh*. This ought not to have given the leaſt Diſquiet to the *Scotch*; for every body knew the *Reſcinding* of that *Act* was one of the principal Views of the Miniſtry, in the Proſecution of the *Union*. Then the Commons conſider'd thoſe Parts of the Queen's Speech, which related to making the *Union* more compleat; and on the 11th of *December*, *Reſolv'd*,

Votes about the Union.

That there be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

That the Militia *of that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *be regulated in the ſame Manner as the* Militia *of that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* England, *is regulated.*

That the Powers of the Juſtices of the Peace *for preſerving the Publick Peace, be the ſame throughout the whole United Kingdom.*

That for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Preſervation of the Publick Peace, *the* Lords of Juſticiary *be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year.*

That the Writs *for electing Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons, for that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *be directed to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties, and that the Returns be made of ſuch* Writs, *in like Manner as Returns are made of ſuch* Writs *in that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* England.

A Bill was order'd to be brought in upon theſe Reſolutions: The Houſe alſo paſs'd a Vote againſt the Colluſive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines, which was a great Diſcouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, one of the moſt Beneficial Trades to *England*.

*A.D.*1707. About this Time Mr. *John Aſgil*'s Book was cenſur'd, and order'd to be burnt: *Aſgil* was expell'd the Houſe, of which he was a Member for *Bramber* in *Suſſex*: Many Perſons thought there was too much Honour done his Book, the Subject of which was to prove, that *Man may be tranſlated from hence to Heaven, without paſſing through Death*: An idle Dream, and ſerv'd only for a Jeſt on the Stage.

Mr. Aſgil *expell'd.*

On the 18th of *December*, the Queen came to the Houſe, and paſs'd,

An Act *for granting an Aid to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1708.

An Act *for Repealing and Declaring the Determination of two Acts paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland; *the one entitled*, An *Act* for the Security of the Kingdom; the other, An *Act* anent Peace and War.

An Act *for the better ſecuring the Duties upon* Eaſt-India *Goods.*

This done, "She took Notice to the Commons, of their Readineſs and Affection in providing ſo conſiderable a Part of the Supplies, "ſhe looking upon it as a ſure Pledge of their "being diſpos'd to make good the hearty Aſſurances they gave her at the beginning of the "Seſſions. She hinted at the Neceſſity there was "of augmenting the Forces in *Spain*, *Portugal* "and *Savoy*: And then addreſſing her ſelf to the "*Lords* and *Commons*, ſhe told them, That there "was nothing more eſſential to her own Quiet, "and the Happineſs of all her good Subjects, than "bringing the War to an honourable and ſafe "Concluſion; and ſhe could not but look on "thoſe who were deſirous to ſupport her in it to "this End, as the moſt proper Objects of her "Favour and Encouragement.

It will be very proper to keep this in Memory, 'till we come to a quite contrary Declaration and the Cenſure of ſuch Perſons as thoſe that *Delighted in that very War*.

The next Day the Commons, in a grand Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the *Supply*: And on the 20th of *December*, the Queen paſs'd the *Land-Tax Bill*.

Two Days after, the Commons voted ſeveral other Branches of the Supply: And by the 22d of *December*, they had given,

	L.
For Forty thouſand Seamen,	2080000
The Ordinary of the Navy,	120000
Forty thouſand Landmen in Flanders,	894272
Additional Ten thouſand Men,	177511
The Proportion of Palatines,	34251
The Proportion of the Saxons,	43251
The Proportion of Bothmar's *Dragoons*,	9269
Forces in Spain *and* Portugal,	586671
Subſidies to the Allies,	494689
Duke of Savoy's *Augmentation*,	500000
Guards and Gariſons, Invalids, and 5000 *Men on board the Fleet*,	511734
Duke of Savoy's *ſpecial Service in* 1707,	100000
Compleating the Payment to the Heſſians,	22957
Fortifications of Gibraltar,	12284
One Year one Quarter Intereſt on Debentures,	60334
Storehouſe and Wharfs at Plymouth,	10000
Circulating Exchequer *Bills*,	3500
Tranſporting Land *Forces*,	144000
Land Ordnance,	120000
Payment of Captain Roch,	2126

Amounting in all to near Six Milllions.

Upon an Addreſs of the Commons for her Majeſty *to uſe her Endeavours with the Emperor to reſtore to her Subjects the Liberty of Trade in* Auſtria *and* Stiria, *and to prevent Prohibitions in any Parts of his* Hereditary *Countries*, ſhe was pleas'd to Anſwer, *She had given Directions*, ſome Time be-

A.D.1707. before, *to her Miniſter Abroad upon that Matter, and would continue her Endeavours for the Relief of her Subjects.*

On the 13th of *November* was publiſh'd a Proclamation for a General *Faſt*, to implore the Bleſſing of Almighty God on the Arms of her Majeſty, and her Allies. A Week after, *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Captain of the *Yeomen of the Guard*, was ſworn one of the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; as was alſo *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*; and about the ſame Time *John Evelyn*, Eſq; *Thomas Baker*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Skipwith*, Bart. *Matthew Burton*, Eſq; and *Charles Killigrew*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners of Prizes; *William Goſſelyn*, Eſq; Comptroller, and *Anthony Burnaby*, Eſq; Secretary. The latter had by a Stratagem got himſelf elected a Burgeſs for *Stockbridge*, and having, like Meſſieur *Harley*'s, had a Presbyterian Education, became a Tool to *High-Church*, to patch up his broken Fortune, and with the ſame View left them, when they could no longer ſerve him.

Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had Audience of the Queen *November* the 28th, to acquaint her with his Maſter's grateful Sentiments for her ſupporting, by her Miniſter at *Berne*, his Right to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*.

French *Prophets.*

The Sect of the *French Prophets* was now much talk'd of. They came from the *Cevennes*, and their *Enthuſiaſm*, or rather *Frenzy*, gave People an ill Idea of theſe *Cevennois*, who as *Proteſtants*, the *Engliſh* would gladly have ſupported againſt the Tyranny of their Perſecutor, *Lewis* the XIVth. The *French* Refugees diſown'd theſe *Camiſars*, as they were alſo term'd, and the Elders of their Church in the *Savoy*, declar'd them *Impoſtors* and *Counterfeits*. They pretended to Inſpiration, which they expreſs'd by Contraction of their Features, and Agitation of their Limbs, by wretched Cant, and a vile Imitation of the *Prophetick* Stile. Theſe Madmen had their Followers, as well as *Naylor*, *Sacheverel*, and other ſuch falſe Prophets; and among others, were ſupported by Sir *Richard Bulkely*, *John Lacy*, Eſq; *Moult*, the famous Chymiſt, and even by Monſieur *Facio*, the Mathematick Profeſſor at *Geneva*, then Reſident in *England*, having loſt his Credit at Home by his *Socinian* Principles. Theſe Impoſtors were ſo impudently fooliſh, as well as wicked, that they gave out one of their Brotherhood, Dr. *Ames*, who dy'd then, and was bury'd, would riſe again that Day Fortnight.

So much Notice was taken of this ridiculous Buſineſs, as that Guards were ſet on the Place of his Burial, to prevent their playing Tricks, and carrying on their Impoſture. At laſt Monſieur *Facio*, *Nicholas Facio*, *John Detude*, and *Elias Marion*, the latter a *Camiſar*, were proſecuted at the Charge of the *French* Churches in *London*, and ſentenc'd by the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, to ſtand twice on a Scaffold at *Charing-Croſs*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, with a Paper, denoting their Offence, as Diſturbers of the *Publick Peace, and falſe Propheſiers*. The Puniſhment of theſe Offenders effectually put an End to this Short-liv'd *Sect*, which were put out of Countenance before, by Dr. *Ames*'s lying quiet in his Grave, after he and they had promis'd that he ſhould riſe again, to confirm the Truth of their Predictions.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney *tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of* Winchester.

It ſhould not be omitted, that in the Summer Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* was tranſlated from the See of *Exeter* to that of *Wincheſter*, and was inveſted Prelate of the Garter, at a Chapter held at *Windſor* for that Purpoſe, the Sovereign being preſent, as were alſo ſeveral of the Knights Companions of that moſt Noble Order: As,

Prince *George* of *Denmark*.
Duke of *Somerſet*.
Duke of *Northumberland*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Duke of *Devonſhire*.
Duke of *Queensberry*.
Earl of *Rocheſter*.
Earl of *Feverſham*.
Earl of *Godolphin*.

A.D.1707.

Biſhops made.

About the ſame Time Dr. *John Moor* was tranſlated from the Biſhoprick of *Norwich* to that of *Ely*; and Dr. *Charles Trimnel* was declar'd Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr. *Offspring Blackhall*, of an old Puritan Stock, was made Biſhop of *Exeter*; and Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

A.D.1708. Greg, *Clerk to Mr.* Robert Harley, *committed to* Newgate.

On the laſt Day of the Year, *William Greg*, a Clerk in Secretary *Harley*'s Office, whoſe late Correſpondence with the Enemy had been diſcover'd by the Poſt-Maſter of *Bruſſels*, was taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, and having been examin'd three times by a Committee of Council, was on the third of *January* committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon; as was alſo *Alexander Valiere*, alias *John Clerk*, four Days after, for the ſame Crime.

On the 19th of *January*, *Greg* was try'd at the *Seſſions-Houſe* in the *Old-Baily*, upon an Indictment, importing, *That he had ſent Letters to Monſieur* Chamillard, *one of the* French *King's Prime Miniſters, particularly one dated the 28th of* November *laſt, and others, wherein were inclos'd the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament, in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces, a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, private Buſineſs ſent to the Duke of* Savoy, *&c.* to which Indictment *Greg* having pleaded *Guilty*, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, and moſt of the Judges, being preſent, the Recorder pronounc'd Sentence of Death upon him, as in Caſes of *High-Treaſon*; but Execution was deferr'd above three Months, to ſee what Effect Time, and proper Exhortations, would have on him towards a Diſcovery. I muſt confeſs there ſeems to be a little too much Diligence in the Endeavours of that Kind, with a View of tracing the Treaſon to *Greg*'s Maſter, but it was not likely that Mr. *Harley* would let *Greg* into a Confidence of ſo dangerous a Nature; and People generally clear'd him of his Clerk's Treaſon; though it was certain, that the negligent Management of the Secretary's Office, in his Time, was a great Temptation to corrupt Minds to make a Market of the Intelligence that was expos'd there; and though it was ſaid in Mr. *Harley*'s Excuſe, that it had been cuſtomary to let State-Papers be there looſe and open, yet it could not be prov'd that ſuch State-Papers as *Greg* ſent to *France* was always ſo neglected. The Truth is, Mr. *Harley*, as much as he affected Buſtle and Buſineſs, was the moſt unfit for it of any Man of his *Experiences*; a Word he very often made Uſe of in a Religious Senſe; and it was ſaid he kept a ſort of Journal of them, which, as if caſually, he left open in his Cloſet, to be ſeen by ſome Diſſenting Miniſters who attended him after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, by Invitation, about their demoliſh'd Meeting-Houſes. Mr. *Maynwaring*, the fitteſt Man for Buſineſs of any Man of his Time and Condition, ſaid of this ſame Mr. *Harley* to my ſelf, *All the World knows there never was a Man employ'd in ſo important and difficult a Service as* Chancellor of the Exchequer, *who had leſs Application, and leſs Knowledge in ſuch Matters, who immediately let every Thing run to Diſorder and Confuſion, in whatever Poſt he was put in.* Beſides this Negligence, he would ſometimes ſolace himſelf with his Friends, and a Bottle; and I have been told by Servants of the Secretary's Office,

Mr. Robert Harley *negligent.*

A.D. 1708. that when he was in it, he would ſometimes come ſo late, that the Poſt-Houſe has been kept open for the State-Letters above an Hour after the due Time, inſomuch that the Poſtmaſter-General complain'd of it to the Miniſtry.

Votes about Recruits.

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Commons, *for raiſing Recruits by the Pariſhes*, it ſucceeded as ill as when it was mov'd formerly; and it was reſolv'd to raiſe them *out of ſuch Perſons as have no lawful Calling, nor any Real or Perſonal Eſtate for their Maintenance.* Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech againſt unfair Methods, by which ſeveral young Officers by Sea and Land were advanc'd, to the Prejudice of others of longer Standing. They voted an Addreſs to the Queen, that all Pariſh-Officers who brought Perſons before the Magiſtrates to be Liſted, ſhould have twenty Shillings for each, and every Perſon that came voluntarily, four Pounds.

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Conſideration the State of the War in *Spain*; and the Queſtion being propos'd, *that of the* 29395 Engliſh *Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of* Spain *and* Portugal, *in the Year* 1707, *there was but* 8660 *Men in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the Time of the Battel of* Almanza, a Debate aroſe upon it, which was adjourn'd to the 3d of *February*, when Mr. *Henry St. John* deliver'd an Account of the Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Year 1707, and it was *reſolv'd* upon a Queſtion, that out of the 29325 Men, provided as above, there was but 8660 Men in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza:* And an Addreſs upon it to the Queen was preſented by the whole Houſe, *That ſhe would be pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before them, how it came to paſs that there were no more* Engliſh *Forces in* Spain *and* Portugal *at the Time of the Battel of* Almanza, *and that ſhe would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours, that the War in* Spain *might be vigorouſly proſecuted.* To which ſhe told them, *She would ſend them an Anſwer in a ſhort Time.*

Commons Addreſs about Deficiencies of the Soldiers at the Battel of Almanza. *Queen's Anſwer.*

We have hinted that there was a ſort of *Coalition* between ſome diſguſted *Whigs*, and the *Tories* at this Time, in order to remove the Earl of *Godolphin* from the *Treaſury*, and conſequently from the Miniſtry. The Duke of *Marlborough* knew very well, that this great Stir about the Proſecution of the War in *Spain*, was purely to leſſen his Command in *Flanders*, and oblige him to act *Defenſively* only; than which they could not do their Friend, the *French* King, a greater Service. When it was preſs'd very much in the Houſe of Peers, to return the Earl of *Peterborough* Thanks for his eminent Services, it was not oppos'd out of Diſſatisfaction with that Lord's Conduct, but merely becauſe the Party who preſs'd it, intended it as a previous Queſtion towards putting and carrying the main one, for a *Defenſive War* in *Flanders*. This was the *Tory* Deſign by it: The *Whigs* who voted with them on this Occaſion, had more particular Views, which are the Bane of all ſound Principles, whatever Diſguiſes they appear in.

A Deſign of the Tories *to hinder the War in* Flanders.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, who had never been for any War againſt *France*, either in *Flanders* or *Spain*, ſince the Adminiſtration was in the Hands of thoſe who were in Earneſt, and proſecuted it upon a Principle of Liberty, highly commended the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services; adding, *It has been a conſtant Cuſtom, that when a Perſon of his Rank, who has been employ'd Abroad in ſo eminent a Poſt as his Lordſhip, had return'd home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account*; *urging, the ſame ought to be done in Relation to the Earl of* Peterborough. The Lord *Halifax* enlarg'd on the Earl's ſucceſsful Services, but wav'd the returning him Thanks, 'till his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himſelf profeſs'd he had nothing more at Heart. Lord *Haverſham*, the Presbyterian, could not help reflecting on the Earl of *Galway*, though of the ſame Religion, ſaying, *'Twas no Wonder our Affairs in* Spain *went ſo ill, ſince the Management of them had been entruſted with a Foreigner.* This appear'd extreamly weak. The Duke of *Berwick*, a Foreigner to *Spain* and *France*, had the Management of the War for the *French* King, and his Grandſon, at the ſame Time that the Earl of *Galway* manag'd it for the Allies. Several Members, and even ſome of 'em *Tories*, ſhew'd the Neceſſity of carrying on the War, 'till King *Charles* was ſettled on the Throne of *Spain*. The Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, *We ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms.* The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *We ſeem to neglect the Principal Buſineſs, and mind only the Acceſſories*; adding, *he remember'd the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of Schomberg*, that the attacking *France* in the *Netherlands* was like taking a *Bull by the Horns*; and therefore the Earl propos'd, *We ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive in* Flanders, *and ſend Twenty thouſand Men into* Catalonia. Beſides, the vaſt Expence of tranſporting Soldiers from *Flanders* to *Spain*, which for ſuch an Army, taking in *extraordinary*, as well as common Occaſions, would come to above Five hundred thouſand Pounds, beſides the Loſs of the Men by Sickneſs and Deſertion, after that Expence, this Argument has no more Strength in it, than that about the employing a *Foreigner*; for the Duke of *Marlborough* had by Fact prov'd the contrary; he had taken the Bull by the Horns, and driven the *French* out of ſo many Towns, that there was not above one or two, and neither of them ſtronger than one of the weakeſt he had reduc'd, between him and *Verſailes*. The Earl of *Nottingham* complain'd that *Spain* was in a manner abandon'd: But the Duke of *Marlborough* hearing, with a kind of Indignation, Objections made to his Meaſures, by thoſe whom he knew to be little skill'd in the Affairs of War, ſaid, *Moſt of the Enemies ſtrong Places in* Spain *might be kept with one Battalion in each, whereas the great Towns we had conquer'd in the* NETHERLANDS, *requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preſervation. If our Army there was weaken'd, and the* French, *by their great Superiority, ſhould gain any conſiderable Advantage, the diſcontented Party in* Holland, *who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the great Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* The Earl of *Rocheſter* obſerving his Grace ſpoke with ſome Warmth, ſaid, *He wonder'd that Noble Peer, who had ever been conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould now be out of his natural Temper*; adding, *That there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſuccour* Spain, *his Grace would oblige their Lordſhips, if he would let them know where they might get Troops to ſend thither*; *and the Obligation would be the greater, becauſe the Earl of* Peterborough *that very Day aſſur'd them, he had heard Prince* Eugene *ſay, The* German *Soldiers had rather be decimated than ſent to* Spain. The Duke of *Marlborough* anſwer'd the Reproach of having ſhewn ſome Warmth, by ſaying, *The Thing was of too great Conſequence to be ſpoken of without Concernment.* And as for the Queſtion propos'd by the Earl, he ſaid, *That although it was improper to diſcloſe ſeveral Projects in ſo great an Aſſembly*; to which, that Day, many Strangers had been admitted, by Reaſon of the Queen's Preſence, *becauſe*

A.D. 1708.

Lord Haverſham's *Reflection on the Earl of* Galway.

Earl of Rocheſter's *Speech againſt the* Flanders *War.*

Duke of Marlborough *ſpeaks with Warmth.*

Earl of Rocheſter *anſwers.*

Duke of Marlborough *replies.*

A.D.1708. *cauſe the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; yet to gratify their Lordſhips, he might aſſure them, that Meaſures had already been concerted with the Emperor, for the forming an Army of Forty Thouſand Men, under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *and for ſending powerful Succours to King* Charles, which, it was to be hop'd, *Prince* Eugene *might be prevail'd with to go and Command in* SPAIN, *and then the* Germans *would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty which might be objected to this Scheme, was the uſual Slowneſs of the Court of* Vienna. *To which Purpoſe his Grace took Notice*, that if the Seven thouſand *German Recruits* which the Emperor had *promis'd for the Army in* Piedmont, *had arriv'd in Time, the Enterprize againſt* Toulon *would probably have been attended with Succeſs; but that it was to be hop'd, and he durſt engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majeſty would punctually perform his Promiſes.* This put an End to the Debate, and the Lords preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, *to return their moſt humble Thanks for her moſt gracious Speech the Day before:* Adding, " That " the great Spirit and Reſolution ſhe was pleas'd " to expreſs for the vigorous carrying on the War " in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and ſtrengthening the " Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who had deſerv'd " ſo well of the whole Confederacy, could not " fail to contribute, in the moſt effectual Manner, " to bring this War to a ſpeedy and happy Con- " cluſion. That her Majeſty's *Favour* would al- " ways be the higheſt Encouragement to her Sub- " jects, but the Zeal their Lordſhips had for the " Preſervation of her Majeſty's Perſon and Go- " vernment, and the Duty they ow'd to their " Country, always had, and ever would oblige " them to do all that lay in their Power, for ſup- " porting her Majeſty in this juſt War, 'till it " were brought to a ſafe and happy Concluſion. " And as they had ſhewn the greateſt Zeal in " bringing the *Union* to paſs, and for preventing " every Thing that might diſturb it, ſo they *una-* " *nimouſly* promis'd her Majeſty to do all that " was poſſible for them, to make it compleat and " entire.

The Lords vote againſt any Peace without Spain.

The ſame Day their Lordſhips paſs'd this Noble and Wiſe RESOLVE, *That no* PEACE *could be* ſafe *or* honourable *for her Majeſty, or her Allies, if* Spain *and the* Spaniſh Weſt-Indies *were ſuffered to continue in the Power of the Houſe of* Bourbon. They alſo agreed upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor to ſend powerful Succours to *Spain*; and *to uſe his utmoſt Power and Intereſt for ſtrengthening the Army on the* Rhine, *which was now happily put under the Command of that Wiſe and Valiant Prince, the Elector of* HANOVER, our late Sovereign, of Glorious Memory. The Commons join'd in this Addreſs, and the Queen anſwer'd, *December* the 23d, *She was fully of their Opinion, that no Peace could be* honourable *or* ſafe *for them, or for their Allies, 'till the* entire Monarchy *of* Spain *be reſtor'd to the Houſe of* Auſtria. Compare this with what was ſaid from the Throne two or three Years after. We have obſerv'd, that the Earl of *Peterborough* was not thank'd at this Time; but when the *Harleian* Miniſtry influenc'd the Votes in both Houſes, when the War in *Spain* was in a manner given up, and the *Catalans* about to be abandon'd to the Revenge of our and their cruel Enemies; the Major Vote was entirely in Favour of that Lord's Conduct, which every one knows his Lordſhip could not be fond of on thoſe Terms.

The Queen joins with them in it.

Whigs *have particular Views.*

This Oppoſition, in ſo critical a Juncture, made it abſolutely neceſſary for the Miniſtry in *England* to be all of a Piece, that one might not be pulling back, while another was puſhing forward; and accordingly, the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; was made one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of Mr. *Robert Harley*. I ſhall here repeat ſome Paragraphs after the *Annaliſt*, becauſe I know ſome Parts to be true, and have the better Opinion of the others, as much as they will appear to be *Annecdotes*, " When the " *General* and the *Treaſurer* firſt gave Mr. *Robert* " *Harley* a Share in the Miniſtry, 'twas princi- " pally with Deſign to ſecure his Aſſiſtance and " Intereſt in the Houſe of Commons, in order to " retrieve the unlucky Steps that had been made " with Relation to *Scotland*.

A.D.1708. *Mr.* Robert Harley *diſcarded.*

How it comes about.

This was a vulgar Notion: He was admitted into a ſhare of the Miniſtry, to draw him off from *High-Church*, and bring him into the *Union*, which was in order to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and their uſing him for this Purpoſe, had the Effect intended,

" And they fondly imagin'd, that as to other " grand Affairs, either he would not intermeddle, " *having ſo little Knowledge of them*, or would " follow blindly their Directions; but they found " not long after, that a Perſon of his prying " Genius, and ambitious Spirit, could not be con- " tent to act an under-Part. A *Circumſtance* prov'd " very favourable to him: The Dutcheſs of " *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, had, ſome " Years before, preferr'd Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, her " Kinſwoman, Siſter to Mr. *Hill*, *whom her* " *Grace got to be one of the Queen's Pages*, to be " a *Dreſſer* and *Chamber-woman*; and as in Time " the Dutcheſs grew weary, on ſeveral Accounts, " of a cloſe Attendance, ſhe thought ſhe might " ſecurely eaſe her ſelf, by leaving near her Ma- " jeſty a Dependant and Relation, in whom ſhe " entirely confided.

Mrs. Abigal Hill's *Riſe.*

Here he remarks, *ſome pretend the Dutcheſs was extreamly fatigu'd with ſitting up late with the Queen*; what he adds is fooliſh enough: *Others would have it, that after her Grace's Conſort was made a Prince of the* Empire, *ſhe look'd upon her ſelf as a Princeſs, and therefore above her Place:* As if Perſons of as High Degree as a Princeſs of *Mildenheim*, was above ſerving in the Court of the Queen of *Great Britain*. A Gentleman well known among the Great, to be in the ſtricteſt Confidence with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, as well as my Lord Duke, and the then whole Miniſtry, aſſur'd me, her Grace was weary of her Attendance on the Queen, not only for its taking up ſo much of her Time, but for ſome Circumſtances which a Lady of her extream Delicacy could not delight in; and that her Grace perceiving how well receiv'd her Couſin *Abigal Hill* was by the Queen, ſhe expreſs'd particular Satisfaction in it to him; for that now her Abſence, be it as long as ſhe pleas'd, was excus'd, and well born with. But that Gentleman told her Grace very frankly, *She did not enough conſider what might be the Conſequences of her leaving the Queen to the Suggeſtions and Inſinuations of a flattering* Gipſy: It was the Word he made uſe of, and not in its worſt Senſe. Her Grace had no manner of Jealouſy of being ſupplanted by the very Woman ſhe had preferr'd, and went on in her own way, 'till it was too late to take another. The *Annaliſt* again:

A. M. *Eſq;* *Dutcheſs of* Marlborough *weary of Attendance at Court.*

" Mrs. *Abigal Hill* diſcharg'd her Duty with " wonderful Aſſiduity, Diligence and Obſequiouſ- " neſs, and having a tolerable ſhare of Wit and " good Humour, ſhe made her ſelf ſo agreeable, " that as the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* let ſome- " times a whole Month paſs without waiting on " the Queen, ſo the Queen very eaſily diſpens'd " with her Abſence. On the other Hand, the " growing Favourite, as 'tis uſual with Courtiers, " as eaſily forgot her Benefactreſs; and whether

" through

*A.D.*1708. *Supplanted by Mrs.* Abigal Hill.

" through her own Abilities, or through the Sug-
" geſtions of others, reſolv'd to ſet up for her
" ſelf; her principal Adviſer was Mr. *Robert*
" *Harley*, who judging her a proper Inſtrument
" for his *Deſigns*, apply'd himſelf to her with all
" the Cunning and Addreſs he was Maſter of,
" ſhew'd her more Reſpect than is generally paid
" by a Secretary of State to a Dreſſer; and in-
" fus'd ſuch Notions into her, as taught her to ſet
" more Value on her ſelf than ſhe did before.
" There grew ſuch Intimacy and Confidence be-
" tween them, that Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, being
" ſmitten with Mr. *Maſham*, a comely Youth,
" formerly a Page to the Queen, and afterwards
" an *Equery* and Gentleman of the Bedchamber
" to Prince *George:* She did not diſguiſe the
" Secret of her Heart to Mr. *Robert Harley*, *whom*
" *we find now in a Poſt much more conſiſtent with*
" *Intrigue than that of Speaker of the Houſe of Com-*
" *mons*; who employ'd an old inſinuating Courtier,
" an intimate Companion of Mr. *Maſham*'s, who
" ply'd the latter ſo warmly with the alluring Pro-
" poſals of raiſing his Fortune, that he ſoon con-
" quer'd his Reluctance to marry one, that had
" little beſides the Queen's Favour to recommend
" her. Thus Mrs. *Abigal Hill* had her Wiſhes,
" and out of Gratitude, *became ſhamefully ungrate-*
" *ful*, entirely devoted to the Perſon who had
" contributed to make her happy; ſo that, by her
" Means, Mr. *Robert Harley* had freer Acceſs to
" the Queen than any other Miniſter. This Ad-
" vantage he improv'd ſo dextrouſly, by enter-
" taining her Majeſty with diverting Stories of
" the Town; that, on Pretence of Buſineſs, he
" was, at laſt, admitted into her pleaſurable Re-
" tirements, where he had Opportunity not
" only to ſtudy her Inclinations, but alſo to
" inſinuate ſuch Hints of Perſons and Things,
" as were agreeable to his Deſigns. Mr. *Robert*
" *Harley*'s growing Favour could neither paſs un-
" obſerv'd, nor fail of giving Jealouſy to the *Ge-*
" *neral* and the *Treaſurer*; and the rather, be-
" cauſe upon the *Overtures* of Peace made by the
" Elector of *Bavaria*, after the Battel of *Ramel-*
" *lies*, they found the Queen ſtrongly inclin'd to
" enter upon a Negotiation, which not ſuiting
" with their Notions of the publick Intereſt, they
" reſolv'd to remove him, whom they juſtly ſuſ-
" pected to have ſuggeſted Pacifick Counſels, and
" who beſides had, on ſeveral Occaſions, been
" backward to ſerve them in the Houſe of Com-
" mons. The *General* and *Treaſurer* repreſented
" him to the Queen as a dangerous Perſon, who
" neither conſulted her Honour, nor the Intereſt
" of *Chriſtendom*; and 'twas undoubtedly with an
" Eye upon him, that ſhe ſaid in her Speech to
" the Parliament, *She muſt think her ſelf oblig'd to*
" *look upon all thoſe who were willing and deſirous*
" *to ſupport her in this War, in order to bring it*
" *to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion, as the moſt*
" *proper Objects of her Favour and Encourage-*
" *ment:*" For as yet ſhe had not forgot her many Triumphal Cavalcades to St. *Paul*'s, which diſtinguiſh'd her Reign from all others, ſince that of *Edward* the IIId, for Victory and Glory. She had not yet brought her ſelf to be weary of a War, which made her Arbiter of the Weſtern World, and rais'd her Reputation above that of all Contemporary Princes; and therefore however ſhe might ſuffer Mr. *Robert Harley* to wheedle her in private, ſhe knew not yet how to throw away all that Applauſe which her Zeal for the Common Cauſe, and her Conduct in the Support of it, had acquir'd Abroad and at Home. In a word, ſhe knew not yet how to part with ſuch Faithful and Able Counſellors, as the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*, and put in their Places ſuch Men as Mr. *Henry St. John*, and Mr. *Robert Harley*, whoſe Names, without any Remark, ſpeak more than the ſevereſt Satyriſt could find Words to expreſs. Her Language, in that Speech, was doubtleſs an Effect of the Impreſſion ſhe had receiv'd from the Counſels of the General and the Treaſurer, who inſinuated to her, that though Mr. *Robert Harley* might not be acquainted with *Greg*'s Treaſon, " Yet a Secretary of State, " like *Cæſar*'s Wife, ſhould not only be *innocent*, " but *unſuſpected:* And when ſtill they found a " Reluctancy in the Queen to remove Mr. *Robert* " *Harley*, they abſolutely refus'd to come to Court " while he was there: Upon which the Queen " yielded. But though the Seals were taken from " him, yet by the good Offices of his truſty " Friend, Mrs. *Maſham*, he had ſtill, privately, " free Egreſs and Regreſs to her Majeſty, which " the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s more conſtant " Attendance would have prevented." Had ſhe been ſenſible of ſuch a clandeſtine Correſpondence, ſhe might eaſily have had it nipp'd in the Bud, but it prov'd too firm for her, after ſhe had let it take Root; and what fine Fruit it would bear, might well have been imagin'd, when two ſuch excellent Perſons as Mr. *Robert Harley*, and Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, had it in Culture. Mr. *Henry St. John* being diſcarded as well as Mr. *Robert Harley*, the Office of Secretary of War was conferr'd on Mr. *Walpole*, whoſe Abilities to diſcharge it, made that Exchange very agreeable to the Publick. Sir *Thomas Manſel* of *Glamorganſhire*, who had been Comptroller of the Houſhold, being remov'd, the Earl of *Cholmondeley* was put in his Room; and another Boſom Friend of Mr. *Robert Harley*, the Attorney-General, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, to ſhew his particular Reſentment of that Gentleman's Diſgrace, threw up a Place he had all the Reaſon in the World to believe he could not keep, and did it with ſo much Oſtentation, as to have his Surrender inroll'd on the 12th of *February*; as if the publiſhing it in the *Gazette* was not ſufficient, which would have been done of Courſe, or he was afraid ſome body would have taken his Name and Office upon him, after he had quitted it. The Author of the *Detection* writes, " Some other " Changes were made, moſt of *Harley*'s Crea-
" tures were diſcarded, but the Heifer with which
" he plough'd, either was ſo inconſiderable at that
" Time, that ſhe was overlook'd, or ſo firmly
" rooted in the Queen's Favour, that there was
" no ſhocking of her. The Treaſon of *Greg*,
" and the Pretender's Attempt to invade *Scotland*,
" happening about that Time, help'd much to leſ-
" ſen the Character of the diſcarded Gentlemen,
" and to eſtabliſh their Opponents in their Places;
" and probably *Maſham* and *Harley* would never
" have carry'd their Point, had not their Way
" been made eaſier ſtill, by the Death of Prince
" *George* of *Denmark*.

*A.D.*1708.

Mr. Henry St. John *turn'd out, and Mr.* Walpole *made Secretary at War.*

Her Majeſty being indiſpos'd with the Gout, a Commiſſion was granted to ſeveral Lords to give the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as were ready for it: Accordingly, *February* the 13th, they paſs'd,

Another Act for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

An Act *for raiſing a further Supply* by the Sale of Annuities.

An Act *for rendring the* Union *of the two Kingdoms more Entire and Compleat.*

An Act *for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great Britain *in the* Proteſtant *Line.*

And to other publick and private Bills.

Kerr *diſmiſs'd the Service in the Navy.*

Upon the Complaints of the Merchants of the Misbehaviour of Commodore *Kerr* in the *Weſt-Indies*, the Houſe of Commons having taken the Matter into their Conſideration, preſented an Addreſs

*A.D.*1708. Addreſs to the Queen to diſmiſs *Kerr* her Service, which was done, and not Puniſhment enough for the Enormities prov'd againſt him.

It were to be wiſh'd, that in all National Acts and Judgments, the ſtricteſt Regard was had to Truth and Sincerity, then the thirty-five Millions which Mr. *Harley* got to be voted, as ſo much imbezled, though the Term was only unaccounted for, would have been made clear, and then the Publick would have ſeen that every Penny of thoſe Millions had been brought to Account, as faſt as conſiſted with the Nature of paſſing Accounts in the ſeveral Offices. And whereas it was reſolv'd, that of 29395 on the Eſtabliſhment for the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, there were but 8660, at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza*, it would have been very ſatisfactory, *If the* Liſt *of the effective Number of her Majeſty's Forces in* Spain, *ſome few Days before the Battel of* ALMANZA, *in the Month of* April, 1707, as it was given by the Earl of *Galway*, had been explain'd, when the Vote concerning it was publiſh'd. *A.D.*1708.

Regiments Preſent at the Battel of Almanza.

Forces in Spain *before the Battel of* Almanza.

		Number.
HORSE.		
Harvey,		227
DRAGOONS.		
Killagrew,		51
Pearce,		273
Peterborough,		303
Guiſcard,		228
Carpenter, *Eſſex*,	by Detachments.	292
		1147
FOOT.		
A Battalion of Guards,		400
Lord *Portmore*,		462
Southwell,		505
Stewart,		467
Hill,		472
Blood,		461
Lord *Mordaunt*,		532
Wade,		458
Gorge,		616
Lord *Montjoy*,		508
Maccartney,		494
Breton,		428
Alnut,		412
John Caulfield,		470
Lord *Mark Kerr*,		429
Count *Naſſau*,		422
		7536
		8910

Regiments in Quarters, Gariſons and Priſoners.

In Quarters and Gariſons.

DRAGOONS.

Royal at *Culera*,	302

FOOT.

Royal Fuzileers, *and two Battalions of Foot at* Girone,	1200
Hotham, *Syburgh*, and *Bloſſet*, and a Battalion of Marines in *Alicant*,	1200
Elliot and *Watkins* at *Gibraltar*,	800
A Detachment from the Army in Denia,	200
	3702

PRISONERS.

DRAGOONS.

Part of Cunningham's, *afterwards* Killigrew's *Regiment taken at* Elche,	150
A Detachment from the Gariſon of Alicant *at* Elche,	300
Lord Dungannon's *Regiment on their March from* Alicant,	400
Several other Priſoners taken at different Times and Places above,	1000
	1850
" To which is to be added the Commiſſion, Non-Common Officers, and the Officers and Servants of the Six Regiments of *Farrington*, *Mohun*, *Hamilton*, *Allen*, *Brudenell*, and *Toby Caulfield*, which were reduc'd a little time before the Battel of *Almanza*,	1189
	15641

GALWAY.

A.D.1708. *Note*, " That beſides the 15651 Men mention'd to be in *Spain*, four Regiments of Foot, making A.D.1708.
" 2900, *viz. Pearce*, *Newton*, *Sanky*, and *Stanwix*, were embark'd at *Cork* for *Portugal*, about the
" 28th of *April*, 1707, which Regiments arriv'd at *Lisbon* the 4th of *June*, and were all the Forces
" in the Queen's Pay then in that Kingdom.

The Earl of GALWAY's *Reaſons why the reſt were abſent.*

The Vote about the Deficiencies at the Battel of Almanza, *explain'd.*

" The Eſtimate granted for *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Service of the Year 1707, } 29393
" amounts to, ——

" To make up which Number, there were in *Spain* at the Time of the Battel of
" *Almanza*, according to the Return made by the Earl of *Galway* to the Houſe of Com- } 13759
" mons, beſides a Battalion of Guards, three of Marines, a Detachment of *Carpenter*'s
" and *Eſſex*'s Dragoons, ——

" To which is to be added, the two Regiments of Foot of Colonel *Hill*'s and Sir *Charles*
" *Hotham*'s, twice demanded for in the ſaid Eſtimate, and therefore muſt be once deducted, } 1710
" making ——

" The Earl of *Barrimore*'s Regiment, which had been reduc'd by the Earl of *Peter-* } 876
" *borough*, and was at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza* raiſing in *England*, ——

" The Servants of the Officers belonging to the ſeveral Regiments actually in *Spain*, and } 1833
" not reduc'd at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza*, ——

" The Widows Men for all the Regiments then in *Spain*, as allow'd by Act of Par- } 151
" liament, ——

" The Earl of *Galway* having already taken Credit in his Account, for the Officers and
" Servants belonging to the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenell*, *Allen*
" and *Toby Caulfield*, that were reduc'd ſome Time before the Battel of *Almanza*, but } 3741
" ſtill in *Spain*, there remains to be charg'd in this Account, the private Men only of
" thoſe Regiments whoſe Pay was ſtopp'd, and apply'd to their levying again in *England*,
" that very Year, ——

" The Non-Commiſſion Officers, and private Men of *Bleſſet*'s Regiment, which make a
" Part of the 29395, and are not charg'd in my Lord *Galway*'s Account of Effectives, be- } 622
" cauſe they were reduc'd by my Lord *Rivers*, and incorporated into *Syburgh*'s, ——

22692

" So there only remains out of the 29395 Men provided for by Parliament, 6703, either Officers or
" Soldiers to be accounted for by Loſs in Tranſportation, by Death, Deſertion, and by Abſence on
" Account of Sickneſs, or Recruiting; to ſupply which Defects, one Battalion of Guards, three of
" Marines, and a Detachment of Dragoons were ſent to *Spain*, and four Regiments of Foot to
" *Portugal*, which were not a Part of the Eſtabliſhment for *Spain* or *Portugal*, but were effectually
" 4792 Men.

GALWAY.

The Commons Addreſt twice for an Account of the Forces maintain'd the laſt Year by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*; the former was laid before the Houſe; as to the latter, the Queen anſwer'd, " That ever ſince the Treaty with *Portugal*, her " Majeſty had given Directions to her Miniſters " there, to uſe all poſſible Means that that King " ſhould furniſh the whole Number of Men " agreed to by the ſaid Treaty, and her Majeſty " hop'd thoſe Inſtances had, in a great Meaſure, " had their deſired Effect. At the ſame Time ſhe " obſerv'd, That the Methods of Diſcipline in that " Kingdom, made it impoſſible to know the " Number of thoſe Troops with the ſame Exact- " neſs as is practis'd in other Parts, and conſi- " dering with what Chearfulneſs and Succeſs they " march'd through *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the " Loſs they ſuſtain'd, and being very well aſſur'd " that the King of *Portugal* had lately rais'd, and " was ſtill raiſing a conſiderable Number of For- " ces; her Majeſty had not thought it ad- " viſable to make too nice an Enquiry into the " State of thoſe Troops, eſpecially ſince ſhe was " very ſenſible how diligent the Enemy was in " continual Applications to break an Alliance of " ſo great Importance to the Common Cauſe. " The next Day, *February* the 24th, the Que- " ſtion being put in the Houſe of Commons, that " the Deficiency of the *Engliſh* Troops in *Spain* " and *Portugal*, at the Time of the Battel of " *Almanza*, had been chiefly occaſion'd by the " want of timely and effectual Recruits, it paſs'd " in the *Negative*." And it was *Reſolv'd*, " That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, " returning her the Thanks of the Houſe, for " her taking Meaſures to reſtore the Affairs in " *Spain*, and for providing Foreign Troops for " that Service." To which ſhe was pleas'd to Anſwer, *I have always look'd upon the War in* Spain *to be of ſo great Importance, that I can never fail of continuing my utmoſt Application to ſupport it in the moſt effectual Manner: And the Satisfaction you have expreſs'd in your Addreſs for my Endeavours in this Matter, is extremely acceptable to me.*

The Addreſs about the Miſmanagement of the Navy could not be ſo, becauſe the Prince of *Denmark*, her Conſort, was Lord High-Admiral, and the Anſwer ſhe made to it was ſoft enough, but evaſive.

The Pretender ſent to Scotland.

The *French* King's ſending the Pretender to *Scotland*, in the Spring of this Year, was look'd upon as an Effect of deſperate Counſels, the Effect of ſo many Routs, Diſappointments, Loſſes and Diſgraces. He was doubtleſs inſtigated to that vain and fruitleſs Attempt, by the falſe Accounts ſent him from *Scotland*, that the whole Kingdom was ſo diſguſted at the *Union*, that he would meet with little or no Oppoſition. I do not wonder that ſo many Perſons of Quality as the Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of ——, the Earl *Marſhal*, the Earl of *Wigtown*, Earl of *Errol*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, *Ogilvie* of *Boyne*, *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, the Earl of *Strathmore*, Viſcount *Kilſythe*, Lord *Nairne*, Lord *John Drummond*, *Fotheringhame* of *Powric*, Viſcount of *Stormount*, *Graham* of *Fintra*, and others, who, according to the *Memorialiſt*, ſign'd a Paper, to invite their Mock King to *Scotland*, ſhould forget them-

Scotch *Jacobites invite him.*

A.D.1708. themſelves and their Country ſo far, as to make a Preſent of their Kingſhip to a Perſon, whom they had greater Reaſon to believe to be Son of a Tyler, than the Son of *James* the VIIth, their *Forefaulted* Monarch; for we ſee every Day *Faction* levels the Great and the Small Vulgar, the *Nobile* and the *Mobile*, and makes People ſet up any Idol that will ſerve their Turn, and bring the Rabble together to worſhip it. *Hooke*, the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Chaplain, now a *French* Colonel, and Papiſt, came from *France* the latter end of the laſt Summer, to ſee what could be done there for the *French* King's Intereſt, who, according to the Sham *Lockhart*, made uſe of the Pretender as a Tool only; and being furniſh'd with the before-mention'd Paper, return'd to *France*, to let the Court there know that all Things were ready for a Rebellion in *Scotland*, if they might have the Aſſiſtance they deſir'd; which *Hooke* communicated to them, and they thought the Juncture ſo favourable, that the *French* King reſolv'd to ſend Forces to *Scotland* in Ships under Convoy of the Count *de Fourbin*, with a conſiderable Squadron of Men of War. The Count tells us in his *Memoirs*, that he was ſenſible of the Raſhneſs and Folly of this Undertaking.

The Pretender the French *King's Tool.*

Count Fourbin *diſſuades the Enterprize.*

" All the Time I ſtaid at Court, *ſays he*, I " made ſeveral Attempts to perſuade the Miniſters " to drop an Enterprize, which I ſaw would be " ſo unprofitable: I quite tir'd my ſelf with repre- " ſenting the Inconveniencies of it; I told the " Prime Miniſter again and again, that the beſt " we could make of it, would be an unprofitable " and diſhonourable Cruize; that I was thoroughly " mortify'd at his Majeſty's having made Choice " of me for an Expedition, which had all the " Evidence of being attended with ill Succeſs: " That if a Deſcent was made, the Six thouſand " Men would ſurely be loſt, and the Forces of " the Kingdom diminiſh'd in Proportion, beſides " the Scandal of giving into a Chimerical Enter- " prize, which ought to be look'd upon as a mere " Dream. The Anſwer to all this was, *The* " *Loſs of the Six thouſand Men gives us no Trou-* " *ble*; *the King of* England, forſooth, ſo they " miſcall'd the Pretender, *muſt be ſatisfy'd.* I " could never get any Thing elſe out of the Mi- " niſtry. The Night before I ſet out for *Dun-* " *kirk*, I went to Court, to take my Leave of " the King: Monſieur *Le Count*, ſaid his Ma- " jeſty, *You are ſenſible of the Importance of your* " *Commiſſion, I hope you will diſcharge it like your* " *ſelf. Sir*, reply'd I, *Your Majeſty does me a* " *very great Honour, but if you will vouchſafe me* " *a Moment's Audience, I have ſeveral Things to* " *repreſent to you concerning this* Commiſſion.

The French *King's Anſwer to him.*

" The King, who had been inform'd by the Mi- " niſter of the Objections I had made to it all " along, only ſaid, *Monſieur* Fourbin, *I wiſh you* " *a good Voyage, I have Affairs upon my Hands* " *and cannot hear you now.*

The *French* King, to dreſs up his Poppet for the Purpoſe, not only furniſh'd him with Cloaths and Equipage for himſelf, but alſo for his Guards, when he could get any; and going to St. *Germains* to bid him Adieu, preſented him with a Sword ſet about with Diamonds, and worth as much as would have maintain'd him, in an honeſt way of Living, many Years; deſiring him to remember *that the Sword was* French. The Chevalier *de St. George*, for like other Knights Errant, he muſt have a Nickname for his Adventures, aſſur'd his Brother, King *Lewis* the XIVth,

And Diſcourſe with the Pretender.

" That if it was his good Fortune to get Poſ- " ſeſſion of the Throne of his Anceſtors, he " would not content himſelf to return him " Thanks by Letters and Ambaſſadors, but would " ſhew his Gratitude by Deeds; nay, he would A.D.1708. " come in Perſon to acknowledge his Majeſty's " Protection and Aſſiſtance. To which the Moſt Chriſtian King reply'd, *I hope never to ſee you again.* Which whether it is true or not that he ſaid it, I doubt not he thought it; for the keeping of him had coſt, and was like to coſt him, many a fair Million of *French* Money, without his being a *Sous* the better for it. Beſides Cloaths, the *Chevalier* had many rich Tents ſent him, a large Set of *Gold* and *Silver Plate*, and many other valuable Moveables: The Expence of which the Pope clubb'd for, as was then reported.

The Preparations made for this formidable Invaſion at *Dunkirk* gave ſome Uneaſineſs to the *Dutch*, who ſeem'd to be apprehenſive of a Deſign againſt the Province of *Zealand*: But Major-General *Cadogan*, who imitated the Diligence and Activity of his Patron the Duke of *Marlborough*, got early Intelligence that the Armament threatned *Great Britain*; which being communicated to our Court, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, *March* the 4th, what Advices had been receiv'd the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dunkirk* for an immediate Invaſion upon *England*, and that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was come thither for that Purpoſe: Upon which it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty; in which the Houſe of Lords having readily concurr'd, it was preſented the next Day in the following Terms:

Lords and Commons Addreſs on the Invaſion.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful and obedi- " ent Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in " Parliament Aſſembled, do beg Leave to return " our moſt hearty Thanks to your Majeſty, for " being graciouſly pleas'd to communicate to " your Parliament the Intelligence you have " receiv'd of an intended Invaſion of this King- " dom by the pretended Prince of *Wales*, ſup- " ported by *French* Power.

" We are ſo ſenſible of the Happineſs we enjoy " under your Majeſty, and are ſo affected with " the dangerous Conſequence of ſuch an Attempt, " both to your Perſon and Government, that " with Hearts full of Concern for your Majeſty's " Safety, we beſeech your Majeſty that you will " take particular Care of your Royal Perſon; and " we, on our Parts, are fully and unanimouſly re- " ſolv'd to ſtand by, and aſſiſt your Majeſty with " our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintainance of " your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown " of theſe Realms, againſt the pretended Prince " of *Wales*, and all other your Enemies, both at " *Home* and Abroad.

And for recovering all Spain.

" The Care your Majeſty has taken for the " Defence of your Dominions, and particularly " in fitting out ſo great a Fleet in ſo ſhort a " Time, gives Satisfaction and Encouragement " to all your good Subjects, who are likewiſe very " ſenſible of the Zeal the *States-General* have " ſhewn upon this Occaſion.

" As a further Inſtance of our Duty, we hum- " bly deſire that you will be pleaſed to order, that " the Laws againſt *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* be put " in Execution, and that Directions be given to " ſeize and ſecure ſuch Perſons, with their Horſes " and Arms, as your Majeſty ſhall have Cauſe " to ſuſpect are diſaffected to your Perſon and " Government.

" And as we doubt not but by the Bleſſing of " God upon the Continuance of your Majeſty's " Care, your Enemies will be put to Confuſion: " So we readily embrace this Opportunity to ſhew " to your Majeſty, and the whole World, that " no Attempts of this Kind ſhall deter us from " ſup-

A.D.1708. " ſupporting your Majeſty in a vigorous Proſecu- " tion of the preſent War againſt *France*, 'till " the Monarchy of *Spain* be reſtor'd to the Houſe " of *Auſtria*, and your Majeſty have the Glory " to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of " *Europe*.

The QUEEN's Anſwer,

Queen's Anſwer.

I Have ſuch an entire Dependance on the Providence of God, and ſo much Truſt in the faithful Services of my good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove dangerous only to thoſe that undertake it.

I am extreamly ſenſible of your Concern and Affection for my Government, and ſhall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give me upon this Occaſion.

I am alſo very well pleas'd with the Juſtice which you have done the States-General, *with taking Notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their Readineſs to give us all poſſible Aſſiſtance.*

The firm Reſolution which you expreſs upon all Occaſions, of ſupporting me in bringing this War to a ſafe and happy Concluſion, as it is moſt eſſentially obliging to me, ſo I aſſure my ſelf it will mightily diſhearten our Common Enemies, and give the greateſt Encouragement and Advantage to our Allies.

Habeas Corpus *Act ſuſpended.*

The Parliament ſuſpended the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and the *Pretender*, and his Adherents, were proclaim'd *Traytors*.

The Pretender proclaim'd a Traytor.

Major-General *Cadogan*, with Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* at *Bruſſels*, and General *Lumley* at *Ghent*, concerted proper Meaſures for the March of the *Britiſh* Troops to be ſhipp'd off for *Great Britain*; and how to ſupply their Room in the ſeveral Gariſons, Orders were given to ten Battalions to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning; as a Battalion of *Guards*, two of *Orkney*'s, one of *Argyle*'s, one of *Primroſe*'s, one of *Lalo*'s, one of *How*'s, one of *Ingoldsby*'s, one of *North* and *Grey*'s, one of *Godfrey*'s; and Tranſports were provided for them to embark, as ſoon as there ſhould be certain Advice that the twelve *French* Battalions that were to attend the Pretender, were actually on Board.

Preparations Abroad againſt him.

On the 10th of *February*, *O. S.* Sir *George Byng*, and the Lord *Durſley*, ſail'd from *Deal* towards the Coaſt of *Dunkirk*, with twenty-three *Engliſh*, and three *Dutch* Men of War, and one Fireſhip, and about Noon anchor'd in *Gravelin Pitts*, where Sir *George* went into a ſmall *Frigat*, and ſail'd within two Miles of *Flemiſh-Road*, and the next Day he learn'd from a Fiſherman, the Number and Strength of the Enemies Ships; that about Ten thouſand Men were in *Dunkirk* and the Neighbourhood, and that the Prince of *Wales* was come to *Gravelin*, in his way to *Dunkirk*, where he arriv'd the Day that Sir *George Byng* ſail'd from *Deal*. The *French* were ſo ſurpriz'd at the Appearance of the *Engliſh* Fleet, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of the Troops, and the Count *de Fourbin* magnify'd the Number of Sir *George Byng*'s Ships, writing to Court, " That " they were thirty-eight, that the Enemies Force " was too much ſuperior to theirs, for them to " attempt to get out in their Sight; and it was " impoſſible for them to Sail, without hazarding " the Loſs of all: That the *Engliſh* Fleet would " not fail to purſue them, and they having no " Port in *Scotland* to retire to, 'twas evident, if " the Enemy did but attack them, they ſhould be " entirely at their Mercy; and therefore it was " his Opinion to lay up the Squadron; accord- " ingly, Orders were ſent him to Unrig; but ſe- " veral who were ſure to be gainers by the De- " parture of the Fleet, ſent ſo many Lies to the " Court, and to the Queen Dowager of *England*, " who was then at *Verſailes*, as alter'd their Re- " ſolutions; for ſhe made ſuch preſſing Inſtances " to the King, that he granted all ſhe deſir'd, " and I, ſays *Fourbin*, in his *Memoirs*, receiv'd " poſitive Order to conform to the King of *Eng-* " *land*, *that Queen's Nurſling*'s Will and Pleaſure, " and to obey him in every Thing without diſ- " puting. A.D.1708.

Fourbin *ſtill againſt the Enterprize.*

" Monſieur *Gace*, a Lieutenant-General, who " commanded the *French* Troops, had the Promiſe " of being declar'd a Mareſchal of *France*, as ſoon " as the Sham Monarch was at Sea, which made " him in a Hurry to have the Pretender on Board, " and the Troops reimbark'd, for which all but him- " ſelf were impatient, when the *Engliſh* Fleet were " driven from their Station by the High-Winds." The Pretender falling Sick of the *Meaſles*, retarded them a few Days; but on the 17th of *March*, N. S. *Fourbin* ſail'd from the Road of *Dunkirk*, and the Wind chopping, came to an Anchor in *Newport-Pitts*, where they continu'd 'till the 19th, and then ſail'd with a fair Wind. Sir *George Byng* return'd to the *Downs*, and was reinforc'd to the Number of forty Ships of the Line. On the 17th of *March* he ſet Sail again, and the next Day, being between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, he receiv'd Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship, ſent out by Major-General *Cadogan*, of the ſailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from *Newport-Pitts*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and it was reſolv'd to go in Purſuit of the Enemy; having firſt made a Detachment of a ſtrong Squadron, under Command of Admiral *Baker* to Convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*. The Count *de Fourbin* writes,

Fourbin's *Account of it.*

" Two Days after, the Wind turning fair, " we ſet Sail again, and upon the third Day, we " arriv'd upon the Coaſt of *Scotland*, within " Sight of Land: Our Pilots had made a wrong " Reckoning of ſix Leagues, but they corrected " their Miſtake, and both Wind and Tide " proving contrary, we anchor'd, in the Dusk of " the Evening, before the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, about " three Leagues from Land. Our making of " Signals, kindling of Fires, and diſcharging of " Cannon, was in vain, for no body came near " us. About Midnight Word was brought me, " that five Canons were fir'd towards the *South*, " and I quickly imagin'd it could be nothing but " a Signal of the Enemy; accordingly, at break " of Day, we diſcover'd the *Engliſh* Fleet at " Anchor about four Leagues from us." But as *Fourbin*, and the pretended *Lockhart*'s Accounts of this Expedition, are little better than a String of Lies, we muſt look out for more authentick ones, Sir *George Byng*'s, in his two Letters from on Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*, O. S. importing, in his own Words, " According to " the Opinion we had form'd, when we left the " Station of *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Ene- " my was deſign'd for *Edinburgh*. This Morn- " ing we ſaw the Fleet in the Mouth of the " *Frith*, off of which Place we anchor'd in the " laſt Night, and ſent a Boat aſhore to the Iſle of " *Mull*, from whence we had an Account, that " the *French* came to an Anchor yeſterday in the " Afternoon. They ſent one Ship up into *Leith* " Road, which had a Flag at the Main Top- " Maſt Head: They report it a *Blue* one, but " we are rather of Opinion that it is the *Stan-* " *dard*. The People of the Iſland ſay, that by " the Time that Ship could get up before the " Town, they heard ſeveral Guns fire, which " were in the manner of Salute. The Ship

*A.D.*1708. " that went up yeſterday, came down this Morn-
" ing, and is now within two Leagues of us. She
" appears to be a Ship of ſixty Guns, but has
" now no Flag on Board. We ſaw this Morn-
" ing when they weigh'd a Flag at the Main-top-
" maſt Head, on Board one of their Ships; they
" ſtood from us, and we after them with all the
" Sail we could make: We chac'd them to the
" *Northward* of *Buccaneſs*, ſometimes with rea-
" ſonable Hopes of coming up with them. The
" *Dover* and *Ludlow-Caſtle* being the only clean
" ſailing Ships we had, they were the firſt which
The French Fleet, with the Pretender on Board, run away. " came up with part of the Enemies Squadron,
" paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller, to engage ſome
" of the larger Ships, and ſtop them, 'till they
" could be reliev'd. They attack'd two or three
" of their Ships, among which was the *Saliſ-*
" *bury*; they did not part with them 'till more of
" our Ships arriv'd, but work'd their Ships in a
" handſome manner, to cut 'em off from the reſt
" of their Fleet; but in the Darkneſs of the Night
" they all got out of Sight, except the *Salisbury*,
" who falling in amongſt our Headmoſt Ships,
" the *Leopard* enter'd Men on board her; we
" were inform'd by the Officers who were taken,
" that there were twelve Battalions on board their
" Squadron, commanded by the Count *de Gace*,
" a Mareſchal of *France*; the pretended Prince
" of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord *Perth*, the
" *Macdonalds*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral other Of-
" ficers and Gentlemen, were on board the *Mary*,
" in which alſo was Monſieur *Fourbin*, who com-
" manded the Squadron. The Number and
" Strength of their Ships, are very near the Ac-
" count we receiv'd from *Dunkirk*; nor were
" they join'd by the *Breſt* Men of War. The
" Morning after the Chace, we ſaw but eighteen
" of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could per-
" ceive them from the Maſt-Head, in the *Eaſt-*
" *North-Eaſt* of us. Having no Proſpect of
" coming up with them, we lay off and on
" *Buccaneſs* all Day yeſterday, to gather our
" Ships together; and this Day, it blowing hard
" at *North-Eaſt*, with a great Sea, judging the
" Enemy could not ſeize the Shore to make any
" Attempt, we bore up for *Leith* Road, which
" was thought moſt reaſonable, not only to ſe-
" cure it, but to give Countenance and Spirit to
" her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, and diſcourage thoſe
" that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

In the mean Time the Parliament of *Great Britain* proceeded with great Unanimity and Vigor, in their Reſolutions for the Support of her Majeſty's Government, againſt the Pretender, and all his Adherents. They paſs'd a Bill to diſcharge the Clans of *Scotland* from their Vaſſalage to their Heads, who took up Arms againſt the Queen. This Bill was chiefly owing to Major-General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*; and on the 10th of *March*, two Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent, the Queen gave it to,

An Act *for the further Security of her Majeſties Perſon and Government:*

And *An* Act *to impower her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuſpected Perſons.*

After which ſhe acquainted them, that the *Pretender* was ſail'd from *Dunkirk*, and that Sir *George Byng* had Notice of it: That the Troops at *Oſtend* were ready to embark for the *North* of *England*, and that ſhe ſhould continue to take all proper Methods for diſappointing the Enemies Deſigns. The Commons *unanimouſly* voted an hearty Addreſs to the Queen, which was preſented the 13th of *March*, O. S. and is well worth the Curioſity of the preſent, and all future Times.

The Commons hearty Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" WE your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal
" Subjects, the Commons of *Great Bri-*
*A.D.*1708. " *tain* in Parliament Aſſembled, humbly wait on
" your Majeſty, to expreſs the great Senſe we
" have of your Grace and Favour, in communi-
" cating to us from the Throne, the Account of
" the *French* King's perſiſting to invade your
" Dominions, and to impoſe a *Pretender* upon
" theſe Realms, over which your Majeſty is
" Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

" The Number of Ships and Troops with
" which this Project is proſecuted, notwithſtand-
" ing the great Naval Forces your Majeſty hath
" fitted out with ſo much Expedition, as it ought
" to be regarded with Contempt, on the one Side,
" ſo on the other, it gives us juſt Cauſe to be-
" lieve, that their chief Dependance is upon ſome
" of your Subjects, whoſe reſtleſs Paſſions, and
" arbitrary Principles, have, for ſome Years,
" engag'd them in forming Deſigns to undermine
" and deſtroy the moſt happy Eſtabliſhment that
" the Government of this Iſland was ever founded
" upon.

" The Defence of your Majeſties Perſon and
" Government, and the Support of the *Proteſtant*
" *Succeſſion*, are Things ſo Sacred to us, and your
" People, that as a Demonſtration of our un-
" feign'd Zeal to Aſſiſt and Support your Majeſty
" to the utmoſt of our Power,

" We do, in the Name of the Commons of
" *Great Britain*, give this Aſſurance, that what-
" ſoever Charge you ſhall be at, by augmenting
" your Troops at Home, and replacing thoſe you
" have recall'd from Abroad, or for ſuch other
" Services as your Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary
" upon this extraordinary Occaſion, ſhall be ef-
" fectually made good. And as we humbly re-
" commend it to your Majeſty, that the ſevereſt
" Puniſhments may be inflicted upon ſuch as ſhall
" aſſiſt in ſo unnatural a Deſign, as that of be-
" traying your Majeſty, and their Country, ſo
" we do not doubt but you will give ſuitable En-
" couragement to all thoſe who ſhall ſhew their
" Fidelity, by oppoſing the Invader, and his Ac-
" complices, in *Scotland*, or wherever the Deſcent
" ſhall be.

" Your Majeſty wants no Incitement to a
" ſteady Proſecution of the War, in which you
" are engag'd for the Common Cauſe; yet permit
" us to take this Opportunity to intreat your
" Majeſty, that this Enterprize may no ways
" divert your conſtant Vigor; that all the World
" may ſee, that both your Majeſty, and your
" People, are determin'd to ſupport your Allies
" in all Parts, whatever Attempts are made at
" Home.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" There can be nothing ſo dangerous or fatal to
" the Safety of your Royal Perſon, and the Se-
" curity of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, as
" thoſe Perſons who endeavour to create Diviſions
" and Animoſities among your faithful Subjects,
" or by any artful Methods leſſen the juſt Eſteem
" your Majeſty has for thoſe who have ſo emi-
" nently, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a Manner,
" commanded your Armies, and manag'd your
" Treaſure, to the Honour and Glory of your
" Majeſty Abroad, and the *Entire* Satisfaction of
" your People at Home: We therefore humbly
The Commons deſire her Majeſty to continue the Miniſtry. " beg Leave to beſeech your Majeſty to Diſcoun-
" tenance all ſuch Perſons and Deſigns, in the
" moſt remarkable Manner.

No body can doubt but this refers to the Intrigues and Clamours of the *Tories*, particularly Meſſieurs *Harley*, *St. John*, and *Harcourt*; and we ſhall ſee what Thoughts her Majeſty had of 'em then, by her Anſwer:

A.D.1708.

GENTLEMEN,

I Give you hearty Thanks for this repeated Aſſurance, and certain Proof of your Zeal for me, and for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

I am glad your Thoughts of the War Abroad, ſo perfectly agree with my firm Reſolutions upon that Subject.

You may depend, that no Apprehenſions farther than are reaſonable, ſhall have any Influence on my Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion *and* Liberty, *with the good Affections of my People, are on my Side.*

The Queen promiſes it.

I think all who endeavour to make Diviſions among my faithful Subjects, muſt be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and I ſhall never Countenance any Perſon who would go about to leſſen the juſt Eſteem which I have for thoſe who have done, and continue to do me the moſt eminent Services.

Mr. Robert Harley's *Letter the very Reverſe of both the Addreſs and Anſwer.*

It is moſt certain that Mr. *Harley* had by the Means of Mrs. *Abigal Hill*, ſecret Acceſs to the Queen, while he was endeavouring with all his Might to create Diviſions among her faithful Subjects; and it is as certain, that in the Patent which was granted for making that moſt excellent Perſon a Lord, the very Treaſurer, whom the Parliament of *Great Britain* did now ſo highly extol for his good Management, was, two or three Years afterwards, ſtigmatiz'd as a *Peculator* or Plunderer of the Nation.

The Lords Addreſs was as hearty as that of the Commons, and among other Expreſſions of equal Force, Truth and Affection, their Lordſhips ſay,

The Lords Addreſs to employ none but the Friends of King William.

"WE hope your Majeſty will always have a "juſt *Deteſtation* of *thoſe Perſons, who* "*at a Time* when this *Helliſh* Attempt was a- "Foot, and ſo near breaking out, were uſing "their *Endeavours* to miſrepreſent the Actions of "your *beſt Subjects*, and create Jealouſies in your "Majeſty of thoſe who had always ſerv'd you "moſt *eminently* and *faithfully*. And we beſeech "your Majeſty not to give ſo juſt a Cauſe of "Uneaſineſs to your People, as to ſuffer any ſuch "hereafter to have Acceſs to your Royal Perſon. "We hope for this good Effect from ſo unhappy "an Occaſion: That the univerſal Zeal which "will appear for the Preſervation of your Ma- "jeſty's Government, and the *Proteſtant Succeſ-* "*ſion*, will unite us to one another, and cure "our Miſtakes and Miſapprehenſions, which have "been ſo induſtriouſly and maliciouſly improv'd. "But nevertheleſs, we moſt humbly offer it to "your Majeſty as our Opinion, that your Ma- "jeſty ſhould principally depend upon, and en- "courage thoſe, who have been ever ſince the "*Revolution*, moſt ſteady and firm to the Intereſt "of the late King, and of your Majeſty, during "your happy Reign.

The *Whigs* took hold of this Opportunity of the Queen being under ſome Apprehenſions, which made her think their Support abſolutely neceſſary for her Safety, to get a Declaration from her to confirm Revolution Principles. Againſt which ſuch a heap of Addreſſes was brought to her, and, as the State Paper ſaid, receiv'd graciouſly by her, after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition. However, the Anſwer now was:

MY LORDS,

I Am extreamly ſenſible of your Zeal and Concern for the Safety of my Perſon and Government, and am very well pleas'd to find your Thoughts agree ſo exactly with mine, that no Attempt of our Enemies againſt us at Home, ſhould divert us from proſecuting the War Abroad with the greateſt Vigour; the Hopes of which has probably been one of their principal Motives to ſo preſumptuous an Undertaking. A.D.1708.

As I cannot but wiſh there were not the leaſt Occaſion of Diſtinction among my Subjects, ſo I muſt always place my chief Dependance upon thoſe who have given ſuch repeated Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, *the Security of my Perſon, and of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion. *The Queen declares ſhe depends on Men of Revolution Principles.*

The Preparations that were made by Sea and Land, for oppoſing the wicked Deſigns of the *Jacobites*, by inviting the *French* hither, were ſo ample, and ſo ſoon ready, that this doughty Invaſion was the Jeſt of the more *ſanguine* People of *Great Britain*; and though it had many Well-willers in *Scotland*, under the ſpecious Pretence of recovering their Sovereignty and Independency, yet it is infamouſly falſe to aſſert, as the *Memoiriſt* does, that all *North Britain* was impatient to be in Arms at the Heels of the Pretender.

Preparations at Land againſt the Pretender.

Beſides the ten Battalions which Major-General *Cadogan* ſhipp'd off at *Oſtend*, and which arriv'd the 20th of *March* at *Tinmouth*, the firſt and ſecond Troop of Horſe-Guards, a Squadron of Horſe-Grenadiers, the Royal Regiment of Horſe, call'd *Oxford*'s, the Dragoons of *Eſſex* and *Carpenter*, a compleat *Battalion* draughted out of the firſt and ſecond Regiments of Foot-Guards, and ſeveral Regiments of Foot, were order'd to march towards *Scotland*; which with the *Scotch* Forces, would have made an Army of near Two thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, and Thirteen thouſand Foot, more than enough to have driven the Invaders into the Sea, and the Rebels to the Gallows, without any other Draughts from *England* or *Flanders*. There was a Deſign to betray *Edinburgh* Caſtle to theſe Traytors, but the Lord Juſtice *Clerk* diſcover'd it in Time to prevent its Execution, though it went ſo far, that ſome of the Conſpirators were taken in the Fact.

The Pretender's Britiſh *Company in a terrible Pannick.*

Fourbin, in his *Memoirs*, gives a wretched Account of the Cowardice and Dejection of the *Engliſh* Fugitives who attended their Poppet Prince to *Scotland*, when they underſtood the *Engliſh* Fleet was approaching; for beſides being kill'd or drown'd, they had good Cauſe to fear alſo, that they might be hang'd; *They quak'd, they look'd upon all as loſt; which Pannick Terror of theirs, made me heartily merry: They grew more and more affrighted, and feign would have perſuaded their King* to have run aſhore, and have hid himſelf in a Caſtle belonging to a Nobleman on the Coaſt, but *Fourbin* would not let him, having a better Head than any of his Renegade Council. He knew the Danger, and the *French* King having ſtill a Game to play with the Pretender, if he was caught, as in all Probability he would be, they might both, Mock-King and Admiral, go off the ſame Way, the one in *Scotland*, and the other in *France*, ſo he carry'd him back to *Dunkirk:* And the Sham *Lockhart* thinks he really never had any Orders to Land him, but by ſhewing him on the Coaſt, to induce the *Scotch* to riſe in Rebellion; and having cut out Buſineſs for the Queen's Forces there, to have his own brought home again for other Services, or only to leave a few to encourage the Rebels.

Some taken on board the Saliſbury.

Aboard the *Salisbury* were found the Lord *Griffin*, the Earl of *Middleton*'s two Sons, Colonel *Francis Wachop*, Monſieur *La Vic*, a *French* Major-General, and other Officers, and three or four hundred Soldiers. In neither *Griffin*, nor *Mid-*

A.D.1708. *Middleton*'s two Sons, nor *Wachop*, nor any one of the Conſpirators taken up in *Scotland*, nor Duke *Hamilton*, who, according to the *Memoiriſt*, was the moſt zealous and buſy of all the *Scotch* Jacobites in this intened Invaſion and Rebellion, were brought to condign *Puniſhment*, according to the Addreſs of the Parliament, and the earneſt Deſires of all good *Britons*; inſtead of which Duke *Hamilton* was only committed to a Meſſenger, and ſoon after let out upon Bail, and ſoon after that made a Miniſter of *State*.

It having been ſuggeſted that Sir *George Byng* might have deſtroy'd the whole *Dunkirk* Squadron, had his Ships been clean, the Commons addreſs'd for an Account of the Number of Ships Sir *George Byng* had with him, and when the ſame were clean'd; which Account having been examin'd, they *Reſolv'd*, "That an Addreſs of Thanks be "given to his Royal Highneſs the Lord High-"Admiral, for his great Care in ſo expeditiouſly "ſetting forth ſo great a Number of Ships, "whereby the Fleet, under the Conduct of Sir "*George Byng*, was enabled ſo happily to prevent "the intended Invaſion:" And order'd that Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Scobel*, Colonel *Byerley*, Lord *William Pawlet*, the Earl of *Hertford*, Mr. *Heyſham*, Admiral *Churchil*, Mr. *Bromley*, Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Moriſon*, Mr. *Brewer*, Sir *John Swinton*, Sir *John Erskine*, Mr. *Halden*, Mr. *Cockburne*, Sir *John Holland*, and Mr. *Wortley*, ſhould give his Royal Highneſs the Thanks of the Houſe accordingly.

Members of Parliament order'd to thank the Prince of Denmark.

A Run upon the Bank.

There had been upon the Rumour, and afterward the News of the *French* Invaſion, a great Run upon the Bank of *England*. I do not ſuppoſe that it was effected to ſo great a Degree by the Endeavours of the Diſaffected to deſtroy the Publick Credit, and by that Means increaſe the Confuſion and Ruin they were contriving to bring us into; but that there were ſuch Endeavours us'd, was apparent by the Vote of the Houſe of Commons, declaring all thoſe who did ſo, were guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanour, and Enemies to her Majeſty and the Kingdom. The Truth is, the moſt dangerous Effect of the Enemies intended Invaſion, was the occaſioning great Demands upon the *Bank*, in which the Credit of the *Exchequer* was involv'd; and therefore the Lord Treaſurer ſignify'd to the Directors, that the Queen would allow an Intereſt of ſix *per Cent.* for ſix Months upon their Bills, which before carry'd but three. At the ſame Time his Lordſhip offer'd them a conſiderable Sum of Money, as did alſo ſeveral other Peers, as the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Marlborough* and *Newcaſtle*, and the Payments in the *Chancery* and the *Exchequer*, were order'd to be made to the *Bank*, which the *Goldſmiths* who had a great deal of that Money, were not at all pleas'd with. The Directors reſolv'd to call in twenty *per Cent.* on their Capital Stock; by all which Means they were enabled to pay off their Notes regularly, and then the Run upon them ceas'd gradually. Sir *Richard Hoar*, a *Goldſmith*, and a ſtaunch Churchman, was much reflected on, for having, like his Brother *Goldſmiths*, ſcrap'd together as many *Bank* Notes as he could get, and then demanding the Money all at once, on purpoſe to ſtreighten and diſtreſs the Bank of *England*, who had depriv'd them of the greateſt Part of the Trade they drove with other Mens Money lodg'd in their Hands; and this, and the extream Caution of the Money'd Men, as jealous of their Caſh, as fond Lovers of their Miſtreſſes, were the two chief Cauſes of the Streight the Directors were put to; for the *Jacobites* were a poor miſerable *Faction*, who had no Money to draw out, or ſo little, that it could not have been miſs'd. A.D.1708.

Sir Richard Hoar *againſt the* Bank.

On the 20th of *March*, the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act *for aſſuring to the* Eaſt-India *Company a longer Time in their Fund and Trade, and for raiſing thereby One Million two hundred thouſand Pounds for carrying on the War.*

And to ſeveral other publick Acts, and ſix private.

The Commons addreſs'd the Queen for fortifying *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*, and the Caſtles in *Scotland*, and againſt ſuch Commanders of Men of War, or Fortifications in *Newfoundland*, as ſhould exact any Money of any of her Majeſty's Subjects concern'd in the Trade or Fiſhery there.

A Committee of Lords examine Greg.

The Houſe of Peers appointed a Committee of Lords, among whom the Earl of *Sunderland* was chief Manager, to examine the Traytor *Greg*; for their Lordſhips could hardly conceive that the *Villain* would enter into, and carry on a Correſpondence with *Chamillard*, the *French* King's Miniſter, without Encouragement from his Maſter, whoſe Character contributed much to ſuch a Suſpicion, excepting that his *Cunning* was not conſiſtent with his venturing his Neck on the Fidelity of ſuch a ſorry, indigent Wretch as *Greg*. The Lords Committees examin'd alſo *Alexander Valier*, and *John Baza*, whom Mr. *Robert Harley* employ'd as Spies, and were both found to be in the *French* Intereſt. After hearing of Witneſſes, and Peruſal of ſeveral Papers, the Lords *Committees* made a Report to the Houſe, who preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, containing their Reſolutions.

Mr. Robert Harley *employ'd Men in the* French *Intereſt.*

Firſt, *That the Crime of which* William Greg *ſtood attainted, was of ſo heinous a Nature, and attended with ſuch extraordinary Circumſtances, that it might prove of very pernicious Conſequence, if he ſhould not be made an Example.* Secondly, *And that it plainly appear'd to them, as well by what* Alexander Valiere *and* John Baza *had inform'd againſt each other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in the* French *Intereſt, and unfit to be truſted or employ'd by any Perſons in her Majeſty's Service; and that the open and publick manner of the Correſpondence manag'd by them with the Governor and Commiſſaries of* Calais *and* Bologne, *could tend only to carrying on an Intelligence to the Advantage of her Majeſty's Enemies; and that it was highly probable thereby, the Stations of our Cruizers, the Strength of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant-Ships had been betray'd to the* French.

The Queen ſaid in Anſwer: *I am ſorry that any who have been employ'd by thoſe in my Service, ſhould have prov'd falſe to their Truſt, and injurious to the Publick. I doubt not the Example laid before me by your Lordſhips, will be a ſufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as ſecret as may be, and* to employ ſuch only, as there ſhall *be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful.*

Greg *at the Gallows clears Mr.* Robert Harley.

Greg, who was not hang'd 'till the 25th of *April*, left a Paper with the Sheriff, wherein he clear'd his Maſter *Harley*, who, as negligent as he was of State Secrets, was too tenacious of his own, to employ an Under-Clerk in his Office to carry on a Correſpondence with the *Enemy*. *Greg* declar'd he did it for Money, which had been but ill paid, and deny'd his having any Inclination to do the Pretender Service; whoſe Title he diſ-

own'd

*A.D.*1708. own'd at his Death, as he had always done in his Life Time.

On the first of *April*, her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act *for the further directing of the Payment of the* Equivalent *Money.*

An Act *for further providing and electing sixteen Peers of* Scotland *to sit in Parliament, and for the further regulating of Votes in Elections.*

An Act *for establishing a Court of* Exchequer *in* North Britain.

An Act *for better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by* Fire.

To several Money, and other Publick, and seventeen Private Acts.

Then her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, in which having thank'd them for the *Supplies*, she said,

Queen's Speech against the Pretender.

SHE took them for such undeniable Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for her Service, as must convince every body of their doing her Justice, to believe that all that was dear to them, was perfectly safe under her Government; and must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish *Pretender, bred up in Principles of the most Arbitrary Government, should take Place.*

Shall we not remember this, when we find Abbot *Gualtier*, and Sir *Patrick Lawless*, Agents for the Pretender, favourably receiv'd by her Ministers, in the last Years of this Reign? She proceeded, and said;

She was satisfy'd that very false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interest of her People must have been made by some of her Subjects, who had given Encouragement to that desperate Attempt; since without something of that Nature, it seem'd very little consisting with the usual Precautions of her Enemies, to hazard the Expence of so vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking. That nevertheless we must all be inexcusable, if we took not Warning from that Attempt, to compleat what might be necessary for our Security at Home, and the discouraging the like for the future.

Then having recommended to them to put the Laws in Execution against Papists, and all others disaffected to her Government, and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes, to the full of what the Law requir'd; she added,

And for the Jacobites *paying double Taxes.*

That there was nothing more reasonable, than that they, who by their Principles and Practices had encourag'd, if not actually fomented such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them, and securing the Peace of the Kingdom.

This was Queen *Anne*'s Opinion, and it was just: Yet when in the Reign of his late Majesty, One Hundred thousand Pounds was to be levy'd on the *Papists*, the Party that pretended to be Adorers of all her Sentiments in the last Scene of her Life, did violently oppose it, though she had declar'd, *that nothing was more reasonable.*

The French *King acts like one desperate.*

Those who will read the History of *Lewis* the XIVth with Attention, will perceive, that from his breaking the *Partition* Treaty, and owning the Pretender, he had not acted in one Thing like a Man who had the Use of his former Reason. All his Counsels have been rash and obstinate or mean and trifling Contraries, which are often met with in the Course of unjust and ill-grounded Undertakings. Of this Kind is the Circular Letter he wrote to his Ministers in *Rome*, *Swisserland*, *Geneva*, and other Neutral Places; an insipid Piece, which has nothing to keep Life in it, but the Remains of that mighty Monarch's *invincible* Vanity. He therein commanded his *Envoys* to declare in his Name, *A.D.*1708.

His Circular Letter in Favour of the Pretender.

" That he had long been of Opinion, that the " affisting the King of *England*, *He means his* " Almsman *at St.* Germains, to possess the " Throne of his Ancestors, would be for the ge- " neral Good of all *Europe*. That he believ'd " that a *Peace* would be the Consequence of its " Success, and that this Prince's Subjects would " esteem themselves equally happy in contributing " to re-establish him in the Place of his Prede- " cessors, and in being deliver'd from those con- " tinual Impositions wherewith they were over- " whelm'd, to maintain a War altogether fo- " reign to them. That as the *Scotch* have yet " more Reason than the *English* to be dissatisfied " with the present Government of ENGLAND, " it appear'd to him a convenient Opportunity to " restore to that Nation their Lawful Sovereign, " and to enable the Prince to deliver it from the " Oppression it had suffer'd since the *Revolution*, " which happen'd under the late *King* of *England*, " *James* the Second. That these were the Rea- " sons which determin'd him to equip a Squadron " of his Ships at *Dunkirk*, and *to furnish the* " King of England; *What a Farce was he play-* " *ing with this despicable Head of a few desperate* " *Fugitives?* with a considerable Number of his " Troops to accompany him to *Scotland*, to sup- " port those his faithful Subjects who should de- " clare for him. That he, *the King Errant of* " England, left *Versailles* the 7th of *March*, N. S. " to go to *Dunkirk*, in order to embark, and get " with all Expedition to *Scotland*. That his In- " tention was not to enter the Kingdom by Right " of Conquest, but to oblige them to receive " him as the Legal Possessor of it: That he " would behave himself in like Manner, with " respect to all his other Dominions. *Good God!* " *a Creature that had not a Foot of Ground in* " Europe, Asia, Africa, *or* America, *to be told of* " *his Dominions by a Monarch, who was aspiring* " *to the Universal Monarchy*; who should pay that " Obedience they ow'd him, and his Subjects, " would only be distinguish'd according to the " Zeal and Affection they shew'd for him, with- " out examining what Religion they profess'd, " in which he left them to their entire Liberty. " The *French* King concluded, he had no " Thoughts of enlarging his Power, by assisting " to re-establish this Prince: 'That 'twas sufficient " he did an Act of Justice, in vindicating the " Honour of Crown'd Heads; *What an Affront* " *was that to all Heads with Crowns on, to put* " *the Pretender Cheek by Jole with 'em*, highly af- " fronted in the Person of the late King, his Fa- " ther; and his Wishes would be entirely accom- " plish'd, if by God's Blessing, *the Blasphemy of* " *it!* the Success of his Endeavours became the " Means of procuring a lasting Peace, so necessary " to all *Europe*." For which he sent his Ministers a begging into *Holland* before the Year was out.

The French *Envoy's Memorial to the* Swiss *upon it.*

Monsieur *Puisieux*, his Envoy in *Swisserland*, who valu'd himself upon his glib Tongue, added to this Letter, " That his Most Christian Ma- " jesty having found in *Scotland* the People ready " to receive their Lawful King, *What a Cant* " *there is amongst 'em?* with open Arms, he sent " thither by the Marquis *de Nangis*, the necessary " Arms for that Expedition; who upon his Re- " turn reported, that the *Scotch* had publish'd " *Placarts*, both at *Edinburgh*, and every where " else, that they were ready to sacrifice all for " their Lawful King, *James* the VIIIth." There are two *French* Marquisses concern'd in this *Lie*, and

A.D.1708. and if it had not been warranted by their Court, they durſt not have told it ſo ſolemnly. Mr. *Stanyan*, the *Britiſh* Envoy in *Swiſſerland*, fail'd not to contradict and expoſe thoſe falſe Repreſentations and Rumours, in a Letter to the *Laudable Evangelick Cantons*, wherein, among other Reaſons, to ſhew the Preſumption of the Attempt, he urg'd, " That a Nation, which had at all times " ſhewn ſo much Zeal and Reſolution for the " Defence of their Liberties, which they had " the Happineſs to preſerve, at the Expence of " ſo much Blood and Treaſure, muſt in an " Inſtant be ſo baſe as to ſubmit to the Loſs of " them, and to ſet up Tyranny and Deſpotick " Power, at a Time when the miſerable Con- " dition to which the Kingdom of *France* was " reduc'd by thoſe Maxims, ought to be a ſtand- " ing Example and Warning to all future Ages. " That in ſhort, *Contradictions muſt have been* " *reconcil'd*, to favour the Succeſs of that Noble " Enterprize: That out of Gaiety an Enemy " ſhould be ſuffer'd to paſs, when the Means to " prevent it was at Hand. That Men ſhould " forget the moſt ſacred Duties, the Allegiance " they ow'd to the beſt of Queens, the Zeal " they ought to have for their Religion, and the " Reſolution they ought to ſhew for the Liberties " of their Country: That bating theſe Difficul- " ties, that Enterprize was well contriv'd, and " better digeſted, and accordingly its Succeſs an- " ſwer'd the Expectations of all ſenſible Men. " The *French* Fleet appear'd on the Coaſt of " *Great Britain*, without daring to Land, or " any one Man ſtirring in their Favour: Where- " upon they bravely took the Reſolution to re- " tire to their Harbour with their twelve miſe- " rable Battalions, which inſtead of conquering " the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, were now " in the Hoſpitals of *Dunkirk*, diſabled for Ser- " vice.

Mr. Stanyan's *Anſwer.*

Parliament diſſolv'd.

On the 15th of *April*, a Proclamation was iſſu'd for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and another a Week after, for calling a new one.

Priſoners ſent from Scotland *to* London.

About the ſame Time *Edward Griffin*, Eſq; late Lord *Griffin*; *John* Lord *Clairmont*; *Charles Middleton*, Eſq; two Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, and Colonel *Francis Wauchope*, who were taken on board the *Salisbury*, were brought up to *London*, and committed Priſoners to the *Tower* for High-Treaſon; and the following *Iriſh* Officers taken on board the ſame Ship were committed to *Newgate*; as *Edward Fitzgerald*, *Oliver Bourk*, *Daniel Baily*, *Stephen Coonnor*, *Conſtance Liefe*, *Michael Pendergraſs*, *Edward Fitzgerald*, *Teague Mac Mahon*, *Cleary*, —— *Fitzmorris*, —— *O Sullivan*, —— *Macarty*, —— *Fannon*, —— *Denovan*, —— *Hymes*, and *Anthony Stanburker*.

Sir George Byng *preſented with the Freedom of* Edinburgh.

Before Sir *George Byng* left *Leith-Road*, Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Repreſentative for the City of *Edinburgh* in the laſt Parliament, preſented him, in the Name of the Magiſtracy, with an Inſtrument, whereby he was made a Citizen of *Edinburgh*. 'Twas incloſ'd in a Golden Box, with a Letter ſign'd by Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, Lord Provoſt of that City, wherein *he deſir'd the Admiral to accept of it as a Mark of their high Reſpect to him, who had been the happy Inſtrument of ſo ſeaſonable a Deliverance to this Iſland, for which his Memory would be honour'd by future Ages.*

Sir *George Byng* returning to *England* ſoon after, met with a very gracious Reception from the Queen, and her Conſort the Prince, Lord High-Admiral, who were daily congratulated by the Foreign Miniſters, on the Diſappointment of the *Pretender's* Deſigns on *Scotland*. The Ambaſſador of *Venice* was forbidden the Court, on Account of ſome Diſreſpect ſhewn by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers of that City, to the Livery of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador there. This Matter was afterwards accommodated to the Queen's Satisfaction. The Perſons who offer'd the Affront having been condemn'd, and ſent to the Gallies, were immediately releas'd from thence at his Lordſhip's Deſire.

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The Venetian *Ambaſſador forbidden the Court.*

A Promotion of Officers by Sea and Land.

There had been a Promotion of Sea Officers before Sir *George Byng* went in Purſuit of the *French* Squadron deſign'd for *Scotland*. Sir *John Leake*, Admiral of the *White*, was made Admiral, and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *John Jennings* Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Durſley* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Edward Whitaker* Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *John Baker*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*. And now there was a Promotion of Land-Officers. Earl *Rivers* was advanced to the Poſt of General of the Horſe; *Henry Withers*, Eſq; *Cornelius Wood*, Eſq; *Charles Roſs*, Eſq; *Daniel Harvey*, Eſq; Lord *Raby*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, —— *Maine*, Eſq; *William Seymour*, Eſq; *Hatton Compton*, Eſq; *Robert Echlyn*, Eſq; the Marquis of *Lothian*, and —— *Tidcombe*, Eſq; were declar'd Lieutenant-Generals; Sir *William Douglas*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, Eſq; *Nicholas Sankey*, Eſq; *Henry Holt*, Eſq; *William Cadogan*, Eſq; *Thomas Meredyth*, Eſq; *Francis Palmes*, Eſq; *James Stanhope*, Eſq; Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, Major-Generals. *Luke Lillingſton*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, Eſq; *Edward Braddock*, Eſq; *Gilbert Primroſe*, Eſq; *Roger Elliot*, Eſq; *William Evans*, Eſq; *Thomas Pearce*, Eſq; *Joſeph Wightman*, Eſq; and *John Newton*, Eſq; Brigadiers of her Majeſty's Forces. Orders and Commiſſions were iſſu'd for New-raiſing the Regiments of *Mountjoy*, *Gore*, *Alnut*, *Mordaunt*, *Wade*, *Maccartney*, and Lord *Mark Kerr*, which had ſuffer'd moſt in the Battel of *Almanza*. Mr. *Henry St. John*'s Place of Secretary of the Marines was given to Mr. *Burchett*. The Earl of *Wemes*, and Sir *John Leake*, were added to the Lord High-Admiral's Council; *Philip Meadows*, Junior, and *Thomas Broderick*, Eſquires, were appointed Comptrollers for the Accounts of the Army; *Richard Martyn*, Eſq; was made a Commiſſioner of the Duty, and *Hugh Boſcowen*, Eſq; Warden of the *Stannaries*.

Lords and Gentlemen ſeiz'd, and let go.

Towards the End of *April*, the State-Priſoners Scotch in *Scotland*, the Marquis of *Huntley*, the Earl of *Seaforth*, the Earl of *Errol*, the Earl of *Nithſdale*, the Lord Viſcount *Stormont*, the Lord Viſcount *Kilſyth*, the Lord *Drummond*, the Lord *Nairne*, *James Murray*, Eſq; the two laſt Brothers to the Duke of *Athol*, and Sir *George Maxwell*, were brought to *London*: Others were diſcharg'd in *Scotland*, as Lord *Balmerino*, the Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, Sir *Walter Bruce*, Lieutenant-General *Balfour*, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Saltone*, *Dugal Stewart*, Brother to the Earl of *Bute*, *Robert Murray* of *Paling*, Eſq; the Lairds of *Cardeen* and *Kerr*, the two laſt were committed to *Newgate*; the Lord *Drummond*, Sir *George Maxwel*, and *Robert Murray*, to the *Tower*. The next Day theſe other Priſoners were brought up from *Scotland*; Duke of *Gordon*, Viſcount *Kenmure*, *Fotheringham* of *Pourie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, Lord *James Murray*, *Robinſon* of *Strowan*, *Seaton* of *Touch*, *Mackdonnald* of *Kippoch*, *Edmiſton* of *Newton*, *Stuart* of *Stanachie*, Laird of *Keppendarvie*, *Gordon* of *Gallachy*, *Stuart* of *Boyce*. And on the 14th of

A.D.1708. *June*, the Earl *Mareſchal*, the Earl of *Murray*, the Earl of *Traquair*, the Lord *Belhaven*, the Lord *Sinclair*, Sir *John Maclean*, Laird of *Lochiel*, Laird of *Appin*, Major-General *Buchan*, Mr. *Campbel* of *Glenderowick*, were brought Priſoners to *London*; but there was more Oſtentation in it than Security; for though Proof could not have been wanting againſt ſeveral of them, particularly *Cardeen* and *Keir*, yet they were in a ſhort Time admitted to Bail, and diſcharg'd: Even the Duke of *Hamilton*, who was as deep in the Deſign as any one, and though at *Aſhton* in *Lancaſhire*, his Wife's Eſtate, had there Notice ſent him of the *French* Fleet's being ready to Sail, and ſtaid up all Night, expecting an Expreſs of the Landing of the Pretender in *Scotland*, had no other Guard ſet upon him, but a Meſſenger, from whom he reſolv'd to force his Way, and, as the *Memoiriſt* ſays, to fight it through *England* into *Scotland*, if he met with Oppoſition. Tho' this was a *Gaſconade*; yet no body doubted but he was in the Secret of the *French* Invaſion, and had engag'd to aſſiſt the St. *Germains* King; and if due Enquiry had been made, Evidence of his traiterous Correſpondence with the Queen and Kingdom's Enemies could not have been wanting; yet he was ſuffer'd to take his Journey to *London*, accompany'd by his Dutcheſs, and the Meſſenger, with as much Liberty, as if he had been travelling for Pleaſure, and had not been long in Town before he was bail'd out. There was no Pretence to juſtify this Conduct, but as was ſuſpected by ſome Perſons, that he had deſerv'd ſuch Clemency, by letting the Government know ſo much of the Conſpiracy, as to take proper Meaſures for preventing it; and three of the Noble Lords who bail'd him, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, and the Lord *Halifax*, were ſo good *Engliſhmen*, that one is inclin'd to think he had done ſomething for the Publick Intereſt, which diſpos'd them to do him that Act of Friendſhip. Be that as it will, 'tis certain his Hatred to the *Revolution* and *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was inveterate and irreconcilable, a Diſeaſe that was not to be cur'd by *Lenitives*, which Meſſieurs *Harley* and *St. John* knew full well; and yet when, as a Puniſhment for our Sins, they had got the Queen's Ear, they prevail'd with her to give him a Poſt of as much Honour and Truſt, as he cauld have expected from the pretended Son of his Abdicated Maſter, King *James*, to whom he ſtuck cloſe, as long as he ſtaid in *England:* In their very firſt Parliament the Duke of *Athol*, nay, the Viſcount *Kilſyth*, mention'd ſo often by the Sham *Lockhart*, as a zealous Enemy to the Government, and eſpecially to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, one of the Priſoners on Account of the *French* intended Invaſion, were elected to ſit in it for *Scotland*.

Duke Hamilton's *Guilt and Impunity.*

The *Scotch* Privy-Council being diſſolv'd, by Virtue of the late *Act*, entituled, *An* Act *for rendring the* Union *of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat*, the Queen being preſent, *May* the 10th, and the Prince taking his Place at the Council-Board, as uſual, the following Noble Perſons were declar'd to be the *Privy-Council* of *Great Britain*, and were ſworn accordingly.

The firſt Privy-Council of Great Britain.

The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treaſurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord *Chamberlain*; *James* Earl of *Derby*; *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State; *Charles* *Bodvile*, Earl of *Radnor*; *Charles* Earl of *Berkley*; *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*; *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*; *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Principal Secretary of State; *Thomas Coke*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Juſtice; Sir *Charles Hedges*; *James Vernon*, Eſq; JOHN How, Eſq; and *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; The ſame Clerks were continu'd. A.D.1708.

On the 15th of *May*, the Lord *Griffin* was brought to the *Queen's-Bench* Bar on his former Outlawry, and a Rule was made for his Execution, againſt which he had no Plea to offer; but the Spirit of the *Revolution* prevailing ſtill, all the Severity of Juſtice towards him was only the Shortneſs of his Reprieve from Month to Month, till he dy'd. His Son, *James Griffin*, Eſq; profeſſing a Diſlike of his Father's Principles and Practices, was probably ſucceſsful in his Sollicitations to procure the Continuance of his Father's Life, 'till a natural Death put an End to it in the *Tower*, about two Years after.

Lord Griffin *order'd for Execution.*

The Duke of *Schomberg*, and *John Smith*, Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, were ſworn of the *Privy-Council*, the 23d of *May*, as was the Duke of *Somerſet* a Week after; and towards the latter End of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Queensberry* was created Duke of *Dover*.

In the mean Time the Elections for the enſuing Parliament were carried on in moſt Places, to the good Liking of the Court: But of the ſixteen Peers elected for *Scotland*, there were ſome, ſays the *Annaliſt*, that were *juſtly ſuſpected of Diſaffection to the Preſent Settlement*; which the Reader will better judge of by the *Liſt*, Duke of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Mar*, Earl of *Finlater*, Earl of *Northesk*, &c. We are now to enter upon Action Abroad, where the Confederate Arms continu'd to increaſe the Diſgraces, Loſſes and Terrors of the *French*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at the *Hague* the 30th of *March*, where he found Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who came thither two Days before, and both theſe Generals having had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the States, and the Grand Penſionary *Heinſius*, they afterwards made a *Tour* to *Hanover*, to communicate to his Electoral Highneſs the Subject Matter of their Conferences relating to the Armies in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, for his Highneſs's Approbation: For by the Scheme laid down in *Holland*, the Army on the *Rhine* would be ſo weaken'd, to ſtrengthen that in the *Netherlands*, that his Electoral Highneſs would be oblig'd to ſtand on the defenſive, which was not at all agreeable to that Great Prince's Heroick Diſpoſition: However, for the Good of the Common Cauſe, his Highneſs, not without ſome Reluctance, agreed to part with ſeveral Regiments. Then Prince *Eugene* went to *Vienna*, taking *Dreſden* in his Way; and the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at the *Hague* the 3d of *May*, and four Days after he went to *Flanders*, to put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Army, which was encamp'd at *Billinghen*.

Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *at* Hanover.

The *French* Army aſſembled between *Mons* and St. *Giſlain*, under the Command of the Dukes *de Burgundy* and *Berry*, the *French* King's Grandſons for the Honour of the Matter, but the Duke *de Vendoſme* was in Fact the Commander: And for the further Honour of the Matter, the Mock King of St. *Germains*, who had juſt finiſh'd his Scamper to and from *Scotland*, was alſo

*A.D.*1708. also one of the Company. In the mean time the Duke of *Bavaria*, pretended Governor of the *Netherlands*, and the Count *de Bergheic*, a Man of Cunning, had found Means to practiſe on the Levity of the Citizens of *Ghent*, *Bruges* and *Antwerp*, who being ſet againſt a *Dutch* Government, as they call'd it, promis'd to open their Gates to the Forces of the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*, at that Time pretended King of *Spain*; the *French* King had a Houſe full of ſuch ſort of Gentry to provide for, when he was leaſt able to provide for himſelf.

Ghent *and* Bruges *betray'd to the* French.

On the 5th of *July*, a Party of *French*, commanded by Brigadiers *La Faille* and *Paſteur*, advanc'd, before break of Day, towards *Ghent*, and at the opening of the Gates, five or ſix Soldiers, that were ſent before, pretending to be Deſerters, were admitted into the Town by the Watch of Burghers; theſe were follow'd by another ſmall Company of *French* Soldiers, ſent on the ſame Errand, and they amus'd the Burghers with Stories of the March of the Army, 'till Brigadier *La Faille*, who had ſome time before been High-Sheriff of *Ghent*, came up, and commanded the Guards to lay down their Arms, which they did without any Reſiſtance, and then he ſummon'd Major *La Bene*, of Sir *Richard Temple*'s Regiment, Governor of the Caſtle, to Surrender; but though he had no more than Three hundred Men, he anſwer'd, *He would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity*; but upon a ſecond Summons, Major-General *Murray* having, in vain, attempted to relieve him, he accepted of a very honourable Capitulation.

Some Hours after, the Count *de la Motte* appearing before *Bruges*, it was ſurrender'd to him, without offering the leaſt Reſiſtance. The ſtealing of theſe two Places ſo ſpirited the *French*, that they quitted their Camp at *Terbunk*, broke down the Bridges over the *Dender*, which River they paſs'd in great Haſte, through the Town of *Ninove*. The Duke of *Marlborough* hearing they had alſo ſtolen a March, detach'd a ſtrong Body, under the Command of Sir *Richard Temple*, to fall upon their Rear, but the *French* were too nimble, and all that could be done, was to attack a Party that guarded their ſmall Baggage, which Sir *Richard Temple*, and Major-General *Schuylemberg* ſoon defeated, aud took a great deal of it. That Night the Confederate Army encamp'd at *Ache*, where Prince *Eugene* arriv'd the ſame Evening, having made a ſwift March from the *Moſelle*. The Duke of *Marlborough* being then ill of a Fever, the Prince's Arrival was very opportune, to keep Spirit in the Troops, and to forward my Lord Duke's Recovery, which came on ſo faſt, that in four or five Days Time his Grace, and Prince *Eugene*, march'd with the Confederate Army, and prevented the *French* in poſſeſſing themſelves of the Camp of *Leſſines*, aud then with continu'd Diligence paſs'd the *Dender* and the *Scheld* at *Oudenard*, which the *French* thought either to have ſurpriz'd, or reduc'd, before the Confederates could give them any Diſturbance.

The Battel of Oudenard.

The Dukes *de Burgundy* and *Vendoſme* had been at Variance for ſome Days paſt, and were both ſtrangely puzzled what Methods to take, upon the Approach of the Army of the Allies, 'till about three a Clock in the Afternoon, *July* the 11th, when moſt of the young Commanders joining with the Duke *de Burgundy* againſt *Vendoſme*, declaring for an Engagement, Major-General *Grimaldi* was order'd, with the Horſe of the King's Houſhold, to begin the Attack, and diſlodge Major-General *Rantzay* from an Eminence on which he was poſted; but finding the Ground about the Rivulet, between him and the Eminence, marſhy, he retir'd without attempting any Thing: Upon which Major-General *Cadogan*, who had paſs'd the River with twelve Battalions, attack'd the Village of *Heynem* with ſuch Bravery, that his Troops ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the Village, in which were ſeven Battalions of *French*, three of which were taken entire, and the greater Part of the other four immediately after. Major-General *Rantzay* with eight Squadrous, advanc'd into the Plains where the *French* Horſe were drawn up, between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mulhem*, charg'd their Rear-Guard, and drove them into the cloſe Ground, and Highway. Here the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now our moſt Gracious Sovereign, King *George* the Second, who ſerv'd as a Volunteer, gave diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Valour and Vivacity, charging, Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons, his Highneſs's Horſe being ſhot under him, and Colonel *Luſcky*, who commanded the Squadron, kill'd, fighting bravely by his Side. *A.D.*1708.

The Prince Electoral of Hanover *diſtinguiſhes himſelf in it.*

In the mean Time the Confederate Troops continu'd paſſing the Bridges with great Diligence. The two Battalions of *Collier* and *Grumckau*, being attack'd very furiouſly by many Battalions of the Enemy, maintain'd their Poſt with great Bravery, 'till the Duke of *Argyle* came up with twenty Battalions, which were encounter'd by a greater Body of *French*, who drove ſome *Pruſſian* Foot from their Poſts; but notwithſtanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook them Sword in Hand. Count *Lottum* was by this Time marching up with the reſt of the Foot of the Right, to ſuſtain this Attack. The *French* Generals finding the Confederates were in a fair way of Succeſs on the Side of the Villages of *Mulhem*, *Heynem*, and *Hening*, to prevent their being attack'd on all Sides, they poſted their Foot very advantageouſly before the Villages of *Wanigaen*, *Lede* and *Huyſe*, having ſeveral Defiles in Front, fenc'd with Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets, and plac'd their Cavalry on the Right, near the Villages of *Oyche* and *Wertegem*. As ſoon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themſelves into two Lines before the Horſe, and then attack'd in very good Order, the Villages and Incloſures in their Front, wherein the *French* were poſted. By ſeven a Clock the Fire grew univerſal, both on the Right and Left, and though in moſt Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being ſuſtain'd by freſh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obſtinately a good while after. Before the Confederate Left Wing there was a kind of Opening, through which ran a Road that led into the Plain, which the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigor and Reſolution. And at the ſame Time the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Velt Mareſchal *Auverquerque*, and Count *Tilly*, on the top of the Hill near *Oiche*, to preſs the *French* on that Side as much as they could; accordingly they march'd with the Brigades of *Waſſenaer* and *Oudenburgh*, which being ſupported by the *Daniſh* Cavalry, paſs'd through a narrow Defile into a Field, where all the *French* Houſhold were drawn up, a Band of Men that had got a kind of Character by fighting with *Spaniards* and *Savoyards*, but kept it no longer; the Duke of *Marlborough* made 'em fling away their Arms in the Plain of *Hochſtet*, and march with their Breeches about their Heels in that of *Ramelies*; yet they had a Name ſtill; but now, at the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the Houſhold retir'd, and ſhelter'd themſelves under the

Prince of Orange-Naſſau's *Bravery.*

*A.D.*1708. the Hedges, between *Wertegem* and the Caſtle of *Broan*; but the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Father of his Highneſs, Conſort to the Princeſs Royal of *England*, coming up with four Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry, and oblig'd the Enemy to give Way, thoſe that were retiring being forc'd back into the Incloſures in great Diſorder; many *French* Battalions, and more Squadrons, flung themſelves out in a deſperate Manner, and a great Part of 'em were cut in Pieces: While this was doing, the Duke of *Marlborough* came thither, having left the Command of the Right with Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleaſure and Satisfaction to lead on the *Engliſh* Troops, who were led with the like Satisfaction and Pleaſure, and to ſee them perform Wonders. In fine, the Enemy were charg'd and born down every-where by the Confederate Forces, and retir'd in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving great Numbers of their Men Priſoners behind them. Their Dragoons cover'd their Retreat as well as they could, and to ſave the *Houſhold* Troops, which the Hedges they fled to could not have ſav'd, receiv'd ſeveral Diſcharges of the Confederate Infantry, and were moſt of 'em either ſlain, or taken. Night, which in the laſt *French* Wars did, on more Occaſions than one, ſave their Army from periſhing on the Spot, coming on, and the Fire being directed ſo many different Ways at once, it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friends from Foes; and the Duke and Prince order'd the Confederate Troops to give over Firing, and rather let the *French* get off by the Nimbleneſs of their own and their Horſes Heels, than venture putting themſelves into any Diſorder, which put an End to the Slaughter: But had there been only two Hours more of Day-light, the Rout of the *French* Army was ſo compleat, it is more than probable that their whole Body of Foot, and Right Wing of Horſe, would have been entirely cut to Pieces.

The French routed.

We have ſeen with what Intrepidity and Succeſs his Highneſs, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now King of *Great Britain*, at the Head of his Father's Cavalry, charg'd the boaſted Houſhold Troops, and bore down all that oppos'd his Glorious Career. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, behav'd with their wonted Valour and Art Military. Monſieur *Auverquerque*, Father to the Earl of *Grantham*, though near worn out with the Fatigues of thirty Campaigns, and now in a languiſhing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigor, and was on Horſeback at the Head of the Troops, in the hotteſt of the Action. Nor can enough be ſaid of the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*'s Gallantry and Glory, in this well-fought Field. Other illuſtrious Names will be Ornaments to all Hiſtory, where the Battel of *Oudenard* is remember'd: Among theſe are Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*, Lieutenant-General *Natzmer*, Major-General *Webb*, Major-General *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabine*; and in a word, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers by their Example. The *Dutch* Accounts ſaid, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* mounted a Steeple in an adjacent Village, and together with the Pretender, from thence ſaw the Overthrow of their Army; which does not agree with the *Paris* News, nor indeed with the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Character, but very much with the *Pretender*'s, and not a little with the Duke's of *Berry*'s. The *French* outdid even themſelves, in the Vanity of their Relations of this Fight, which they aſſerted to be a drawn Battel; though it is certain they ran away, and left the Field with Seven hundred Officers, and Six thouſand private Soldiers upon it, Priſoners to the Allies, who took above One hundred Colours and Standards. And if the *French* bragg'd that their Baggage and Artillery were ſav'd, it ſhould be known they had none there, having no Baggage, and only four or five Pieces of Cannon with them. *A.D.*1708.

The Dukes of Burgundy *and* Berry, *and the* Pretender, *in a ſafe Place.*

The Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Vendoſme*, the *Pretender* is not worth naming any where but in a Proclamation, retreated with their broken Troops, and intrench'd behind the Canal between *Ghent* and *Bruges*; while the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, caus'd all their Lines in *French Flanders* to be levell'd, and if poſſible to ſhame the *French* Court, for the vain Boaſt of a drawn Battel, march'd their veteran Army towards *Liſle*, which on the 13th of *Auguſt* was inveſted on one Side by Prince *Eugene*, and on the other by the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*.

The Siege of Liſle.

Liſle is a great City, Capital of a large Diſtrict, and for its Trade and Populouſneſs call'd *Petit Paris*. The *French* King, who in the Foreſt of *Fontainbleau*, and the Gardens of *Verſailles*, was wont to obtain Victories in the *Netherlands*, *Germany* and *Italy*, ſaid of *Liſle*, it is *the fineſt and faireſt of all my Conqueſts*; and Millions of his Money had been laid out on the Fortifications of it, under the Direction of the *Renown'd Vauban*, his Maſter Engineer. Upon Intelligence that the Confederates had a Deſign upon this City, Mareſchal *Boufflers* threw himſelf into it with twenty Battalions of Foot, ſix Squadrons of Dragoons, and One hundred and forty Horſe, and Eight hundred Invalids yet in a Condition to ſerve for the Defence of a Place that was ſo well fortify'd.

Vendoſme's *Saying of it.*

Vendoſme well appriz'd of all the Difficulties with which this Siege would be attended, ſaid, *He wonder'd ſo wiſe a Captain as Prince* Eugene *would venture upon ſo raſh an Enterprize.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* cover'd the Siege with the main Confederate Army, and the *French* Court was in a terrible Surprize at the News of the City's being inveſted. *Lewis* the XIVth had taken upon him, ſix Months before, to give a King to *Great Britain*, and to let it be trumpeted by his Agents in Foreign Countries, that his Fleet and Forces were ſail'd on that doughty Expedition: And now the Report in all theſe Countries is, that his favourite Town, a Town, with the Loſs of which he was like to loſe all his Barrier towards *Flanders*, is about to be raviſh'd from him by the Arms of the Allies. He immediately ſent Orders to his Generals to raiſe the Siege at any Rate; but alas, his Generals, and Army, had not yet recover'd themſelves from the Confuſion their late Overthrow had thrown them into; and he might as well bid himſelf be young again, as bid his Troops be Victorious. General *Erle*, who with a Body of Troops was embark'd on board a Squadron of Ships, to alarm the Coaſts of *France*, was order'd for *Flanders*, and landing at *Oſtend*, took Poſt at *Ooderburgh* and *Liſſinghem*, which open'd a new Communication for Convoys to reach the Camp before *Liſle*, where all Sorts of Proviſions began to be very ſcarce; and a very great one being on the Way thither, the Count *de la Motte* march'd with about Twenty-two thouſand Men from *Ghent* to intercept it; Major-General *Webb* was order'd to meet that Convoy, with Six thouſand Confederate Troops, who were attack'd by *de la Motte* in *Wynendale*; but the Major-General, aſſiſted by Count *Naſſau*, Son to Monſieur *Auverquerque*, and Count *Lottum*, poſted his Men ſo advantageouſly, and ſuſtain'd the Enemies repeated Attacks with ſuch Firmneſs and Vigor,

Major-General Webb *beats the* French.

*A.D.*1708. Vigor, that Count *de la Motte* was oblig'd to retire with great Loſs; by which Succeſs, the Convoy reach'd the Confederates, and to-Day's Scarcity was made up with to-Morrow's Abundance.

The London Gazette *does that General Injuſtice.*

The Account given of this Fight in the *London Gazette*, not doing Juſtice to General *Webb*'s Valour and Conduct, that General left the Army in Diſguſt, and went to *England*, to complain of it to the Queen. Indeed the Partiality was a little too flagrant towards General *Cadogan*, to whom the Glory of that Action was aſcrib'd, without naming General *Webb*, to whom it was all due, and to his Companions in the Field, Count *Naſſau* and Count *Lottum*.

Mr. Steel *cenſur'd for it.*

Mr. *Steel*, who wrote the *Gazette* at that Time, could flatter as well as he could rally; but a Man makes a very ill Figure, when he is oblig'd to eat his own Words, and publickly acknowledge that he has done a publick Injury to one Man's Merit, purpoſely to give publick Honour to another. The *French* loſt between Six and Seven thouſand Men at *Wynendale*, and the Confederates Nine hundred and twelve Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded. This was one of the ſmarteſt, moſt important, and moſt glorious Actions of the whole War. Major-General *Cadogan* wanted not another Man's Praiſe to heighten his Reputation; and his getting another Convoy of Proviſions and Neceſſaries through the Water with which *de la Motte* had afterwards drown'd the Country about *Leſſinghem*, was a Service to the Confederates, and an Honour that could not be diſputed, and if not of as great Conſequence as the Succeſs of *Wynendale*, yet it deſerves as well to be remembred in Hiſtory. *Vendoſme*, enrag'd at the Interruption the little Gariſon in *Leſſinghem* gave them, order'd it to be beſieg'd, and after ſeveral warm Repulſes, the Seven hundred Men that were in it, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War.

One can hardly believe it poſſible for a Prince, and People to be ſo incredibly vain, yet the *French* Ambaſſador at *Rome*, to hide the Diſgrace his Maſter was threatned with at *Liſle*, gave out, *That the Confederate Army was ſo coop'd up, that they would ſoon be famiſh'd, or oblig'd to abandon the Siege:* But a few Days after the Duke *de Vendoſme*'s Conqueſt of *Leſſinghem*, Monſieur *de Boufflers*, Mareſchal of *France*, who ſurrender'd the Town of *Namur* to the Allies, ſurrender'd the Town of *Liſle*, *October* the 23d, two Months ten Days after the Trenches were open'd, and retir'd into the Citadel, the Siege of which was carry'd on by Saps, not only to preſerve the Mens Lives, but ſo excellent a Fortification, which lengthen'd it out to the 9th of *December*, when the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* ſurrender'd that Fortreſs upon honourable Terms, to prevent his being made a Priſoner of War, before the Allies had fir'd one Cannon againſt it.

Mareſchal de Boufflers *ſurrenders* Liſle.

The Elector of Bavaria's *Diſgrace at* Bruſſels.

In the mean Time, the Elector of *Bavaria* made a fruitleſs Attack on *Bruſſels*, being repuls'd ſeveral times by the Governor, Monſieur *Paſcal*, aſſiſted by Major-General *Murray*, and the Baron *Wrangel*; and hearing the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* had paſs'd the *Scheld*, in order to relieve this Place, the *French* and *Bavarians* in a Pannick abandon'd their Lines, and the Elector march'd off with Precipitation and Confuſion.

Bruges *and* Ghent *recover'd.*

After this the Confederates inveſted *Ghent*, but as ſoon as the Batteries were rais'd, and the Cannon began to fire upon it, Count *de la Motte*, who commanded there, capitulated, and march'd away with thirty Battalions of Foot, and nineteen Squadrons of Horſe, an Army of near Twenty thouſand Men. The Governors of *Bruges*, *Plaſſendale* and *Leſſinghem*, follow'd his Example, and thus ended the moſt active, and on the Side of the Confederates, the moſt glorious Campaign, taken in all its Views, that had yet given a Luſtre to the *Annals* of Queen *Anne*. *A.D.*1708.

Duke of Savoy *Out-generals* Villars.

The Duke of *Savoy* had the Mareſchal *de Villars* to deal with this Year. This General flatter'd himſelf and was flatter'd by *France*, as the moſt vigilant, active and fortunate of her Generals; but the Duke of *Savoy* Out-general'd him; for having with great Labour and Fatigue bent his March towards that Dutchy over Mount *Cenis*, as if he deſign'd to enter *Dauphine*, he drew the Mareſchal's Army to that Side, while himſelf turn'd ſhort towards *Sezane* and *Oulx*, made himſelf Maſter of the important Fortreſs of *Exilles*, Fort *la Peroiſe*, and the Valley of St. *Martin* and *Feneſtrelles*; by which Conqueſts he ſecur'd his own Dominions againſt *France*, and gain'd a free Entrance into the Enemies Country; the *French* having built a ſtrong Citadel at *Feneſtrelles*, after the blowing up of *Pignerol*.

The Duke of *Orleans* continu'd to command the *Spaniſh* and *French* Armies in *Catalonia*, and much was expected from the Superiority of his Numbers over thoſe of the Allies, whoſe Reinforcements were not yet arriv'd, when the Duke laid Siege to *Tortoſa*. In the mean while Sir *John Leake* fell in with ninety *Tartanes*, laden with Proviſions and Cloathing for the *French* Troops, of which he took ſeventy, and ſcatter'd the reſt. *Tortoſa* made a vigorous Defence, and at laſt ſurrender'd on honourable Terms. The Reinforcements for the Confederate Army in *Spain*, which came from *Italy*, were Imperial Foot Four thouſand, Imperial Horſe One thouſand, *Palatine* Foot Six thouſand one hundred forty one, *Palatine* Horſe one thouſand; in all Twelve thouſand three hundred forty-one, and Count *Staremberg* was ſent thither to take on him the Command of them.

Admiral Leake *takes* Sardinia.

Sir *John Leake* having unladen his *Tartane* Prizes at *Barcelona*, took on board his Squadron a few Troops, commanded by the Conde *de Cifuentes*, and came before *Cagliari*, the Capital of *Sardinia*, *Auguſt* the 12th. The Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Duke of *Anjou*'s Viceroy of that Iſland, being ſummon'd to Surrender it to his Catholick Majeſty *Charles* the IIId, boggled at it, 'till a few Bombs were thrown into the City, upon which the Inhabitants compell'd him to ſubmit, and he and his Gariſon ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. After which the Marquis and the Magiſtrates accepted ſuch Terms as Admiral *Leake* was pleas'd to grant them.

The Reduction of the Iſland of *Minorca*, was the Project of Major-General *Stanhope*, who propos'd it to Sir *John Leake*, but finding him backward to engage in it, he prevail'd with the King of *Spain* to exert his Power, and to command three Ships of War to whatever Service the *Britiſh* General ſhould think proper, with which the Admiral readily comply'd.

And Major-General Stanhope Port Mahon.

On the 18th of *September*, the Tranſports from *Barcelona*, with One thouſand two hundred *Britiſh* Troops, Six hundred *Portugueſe*, and Eight hundred *Spaniards*, join'd Sir *John Leake*, who was cruiſing before *Port Mahon*, in that Iſland, famous for being the beſt and ſtrongeſt Harbour in the *Mediterranean*. Major-General *Stanhope* having landed his Forces, all the Inhabitants declar'd for King *Charles*, except thoſe who were in three Places poſſeſs'd by the Enemy; *Ciudadella*, the Capital, to the *Weſtward* of the Iſle; Fort *Fornelles*, to the *Northward*, and the Port itſelf, defended by three ſtrong Forts, the two moſt conſiderable of which were Fort *Charles*, cloſe to the Sea, and Fort *Philip* above it, a little more into

*A.D.*1708. the Harbour. These two Forts were cover'd by a strong Line from Sea to Sea, made by Stones nine Foot high, and four Towers, within Gunshot of one another, each having four Guns, and the Garison in those Fortifications consisted of One thousand Men. Captain *Butler* in the *Dunkirk*, and Captain *Fairborne* in the *Centurion*, were order'd to batter Fort *Fornelles*, before which they Anchor'd the 20th of *September*, and after a stout Resistance, oblig'd the Garison, fifty or sixty Men, to surrender at Discretion: Two Days after *Ciudadella* surrender'd to a Detachment of Confederate Troops, the *French* in it were made Prisoners of War, and the *Spaniards* to continue at Discretion.

Preparations were all this while making for attacking the Forts at Port *Mahon*; and tho' the Allies found great Difficulties in landing and transporting their heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very Rocky, in which there are but few Beasts of Burthen, yet with continual Labour, they did in twelve Days bring up all their Artillery, consisting of forty-two Pieces of Cannon, and fifteen Mortars. On the 28th of *September*, at break of Day, they mounted nine Pieces of Cannon on Batteries against the two middlemost Towers which supported the Line, and in a few Hours beat them down, and made some Breaches in the Line itself, which General *Stanhope* intended to have attack'd the next Day: But Brigadier *Wade* being posted on the Right with two Battalions, at some Distance from Major-General *Stanhope*, some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanc'd to the Line, and got into it; upon which the Brigadier march'd with what Men he could get immediately together, to support them. As soon as the Fire was heard, the Major-General himself took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanc'd to that Part of the Line which was next him. This put the Enemy into so great a Consternation, that they abandon'd the two other Towers. The Loss of the Confederates amounted not to above forty Men, and in the actual taking of the Line, none was kill'd but Captain *Stanhope* of the *Milford* Galley, the Major-General's Brother. The next Morning the *French* in the Castle beat a Parley, and on the 30th of *September*, Major-General *Stanhope* took Possession of it, by which Means the *English* have, from that Time, had the Advantage of a secure Port in the *Mediterranean*, which had been the Desire of all that traded thither, and to the *Levant*, ever since the *Revolution*. It was the Cry of the Merchants in King *William*'s War, *Had we but Port* Mahon, *we should not want so many Squadrons to protect our Trade.* From that Time they have had Port *Mahon*, and the Nation has probably sav'd Millions by having it, in that Article of Squadrons, and the Convenience of the Harbour and Island on other Accounts. This Conquest was owing to General *Stanhope*, and in about two Years after, the *Harleians* suffer'd him to be treated at the Election at *Westminster*, in as vile a Manner, as they themselves deserv'd from the Resentment of an injur'd People. The Major-General stopp'd the *French* Soldiers in *Minorca* for the Garison of *Xativa*, who thereupon were sent back to *Catalonia* arm'd and cloath'd.

'Twill not be improper to insert in this Place,

A LETTER *from the Earl of* Sunderland *to Major-General* Stanhope, *on the Reduction of* Minorca.

Lord Sunderland's *Letter to General* Stanhope.

SIR,

I *Receiv'd on* Monday, *the Favour of yours of the* 30*th of* September, *N. S.* by Captain Mayser, *with the welcome News of your having taken* PORT MAHON, *which though it came at the same Time as the News of the taking of* Lisle, *yet was not at all lessen'd by it; every body looking upon our being in Possession of* Port Mahon, *as of the last Consequence to the carrying on the War in* Spain, *besides the other Advantages, which, if we are wise, we may reap from it, both in* War *and* Peace. *I cannot express to you the Sense the Queen and every body here have of your Zeal and Conduct in this Affair, to which this very important Success is so much owing. I heartily condole with you for the Loss of your Brother, which indeed is a publick Loss to us all, he was so deserving a young Man. I must not omit telling you, the Queen does entirely approve of your leaving an* English *Garison in* Port Mahon, *for the Reasons you mention, though some of them must be kept secret. Her Majesty doth approve also of the Governor you have nam'd,* Brigadier *Petit*, a *French* Refugee, who was an Engineer, and had done good Service at the taking and Defence of *Barcelona*. *A.D.*1708.

All the Advantage the *French* made of their Superiority in *Spain*, besides the taking of *Tortosa*, was the Reduction of *Denia* and *Alicant*, after a very gallant Defence made by the Confederate Garison; and on the Side of *Portugal*, the Enemy did not think fit to hazard an Engagement, but suffer'd the *Portuguese* to put *Mouras* and *Serpa*, which they had abandon'd, into a Posture of Defence, and to make a successful Irruption into *Andalusia*.

The Elector of Hanover's *good Conduct.*

Prince *Eugene*, as has been observ'd, had taken with him so considerable a Part of the Confederate Army in *Germany*, to reinforce that in the *Netherlands*, that the Elector of *Hanover* had enough to do with the Troops that were left him, to hinder the Elector of *Bavaria*'s breaking into the Empire, as it was given out he design'd; but his Electoral Highness of *Hanover*, though with very indifferent Troops, ill paid, and ill provided, not only baffled that Design, but hinder'd his sending further Reinforcements to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*.

Sir Charles Wager *destroys the Plate Fleet. The Queens of* Spain *and* Portugal *convoy'd by Sir* George Byng, *and Sir* John Leake.

Commmodore *Wager*, who commanded a Squadron of *English* Men of War in the *West-Indies*, came up with the *Spanish* Plate Fleet, and took and destroy'd most of them. Two other *English* Squadrons were gloriously employ'd this Year; the one under Sir *John Leake*, who convoy'd the Queen of *Spain*, Daughter to the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, from *Italy* to *Barcelona*; and the other under Sir *George Byng*, who convoy'd the Queen of *Portugal*, the Emperor's Sister, from *Portsmouth* to *Lisbon*. Her Majesty landed at *Portsmouth*, and was complimented on her Arrival there, by the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Lord *Delaware*, in the Name of her *Britannick* Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*. Colonel *Godfrey* had been sent to the *Hague*, to attend her *Portuguese* Majesty, and take Care of her Entertainment during her Voyage from *Holland* to *England*.

The Pope frighted by the English *Ships.*

This Year also spread the Terror of the Naval Power of *England*, in the Court of *Rome*, and all over *Italy*, where the Pope's Dominions could be reach'd by it; for the Emperor having just Reason to resent the Behaviour of that proud stubborn Prelate, with Respect to his Brother, the King of *Spain*, order'd Count *Bonneval*, his General in *Italy*, to seize *Commachio*, and other Places in the *Ferrareze*, belonging to the Pope; and the Queen of *England* took hold of that Opportunity to chastise the Insolence of that Imperial Priest, who had not only sent Money to equip the Pretender for his *Scotch* Voyage, but had also order'd idolatrous Prayers to be made for the Success of it, which now

A.D.1708. now he began heartily to be ſorry for, fearing to have his chief Port, *Civita Vecchia*, beaten to Rubbiſh by Sir *John Leake*. The Pope's Secretary *wrote a Letter* to be ſhewn at the Court of *Vienna*, wherein the old Pontiff made a few awkard Excuſes for the Remittances that had been made to *France* for the Chevalier *de St. George*'s Uſe; but that would have prevail'd little againſt Sir *John*'s poſitive Orders to deſtroy the Pope's Port, which was ſuſpended only by the Interceſſion of the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy*, and the Differences between thoſe Princes and the Pope were transferr'd to Negotiation.

The Succeſſes of this Year were the Subject of a general Thankſgiving in *England*, appointed to be celebrated on the 19th of *Auguſt*, throughout *England*, and a Week after throughout *Scotland*. On the 12th of *July*, *Peter King*, Eſq; a Gentleman equally eminent for Skill in the Laws, and in divine and human Learning, was made Recorder of *London*. In the ſame Month the Ambaſſador of *Morocco* was put under an eaſy Confinement, at *Hammerſmith*, by way of Repriſal for the Reſtraint put upon Captain *Delaval*, the Queen's Miniſter in that Country, on the falſe Report of ſome Indignity offer'd to *Hamet Ben Hamet Cardenas*, the *Morocco* Ambaſſador in *England*; but that Matter was ſoon accommodated.

The Muſcovite *Ambaſſador arreſted.*

The Arreſting of the Count *de Metueof*, the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*'s Miniſter, had like to have had worſe Conſequences; and indeed moſt ſober People ſeem'd to wiſh the Laws of *England* would, in that Juncture, have admitted of ſevere Puniſhment on the Offenders, one *Moreton*, a Laceman in *Covent-Garden*, and the Bailiffs he ſet to Work to arreſt the Ambaſſador for Money owing to him for Lace, though a Merchant in the City had appointed a Day to pay him, and all *Metueof*'s Creditors, to whom there was not much above Three hundred Pounds due. *Moreton*'s Bailiffs not only arreſted the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, but according to Cuſtom, us'd him in a raskally Manner, promp'd to it by the Encouragement thoſe Raſcals too often meet with from thoſe who ſhould puniſh them. The Ambaſſador imagining, by their way of aſſaulting him, and by the Fellows ill Looks, that they were Robbers, made Reſiſtance, but was ſoon overpower'd by them, and hall'd away to an Alehouſe, where he was lock'd in, 'till the Earl of *Feverſham*, and a *London* Merchant, came to bail him. This villanous Action reflected highly on the Honour and Underſtanding of the *Britiſh* Nation, though only three or four infamous Wretches were concern'd in it. The Ambaſſador juſtly reſenting it, deliver'd a Memorial, demanding Satisfaction, in which he put the Miniſtry in Mind, that for a leſs Offence, the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Officers at *Venice* were ſent to the Gallies, to make Reparation to the Earl of *Mancheſter*. *Moreton*, the Bailiffs, and the Attorney that was at the bottom of this Buſineſs, were committed to the Cuſtody of Meſſengers, and order'd to be proſecuted with the *utmoſt Severity*; but that being no Satisfaction, in the Opinion of *Metueof*, and in Truth, in the Opinion of all indifferent Perſons of all Characters and Nations, that knew of it, the Ambaſſador left the Kingdom abruptly, and ſtaid in *Holland*, expecting his Maſter's Orders, who wrote a Letter to the Queen, demanding Capital Puniſhment on the Offenders; to have *Moreton*, his Attorney, and the Bailiffs hang'd; which would have been a merciful Dealing with 'em, had they once committed a much leſs Crime in *Muſcovy*; but in *England*, all that could be done, was for the Attorney-General to exhibit an Information againſt them in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, which did by no means

The Satisfaction offer'd not ſufficient.

anſwer the *Czar*'s and his Ambaſſador's Expectations.

A.D.1708.

We muſt now take Notice of the Honours and Preferments the Queen beſtow'd on thoſe whom ſhe now favour'd. Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief-Juſtice, was ſworn a Privy-Counſellor; as were alſo *James* Duke of *Queensberry*; *James* Earl of *Seafield*; *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*; *Thomas* Lord *Conningsby*; *Richard* Earl of *Ranelaugh*. The Earl of *Cholmondeley* was made Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the Room of *Francis* Earl of *Bradford* deceas'd: Sir *Thomas Felton* Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunch*, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold; Sir *James Montague* Attorney-General, and *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General.

Honours and Preferments.

On the 18th of *October*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Brigadier of her Majeſty's Armies, arriv'd at *Kenſington* from the Duke of *Marlborough*, with an Account of the Surrender of the Town of *Liſle*, and was receiv'd with particular Diſtinction by the Queen, in regard of the conſiderable Share he had in that Service; but all News that brought with it Joy, ceas'd to have that Effect with her Majeſty, after the Loſs of her dear Royal Conſort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who having been a long Time in a languiſhing Condition, occaſion'd by an *Aſthma*, and ſpitting of Blood, fell into a Suffocation, and expir'd about ten in the Forenoon, *Thurſday* the 28th of *October*, in the fifty-ſixth Year of his Age. He was a Prince of great Humanity and Juſtice; the beſt of Husbands, of Maſters, and of Friends; he had a great Averſion to Party Heats and Perſons, and an Affection for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Common Cauſe. He was eminently inſtrumental in the happy *Revolution*, conſtantly attended King *William* at the memorable Battel of the *Boyne*, and during all that Year's Campaign, and ſhew'd himſelf upon all Occaſions, zealous for the *Britiſh* Intereſt. It is not poſſible to expreſs the Grief in which he left the Queen, who had been his affectionate, endearing Wife, above twenty-five Years. Her Majeſty remov'd immediately from *Kenſington*, where the Prince dy'd, to St. *James*'s. His Royal Highneſs's Corpſe was bury'd a Fortnight after, and the Mourning for him was general, both in Reality and Appearance. The Earl of *Pembroke* ſucceeded him as Lord High-Admiral, and was ſucceeded by *John* Lord *Somers*, as Preſident of the Council. The Earl of *Wharton* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who made Mr. *Joſeph Addiſon*, his Secretary and appointed the Author of this Hiſtory to be one of his Subſtitutes, though his Secretary, at that Time profeſſing Friendſhip, took Care to prevent it. *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Montagu*, *James* Duke of *Montroſe*, *Robert* Marquis of *Lindſey*, *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, *Robert* Lord *Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; *Richard* Earl *Rivers* and *Algernoon* Earl of *Eſſex*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council, *November* the 25th; and not long after the Earl of *Dorſet* was appointed Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Lord *Warden* of the *Cinque-Ports*.

The Death of Prince George *of* Denmark.

Earl of Pembroke *made Lord High-Admiral.*

Lord Somers *Lord Preſident.*

Earl of Wharton *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

On the 16th of *November* the new Parliament met, and her Majeſty having granted a Commiſſion to the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Steward, and the Maſter of the Horſe, to repreſent her Royal Perſon, the Commons were ſent for to the Houſe of Peers, to hear the ſaid Commiſſion read: After which the Lord Chancellor ſignify'd to them, that they ſhould proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, and when they return'd to their Houſe, Lord *William Powlet* mov'd to chuſe Sir *Richard Onſlow*; he was ſeconded by Sir *William Strickland*; but Major-General *Mordaunt*, with his uſual Pleaſantry, ſaid, *I am for chuſing Mr.* Jodrel *Clerk of the Houſe, who having been Aſſiſtant to good Speakers, to indifferent ones, and the*

Lords commiſſion'd by the Queen to hold the Parliament.

Major-General Mordaunt's *Jeſt.*

A.D.1708. *Sir* Richard Onslow *chosen Speaker.*

the worst seems to be as well qualify'd for this Station as any body: But when he had had his Jest, the Major-General supported Lord *Pawlet*'s Motion, and with very great and just Encomiums on his Merit, recommended Sir *Richard Onslow* to their Choice, who was upon this led to the Chair by Lord *William Pawlet*, and Sir *William Strickland*. The *Tories* expected the *Whigs* would have been divided between Sir *Richard Onslow* and Sir *Peter King*, in which Case they intended to put up Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, but being disappointed therein, join'd in with the Majority.

On the 18th of *November*, the Lord High-Chancellor approv'd the Choice of the Speaker; and in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for holding this present Parliament, deliver'd a Speech to both Houses; wherein it was said,

"THAT the extraordinary Length of the "Campaign had oblig'd her Majesty to "defer their Meeting longer than she design'd, "that they might be inform'd with the greater "Certainty, of the State and Posture of the War. "That that necessary Delay had so far shew'd the "Success of Affairs Abroad, that he might with "Thankfulness to God, and Justice to those he "had been pleas'd to use as Instruments in that "great Work, conclude, that upon the whole, "we were brought much nearer than the last "Session, to the End of our undertaking that "War, reducing the dangerous Power of *France*, "and settling such a Peace, as might secure it self "from being violated. That the Queen had "commanded her Commissioners to assure them, "she had not the least Doubt of their being of the "same Opinion with her last Parliament, as to "the vigorous Prosecution of the War, and the "Ends of it; *believing it impossible that a* British "*Parliament* could endure to think of losing the "Fruits of our past Endeavours, and the great Ad-"vantages gain'd, particularly the last Year, by "submitting at last to an insecure Peace.

Three Years after, this very Thing was found so reasonable, that *Mesnager*, a small Officer in the *French* Finances, was admitted clandestinely to make Proposals of such a Peace, which the *Harleians* not only approv'd, but got the Queen also to do so. It is further said in the Speech:

"That nothing could hinder our Success Abroad, "but Divisions at Home, which the Lord Chan-"cellor earnestly recommended to them to avoid. "Then he came to shew the Commons the Ne-"cessity of large Supplies, and a considerable "Augmentation of Troops. He spoke of the "State of the Navy, the remote Services it had "been, and would be upon the Advantages of "*Port Mahon*, of improving and confirming the "*Union*, as what the Queen had most at Heart, "of Improvement of Trade and Manufactures, "and of employing the Poor. *Topicks which were so often touch'd upon in these Speeches, that they were taken for Things of Course.*

Addresses of Condolance and Congratulation.

The Commons immediately resolv'd upon Addresses of Condolance and Congratulation. Mr. *William Bromley* mov'd for the Address of Condolance; and Sir *William Strickland* for an Address *to congratulate her Majesty on the glorious Successes of her Arms; and to assure her of their utmost Endeavours to enable her to carry on the War, until the Liberties of* Europe *might be secur'd by a safe and honourable Peace.* Both which Addresses, according to the Queen's Desire, were presented to her by such Members as were of the Privy-Council, her Majesty, as yet, not being willing to see much Company. The *Land-Tax* Bill was brought into the House of Commons, *November* the 30th, and also a *Bill to prevent laying Wagers relating to the Publick.*

A.D.1708. *Major-General* Webb *thank'd.*

Sir *Thomas Hanmer* mov'd, that Thanks be given to Major-General *Webb*, for his great and eminent Services at the Battel of *Wynendale*, which was carry'd in the Affirmative, as Justice and Honour requir'd; not but that the *Tories*, who affected to distinguish themselves, by being overforward in this Vote, did it so much out of Regard to that General's Merit, as to give some Mortification, if possible, to a greater General; which appear'd by what Mr. *William Bromley* said, after the Major-General had thus acknowledg'd the Honour that was done him, in a modest, handsome Manner. *I do not disapprove the Custom,* said Mr. *William Bromley, which of late Years has been introduc'd, of returning Thanks to such Generals as have perform'd eminent Services; especially when they receiv'd those Compliments as modestly as the worthy Member to whom they were now given, had now done; but it is with Grief I observe, that a certain Commander, on whom not only the Thanks of both Houses, but also great Rewards have been bestow'd, appears yet to be unsatisfy'd.*

Mr. William Bromley's *Speech against the Duke of* Marlborough.

Huggins *in* Newgate.

The House having heard the Merits of the contested Election for the City of *Westminster*, sent *Huggins*, then High-Bailiff, to *Newgate*, for refusing to tender the Oaths of *Abjuration*; and voted *Thomas Medlycot*, Esq; who was set up by the *Tories*, in Opposition to Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, to be duly elected for that City, *Yeas* 154, *Noes* 142. Several Accidents happen'd to Sir *Henry*'s Disadvantage in that Contest, in which the *Whigs*, for the most Part, favour'd him, though they did not much esteem or love him, otherwise than as he was a Man of Revolution Principles. *Huggins* is the same Person that lay lately so long in *Newgate* for a Criminal Case, in the Exercise of the Office of *Warden* of the Fleet. On the 23d of *December*, the Royal Assent was given to the four Shillings *Land-Tax* Bill by the Lords whom the Queen had Commission'd for that Purpose; and News of the Reduction of *Ghent* coming over at this Time, both Houses join'd in a congratulatory Address to her Majesty, which was presented the same Day by the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, *Congratulating her on the last great Effort of this glorious Year, a Year that would be famous in History, as well as for the entire Disappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Enemies, as for the wonderful Successes with which God had bless'd the Arms of her Majesty, and her Allies*; adding, *That the unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, had given many Opportunities to her Majesty's General, the Duke of* Marlborough, *to shew his consummate Abilities, and all the great Qualities necessary for so high a Trust.*

The Lords and Commons join in their Applause of the Duke of Marlborough.

This is the Sense of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament. A few Lines above this, you have the Sense of Mr. *William Bromley*, with respect to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s transcendent Merit, for which, according to him, that illustrious Hero had been over-paid, at a Market Price; for he seems to put Glory to Sale, as his Electors might do a *Copy* for the *Press*; particularly this excellent Book, *Exequiæ Celsissimo Principi Georgio Principi Daniæ, ab Oxonienſi Academia solutæ*; written by the most *eminent Members* of that *famous University*, and presented to the Queen by the Duke of *Ormond*, their Chancellor, on the 19th of *December*. Three Days after, the Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, presented to her Majesty from that University, a Book of Verses upon the mournful Occasion of the Death of his Royal Highness; which was condol'd by

Oxford *and* Cambridge *Verses on the Death of the Prince of* Denmark.

A.D.1708. by the Ambaſſadors of the King of *Pruſſia*, and the *States-General*, by the Miniſters of the Elector of *Brunſwick*, King *Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, the Elector *Palatine*, the Duke of *Modena*, and other Princes.

On the 30th of *December*, Proclamations were iſſu'd for a publick Thankſgiving on the 17th of *February*, throughout the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*; and the ſame Day *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, and *John* Earl *Powlet*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council.

A.D.1709. On the 10th of *January*, Mr. *Compton* preſented to the Houſe of Commons, *A Bill for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines*, by encouraging the Pariſhes to provide them. Two Days after, a Complaint was made to the Houſe of a printed Pamphlet, Intituled, *Of the* Sacramental Teſt; *To a Member of this Parliament, who was for the* Occaſional Bill *in the former, when the Bill was on Foot*, &c. Several of which Paragraphs were read, and probably this was one of them; "The *Teſt* Act is con- *Dr.* C. *p.* 720. *Of the* Sacramental Teſt. "trary to the Rules of Religion, becauſe it re- "*quires* an End in the *receiving the Sacrament* "that muſt prophane it, and ſuch as bears no "Proportion to the Original Deſign of it, and "uſurps an Authority, which no Power on Earth "can lay any juſt Claim to, to apply Divine In- "ſtitutions to ſuch Ends, as only ſerve the Intereſt "of Politick Societies, and obliges ſuch as have "any Civil Poſts to take the Sacrament, without "any Regard to the Fitneſs which the Law of "Chriſt requires for that Solemnity. It looks as "if it was no Matter how ill a Character a Per- "ſon bore, if it can be cover'd with the Name "of *Churchman*; which ſhews that it is not the "Honour of Religion, but the ſecular Intereſt of "a *Party* that is principally regarded" It was Reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Pamphlet is a Scandalous, Seditious Libel:* It was order'd to be burnt by the common Hangman, and the Author and Printer to be enquir'd after. The Houſe then reſolv'd to preſent three Addreſſes to the Queen, for Accounts of the Money given for the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, for *Victualling Contracts* and Remittances. On the 18th of *January*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to an Addreſs, a State of the Matter of the deſign'd *Invaſion* of *Scotland*; of the Proceedings thereupon, and againſt the Lord *Griffin*, and others, taken in the *Rebellion*, which in Truth were ſomewhat incomprehenſible; as alſo an Account of ſuch as were taken up upon Suſpicion; and in what a Poſture of Defence the Caſtles and Gariſons of *North Britain* were at that Time, and at this Time.

The late intended Invaſion conſider'd.

The Houſe of Peers having order'd their Members to attend on the 12th of *January*, they took into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in relation to the late intended Invaſion of *Scotland*; and the Lord *Haverſham* open'd the Debate with his *Annual* Speech, which ſeem'd to be prepar'd for that Occaſion, and was not without ſome Strokes in it, levell'd againſt the Miniſtry, which were the Strokes that gain'd Attention from ſome, who were by no Means Admirers of his Lordſhip's Principles or Faculties: As this, *He* among the Apoſtles, *who bore the Bag, prov'd the Traytor:* Though there was no more Likeneſs in the Alluſion, than would be between *Judas* and *Scanderbeg*, yet every one knew whom it was levell'd at; and becauſe Bags hold Treaſure ſometimes, therefore the Treaſurer is a Traytor: Such wretched Quibbles as this, are often the beſt Arguments to ſupport a bad Cauſe: What follows was aim'd at the Earl of *Wharton*; *Do we not ſee thoſe Lords, who the laſt Year eſpous'd the Caſe and Complaint of the Merchants in Parliament, now advanc'd to the greateſt Places of Truſt and Power.* Having intimated ſeveral Particulars of Encouragement to the late *intended Invaſion*, he ſtrings a Set of *Interrogatories*, exactly like the Heads of the late *Oppoſition* to the preſent Government, *What*, my Lords, *will no Alarm awaken us? Will the Scales never fall off from our Eyes? Muſt ſome Mens mighty Services prevent our looking into other's great Miſcarriages? And muſt this* poor Nation *be eternally ſawn aſunder by the Struggles of contending Parties?* &c.

Lord Haverſham's *Annual Speech.*

A.D.1709. Several Noble Lords were for appointing a *Committee to enquire into the State of the Nation, in Relation to the intended Invaſion*, and a Committee was appointed accordingly; and order'd an Addreſs to the Queen, to deſire that the Papers relating to it, might be laid before them. The Commons preſented an Addreſs, *for ſuch Treaties and Agreements as had been made for Contributions*; and the ſame Day, *January* the 23d, *unanimouſly* Reſolv'd, "That the Commons of *Great Britain* being high- *Commons Thanks to the Duke of* Marlborough. "ly ſenſible, not only of the Great and Eminent "Services perform'd by his Grace the Duke of "*Marlborough*, the laſt ſucceſsful Campaign, ſo "much to the Honour of *Great Britain*, and Ad- "vantage of all *Europe*; but alſo of the indefa- "tigable Zeal he perſever'd in, for the Service of "the Common Cauſe, while he might with Rea- "ſon expect to be receiv'd with all the Marks of "Honour and Satisfaction at Home, did, with a "juſt Regard to his glorious Actions, return him "the Thanks of the Houſe, and order'd their "Speaker to tranſmit the ſame to his Grace, "then in the *Netherlands*; which being done, the Duke return'd an Anſwer from *Bruſſels*, dated *February* the 14th, importing, "That he was ex- *The Duke's Anſwer.* "treamly ſenſible of the great Honour which the "Houſe of Commons had done him, in the Vote "the Speaker had been pleas'd to tranſmit to him "by their Order. That nothing could give him "more Satisfaction, than to find the Services he "endeavour'd to do to the Queen and his Coun- "try, ſo acceptable to the Houſe of Commons: "And he begg'd the Favour of the Speaker to aſ- "ſure them, he ſhould never think any Pains or "Perſeverance too great, if he might, by God's "Bleſſing, be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe and "honourable Peace for her Majeſty, and his Fel- "low Subjects.

A few Days after an Order had been iſſu'd for leaving out of the Church Service, the Prayer for the Queen's Iſſue, Mr. *Watſon*, Son to the Lord *Rockingham*, mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, *January* the 25th, for an Addreſs to her Majeſty, *That ſhe would not ſuffer her juſt Grief ſo far to prevail, but would have ſuch Indulgences to the hearty Deſires of her Subjects, as to entertain Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage.* It was ſuſpected that the *Tories* intended to make this Motion, in hopes the *Whigs* would have oppos'd it, out of Zeal for the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover*, which the Queen might not have taken kindly, and the Deſign was to leſſen them by it in her Majeſty's Favour. Mr. *Watſon*, a Gentleman entirely in the *Hanover* Intereſt, prevented thoſe that were averſe to it, by making their projected *Motion* himſelf. Her Majeſty was then four and forty Years Old, and as the Flower of Youth was gone, and the Infirmities of Age were growing upon her, there muſt have been ſuch Diſparity between her and a gay young Prince, that great Allowance was to have been look'd for, in point of Fortune; and had ſhe left a jointur'd Prince upon the Nation, who was likely to live twenty or thirty Years after, Mr. *Watſon* would have been often remember'd for that Motion of his, which could not with

Addreſs for the Queen to Marry.

A.D.1709. Decency be conteſted, after it was once ſtarted: The Addreſs being reſolv'd and preſented by both Houſes, her Majeſty's Anſwer was, *The frequent Marks of Duty and Affection I receive from both Houſes of Parliament, muſt needs be very acceptable to me. The Proviſion I have made for the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *will* always be a Proof *how much I have at Heart the* future *Happineſs of the Kingdom; but the Subject of this Addreſs is of ſuch a Nature, that I am perſuaded you do not expect a particular Anſwer.* However, the Commons voted Thanks to her Majeſty for this Anſwer; and preſented an Addreſs to her, for all Papers concerning *Greg*'s Treaſon. The ſame Day, *January* the 26th, the Lords Commiſſioners paſs'd the *Recruiting Bill.*

The Supply to be rais'd this Year being very large, the Miniſtry was hard put to it to find out Funds, 'till the Bank of *England* offer'd to circulate Two Millions four hundred thouſand Pounds in *Exchequer* Bills for the Government, on Condition the Time for their Continuance was enlarg'd, and their Stock of Two Millions, two hundred and one thouſand, one hundred ſeventy-one Pounds, was doubled, by a new Subſcription: For which the Commons addreſs'd the Queen, to iſſue a Commiſſion under the Great Seal; purſuant to which, Books were open'd at *Mercers* Hall, *London*, on the 22d of *February*, about nine a Clock in the Morning, and about one a Clock, the whole Sum of *Two Millions, two hundred and one thouſand, one hundred ſeventy-one Pounds*, &c. were compleated entirely: And ſuch was the Crowd of People that brought their Money to this new Fund, that a Million more would have been ſubſcrib'd before Night, if there had been Room, as it was computed by thoſe who were beſt acquainted with the Affair. This was ſuch an Inſtance of the prodigious Wealth of the Nation, and their entire Confidence in the preſent Settlement, that it was equally aſtoniſhing, both at Home and Abroad; and what render'd it more ſo, was an impotent Attempt of the Miniſters in *France* to erect a *Royal Bank*, for circulating their *Mint* Bills, which had no better Succeſs, than Mr. *Robert Harley*'s Project of a LAND BANK, mention'd in the laſt Reign. The two third Subſidy was appropriated for the Intereſt of the Money rais'd by the *Bank* Scheme.

A prodigious Sum ſubſcrib'd in four Hours.

The Succeſs of the French *Bank.*

On the 5th of *February*, the Commons appointed a Committee to conſider of Methods for the *effectual Execution of the Laws in Force* for excluding from the Houſe of Commons Officers, and ſuch as receiv'd Penſions during Pleaſure. The ſame Day Mr. *Wortley Montague* made a Motion for the bringing in a *Bill for the* naturalizing *Foreign Proteſtants*, and in an eloquent Speech ſhew'd the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by ſuch an Act; alledging, among other Particulars, "The Example of the King of "*Pruſſia*, who had not only invited, but furniſh'd abundance of *French* Refugees with Means "to ſettle in his Dominions, whereby he had render'd an almoſt barren Country fruitful, improv'd Trade, and vaſtly improv'd his Revenue: *Adding*, That if Foreigners were induc'd "to ſettle under a *Deſpotick* Government, where "they found Protection and Encouragement, they "would undoubtedly be the more inclin'd to bring "their Effects, and at leaſt their Induſtry into "*Great Britain*, where they would ſhare the "Privileges of a Free Nation. Mr. *Compton*, and ſeveral other Members, back'd Mr. *Wortley Montague*; Mr. *Campion* ſaying only, *If ſuch a Bill were brought in, there ought to be a Clauſe for obliging ſuch Foreigners as ſhould be willing to enjoy the Benefit of that Law, to receive the Sacrament according to the Uſage of the Church of* England. The Houſe order'd the Bill to be brought in, and appointed Mr. *Wortley Montague*, Mr. *Gale*, Lord *William Paulet*, Mr. *Nevil*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lounds*, Sir *James Montague*, Attorney-General, and *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Solicitor-General, to bring it in. I ſhall not repeat the many Reaſons urg'd by thoſe that were for the Bill within Doors, and without. I think all that relate to the Trade and Riches of a Country, is well confirm'd by the Words of the *Placaert* of the States of *Holland* and *Weſt Friſeland*, *for the general Naturalization of Foreign Proteſtants* publiſh'd about this Time; *We having taken into Conſideration*, that the Grandeur and Proſperity of a Country does in general conſiſt in the Multitude of Inhabitants, and *particularly*, *that this Province is increas'd in Power and Riches, by the Concourſe of unhappy diſpers'd People, who being driven from their own Country, for the Profeſſion of the true Reform'd Religion, have taken Sanctuary in our Provinces, and have a long Time ſince contributed to the Increaſe of* Trades, Manufactures, and publick Wealth, *do order and direct*, that all ſuch Perſons *ſhall enjoy the Right of Naturalization.* Can we imagine that our *Tories* in *England* did underſtand the Intereſt of Trade and Manufactures as well as the States of *Holland?* Their main Objection was, That this Naturalization would bring the Church into Danger. They ſaid, *under this Pretence, the profeſs'd Enemies of our* Eſtabliſh'd Church *and Religion, might flock over with Deſign to effect its Overthrow.* Bleſs the Heads of them! Did they imagine that any one Soul would leave his Country, his Land, if he had any, or his Trade, purely to come into *England* for the Deſtruction of the Church, where he was ſure to be put to many Streights and Hardſhips, always incident to Strangers. The Naturalization Bill paſs'd the Houſe of Commons, and was ſent to the Lords Houſe on the ſecond of *February.*

A.D.1709.

Mr. Wortly Montague's *Speech for a Naturalization Bill.*

The Church in Danger by it.

On the 25th of *February*, the Lord *Haverſham* made a longer Speech than his laſt, about Miſmanagements relating to the Affair of the intended Invaſion. The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* ſeconded the Lord *Haverſham*, and the Lords addreſs'd the Queen, that ſhe would be pleas'd to cauſe an Account to be laid before them of the Stores, Gariſons and Fortifications in *Scotland*, of its Revenues ſince the *Union*, and the Diſtributions of the *Equivalent:* They alſo order'd the Judges to bring in a Bill, *For improving the* Union *of the two Kingdoms, to make the Laws concerning* Treaſon, *and the Trials thereupon, the ſame throughout the* United *Kingdom, and to inſert a Clauſe for aboliſhing all Torture.*

Lord Haverſham *ſpeaks again.*

There having been ſome Overtures of Peace made by the Emiſſaries of *France* in *Holland*, the *Dutch* were found ready enough to give Ear to them, their State waſting apace by the Continuance of ſo expenſive a War; but as they abhor'd all ſeparate Meaſures, the Duke of *Marlborough* knew as ſoon as they, what Steps *France* was taking towards it; though the *French* Court had a vain Imagination that the *Dutch* might be wheedled into the Preliminaries of a Negotiation without *England*, if that Duke was once out of the Way: For which Reaſon Monſieur *Rouille*, the firſt Perſon that was authoriz'd from *France* with ſuch Overtures, lay privately at *Moerdyke*, to feel the Pulſe of the States, before he took upon him any Character; but the *Dutch* Miniſters communicating whatever they knew or heard of this Matter, to his Grace, my Lord went to *England*, and brought with him what Propoſals had been made at a Diſtance by the *French* Agent; which being communicated to the Queen and Miniſters, and the

Overtures for a Treaty in Holland.

Brought to England *by the Duke of* Marlborough.

A.D.1709. the Talk of a Treaty being become general, the Lord *Somers* mov'd in the Houſe of Peers, that an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to take Care at the Concluſion of the War, *That the* French *King might be oblig'd to own* her Majeſty's *Title, and the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *and that the* Pretender *might be remov'd out of the* French *Dominions*, which was unanimouſly approv'd. Then the Lord Chancellor, by order of the Houſe, return'd their Thanks to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his eminent Services perform'd the laſt Campaign.

The Motion for the Demolition of Dunkirk.

The Committee appointed by the Lords to draw up the Addreſs, mov'd by Lord *Somers*, having prepar'd it, and their Lordſhips having approv'd it, it was ſent down to the Commons, and Mr. Secretary *Boyle* repreſented, "That the *Britiſh* Na- "tion having been at a vaſt Expence of Blood and "Treaſure for the Proſecution of this *neceſſary* "*War*, it was but juſt they ſhould reap ſome Be- "nefit by the *Peace*; and the Town of *Dunkirk* "being a Neſt of *Pirates* that infeſted the *Ocean*, "and did infinite Miſchief to *Trade*, he therefore "mov'd that the *Demoliſhing the Harbour and For-* "*tifications of that Town be inſiſted upon in the Ad-* "*dreſs*:" Which being accordingly inſerted, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* carry'd it back to the Lords. And the next Day, *March* the third, the Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the Peers, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the Part of the Commons, preſented the ſaid Addreſs to the Queen, who anſwer'd, *I am of the ſame Opinion with my two Houſes of Parliament, in the ſeveral Particulars of this Addreſs, as I have alſo been in all the other which they have made on the ſame Subject; and I aſſure you, no Care ſhall be wanting on my Part, to attain the Ends you have deſir'd.* The chief End, in former Addreſſes, was the reſtoring of the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and here her Majeſty declares it to have been always her Opinion.

I do not enlarge upon the Enquiry into the Miſmanagements of the Miniſtry, with reſpect to the Affair of the *intended Invaſion*, becauſe it is very plain by the preceding Facts, that not only the Naval Preparations to oppoſe it were ready with the utmoſt Diligence, but that a ſufficient Body of *Britiſh* Troops was tranſported from *Flanders* to the Borders of *Scotland*, with the like Expedition, for which the Management rather deſerv'd Applauſe than Reproach. And as to the Proceedings about the *Scotch* Priſoners taken up on that Occaſion, it is plain by the Sham *Lockhart*'s *Memoirs*, that they were almoſt all of 'em in the Secret of that Treaſon. Why the Lord *Griffin*, *Middleton*'s two Sons, *Wachop*, and others, taken Aboard the *Salisbury*, were not dealt with as Traytors, is a Myſtery which could not then, and much leſs at this Diſtance of Time, be accounted for.

Foreign Miniſters conſult about the Ambaſſadors Bill.

The Deficiency of the Laws in Being to puniſh Inſults in the Caſe of Foreign Miniſters, being apparent in that of the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other Foreign Miniſters.* Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Envoy, having got a Copy of it, communicated it to Baron *Spanheim*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Ambaſſador Extraordinary, at whoſe Houſe there was a Meeting of Foreign Miniſters, who being made acquainted with the Contents of the Bill, objected, that in the Preamble Notice was only taken of the Indignity offer'd to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, whereas the Reaſon of it ſhould have been grounded on the *Laws of Nations*, on which the Privileges of Ambaſſadors are founded, and which is ſuperior to all *Municipal* Laws; an Objection ſo very obvious, that it is ſtrange Occaſion ſhould have been given for it. But our common A.D.1709. Lawyers are ſo bound down by our own Cuſtoms, and ſo little affected with the Uſages of other Nations, that ſuch an Eſcape might have been very well expected, and probably that Expectation drew the Foreign Miniſters together, to ſee what was doing; and they agreed to offer theſe Words to be inſerted in the Preamble, *Contrary to the Law of Nations, and in Prejudice to the Rights and Privileges which Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters, authoriz'd and receiv'd as ſuch, have in all Times been thereby poſſeſs'd of, and which ought to be kept ſacred and inviolable*; to which the Commons aſſented, but added a Clauſe, "That no Perſons ſhould be "proceeded againſt for having arreſted the Servant "of an Ambaſſador, or publick Miniſter, by Vir- "tue of this Act, unleſs the Name of ſuch Ser- "vant be firſt Regiſter'd in the Office of one of "the Principal Secretaries of State, and by ſuch "Secretary tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* "and *Middleſex*, who ſhall hang up the ſame in "ſome publick Place in their Offices; which Clauſe Experience has ſhewn the Neceſſity of, for from that Time to this, ſeveral petty Miniſters have abus'd this Liberty, and privileg'd many wicked, profligate Perſons, who under ſuch Protection defraud and deſy their Creditors.

On the 14th of *March*, the Commons voted One hundred and three thouſand, two hundred and three Pounds, for the Sufferers in *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*.

The Lords having paſs'd the Bill, *for improving the* Union *of the two Kingdoms*, it was ſent down to the Commons on the 28th of *March*: The latter order'd a Clauſe for aſcertaining what Offences ſhould be adjudg'd Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, the Method of Proſecution, and the Forfeiture and Puniſhment for ſuch Offences, throughout the United Kingdoms, in ſuch manner as might be more conducive to the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, the Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the *Proteſtant Line*, and for the attainting of the *Pretender*. This Bill was warmly debated in a grand Committee; the *Scotch* Members made ſeveral Speeches againſt the Clauſe that render'd the *Scotch*, in Caſe of Treaſon, liable to the ſame Forfeiture as the *Engliſh*, which one would have thought was very reaſonable, both *Engliſh* and *Scotch* being ſubject to the ſame Prince, and having the ſame Intereſt in the Preſervation of the Conſtitution. However, the *Scots* were ſupported by the *Tories*, a ſure Sign that there was ſomething elſe meant beſides the Obſervance of the *ancient Laws* of *Scotland*. When the *Scotch* Members, the *Tories*, and what is to be fear'd we ſhall never be rid of, the Diſguſted and *Grumblers*, join'd together, it is no wonder they prevail'd ſo far, that ſeveral Amendments were made to the Bill, by which the Nature of it was entirely chang'd; for inſtead of ſubjecting the *Scots* to the Laws of *England*, in Caſes of Treaſon, it was provided, that no Attainder for Treaſon ſhould extend to the diſinheriting any Heir, nor prejudice the Right and Title of any other than the Offender himſelf, during Life. This Amendment was carry'd by 164 againſt 112. The Bill thus alter'd, being ſent to the Lords, who had no other View in this Act, than to give a farther Security to the Government, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, by the wiſe Motion of the Lord *Somers*, their Lordſhips allow'd the Amendment of the Commons, in Relation to *Scotland*, from the firſt of *July*, 1709; and in *England*, only after the Death of the *Pretender*; and at the end of three Years, after the immediate Succeſſion to the Crown upon the Demiſe of the Queen ſhould take Effect, as the ſame ſtood limited by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

*A.D.*1709. It is obſerv'd that Judges are ſeldom or never ſent by the Lords on Meſſages, but in Caſes of the greateſt Importance, or wherein the profoundeſt Deference is to be paid to the Crown; and ſo it was, that on the 20th of *April*, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, and Mr. Baron *Lovel*, went and acquainted the Commons, from their Lordſhips, that her Majeſty had been pleas'd to ſend a Bill to them, entituled, *An* Act *for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General and Free Pardon*, which their Lordſhips had humbly accepted, and paſs'd, and to which they deſir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, who read the Bill, paſs'd it, and ſent it back by *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General. This Bill was made the more neceſſary to quiet the Minds of the People, eſpecially in *North Britain*, on account of the late intended Invaſion, in which Treaſon many might have incautiouſly been dipp'd farther than they were aware of.

An Act of Grace.

The next Day, the Lords Commiſſion'd by the Queen to give the *Royal Aſſent* to the Acts that were prepar'd for it, paſs'd,

An Act *for enlarging the Capital Stock of the* Bank. *An* Act *for improving the* Union *of the two Kingdoms. An* Act *to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick. An* Act *for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors. An* Act *for the publick Regiſtering of Deeds*, &c. *within the County of* Middleſex. *An* Act *for the Queen's moſt Gracious, Free and General Pardon.* Sixteen other Publick, and thirty-one Private *Acts*.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 19th of *May*.

Two young Princes, near Relations to the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, arriving in *London* in *January*, the Queen gave Orders for their being entertain'd at her Charge, and attended by her Officers; and all little enough to attone for the Uſage the *Czar*'s Ambaſſador met with from the Tradeſmen, the Attorney, and his Crew of Bailiffs. The young Princes, in a grateful Senſe of her Majeſty's particular Favours to them, deſir'd to be admitted to an Audience, to which they were introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, on *Sunday*, *January* the 23d. They made their Compliments to her Majeſty in *Latin*, acknowledging, with great Reſpect, the ſingular Marks of Kindneſs which ſhe had been pleas'd to heap upon them: They at the ſame Time congratulated her Majeſty on the ſignal Succeſs of her victorious Arms, and wiſh'd her a long Continuation of the ſame. To which the Queen made Anſwer, in a moſt gracious manner, *That ſhe had ſo much Eſteem and Friendſhip for his* Czariſh *Majeſty, that ſhe could not but be very well pleas'd to ſee any ſo nearly related to him in her Kingdom, and having an Opportunity of ſhewing her Kindneſs and Diſtinction to them.* She thank'd them for their *Congratulations and good Wiſhes*, and was pleas'd to add, *ſhe would endeavour to make their Stay here as agreeable to them as ſhe could.* But all this while, the Satisfaction for the Inſult on *Metueof* was reduc'd to a Trial at the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, where *Moreton*, the Laceman, the Attorney, and his Crew, were found guilty of Arreſting and Impriſoning the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, hearing which, muſt needs be a great Novelty to Students in the *Roman* Law; *the ſpecial Matter of the Privilege of Ambaſſadors to be argu'd next Term:* The Earl of *Sunderland*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Lord *Halifax*, and other Perſons of Quality, were preſent in Court. *A.D.*1709

Muſcovite *Princes Speech to the Queen.*

Her Anſwer.

About this Time, *February* the 14th, the Duke of *Queensberry* was made third Secretary of State, and took for one of his Under-Secretaries *Nicholas Rowe*, Eſq; famous for his Dramatick Performances, which cannot be ſaid of his other Under-Secretary, Mr. *Thomas Scot*, though a Pretender to that Art, and Nephew to Mr. *Chriſtopher Rich*, Manager of the Playhouſe. *Duke of* Queenſberry *made Secretary of State.*

The *Venetian*, *Portugueſe*, *Daniſh* and *Genoeſe* Envoys, came not 'till late with their Condolance; the more remarkable in the *Daniſh* Envoy, becauſe his Maſter was Nephew to Prince *George*, and his Country was near enough for ſuch Intelligence.

In the beginning of *February*, *John* Duke of *Argyle* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; as not long after was *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, and *John* Duke of *Roxburgh*. Major-General *Cadogan*, Major-General *Mordaunt*, and Major-General *Palmes*, were made Lieutenants-General; and Brigadier *Ogilvy*, who was appointed to ſerve in *Portugal*, in the room of Major-General *Farrel*, deceas'd, was advanc'd to the Poſt of Major-General, as were alſo other Brigadiers.

We have hinted that a *French* Agent, Monſieur *Rouille*, was come to *Moerdyke* with Overtures of Peace. The *States-General*, inſtead of admitting him to come directly to the *Hague*, as Meſſieurs *Harley*, *St. John*, &c. admitted afterwards a much ſmaller Officer, *Meſnager*, to come directly to *London*, order'd Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, and Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, Penſionary of *Gouda*, to go thither to him, and hear what he had to ſay, which they accordingly did; and upon their Report of it to their High Mightineſſes, they permitted *Rouille* to come a little nearer to *Woerden*, between *Leyden* and *Utrecht*, where the States Deputies had a Conference with him, and he gave ſome more looſe Overtures, which he term'd Propoſals for a Peace. The *States-General* accordingly gave Notice of theſe Advances to the Emperor, and the Queen of *Great Britain*, having before caus'd the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* to be acquainted with *Rouille*'s being in *Holland*, and on what Errand. Prince *Eugene* going to *Vienna*, and the Duke to *England*, thoſe Courts, upon this Information, gave full Power and Inſtructions to thoſe Princes to act in Concert with the State-Deputies. On the 8th of *April*, Prince *Eugene* came to the *Hague*, and the next Day the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd there from *England*: After which they had a long Conference with the Grand Penſionary *Heinſius*, Monſieur *Buys*, and Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, wherein the Inſufficiency of the *French* Propoſals was conſider'd, and Orders given for carrying on the warlike Preparations with all Diligence; and it was reported the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould ſay, *This Treaty muſt be carry'd on next Summer in* France, *by One hundred thouſand Plenipotentiaries*, *The States fair Conduct in communicating the* French *Overtures.*

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

During the REIGN of Queen *ANNE.*

CHAP. III.

From the Treaty of the Hague *to the Treaty of* Utrecht.

Containing the Space of Two Years, *and* Eight Months.

*A.D.*1709 IT IS highly neceſſary to give more than ordinary Attention to the Proceedings of the *Britiſh* Miniſters in the Negotiations of this Treaty, and that of *Gertruydenberg*, becauſe thoſe of the *Utrecht* Treaty will, by ſo doing, be ſeen in the truer Light, and the Inſincerity and the Incapacity of the then Managers will be the more apparent.

M. de Torcy *comes to the* Hague. Monſieur *Rouillé* gaining no Ground in *Holland* by his Tranſactions, the *French* King, for the ſhew of the Matter, diſpatch'd his favourite Miniſter and Secretary the Marquis de *Torcy* to the *Hague*, to try his Fortune in carrying on his Deſign to amuſe, and, if poſſible, to deceive the Confederates. *Torcy* came thither the 6th of *May*, N. S. having ſo tim'd his Journey as to arrive while the Duke of *Marlborough* was in *England*, whither he went to give an Account of what had paſt in the Conferences between Meſſrs *Buys* and *Vandenduſſen*, and Monſieur *Rouillé*. The Duke came to St. *James*'s the 4th of *May*, N. S. and four Days after, *Torcy* came to the *Hague*, having his Reaſons for not coming before; which the Allies were ſo ſenſible of, that, to prevent all Jealouſy, the great Penſionary declar'd ſolemnly to their Miniſters, *That no private Conſideration ſhould ever prevail with the States to ſeparate from the general Intereſt of the Grand Alliance.*

*A.D.*1709 *The* Dutch *ſcorn ſeparate Meaſures.*

The Negotiations being not diſcontinu'd, the Queen appointed the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* to accompany the Duke of *Marlborough* back to *Holland*, as her Embaſſador *Plenipotentiary* for the Treaty, if it went forward. It was with a great deal of Pleaſure that *Britons* read in their *Gazette* of the 5th of *May*, O. S. *The Marquis* de Torcy *arriv'd at the* Hague *the 6th Inſtant, N. S. and had an Interview with the Penſionary that Evening: The next Day he was admitted to a ſecond Interview.*

This the Firſt Miniſter in *France*, no *Financier*, no petty Deputy of a Company, as *Meſnager* was; and yet 'tis reported as an Honour to him, that he was *admitted* to an Interview with the States Miniſter.

The Glory of the Queen and Confederates at the Height.

Now indeed was the Glory of her Majeſty and her Allies at the Height, and the Pride of the common Enemy humbled to a Degree of Contempt, which the Court of *France* had not been for many hundred Years expos'd to. So juſt is the good Providence of God, that the ſame Reign which by Surprize and Breach of Treaties had extended that King's Dominions on all Sides, and

*A.D.*1709 given Laws to the Nations round about them, ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſh'd by ſo many Defeats, and ſuch Circumſtances of Mortification, as might deter any future King from the vain Attempt to obtain an *Univerſal Monarchy*, leaſt it might hazard his own; which *Lewis* XIV. may very well be ſaid to have done, when the Confederate Armies were ſo near the Banks of the *Somme*, and he ſcarce thought himſelf ſafe at *Verſailles*. Such a Proſpect as this will excuſe the ſtepping a little out of the way for it, and make a fine *Contraſt* to that gloomy one; when the Scene was chang'd by Meſſ^rs *Harley* and *St. John*, *Torcy* purſuing the Deſign of his Maſter, to divide, and then to prevail, did not ſtick at offering the *Dutch* ſuch a Barrier as he knew neither the Emperor nor the Queen would conſent to. The Miniſters of the States ſaw through it, and took it as a Bait for that Purpoſe, in which the *French* deceiv'd themſelves, or they would not have chang'd their Tone ſo much. Before the Battle of *Blenheim*, it was, *We will not part with a* Windmill *of the Dominions of* Spain: And now, not only thoſe Dominions, but Part of the *French*, as the Towns in *French Flanders*, are contain'd in their Offers.

L. Townſhend *Plenipotentiary for the Treaty.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* and my Lord *Townſhend* arriv'd at the *Hague* the 18th of *May*, N. S. where they found Pr. *Eugene* return'd from *Bruſſels*, after having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for opening the Campaign. The Marquis *de Torcy* came to the Duke of *Marlborough* as ſoon as his Arrival was notify'd to him, and was two Hours in Conference with him and my Lord *Townſhend*. The next Day, *May* the 19th, the Marquis was at the Duke's Levée, and went with him to Prince *Eugene*. The ſame Night they had a Conference at the Penſionary's. The 20th of *May* Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and my Lord *Townſhend* return'd the Marquis *de Torcy*'s Viſit, when he preſented Monſieur *Rouillé* to them, who had hitherto been with no other Miniſters but Meſſ^rs *Heinſius*, *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*. The ſame Morning Meſſ^rs *de Torcy* and *Rouillé* declar'd, That their Maſter conſented to the *Demoliſhing of* Dunkirk. And it was to this Conſent that we muſt attribute the making it an Article of the *Utrecht* Peace; for as daring as the *Harleians* were, in breaking in upon the Terms and Conditions of the *Grand Alliance*, they had not Courage enough to give back that Conſent to the *French* King, which, no doubt, they would gladly have done to do him pleaſure, had they not been afraid of the Reſentment of the People in *Great-Britain*, whoſe Hearts were ſet upon the Demolition of that Fortreſs and Harbour. *Torcy* and *Rouillé* declar'd alſo, That their Maſter *would abandon the* Pretender. As touching her Majeſty's Title, 'twas ridiculous to aſk it of him at a Time when if ſhe had aſſerted her Title to *France*, with the Conſent of the Confederates, I don't ſee how he could have help'd himſelf. *The renouncing all Pretenſions to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy* was the Article *Sine qua non*, and therefore ſoon agreed to by the *French* Miniſters, as was alſo the *Dutch* Barrier to be compos'd of *Furnes*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, *Tournay*, *Liſle*, *Conde*, *Maubeuge*, &c. They offered with regard to the Empire, to demoliſh the Fortifications of *Stratſburgh*. The Miniſters of the Allies demanded the Reſtitution of Upper and Lower *Alſace*, to which the *French* King had no more Right than to the Upper and Lower *Hungary*; but it being that Part of his Frontiers which was his beſt Defence againſt *Germany*, the Marquis *de Torcy* and Monſieur *de Rouillé* anſwer'd ſullenly, *They had no Power to make any farther Conceſſions*; and going directly to the Penſionary's, demanded Paſſes to be gone. But, alas! the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the States Miniſters, knew the Diſtreſſes of their King and Kingdom too well to ſhew the leaſt Concern about that; and the two *French* Miniſters, with ill Grace enough, ſuffer'd themſelves to be prevail'd upon by Monſieur *Petkum*, the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Reſident in *Holland*, to ſtay one Conference more, which was held that Evening; and then they yielded not only to deliver up *Stratſburgh*, but to deliver it with all its Fortifications. This not ſatisfying the Miniſters of the Allies, the *French* Gentlemen aſſum'd their former Airs, and gave out, They muſt be gone; which only encreas'd the Ridicule upon their ſtaying. They took their Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, and of the Miniſters of the Neutral Princes, but were eaſily prevail'd upon by the latter to ſtay a Conference or two more. The firſt of theſe was held the 23d of *May*, and laſted ſix Hours. Some Articles were now written down, which look'd a little like doing Buſineſs. The next Day there was another Conference, and Monſieur *de Torcy* promis'd to write to his Maſter concerning the Difference about *Alſace*. They then debated the moſt important Article of all, relating to the Security of the Execution of the Points agreed upon, but could come to no Determination, tho' that Conference laſted five Hours, till 11 o' Clock at Night. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and my Lord *Townſhend*, ſtay'd not ſo late, leaving the Debate to the States Deputies, and going themſelves to pay a Viſit to Count *Zinzendorff*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, who arriv'd that Evening. There was another Conference, *May* the 24th, between the Deputies of the States and the *French* Miniſters: The former, as ſoon as it was over, went to give an Account of it to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who being taken up in Preparations for the War, could not aſſiſt at it. We ſhall eaſily throw aſide the Veil with which the *French* Miniſters endeavour'd to conceal their Maſter's baſe Intentions by this Treaty, in reading what a Reverend Prelate of our Church wrote on this Subject: *The Inſincerity of the* French *Court ſoon diſcover'd itſelf, and great Reaſon was given to ſuſpect their chief Aims was to amuſe and divide thoſe they ſeem'd ſo much in haſte to engage with: For it was very obſervable, that they eaſily agreed, and in a very little Time after all theſe Conferences were begun, to all the Demands of* England *and* Holland *for themſelves; tho' ſome Articles were contain'd in both, which the* French *never dreamt of being aſk'd, when the firſt Overtures of Peace were made.* All which Time they talk'd of nothing but having *Liſle* and *Menin* reſtor'd. Inſtead of this they now conſented to give up as well thoſe Towns as many others, which were no Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* when King *Charles* II. dy'd: And not only to do all this, but to demoliſh *Dunkirk* out of Complacency to *England*. In the mean while great Difficulty was made with reſpect to what was aſk'd for the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy*, tho' there was nothing in thoſe Articles but was extreamly reaſonable and neceſſary to ſecure the Dominions of thoſe Princes from the Invaſion they would otherwiſe be expos'd to. There was an Interval of ſeveral Days before the *French* Miniſters would treat about theſe Articles; nor did they at laſt conſent to them, but with a Re-

The French *King conſents to demoliſh* Dunkirk.

To abandon the Pretender, *and give up* Spain,

*A.D.*1709 *and* Stratſburgh.

A.D.1709 ſerve, and a Declaration that this was beyond their Inſtructions; and that therefore they muſt ſuſpend a full Aſſent till the farther Pleaſure of the King was known. The ſame they ſaid to the 37th Article, which not being agreed to, occaſion'd the breaking off the Treaty, and the Renewal of the War with the ſame Vigour and Succeſs as before. The *Preliminary Articles* were in all forty, and that which gave the greateſt Trouble was, as much of the 37th as ſtipulated, *That the* French *King ſhould act in concert with the Confederates, to oblige his Grandſon to quit* Spain. This the *Tories* ſaid was *very hard:* Yes, indeed, very hard! to oblige the *French* King to perform his Promiſe. As this Point was the Cauſe of the War, the firſt Thing ſettled in the Preliminaries, was *a perfect and entire Ceſſion of the whole* Spaniſh Monarchy to King *Charles* III. to be made within two Months from the firſt of *June* following: And in caſe the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould make any Difficulty to comply with this, it is expreſly covenanted in the 4th Article, *That his moſt* Chriſtian Majeſty *and the Allies ſhould concert* proper Meaſures *together to compel him to it*; all which were only Words, and ſignify'd nothing, unleſs the Execution of this eſſential Point was effectually provided for; and there was but one way of doing it, which was, to make this *Ceſſion* one of the Conditions of continuing the Suſpenſion of Arms agreed to in the 37th Article, to the concluding of a general Peace. Quite contrary to this did *St. John*, and the reſt of them, in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, haſten the Suſpenſion of Arms, and ſuſpend all *Ceſſions* till the Confederacy was broken off, and *France* could receive no Hurt by it. It was ſtipulated in the abovemention'd 37th Article; *This Suſpenſion ſhall continue till a general Peace, provided the King of* France *executes all that is promis'd on his Part in the foregoing Articles, and the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy be reſtor'd to King* Charles. This Article touch'd home, and diſcover'd plainly, that all the *French* pretended to conſent to in this fundamental Point, was meer Grimace; and that the beſt Conſtruction which could be put upon their Conduct was, that they meant to draw the Allies into a ſeparate Peace, and leave them to get *Spain* as they could. The Reverend Prelate, abovecited, tells us, to this Article, *They made great Profeſſions of the Sincerity of their King's Intentions, that he would punctually execute all that depended on him, and that he would endeavour to perſuade his Grandſon to a Compliance; but that to force him to it, and that within two Months, was not in his Power: That it would therefore be impoſſible for the King to conſent to this Article, and to conſent to the other Preliminaries; and unleſs the abſolute Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed to, it would be to leave himſelf at the Mercy of the Allies, and put himſelf into a much worſe State than before.* To all this the Confederate Miniſters could eaſily anſwer, *They were fully perſuaded, if the King really was in earneſt, in this Matter, he might certainly recal his Grandſon without any Difficulty; and provided he acted the fair Part, and did all he could towards it, according to the 4th Article, by which he was to act in concert with the Allies for that End, he might depend upon it the Confederates would take no Advantage of any Words in the 37th Article, to begin the War again upon him, when he had faithfully perform'd the other Parts of it, and ſurrender'd the Places agreed to be deliver'd up to them in the 35th,* which were, *Namur, Mons, Charleroy, Luxemburgh, Tournay, Condé, Maubeuge, Newport, Furnes,* Fort *Knocque,* and *Ypres.* At laſt it was propos'd, That *France* ſhould deliver up ſome Places in the *Netherlands*, that are to be part of the Barrier, before the general Negotiations of Peace were enter'd upon: But this Expedient was rejected, and the Marquis *de Torcy* thinking that the Allies inſiſting upon the Duke of *Anjou*'s being recall'd, was a more ſpecious Handle to break off the Treaty upon, than the Refuſal of the Expedient, at laſt agreed to let the 37th Article ſtand, and ſo the whole forty Articles, of which we have given the Subſtance of the moſt important, were engroſs'd, examin'd, and appointed to be ſign'd the next Day, *May* the 28th, when there was a Conference for that Purpoſe, and the Articles were ſign'd by

A.D.1709

Torcy *and* Rouillé *agree to the Articles.*

Eugene Prince of *Savoy*,
Philip-Lewis Count de *Zinzendorff*,
The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*,
Townſhend.
A. Heinſius,
Bonninea,
Baron *de Reede Van Renſwende*,
Goſlinga,
Henſius,
Welderen,
Wichers,
Wil. Buys,
Van Duſſen.

But the *French* Miniſters refuſ'd to ſet their Hands to it, tho' they had poſitively agreed to every one of the Articles, pretending they had no Directions to do it. Had the Allies laid any great Streſs on this Treaty, they doubtleſs would have inſiſted upon their ſhewing their full Powers; but reſolving to loſe no Time in the Preparations for the enſuing Campaign while the Conferences laſted, they let them run out to the Length they did, and ſhew'd themſelves on their Part in Earneſt. The Marquis *de Torcy* immediately ſet out for *Verſailles*, deſiring the Confederate Miniſters, at parting, *That they would haſten their Ratifications with all the Diſpatch* they could, and engaging to procure his Maſter's Ratification of the Articles within ten Days.

There happen'd ſome Things remarkable in the Conferences: The *French* being ſenſible of the Advantages of *Dunkirk*, could hardly digeſt the demoliſhing it, and ſpoiling the Harbour, which had coſt them above an hundred Millions of their Money. They urg'd, that having bought the Town of King *Charles* II. it was very hard that her Majeſty ſhould inſiſt on the Demoliſhing of it; and this occaſioned a pretty warm Debate. It was reported, that Prince *Eugene* ſaid, *I wonder you ſhould ſpend ſo many Words about it; you ought rather to admire the Generoſity of a Princeſs, who having it in her Power to preſcribe them harder Terms, and force them to deliver that, and what other Places ſhe pleas'd, and revive other Pretenſions of the Crown of* England, *gave an unparalled Example of Moderation.*

Prince Eugene's *Sayings of the Queen's Moderation, in not demanding* France.

The Duke of *Marlborough* demanded, *That the fatal Clauſe foiſted in by a Jeſuitical Contrivance into the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *between the* Empire *and* France, *and which has been ſo prejudicial to the* Proteſtant *Intereſt in* Germany, *ſhould be in a particular manner made void.* To which the Marquis *de Torcy* anſwer'd, with ſome Concern, *That his Highneſs ought to apply himſelf on that Subject to another.* The Miniſters of ſome Princes of the *Grand Alliance* expreſs'd their Diſſatisfaction at their being excluded from theſe Conferences; but the Duke of *Marlborough* communicating to them the Reaſons of it, they were ſo convinc'd, that they acquieſced in what had been done. The Marquis *de Torcy* left Monſieur *Rouillé* at the *Hague*,

A.D.1709 *Hague*, promiſing, if the Ratifications did not come, to return the King's Anſwer in a Week at fartheſt; which, from the Neceſſity of the *French* King's Affairs, the Point the Treaty was carry'd to, the Marquis's Rank, Character, and Perſonal Merit, was hop'd would be favourable, and the near Proſpect of a good Peace fill'd all People with a Joy that is not to be expreſs'd. But Hopes founded on *French* Promiſes, may well be call'd Caſtles built in the Air; tho' the Buſineſs being in ſuch Hands as the Marquis's, gave it an extraordinary good Face; for, beſides his principal Share in the Miniſtry, he was one of the *French* King's principal Favourites; and his avow'd Sentiments were, *That the true Felicity and Grandeur of the King and People of* France, *lie in a wiſe Adminiſtration of the National Power and Riches of that excellent Country, and not in Foreign Conqueſts.* The Duke of *Marlborough* diſpatch'd *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; to *England* for her Majeſty's Ratifications, which were return'd authentically executed with all poſſible Diligence. But on the 5th of *June* a Courier arriv'd at the *Hague* with Diſpatches from the *French* Court to Monſieur *Rouillé*; upon receipt of which he acquainted the Allies, *That his Majeſty* could not agree to the *Preliminary Articles for treating of a general Peace*, as lately ſettled with *his Miniſters*. The next Day he had a Conference with the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, Count *Zinzendorff*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and Penſionary *Heinſius*, wherein he explain'd at large ſeveral Difficulties his Maſter objected to in the Preliminaries, and that with ſo haughty an Air, as ſurpriz'd the Confederates. The Miniſters of the Allies had immediately after a Conference, and it was reſolv'd to ſignify to Monſieur *Rouillé* to depart in twenty-four Hours; but the next Morning he made a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and propos'd another Conference, which was held at Night, but nothing material was tranſacted, except that the Allies declar'd to Monſieur *Rouillé*, They would not recede from any one of the Articles agreed to; and that if his Maſter did not think fit to comply with them, they would not think themſelves bound by them to reſtrain their Pretenſions after the 15th Inſtant. Here again is the Pride of the *French* Monarch mortify'd ſo far as to find himſelf treated with the ſame Language, and to ſee the ſame Laws given him by the Allies, as he gave them at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; where in the High Tone he, by his Miniſters, ſet them a Day to accept of the Conditions he offer'd, and declar'd he would not afterwards be reſtrain'd to them. *Rouillé* pretending he had receiv'd no Order to make any farther Declaration, it was again ſignify'd to him to depart the Provinces. His Maſter excepted in particular againſt five Articles of the *Preliminaries*; as to the *Tenth* he agreed to it ſo far as concern'd the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*; but inſiſted that *Landau* be reſtor'd to him, and *Old Briſac* alſo, as an Equivalent. He excepted againſt demoliſhing of *Hunningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort-Lewis*, according to the *Eleventh* Article. He referr'd the *Twenty-eighth* Article, relating to the Places yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, to a further *Elucidation*; he diſlik'd the whole *Twenty-ninth* Article, whereby the Proceedings of the Emperor againſt the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* are approv'd; but will have it referr'd to a general Treaty, with this Proviſo, That the *Upper Palatinate*, and the Dignity annex'd to it, ſhall not be confirm'd to the Elector *Palatine*; he excepted alſo againſt the *Thirty-ſeventh* Article; A.D.1709 he thought two Months too ſhort a Term for delivering up the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, but conſented to recal his own Troops from *Spain* within that Time. This, as has been obſerv'd, was the moſt material Article of all, on which was founded the Security of the Ceſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and therefore the Allies would not allow any Alterations therein upon any Pretence whatſoever: and the *French* were in ſuch low Circumſtances at that Time, before the three glorious Campaigns of 1709, 1710, 1711, that it was not doubted in *Holland*, by ſuch as were eſteem'd the beſt Judges, but the Court of *France* would at laſt conſent to theſe *Five* Articles; tho' while theſe *Preliminaries* were negotiating, they us'd all imaginable Endeavours to engage the Duke of *Savoy* in a ſeparate Treaty; and the Miniſters of that Prince communicated Coppies of a Letter their Maſter receiv'd from *Rome*, which ſhew'd that the Pope had been indefatigable in his Attempts to draw the Duke of *Savoy* off from the *Grand Alliance*, at the ſame Time that he enter'd into Engagements to acknowledge the juſt Rights of *Charles* III. to the Crown of *Spain*.

Treachery of the Pope.

After Monſieur *Rouillé* had inſiſted with much Stiffneſs upon the Objections his Maſter had made to the Articles, and his Departure was fix'd for the 9th of *June*; he, the Day before, waited on the Penſionary *Heinſius*, and as an Inſtance of his great Sincerity and Concern that the Treaty might not break off, communicated to him his Inſtructions, by which it appear'd he was impower'd to recede from all the other Points of the Objections if the *Thirty-ſeventh* Article could be got over. *This*, ſays the Bp. of C....., *ſeems to have been a Maſterpiece of* French *Artifice*; *for if the Treaty muſt be broke, 'tis as effectually done by inſiſting upon one Article as upon twenty, and which ever Part the Allies took, the* French *would find their Account: For if they could be perſuaded to give up that, which in appearance was but one Article, but in effect was the Subſtance of all, or at leaſt of the moſt important ones; then it was in the Power of the* French *to make Peace without obliging the Duke of* Anjou *to quit* Spain: *And if the* Allies *could not be brought to this, the Point they ſhould break upon was ſo ſpecious, that the* French *Miniſters hop'd for a double-good Effect from it; that it would incenſe the Populace in* Holland *againſt their Miniſtry, and ſet the King right in the Affections of his Subjects, which, thro' the continued Misfortune of the War, he began to loſe: and in this laſt Point they ſucceeded perfectly well; there were no Efforts the* French *were not willing to make, to ſupport a Prince who ſeem'd to prefer their Safety to his own Glory: but their other Point they were much miſtaken in, and the breaking off the Treaty had no other Effect on the Subjects of the States, than to fill them wich the utmoſt Indignation againſt the* French.

After Monſieur *Rouillé* had ſhewn his Inſtructions to the Penſionary, he took his Leave, without propoſing any Expedient in lieu of this important Article; only Mr. *Petkum*, at whoſe Houſe he lodg'd, propos'd the ſame Day to ſome of the Allies, That *France* ſhould give two or three Towns as an Equivalent for the 37th Article. This officious Gentleman would needs be the *Go-between* in theſe Negotiations, and made this Motion as of his own Head, without any Commiſſion from Monſieur *Rouillé*: And this again is another Mortification to *Lewis le Grand*, whoſe Miniſter is oblig'd to have recourſe to the Offices of a petty Reſident in *Holland*, to come

His Pride mortify'd.

The Articles excepted againſt by him.

A.D.1709 at the Ear of the Penſionary. *Petkum* nam'd no Towns, and if he had, it was to evade and not ſatisfy the Intention of the Article; and in effect nothing elſe but to give a little better Barrier to the *Dutch* for *Spain* and the *Indies*. However, Meſſrs *Harley*, *St. John*, and their moſt excellent Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, would have given *Spain* and the *Indies* without any Barrier at all, or any one Advantage to any one of the Allies, rather than they would not have ſecur'd themſelves in their ill-got and ill-kept Miniſtry.

In the mean time Monſieur *Rouillé* ſpent the Day in making Viſits of Leave; when Night was come, and there was no Room to hope for any further Step being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent to the Penſionary, and the other Miniſters, to deſire a Meeting, to try once more if any thing could be done to ſave the Treaty. Let us remember that this laſt Effort for a Peace, was made by that very Man whom that bad Miniſtry made their Miſtreſs reflect upon, in a Speech from the Throne, *for delighting in War*.

Conference between the Miniſters of the Allies.

The Miniſters of the Allies met according to the Duke's Deſire, and the Security for delivering the *Spaniſh* Towns was put into ſeveral Forms; not one of which was, upon Diſcuſſion, found to be ſecure: So that Meeting gave no Occaſion for any farther Talk with Monſieur *Rouillé*, who the next Day, *June* the 10th, embark'd at *Rotterdam* on Board a Yacht for *Moerdyke* in his Way home. After he was gone, there was a Congreſs of all the Miniſters of the Allies, and the Grand Penſionary gave them a full Account of all the Steps that had been taken towards a Peace, and of the rejecting of the *Preliminaries* by the *French* King. And the Preſident of the Committee for ſecret Affairs, ſpoke with a great deal of warmth, deſiring thoſe Miniſters to acquaint their reſpective Maſters with the unfair Proceedings of *France*, and exhort them to redouble their Efforts againſt the common Enemy, whom Force only can bring to Reaſon. Count *Zinzendorff* thank'd the States, in the Name of the Emperor, and King *Charles*, for the Firmneſs they ſhew'd on this Occaſion: The Duke of *Marlborough* did the ſame on the Part of the Queen, which was follow'd with the like Expreſſions of Satisfaction by all the other Miniſters that were preſent; with very particular Marks of Eſteem to the Penſionary, *Whom*, ſays the Bp. of C....., *I have often thought the G—— of the States for his wiſe and prudent Management thro' the whole Negotiations. I need ſay no more to let you know that he is a plain, grave, wiſe Man, of great Judgment and Abilities, quiet, unpopular, and uncorrupt.* And what that Reverend Prelate adds, concerning my Lord *Townſhend*, gives one a juſt Idea of that wicked ungrateful Faction, which afterwards perſecuted that noble Lord, even for thoſe Negotiations, to the Merit of which, the Biſhop pays this Homage: *He has, by his good Senſe, Integrity, Openneſs, and Affability, acquir'd the univerſal Eſteem of the States, beyond what could be hop'd from ſo young a Miniſter, and to ſuch a Degree, as will always be remember'd to his Honour in that Country, however it* may be deny'd or forgot in this.

Bp. of C.... Character of Monſieur Heinſius, and Lord Townſhend.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was not a little troubled at the Change of Things, left the *Hague* ſoon after *Rouillé*, but went no farther than to be within Call, if that *French* Gentleman had any thing more to ſay; but he had not. It was ſaid, the *Dauphin* of *France* inſiſted more than any one on the refuſing of the Preliminaries, as he had done on the Acceptation of the King of *Spain*'s pretended Will. The *French* King, to keep his People quiet, publiſh'd a Manifeſto, by way of circular Letter, to all the Governors of his Provinces, wherein the World ſaw what an eaſy Taſk he had all his Life-time, to delude his Subjects, and make them inſenſible of their Slavery. A.D.1709

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* had put themſelves at the Head of the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, almoſt as ſoon as *Rouillé* got to *Paris*; and, in about a Fortnight's Time, had caus'd the very ſtrong City of *Tournay* to be inveſted, *June* 27. The Trenches were open'd the 8th of *July*, N. S. and on the 28th the Garriſon capitulated for the Town; the Government of which was given to the Earl of *Albemarle*. The Marquis *de Surville*, the *French* Governor, remain'd in the Citadel with no leſs than 5000 Men, and a Week after propos'd to the Confederate Generals, the appointing of two Perſons to treat about a Surrender; accordingly the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* nam'd the Sieur *de Lalo*, Brigadier-General of the *Britiſh* Troops, and the Marquis *de Surville*, the Marquis *Ravignan*, Brigadier-General in the *French* Service, who drew up, and ſign'd an Agreement for that Purpoſe. The ſame Day, *Auguſt* the 4th, the Marquis *de Ravignan* ſet out for the *French* Court, from whence he was to come back the 8th, with the King's Ratifications: But now again the *French* gave a freſh Inſtance of their double Dealing, and ſhew'd that their Propoſals for ſurrendering the Citadel of *Tournay*, was only to gain Time; for the *French* King refus'd to ratify them, unleſs a general Ceſſation of Arms in the *Netherlands*, till the 5th of *September*, was agreed to. Upon which the Confederates puſh'd the Siege with ſo much Vigour, that the Garriſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, which was all they got by holding out till the 3d of *September*.

Tournay taken by the Allies.

The French King deals doubly again.

The Allies loſt no Time, after the taking of *Tournay*, either to attack the Enemy, or, if they could, to form the Siege of *Mons*, which Town the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* had block'd up. They march'd to attack the Enemy, who were poſted behind the Woods of *La Merte* and *Malplaquet*, where they intrench'd themſelves: Their Army was commanded by the Mareſchal *de Villars*, who had hitherto eſcap'd being beaten by the Duke of *Marlborough*, by keeping out of his Way. While the latter was preparing every thing for attacking him, Lieutenant-General *Dedems* took *St. Guiſlain* Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War. The next Day, *September* the 11th, a little after 8 o' Clock, the Signal for the Attack was given, by the Diſcharge of 30 Pieces of Cannon, and Prince *Eugene* advanc'd with his Right into the Wood of *Sart*, and 36 Battalions of that Wing, commanded by the Duke of *Argyle* and General *Schuylenburgh*, and 20 other Battalions, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, attack'd the Enemy with ſuch Bravery, that notwithſtanding the Barricades of fell'd Trees, they drove them out of their Intrenchments in the Woods of *Sart* and *Taiſniers*. General *Withers*, with 19 Battalions, attack'd them in another Intrenchment beyond the Woods of *Taiſniers* and *Great-Blaregnies* with the like Vigour and Succeſs: Thirty-ſix *Dutch* Battalions, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau-Orange*, attack'd the Enemy's Right, poſted in the Woods of *La Merte*, and in an Opening, cover'd with three Intrenchments, met with greater Reſiſtance, and loſt abundance of Men, before they could penetrate into the firſt Intrenchment. As they were marching on to the ſecond, they were

St. Guiſlain *taken.*

The Battle of Malplaquet.

*A.D.*1709 charg'd by the Enemy with ſo much Vivacity, that they were oblig'd to retire to their former Poſt: Upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd Lieut. General *Withers*, with the Body under his Direction, to ſuſtain them; but upon farther Notice that *Withers* was himſelf engag'd with the Enemy, and that all Things went well on the Right, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney*, with 15 Battalions, to attack the Intrenchments in the Plain, with Directions, if he ſucceeded, to poſt himſelf there, and cover the Horſe as they ſhould file off thro' the Woods into the Plain, in order to charge the Enemy's Cavalry which were drawn up there. This was executed with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that after a ſhort Diſpute the Enemy quitted thoſe Intrenchments, which gave the Horſe an Opportunity to enter them. And tho' the firſt Squadrons, led by the Prince of *Heſſe*, had much ado to form themſelves, and were put into ſome Diſorder by the *French* King's Houſhold-Troops; yet being immediately rally'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſuſtain'd by the Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, they advanc'd together into the Plain, and charg'd the Enemy's *Cavalry*, who being ſoon broke and defeated, their whole Army fell into Diſorder, and made off towards the Plain of *Bavay*, leaving ſome Cannon behind them. General *Vinck* having with the Horſe ſurrounded ſeveral Battalions of the Enemy's Right, ſummon'd them to ſurrender; but the *French*, being behind a Moraſs, made their Retreat along the Edge of a Wood. Three Regiments of *Daniſh* Cavalry falling at the ſame Time on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter among them, till the *French*, having gain'd a ſecond Wood, found Means to eſcape. The Allies purſu'd the Runaways full-gallop as far the Village of *Quievrain*, where the *French* had poſted ſome Squadrons on an advantageous Ground; upon which the Confederates thought fit to give over the Chace, and the *French* march'd off, ſome to *Bavay*, and ſome, in very great Confuſion, to *Maubeuge*, *Valenciennes*, and *Condé*. It may be eaſily imagin'd, that a Battle fought againſt an Enemy, entrench'd every where up to the Chin, muſt make the Victorious pay dear for their Victory. The Allies own'd they had above 18,000 Men kill'd and wounded: Among the former were Count *Lottum*, General *Tettau* of the *Pruſſians*, Count *Oxenſtiern*, the Lord *Tallibardine*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Athol*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the *Dutch* Service; among the Wounded were Prince *Eugene* ſlightly on the Head, Brigadier *May* in the ſame Place, Lieutenant-General *Spar*, Generals *Wackerbaert* and *Hamilton*, Brigadier *Cromſtrome*, Monſieur *Duyts*, the Prince of *Naſſau*'s Adjutant, Count *Oxenſtiern* Adjutant, *&c.* The Prince of *Naſſau* had two Horſes kill'd under him, but eſcap'd unhurt; as did alſo the Duke of *Argyle*, tho' he receiv'd ſeveral Muſket-Shot thro' his Cloaths and Perriwig. Brigadier *Lalo*, a *French* Refugee, in great Favour and Eſteem with the Generals, Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs* Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Colonel *Rivet* of the Guards, Colonel *Cranſtone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the Slain. Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the Beginning of the Action, receiv'd a very dangerous Wound by a Muſket-Ball that lodg'd near the Groin; Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſay*, Major *Laſhley*, and Major *Row* dy'd of their Wounds; but Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, and others, ſurviv'd theirs.

Confederate Officers kill'd and wounded.

Prince of Orange's *Bravery.*

'Tis certain the *French* loſt more Men than the Confederates, notwithſtanding they fought behind Entrenchments; but ſo many Priſoners were taken by the Allies, in, and after the Rout, that by the Kill'd, Wounded, Taken, and Deſerters, the *French* Army was more than one third Part diminiſh'd, yet they would hardly allow that the Confederates had a Victory, tho' they acknowledg'd they had 540 Officers kill'd on the Spot, and 1068 wounded, beſides 301 Officers taken: Among their Slain were Meſſ^rs^ de *Courſillon*, de *Chemerault*, *Patavicini*, de *Lautree*, de *Greborges*, de *Mores*, and *Sheldon*, Lieutenants-General; Count de *Bourk*, Meſſ^rs^ de *Rouleau*, de *Rochbonne*, de *Tournefort*, Majors-General; Count *Agennes*, Meſſ^rs^ de *Coaſquin* and de *Slakenberg*, Brigadiers; the Duke de *St. Aignan*, and Meſſ^rs^ de *Schauſtein*, de *Salis*, de *Seignelay*; the Chevalier de *Croy*, de *Tellgonde*, de *Molezund*, de *Barentin*, *Fitzgerald*, *St. Laurent*, and the Duke of *Charoſt*. Among the Wounded was the Mareſchal de *Villars* himſelf, who, having receiv'd a Shot in the Knee, was oblig'd to leave the Command of the Army to the Mareſchal de *Boufflers*; the Duke de *Guiche*, the Chevalier de *St. Goris*, Meſſ^rs^ de *Conſlans*, de *Beaufremont*, de *Savigne*, de *Cronſat*, de *Morneſiers*, de *Opeide*, de *Refugee*, de *Albergetti*; the Princes de *Mombaçon* and de *Lambeſſe*, Meſſ^rs^ de *Brillac*, de *Tournemine*, de *Renty*, de *Berville*, de *Antel*, and *St. Hilaire*. The Action of *Blaregnies* being over, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Confederate Army to encamp a little beyond the Place of Battle, which cannot properly be call'd a Field, it being for the moſt part Woods and Lanes; but in a Day or two they were order'd to their old Camp at *Belian*. The 12th of *September*, N. S. they were buſy in burying their Dead, and removing their wounded Men; and there having been a great many of the *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded on the Place of Battle, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Notice to the Mareſchals de *Boufflers* and *Villars*, that he would permit them to ſend a Number of Waggons to fetch them off. His Grace order'd Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with 200 Horſe, to meet at *Bavay* ſuch a General as they ſhould ſend with a like Number, to ſettle the Manner, and to take the Paroles of Honour of the Officers they ſhould carry off, with the Number of private Soldiers, to be afterwards accounted for upon Exchange. Accordingly they ſent the Chevalier de *Luxemburg*, a Lieutenant-General, with whom General *Cadogan* concerted thoſe Matters, and then went to *Bruſſels* to haſten the March of the Artillery, and Ammunition-Waggons for the Siege of *Mons*, the capital City of the Province of *Hainault*, where lately the Elector of *Bavaria* had kept his Fugitive Court, and from whence the Count de *Bergheick* and the Duke of *Alba* wrote a joint Letter to my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, to which the Count added a Poſtſcript, importing, *That if the Queen of* Great-Britain, *by Means of his Highneſs's good Offices, ſhould think it for the Intereſt of the Nation to have regard to it, he was provided with Powers from the King his Maſter*, Philip, *to explain himſelf more particularly to ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch a Place as his Highneſs would pleaſe to appoint.* The Count hinted *particular Satisfactions* to the Duke, as if his Maſter and he vainly imagin'd his Grace could have any Satisfaction like that of being inſtrumental in procuring the Peace of Chriſtendom, on Terms ſafe and honourable for the Queen his Miſtreſs, and all her Allies. The Duke ſlighted this ſiniſter Way of dealing;

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French *kill'd and wounded.*

The Count de Bergheick's *Letter for a Treaty.*

A.D 1709 dealing; but the Duke of *Alba* having a Paſs granted him for himſelf, and ſome Ladies and Perſons of Quality, to leave *Mons*, my Lord Duke permitted *Alba* to have an Interview with him, being willing to take hold of all Opportunities to let the World ſee how ready he was to hear any Propoſal which tended to put an End to the War, if it might be done with Honour and Saftey, and anſwer the great Ends for which it was undertaken. The Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* commanded the Siege of *Mons*, which held out three Weeks, and then capitulated. After which the Confederate and *French* Armies went into Winter-Quarters. This Campaign in *Germany* was no more ſucceſsful than the former had been; and, indeed, there was no great Expectations of Succeſs on that Side: The Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Brunſwick*, being as ill provided and recruited as uſual; notwithſtanding the fair Promiſes that had been made his Electoral Highneſs to augment his Army, and, as he had projected, enable him to invade *Burgundy*: Inſtead of which, the Count de *Merci*, having made an Irruption into *Upper Alſace*, with a ſtrong Body of Troops, was attack'd, and totally defeated by the *French* Army, under the Count de *Borgh*.

The Duke of Marlborough *ſlights it.*

The Duke of Savoy *minds his own Intereſt.*

The Duke of *Savoy*, who, amidſt his exemplary Zeal for the Support of the common Cauſe, did not entirely forget a due Care of his own Intereſt, being diſguſted with the Court of *Vienna* for delaying to put him in Poſſeſſion of *Vigevano*, and other Dependencies of the *Milaneſe*, which were to be made over to him, refus'd to go into the Field, and left the Command of the Confederate Army, in *Piedmont*, to Velt-Mareſchal *Thaun*, who oblig'd the *French* to abandon the Lines at *St. Maurice*, drove them from thoſe at *Feſſons*, defeated a Body of them at *Conſlans*, and took the Town and Caſtle of *Annecy*. Small Advantages all of them!

This Year produc'd nothing extraordinary in *Spain*; for the great Superiority of the *French*, on the Side of *Catalonia*, prevented the Allies from attempting any thing conſiderable there; but on the Frontier of *Portugal* an Attempt was made, with ill Succeſs, in the Plains betwen *Badajox* and *Campo-Major*. The *Portugueſe* General, contrary to the Earl of *Galway*'s Opinion, paſt the River *Caya* with all their Horſe, moſt of the Foot, and ſome Field-Pieces, which they fir'd with good Execution on the *French* and *Spaniards*, who were commanded by the Mareſchal de *Bey*. This General immediately charg'd the *Portugueſe* Horſe of the Right Wing, who wheel'd about, and fled without firing one Shot, which gave the *Spaniards* an Opportunity of ſeizing the *Portugueſe* Cannon. In order to recover theſe, and to favour the Retreat of the Body of Foot, which had repuls'd the Enemy three times, the Earl of *Galway* himſelf brought up *Pearce*'s Brigade, conſiſting of the Battalions of *Barrymore* and *Stanwix*, and one of *Spaniards* newly rais'd; but theſe Troops not being ſuſtain'd by the *Portugueſe* Horſe of the Left, who fled like thoſe of the Right, they were intercepted, and oblig'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War; and, with them, Major-General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrymore*, Brigadier *Pearce*, and the Conde de *St. Juan* a *Portugueſe* General. The reſt of the *Britiſh* Fleet did Wonders under the Command of the Marquis de *Montandre*; and with the *Portugueſe* Infantry made a handſome and orderly Retreat, with the Loſs of about 150 Men. The Earl of *Galway*, who had a Horſe ſhot under him, very narrowly eſcap'd being taken; but having found Means to get away from the Enemy, with Major *Bladen*, his Secretary, and a few others, he rode four or five Miles, and at laſt reach'd the Confederate Army, which came that Night to *Avanches*, and the next Day encamp'd at *Elvas*. A.D. 1709

General *Stanhope* attempted in the Spring of this Year to have reliev'd the Caſtle of *Alicant*, which had been defended with wonderful Bravery by Major-General *Richards*, Colonel *Syburgh*, and other gallant Officers: The two former, out of a fond Curioſity to view the Ground near where a Mine was about to be ſprung, went thither, contrary to the Advice of other Officers, who however accompany'd them to avoid the Imputation of Fear, and were blown up and bury'd in the Ruins. Don *Pedro de Ronquillo*, who commanded the Siege, had ſo well fortify'd the Landing-Place, that General *Stanhope*, and Admiral *Whitaker*, finding it too difficult to Land, reſolv'd in a Council of War to endeavour to ſave ſo brave a Garriſon by an honourable Captitulation; which being agreed to by Don *Pedro*, they march'd out with two Pieces of Cannon, and all other Marks of Honour, *April* the 18th, and were put aboard the Fleet, which landed them at *Minorca*; where they remain'd to refreſh themſelves. General *Stanhope* having form'd a Deſign to ſurprize *Cadiz*, by Means of a Correſpondence he had in the Place, took two Regiments of the Troops in that Iſland on board the Fleet, and ſail'd for *Gibraltar*, about the Middle of *Auguſt*, expecting to be join'd by the Forces that were order'd from *England*, under the Command of Major-General *Wills*, conſiſting of *a Battalion of Guards*, *Royal Fuzileers*, Regiments of *Whetham*, *Dormer*, *Bowles*, *Munden*, and *La Pell*, Lord *Inchiquin*, Col. *Gore*, making in all 7460 Men, beſides the Earl of *Rochfort*'s Regiment of Dragoons: A plain Proof that the War in *Spain* was not neglected by the then Miniſtry: but Admiral *Baker*, who was to convey theſe Troops, was detain'd ſo long on the Coaſt of *England*, by contrary Winds, that they did not make the Coaſt of *Portugal* till ſix or ſeven Weeks after General *Stanhope* ſail'd from *Port-Mahon*; and in the mean Time the *Spaniards*, being apprehenſive of his Deſign, had made large Detachments from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, for the Security of *Cadiz* and *Andaluſia*; and the Seaſon was then ſo far advanc'd, that it was too late to undertake any thing: So that General return'd to *Port-Mahon*, from thence he went to *Barcelona*, and having diſpatch'd his Buſineſs at that Court, ſail'd to *Italy*, from whence he came to *England* by Way of *Germany* and *Holland*. Admiral *Baker* proceeded with his Tranſports to *Barcelona*, where General *Wills* landed them; and by this Reinforcement the Army of King *Charles* III. conſiſted of above 28,000 Men, beſides the Confederate Troops in *Portugal*; General *Steremberg*, who, before their coming, had taken *Belaguer* and *Agen* on the Frontiers of *Cataloina*, was enabled to act *offenſively* the next Year.

The Negotiations of Peace which were broken off in publick by Monſieur *Rouillé*'s leaving *Holland*, were ſtill kept up in private by a Correſpondence between the Marquis *de Torcy* and Mr. *Petkum*, who had the Vanity to pretend to the Character of Mediator; but was really no more than what we call'd him before, the *Go-between*, to carry News, from one to the other, of the Diſpoſitions on either Side to Peace. The Subject of this Correſpondence was an Expedient for the 37th Article, which the Allies inſiſted upon with ſo good Reaſon, that it could never have been given up

*A.D.*1709 up, had not the Treaty fallen into such Hands as the *Utrecht Managers*, who were afraid *France* would rather make too great than too little Concessions; who were so ridiculous, as well as so impolitick, as to upbraid the *Dutch* with want of Breeding, in obliging the Plenipotentiaries to stay in a small Town, in a Corner of their Country, while their Ministers were treating with them. The Reverend Prelate, before-cited, in his Reflections on these Proceedings, says; "If the King "of *France* supports the Duke of *Anjou*, all the "Efforts the Allies can make against him will be "to no Purpose, since *France* can send more "Men and Money to *Spain* in a Month, than "they can do in a Twelve-month. As to the Ex-"pedients propos'd to secure this Point, all was "upon the same Foot with that which Monsieur "*Petkum* propos'd, as from himself, That three "*Cautionary* Towns should be put into the Pos-"session of the Confederates by *France*, to be "restor'd when the Affairs of *Spain* should be de-"cided: But when Towns were nam'd that, "might effectuall have answer'd the Ends of the "Caution: the Offer was evaded or refus'd. "Towns in *Spain* were first propos'd; and to "hinder his complying in that, the King deli-"ver'd up those he had there to his Grandson; "when *Bayonne* and *Perpignan* were nam'd, it "was against his Honour aud Safety; *Thronville* "was the only Place thought of on the Side of *Al-"sace*, which Proposal was also rejected, on the "same Pretence as the former; and as to *Flan-"ders*, the Towns of most Consequence, as "*Arras* and *Cambray*, were excepted against."

Torcy desires to renew the Conferences.

However, the Progress of the Allies kept the *French* in such a continual Alarm at *Paris*, that something must be done to satisfy the People; and Monsieur *de Torcy* wrote to Mr. *Petkum*, to desire, since the Point in dispute could not be adjusted by Letters, that Passes might be granted for some Ministers, from *France*, to come to *Holland* to renew the Conferences; or that Mr. *Petkum* might be permitted to go to *France*, to try if his Presence could forward a Negotiation. The States refus'd the Passes till they knew precisely what those that were to have them came for; since under the Appearance of some Good, the Presence of *French* Ministers, in *Holland*, gave them an Opportunity of doing a great deal of Harm, by sowing Seeds of Jealousy among the Allies, poisoning the Minds of the People against their Governors, and retarding the Preparations for another Campaign, which could never be push'd with the Vigour they should be, while People were amus'd with the specious Appearance of an approaching Peace. The States having consented to Mr. *Petkum*'s Journey to *Paris*, thither he went, and after a Stay of about ten Days, return'd without any Expedient for the controverted Article, and an Answer short even of their Expectations who hop'd the least from it, and which overthrew all the *Preliminaries* at once; while the King pretended, in the Paper *Petkum* brought, to agree to all but one, by destroying the *Terms* while he promis'd to keep to the *Substance* of them; for it deferr'd the *Execution* of the Articles till after the *Ratification:* Whereas the *Allies* had declar'd long before, in answer to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Letter, at the End of the *Rammelie*'s Campaign, That they would not enter upon Treaty till the fundamental Points were settled; the Necessity of which they were convinc'd of, by the dear-bought Experience of former Treaties. And now, by the Answer Mr. *Petkum* brought, the Ends of a Preliminary Treaty were frustrated, and the Allies had little Reason to be satisfy'd with the Cant of *Terms* and *Substance*, ever since the breaking of the *Partition Treaty* was solv'd by the fine Words, *Letter*, and *Spirit*. *A.D.*1709

Copy of a Letter sent to Monsieur Petkum, *by the Marquis de* Torcy, Nov. 27. *N. S.* 1709.

"MONSIEUR *Pettecome*, when he re-"turns to the *Hague*, will be pleas'd to "acquaint the Pensionary, that it would be "impossible for his Majesty to execute the 37th "Article of the Preliminaries, tho' his Majesty "could prevail on himself to sign it. Petkum's *Paper from* Tor-cy.

"That without discussing the Remarks which "may be made, as to the Terms and the Form "of the other Articles, 'tis visible they were not "propos'd by the *Allies*, six Months since, upon "any other Prospect but to prevent the Effects "of the Campaign, then ready to begin. That "the Events of War being capable of altering "the near Dispositions to the Conclusion of a "Peace, 'twas then a prudent Part to prevent "them.

"That the said Reason is now ceas'd, in re-"gard that the Winter naturally produces a *Ces-"sation* of Arms, without any Agreement in "Writing.

"That therefore the three Winter Months "might be spent in treating definitively of Peace, "without farther mention of the Preliminaries.

"That the *Form* of those Articles being sup-"press'd, the King would allow of the *Sub-"stance*.

"That there should be a Treaty on Behalf of "his Majesty, and of the *Allies*, on the Basis "of those Conditions, to which he had been "willing to consent, for giving Satisfaction to the "Emperor, *England*, *Holland*, and their Allies, "notwithstanding he has declar'd, that Conditions "should be null, if they were not accepted du-"ring the holding of the Conferences at the "*Hague*.

"That he is ready to assume the Negotiations "upon the same Foot, to appoint Plenipotentia-"ries to that Purpose, and to send them to such "Places as shall be agreed on, to begin the Con-"ferences, with those of the Allies, on the 1st "of *January* next.

"If a Negotiation be consented to, the Sieur "*Pettecome* may return immediately to settle the "Passes, and other Formalities, for the Place of "Congress, and the Manner of meeting there.

Petkum had a very good Present from Monsieur *de Torcy*, for his Charge and Trouble; and doubtless it was to make his Market that he busy'd himself in this Matter. The Bp. of C..... remarks upon it, "About the Time that Mon-"sieur *Pettecome* return'd, the King of *France* "wrote to the Duke of *Anjou*, to acquaint him "with what had past, and assur'd him, That tho' "he was oblig'd to recal his Troops; he needed "not be alarm'd at it, for that he would never "abandon him; and that he had order'd twelve "of his Regiments to join the *Spaniards*, in case "King *Charles* made an Irruption into *Arragon*. "And a little after Monsieur *Iberville* was sent "to *Madrid*, where he arriv'd *Dec.* the 26th. "His Instructions were to communicate his Bu-"siness to no Body but the King himself. He "did not make a long Stay, nor was he in ap-"pearance well receiv'd; but no Judgment could "be made from thence, what his Errand "was: 'Tis most reasonable to think 'twas to "learn the State the Duke of *Anjou*'s Affairs

A.D. 1709 " were in, and give him his Leſſon, with " Aſſurances, that in Spite of all Appearances to " the contrary, the King would never deſert him. " This Journey was made a great Myſtery of, " to make the Confederates believe the Buſineſs " of it was to perſuade the Duke of *Anjou* to re- " tire out of *Spain*.

The States-General having conſider'd the Paper Mr. *Petkum* brought from *Paris*, found it full of Prevarication; and therefore came to a Reſolution, " That it was abſolutely neceſſary, that the Al- " lies in general, and every one of 'em in parti- " cular, ſhould, in an extraordinary Manner, " exert themſelves, and make early Preparations " for proſecuting with Vigour, the next Cam- " paign, the Advantages obtain'd in the former. " That a Letter, to that Purpoſe, ſhould be writ " to the Emperor and Diet of the Empire at *Ra- " tiſbonne*, the Confederate Circles, the Electors " and Princes of the Empire, the Queen of *Great- " Britain*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, and that " their *Imperial* and *Britannick* Majeſties ſhould " be deſir'd, That Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, " and the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, " might come to the *Hague* very early in the " Spring, before the End of *February*, to concert " the neceſſary Meaſures for the Campaign." The Queen of *Great-Britain* not only return'd a favourable Anſwer to the Letter of the States-General, but reſolv'd alſo to exhort the Allies to a vigorous Proſecution of the War; and particularly wrote a very preſſing Letter upon it, to the General Diet of the Empire.

The Palatines *come to* England.

We are not to forget an extraordinary Event which caus'd much Diſcourſe and Argument in *England* at this Time; and that was the coming over of 6 or 7000 *Palatines*, Men, Women, and Children, who were driven from their native Country, either by the oppreſſive Exactions of the *French*, or the Deſolation occaſion'd by the Calamities of the War. They were for the moſt part Proteſtants, and continu'd coming over, from the *Palatinate*, *Swabia*, and other Parts of *Germany*, till they encreas'd to ſo great a Number: Among whom were School-Maſters, *Huſbandmen*, Vine-dreſſers, Herdſmen, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Weavers, Carpenters, Maſons, Bakers, Coopers, and other Handicrafts-men. It was never certainly known how theſe Foreigners came into this Deſign to go and ſettle in the *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*; it was a very good one for themſelves, and thoſe Colonies, had it been proſecuted with the neceſſary Prudence and Vigour. The moſt reaſonable Conjecture is, that *William Penn*, the famous Quaker, being Proprietor of *Penſilvania*, had ſuch an inviting Account of that Country drawn up, and diſpers'd among theſe *Germans*, in their own Language, as diſpos'd them to come into a Scheme for their tranſporting themſelves to that, and other *Engliſh* Settlements in *America*, which the Miniſters themſelves gave into; otherwiſe Monſ. *d' Ayrolle*, the *Britiſh* Secretary at the *Hague*, would not have furniſh'd them with Shipping, as faſt as they came to *Holland*, to tranſport them to *England*; where, when they arriv'd, the Queen firſt order'd a daily Allowance to be diſtributed among them, and a ſufficient Number of Tents, out of the *Tower*, for their encamping on *Blackheath*, and near *Camberwell*; and then, upon a Petition of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, order'd a Brief to be iſſu'd, *June* 16. to collect Charity-money for them within that County; which Brief was, three Months afterwards, made to extend thro' the whole Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; appointing

William Penn *thought the Occaſion of it.*

A.D. 1709 ſeveral noble and worthy Perſons to be Truſtees and Receivers of the Charity ſo collected; as, beſides the Lords and other of her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council,

Lords and Gentlemen appointed Truſtees, of the Charity for them.

Sir *James Mountagu*, Attorney-General,
Robert Eyre, Eſq; Solli-citor-General,
Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Eſq;
Hon. *George Watſon*, Eſq;
Sir *Matthew Dudley*,
Sir *John Bucknall*,
Sir *John Stanley*,
Sir *Henry Furneſe*,
Sir *John Phillips*,
Sir *Alexander Cairnes*,
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*,
Sir *James Collett*,
Sir *Edmund Harriſon*,
Sir *William Scawen*,
Sir *John Elwill*,
Rev^d Dr. *Rich. Willis*,
Dr. *White Kennett*,
Dr. *Henry Godolphin*,
Dr. *Thomas Manningham*,
Dr. *Thomas Bray*,
Dr. *George Smallridge*,
Dr. *Robert Moſs*,
Dr. *Samuel Bradford*,
Rev^d Dr. *Lilly Butler*,
Dr. *Thomas Linfold*,
Dr. ..... *Pelling*,
Mr. *Samuel Clarke*,
Mr. *Conrade Wernley*,
Mr. *Ubrick Scherer*,
Mr. *John Trebbeke*,
Mr. *Andrew Ruperty*,
Dr. *Frederick Slare*,
Dr. *James Keith*,
Samuel Travers, Eſq;
John Plumer, Eſq;
John Shute, Eſq;
Joſeph Oſſley, Eſq;
Richard Wollaſton, Eſq;
David Hexſtetter, Eſq;
John Ward, Eſq;
Henry Corniſh, Eſq;
Nathan el Gould, Eſq;
Juſtus Beck, Eſq;
John Dolben, Eſq;
Henry Martyn, Eſq;
Micajah Perry, Eſq;
George Townſhend, Eſq;
William Falkner, Eſq;
Peter Joye, Eſq;
Henry Hoare, Eſq;
Thomas Smith, Eſq;
Robert Hales, Eſq;

The kind Reception and Entertainment which theſe diſtreſs'd Refugees met with here, encourag'd many other *Germans* to leave their deſolate Habitations, and follow their Countrymen into *England*; and the Number of them increas'd ſo far, that Monſ. *d' Ayrolle* was directed to put a Stop to their coming over. Some of them being found to be *Papiſts*, Money was given them to bear their Charges back, and they were ſent home. Of the *Palatines* who ſtay'd behind, ſome were taken into private Families, ſome ſent to *Ireland*, and ſome to *America*; where, eſpecially in *Penſilvania*, their Numbers have ſo encreas'd, that there are now in the Colonies 7 or 8000 *Germans*, Men, Women, and Children, who live comfortably, and have not yet given any Occaſion to any Clamour, that the Church there is in *Danger* from them.

How they were diſpos'd of.

The Earl of Wharton, *Lord-Lieutenant of* Ireland, *holds a Parliament there.*

The Earl of *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arriv'd there the 2d of *April*. At his Landing, at *Ringſend*, he was waited upon by the Lord Viſcount *Bleſſington*, Sir *Charles Fielding*, Lieutenant-General *Ingoldby*, and *Thomas Keightly*, Eſq; Members of the Privy-Council, by Appointment of the Lords Juſtices, to congratulate his ſafe Arrival. His Excellency's Reception there, and all the Way to the Caſtle of *Dublin*, was with great Splendor, and Marks of Affection and Joy.

A Fortnight after he landed, he open'd a Seſſion of Parliament, and made a Speech to both Houſes; of which I ſhall inſert only as much as ſeems agreeable to his own particular Sentiments, and probably was the Effect of his own Counſel.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am oblig'd and directed to lay before you another Conſideration of infinite Conſequence, and that is, to put you in mind of the Inequality there is, with

A.D.1709 *with respect to Numbers, between the* Protestants *and* Papists *of this Kingdom, and of the melancholy Experience you have had of this sort of Men, whenever they have had it in their Power to distress, or destroy you.*

These Reflections must necessarily lead you to think of two Things; the first is, seriously to consider, whether any new Bills are wanting to enforce or explain those good Laws which you have already, for preventing the Growth of Popery. *And, in the next Place, it makes evident the Necessity there is of inculcating and preserving a good Understanding amongst all the* Protestants *of this Kingdom. What the most proper Methods are, to compleat so desirable and necessary an End, yourselves, who have the Opportunities of knowing the Uneasiness that any of your Fellow-Subjects may lie under, are the fittest to judge.*

He recommends Union among all Protestants.

I will only add, That the Queen, who is all Goodness, never had any thing so much at her Royal Heart, as the bringing to pass, and perfecting the Union *of her Subjects of* Great-Britain: *And I may venture to say, that she looks upon her Success, in this great Undertaking, to equal, if not to exceed, any other of the Glories of her Reign.*

His Excellency shews here the great Desire he had to reconcile the Church of *England*, or rather *Ireland*, to the *Dissenting* Protestants in that Kingdom, as the surest Means to weaken the *Popish* Interest, by strengthening the *Protestant*. The *Britons*, in the *North of* Ireland, are for the most part *Presbyterians*; the Service they did in the *Irish* Rebellion, by defending *Londonderry*, and *Inniskilling*, in conjunction with Church of *England-Men*, deserv'd better Usage than they had met with from some *High-church* Lord-Lieutenants, who never fail'd to caress the *Papists*, and frown upon the *Dissenters*. The *Irish* Papists built very much on *Tory* Politicks, and doubted not, by dividing the Protestants, to find an Opportunity to destroy them. And how near they have been to effecting it, is well known to the Protestants in *Ireland*, whose Hearts have bled to see the Encouragement that has been given to those *Cut-throats*, under such Ministers as *Constantine Phips* lately was in that Kingdom. The Lord *Wharton* was resolv'd not to dally with the *Papists*, but to let them know, at his first coming, they were to expect no Favour from him. The Protestant *Dissenters* labour'd under some severe Laws, with respect to the Education of their Children, and arming themselves for their Defence. *Popery* grew upon them under the late Administration, and his Excellency procur'd an admirable Bill to *prevent the Growth of it*, by enacting, *That the Estates of the* Irish *Papists should descend to their* Protestant *Heirs*. And it was not two Months after his Lordship's Landing in *Ireland*, that *Theobald Bourk*, Lord-Viscount *Mayo*, and *Edward* Lord *Birmingham*, Baron of *Athenree*, renounc'd the *Popish* Religion in St. *Andrew*'s Church, in *Dublin*. Indeed the Earl of *Wharton* did more towards rooting out *Popery*, in three Months, than the most popular of his Predecessors, in the Government of *Ireland*, had ever done in three Years. And it was observable, that the *Papists* no sooner heard he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, than they shew'd their Despair in their Looks, as they always testify'd their Joy when such Lieutenants as the Earl of *Rochester*, Duke of *Ormonde*, *&c.* were appointed. There never was a Chief Governor of *Ireland* more acceptable to the *English* Protestants than the Earl of *Wharton*; but it must be own'd the native

Irish *Lords turn Protestants.*

Irish, the Rabble of *Papists*, did not crowd after his Coach, and hout him along the Streets, as they had done the Duke of *Ormonde*, Lord *Rochester*, &c. A.D.1709

The House of Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, voted an Address of Thanks to his Excellency for his Speech; and four or five Days after, Serjeant *Caulfield* presented the Bill to *prevent the Growth of Popery*. The House having order'd Mr. *Broderick* to attend the Lord-Lieunant, and lay before him their humble Desire, That some Ecclesiastical Preferment might be conferr'd on Dr. *Pratt* their Chaplain; Mr. *Broderick* reported his Excellency was pleas'd to say, *I am surpriz'd a Gentleman of Merit should be so long unprovided for; I will take a fitting Opportunity to comply with the Desire of the House* of Commons *in his Behalf*. Yet the *Tories* in *England* gave out, that the Lord *Wharton persecuted the* Church *in* Ireland. This was reported upon his making Dr. *Lambert*, who was recommended to him by the Archbp. of *Canterbury*, and had been several Years Chaplain to the Duke of *Montagu*, Dean of *Downe*, and Dr. *Lloyd* Dean of *Connor*, who were both as good Protestants, as well as good Churchmen, as any in her Majesty's Dominions. One would have thought that his admitting *Jonathan Swift*, to be one of his Chaplains, should have gain'd him the good Word of such Churchmen as *Swift*, or at least from himself; and yet a Year or two after, that pious Divine, who had burlesqu'd all Religion, in his *Tale of a Tub*, burlesqu'd History, in compiling the Story of *Verres*, purely to abuse his Patron and Benefactor, of whom the House of Peers, in *Ireland*, said in their Address to the Queen, *We return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for sending his Excellency, the Earl of* Wharton, *a Person of so great Wisdom and Experience, to be our Chief Governor.*

Swift *one of Lord* Wharton's *Chaplains.*

His base Ingratitude.

There happen'd an Event in that noble House, which the *Tories*, of *England* and *Ireland*, endeavour'd to take Advantage of, against his Excellency, by reporting he had sent a Bishop to Prison; as if it had been impossible for a Bishop to be guilty of a Crime that deserv'd Imprisonment. The Fact was thus; The House of Peers having appointed to adjourn from the 28th to the 29th of *June*, Dr. *John Pooley*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, a Kinsman of that *Pooley* who was one of the Authors of the *High-Church Memorial*, took upon him to protest against that Vote; his Words are so very silly, that if I respected *High-Church*, as much as they respect themselves, I would sink them; his Reason was, *Because he conceiv'd it against the Laws of the* Church *to do Business upon a* Holiday, *which might hinder Divine Service, Prayers*, and *Sacraments, Sermons, or Homilies, and Catechisms, least it should be a robbing of God*, &c. Such was the Reasoning of this most excellent Prelate; as if there was no Body to read the Homilies but the Bishops, and no Body to be catechis'd but the House of Lords, who the next Day resented this Protest, and told him, *If he did not withdraw it, they must send him to the Castle:* But he was so fond of this Foolery, that he stuck close to his *Protest*, and they order'd the *Black-Rod* to take hold of him; and adjourning afterwards for a Month, the *Usher* had him so long in Durance, which, by the Lord *Wharton*'s particular Direction, was made as easy to him as was consistent with the Orders of the House.

Bishop of Raphoe *taken into Custody.*

I have not enlarg'd upon the House of Lords and House of Commons Addresses of Condolance and Congratulation; they were both much the same as those in *England* on the same Occasions.

A.D.1709 sions. On the 23d of *May*, the Commons voted a Supply of 75,000*l.* and on the 1st of *June*, a Motion was made, "That the House would be "come humble Suitors to her Majesty, to extend "her Royal Bounty to the *Provost*, *Fellows*, and "*Scholars*, of *Trinity-College*, near *Dublin*, for ha-"ving lately censur'd *Edward Forbes*, by Degrada-"tion and Expulsion, for speaking dishonourably "of, and asperſing the *glorious Memory* of his late "Majesty King *William* III. and also for the "steady Adherence of the Provost and Fellows of "the said College, to the late happy *Revolution*, "her present Majesty's Government, and the "Succession in the Protestant *Line*, as by Law "establish'd; for the Encourgement of good Li-"terature, and *sound Revolution-Principles*, and to "address his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, "*That he would lay before her Majesty the humble* "*Desire of this House*, *that* 5,000 l. *be bestow'd* "*by her Majesty on the* Provost, Fellows, *and* "Scholars *of* Trinity-College, *near* Dublin, *for* "*erecting a publick Library in the said College.*"

A Fellow of the College degraded for abusing the Memory of King William.

I shall only hint, that on the 5th of *August*, the Lower House of *Convocation* was in a very high and hot Debate, occasion'd by a Question, about the Power of *Prorogu*ings; wherein they discover'd an Inclination to imitate their Brethren in *England*, whose Synodical Acts consisted only in Opposition to their Bishops. The Lord-Lieutenant being inform'd of the Jarrings among the Clergy, by Dr. *Browne*, Chairman of the Committee of *Convocation*, when the Debate was a foot, sent Orders to prorogue them: At which they were much surpriz'd and mortify'd, and *Browne*, for giving this Intelligence, was, some Time after, presented to the See of *Cork*, by Procurement of his Excellency; yet when afterwards *Phips*, and other Creatures of Mr. *Harley*, were got into the Administration, in *Ireland*, this very Dr. *Browne* became the most violent of all the *Irish* Prelates, against the Earl of *Wharton*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and, indeed, against the whole Whig Party; to whom he render'd himself still more obnoxious, by reproaching *the Drinking to the pious and glorious Memory of King* William. Against which he wrote a dull Pamphlet or two, and preach'd as dull Sermons, which so little answer'd his Purpose, that King *William*'s glorious Memory was afterwards more frequently drunk than ever, with an additional Mark of Contempt to the Bishop, who is hardly ever nam'd now any where without it.

D. Browne *made Bp. of* Cork.

Deserts to the Tories.

Preaches against drinking to the pious Memory of King William.

The Money-Bills, the Bill *to prevent the Growth of Popery*, and other Bills, being ready for the Royal Assent, his Excellency, the Earl of *Wharton*, came to the House of Peers, on the 30th of *August*, and sent for the Commons, whose Speaker, *Alan Broderick*, Esq; having presented those Bills to the Lord-Lieutenant, made an excellent Speech.

His Lordship gave the Royal Assent to the above-mention'd Acts, and made a Speech to both Houses, in which were these Paragraphs:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Lord-Lieutenant's Speech in favour of Protestant Dissenters.

I *Make no Question but that you understand too well the true Interest of the Protestant Religion in this Kingdom, not to endeavour to make all such Protestants as easy as you can, who are willing to contribute what they can to defend the whole against the common Enemy.*

It is not the Law now past, nor any other Law, that the Wit of Man can frame, will secure you from Popery, *whilst you continue divided among your selves; it being demonstrable, that unless there be a firm Friendship and Confidence among the* Protestants *of this Kingdom, it is impossible for you either to be happy, or to be safe.* A.D.1709

And I am directed to declare it to you, as her Majesty's fix'd Resolution, That as her Majesty will always maintain and support the Church, *as by Law establish'd, so it is her Royal Will and Intention, that* Dissenters *shall not be persecuted, or molested in the Exercise of their Religion.*

Before his Excellency went for *England*, he procur'd the high Post of Lord-Chief-Justice of that Kingdom for *Alan Broderick*, Esq; *John Foster*, Esq; Recorder of *Dublin*, was made Attorney General, and *William Whitfield*, Esq; Solicitor-General; all Men of approv'd Merit, and Zeal for the *English* Interest, which was the only Reason for their being remov'd, during the fatal Administration of that unworthy Chancellor, *Constantine Phips*. Before we proceed to give some Account of the Proceedings of the *British* Parliament, it must be noted, that on the *Fifth* of *November*, *Henry Sacheverel*, D. D. preach'd a Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, before the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen; the Mayor was Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, a Grocer, who was so pleas'd with the Doctor's Performance, that taking him home to Dinner, in his Coach, he thank'd him for his fine Sermon, and desir'd him to print it, which the Aldermen refus'd to consent to, and *Sacheverel* said, *He had spoken some bold Truths, which might displease some People.* However, upon Sir *Samuel Gerrard*'s bare saying, *he hop'd to see it in Print*, the Doctor made haste to put it to the Press, and publish'd it, with an Epistle Dedicatory to that Mayor; wherein he call'd him, a *Bright Ornament* of the Church; which so ill became the Character of the Person he flatter'd, that it has made a Jest of the Phrase itself; and there's hardly a greater Affront to be put upon any one now, than to call him a *Bright Ornament*.

Dr. Sacheverel *preaches Sedition.*

Sir Samuel Gerrard, *Lord-Mayor, flatter'd in his Dedication.*

On the 28th of *November*, her Majesty constituted *Edward*, Earl of *Orford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Dodington*, Esq; and *Paul Methuen*, Esq; Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord-High-Admiral of *England*, in the room of the Earl of *Pembroke*, on whom she was pleas'd to bestow a Pension of 3000*l.* a Year, out of the Revenue of the *Post-Office*. The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough* landed at *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, and on the 30th came to St. *James*'s; where, the Day before, the Envoy Extraordinary of his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick*, had an Audience of her Majesty, wherein he notify'd the happy Delivery of the Electoral Princess of a Daughter, and desir'd her Majesty, in the Names of the Prince and Princess Electoral, to stand Godmother to the young Princess, and to permit her to be call'd after her Name.

Q. Anne *stands Godmother to her Royal Highness the now Princess of* Orange.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; was appointed Admiral, and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Navy; the Lord *Dursley*, Vice-Admiral; and *Charles Wager*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; Sir *John Jennings*, Admiral; and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Vice-Admiral of the White; Sir *John Norris*, Admiral; and *John Baker*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Dr. *Henry Newton*, her Majesty's Envoy to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, was constitued Master of St. *Katharine*'s, ear the *Tower*, in the room of the Earl of *Feversham*, deceas'd; and Dr. *Thomas Manningham* was consecrated Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

Promotions in the Navy.

On the 15th of *November*, the Parliament of *Great-Britain* met, and the Queen, who had not been in Person there the whole Sessions before,

*A.D.*1709 was pleas'd to go that Day to the Houſe of Peers, and in her Speech to both Houſes told them;

Queen's Speech to the Parliament,

That in the Beginning of the Year our Enemies made uſe of all their Artifices to amuſe us with falſe Appearances, and deceitful Inſinuations, of their Deſire of Peace, in Hopes that from thence Means might be found to create ſome Diviſions or Jealouſies among the Allies; but they were entirely diſappointed in their Expectation, and ſuch Meaſures were taken upon that Occaſion, as made it impoſſible for them long to diſguiſe their Inſincerity.

About the Inſincerity of the French.

[This was ſaid but a very few Months before, without diſguiſing their Inſincerity: Meſſrs *St. John* and *Harley*, admitted their Emiſſary and Agent into Counſel with them, and permitted him to create what Diviſions or Jealouſies he pleas'd.]

The Operations of the War were not delay'd, and the Campaign, which, notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, immediately follow'd, had been at leaſt as glorious for the Allies as any of thoſe which had preceded. [We never meet with the Terms, *Glory* or *Glorious*, in any publick Speeches, or Acts, from the Beginning of the aforeſaid *Harley* and *St. John*'s fatal Adminiſtration, to the happy End of it.]

That God Almighty had been pleas'd to bleſs us with a moſt remarkable Victory, and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that France *became thereby much more expos'd and open to the Impreſſion of our Arms, and conſequently much more in need of a Peace, than it was in the Beginning of the Campaign. Yet tho' their many Wants and Neceſſities might naturally lead us to expect it, yet our late Experience may fully convince us, it is not to be depended upon any other Way, than by being in a Condition to compel them to ſuch Terms as may be ſafe and honourable for all the Allies.*

And the Way that was taken for it, by the Miniſters that were employ'd ſoon after, was to put a General at the Head of the Army, with Orders not to let a Sword be drawn againſt them.

The Lords in their Addreſs ſaid, "*Peace* was "the Choice of her *Moderation*, and may prove "the *only Refuge* of her Enemies." They concluded with Congratulations *on the Succeſs of her Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, under her General the Duke of* Marlborough, *whoſe Conduct was worthy of the chief Command in ſo juſt a War, and his Valour equal to the Bravery of her Troops.* They aſſur'd her Majeſty of *their utmoſt Support to carry on the War, till* France *was compell'd to ſubmit to the Terms of a ſafe and laſting Peace.* There was not one Word like *compelling* ſaid after this; and the *Harleians* were ſo far from talking of compelling *France*, that if any one was likely to be compell'd by them to make Peace, it was the Confederates.

The Lord Chancellor having been order'd by the Houſe of Peers to return Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough*, when his Grace made his firſt Appearance this Seſſion in that moſt honourable Houſe, his Lordſhip ſpoke to him thus: "That "he was commanded by the Lords to give his "Grace the Thanks of that Houſe, for his con-"tinu'd and eminent Services to her Majeſty and "the Publick, during the laſt Campaign, of "which nothing could be greater ſaid than what "her Majeſty, who always ſpoke with the ut-"moſt Certainty and Exactneſs, had declar'd "from the Throne: That it had been at leaſt as "glorious as any which had preceded it. But "that this Repetition of the Thanks of that "auguſt Aſſembly, had this Advantage of the "former, that it muſt be look'd upon as added

Duke of Marlborough *thank'd by the Lords.*

"to, and ſtanding on the Foundations already laid *A.D.*1709
"in the Records of that Houſe, for the preſerving
"his Memory freſh to all future Times: So that
"his Grace had alſo the Satisfaction of ſeeing
"this everlaſting Monument of his Glory riſe
"every Year much higher. His Lordſhip con-
"cluded with wiſhing, That God might conti-
"nue in a wonderful Manner to preſerve ſo in-
"valuable a Life; that he might not only add
"to that Structure, but finiſh all with the Beau-
"ties of an honourable and laſting Peace." His Grace's Anſwer was, *I look upon it as the greateſt Mark of Honour I can receive, that your Lordſhips are pleas'd to take notice of my Endeavours to ſerve my Queen and my Country; and I beg Leave to do Juſtice to all the Officers and Soldiers who ſerv'd with me, it not being poſſible for Men to ſhew more Zeal for her Majeſty's Service, or greater Bravery than they had done.*

The Duke's Anſwer.

While her Majeſty's General was acquiring this Glory Abroad, by the Succeſs of her Arms, her Treaſurer, and her other Miniſters, acquir'd equal Reputation at Home, by the Succeſs of her Counſels. Yet all this While were Mr. *Robert Harley*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, Mr. *William Bromley*, and the Chiefs of the *High-Church* Party, made up, as you ſee, of Bigots and Libertines, ſecretly undermining them at Court, by miſrepreſenting their Actions and Deſigns, and ſetting them in the falſeſt Light, to impoſe upon, and delude a well-meaning Princeſs. Their main Inſtrument was Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*, who, for her Abuſe of the Royal Ear, to which ſhe only had now Acceſs, was about this Time generally nam'd *Abigail Earwig*; and tho' ſhe wanted not Craft, in which ſhe was well inſtructed by Mr. *Harley*, ſhe at this time blabb'd a little too much to Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, when ſhe was ſitting to him for her Picture; every one being ſo fond of their own Likeneſs, that let it be what it will, they take Pleaſure in ſeeing it, and have a fooliſh Conceit that others will do ſo too. She told Sir *Godfrey*, even now when there was ſo great Harmony, in Appearance, between the Queen, the Miniſters, and the two Houſes of Parliament, *That her Majeſty could truſt no Body about her*; and therefore ſhe help'd her to ſome truſty Ones five or ſix Months after. It was this Faction who reproach'd the Duke of *Marlborough with having wantonly and unneceſſarily ſacrific'd the Lives of many Thouſands, to raiſe his own Reputation.* This was firſt whiſper'd about among them, and then it got into their Clubs, at the *Vine*, the *Fountain*, &c. Afterwards, it was in all their Mouths; but to ſilence this falſe and malicious Reproach, the Houſe of Commons came to this unanimous *Reſolution*; "That "the late Victory obtain'd by his Grace the Duke "of *Marlborough*, and the other great and impor-"tant Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, were ſo re-"markable, that this Houſe thought itſelf oblig'd "to expreſs how ſenſible they were of the Ho-"nour and Advantage, which the Kingdom, and "the whole Confederacy, had receiv'd by his emi-"nent Services." And, "That Mr. Comptroller, "Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-"chequer, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Coningſby*, Mr. "*Nevil*, Lord *William Pawlet*, Mr. *Craigs*, Mr. "*Compton*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Charles* "*Hedges*, Ld. *Lumley*, and Sir *Charles Cox*, ſhould "give his Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, and "congratulate his Grace's Safety and Return to "*Great-Britain.*" Which being done accordingly, "my Lord Duke ſaid in anſwer, "That it was "a great Honour and Satisfaction to him, that the "Houſe of Commons was pleas'd to take ſo much

Harley, St. John, &c. *Treachery to undermine him.*

Abigail Earwig *joins with them.*

Her ſaying of the Queen.

A Reflection on the Duke of Marlborough.

The Commons congratulate him upon his Succeſſes.

The Duke's Anſwer.

A.D.1709 " Notice of his Endeavours to ſerve his Queen " and his Country; and that he could not " be juſt to all the Officers and Soldiers, who " had ſerv'd with him, unleſs he took Occaſion " to aſſure the Commons, that their Zeal and " Affection, for the Service, was equal to the " Courage and Bravery they had ſhewn, during " this whole War."

The Commons having taken the Supplies into Conſideration, proceeded in it with ſo much Diſpatch, that they had hardly ſat one Month, before they had granted all the neceſſary Sums for the next Year's Service, amounting to 6,184,466 *l.* On the 2d of *December*, upon a Motion of Mr. *John Hungerford*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to prevent all immoderate and exceſſive Gaming. About a Week after, a Petition of ſeveral Bookſellers was deliver'd to the Houſe, praying for an Act *to ſecure to themſelves the Properties of Books* bought and obtain'd by them. But it muſt be obſerv'd and remember'd, that the Grievance complain'd of was owing to ſome of themſelves, who, without regard to any One's Property, pirated other Men's Books, and do ſtill, with too much Impunity, as well as Violation of Right, continue that wicked and ſcandalous Practice, notwithſtanding a Bill was brought in with another Title, *for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchaſers*, which Bill paſt this Seſſion, but did not anſwer the End propos'd by it.

The Commons give above ſix Millions in a Month.

Some Account of Henry Sacheverel.

Being now come to *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, occaſion'd by his being call'd to an Account for his *factious abuſive* Sermons, it will not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Man, tho' like the *Greek Incendiary*, *Eraſtratus*, his Name had never been remember'd, but for the Miſchief he did.

Henry Sacheverel, whom we are treating of, was Grandſon of Mr. *John Sacheverel*, the Preſbyterian Miniſter of *Wincaunton* in *Somerſetſhire*, Nephew of Mr. *Timothy Sacheverel*, the Preſbyterian Miniſter of *Tarrant-Hinton* in *Dorſetſhire*, and Nephew of Mr. *Philologus Sacheverel*, the Preſbyterian Miniſter of *Eaſtwood* in *Eſſex*; which three Miniſters were, after the *Reſtoration* of King *Charles* II. which is commemorated by Act of Parliament, turn'd out of their Churches, and afterwards with their Wives and Families out of their Habitations, for worſhipping God according to their Conſciences. There is this remarkable concerning Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Grandfather, and Uncle *Timothy*; his Grandfather, Mr. *John Sacheverel*, on the very Day of King *Charles* II. Coronation, preach'd on this Text; *But if ye ſhall do wickedly, ye ſhall be conſum'd, both you and your King*. The Obſervation he chiefly inſiſted upon was, *That wicked Men, continuing in their wicked Actions, are the greateſt* Traytors *to the King and State wherein they live.* Several of his Auditory went out of the Church in the midſt of Sermon, and the Rabble got together, and in the Market-Place, at *Wincaunton*, impannel'd a Jury from amongſt themſelves, and repreſented a formal Trial of the Preacher; after which they drew him in Effigie, with a Book in his Hand, which they call'd his *Catechiſm*, upon a Hurdle to the Top of a Hill, where a great Bonfire was prepar'd, and the Effigie of this pious Man was ſtuck upon a Pole, and plac'd in the Middle of the Flames, where it was conſum'd. *Henry Sacheverel*'s Uncle *Timothy*, being driven by *Perſecution* from his Houſe and Flock at *Tarrant-Hinton*, remov'd to *Winterbourn*, in the ſame County of *Dorſet*; where, upon the Indulgence in 1672, he fitted up an Out-houſe for a Place of Worſhip, and the Rabble ſet it on fire, to prevent its being put to that good Uſe. Thus did theſe Reverend Miniſters, of *Sacheverel*'s Name and Family, ſuffer by the Rage of *High-Church* Mobs, which were the Tools himſelf, or his Faction for him, made uſe of to get him Preferments in the Church. His Father, who had imbib'd other Principles at the Univerſity, or believ'd he ſhould do his Buſineſs better by Conformity, now triumphant, than by Non-conformity under Perſecution, became Miniſter of St. *Peter*'s Church, a ſmall Living in *Marlborough*, where he dy'd, and left his Wdiow, and a numerous Family, in very mean Circumſtances. *Henry*, his eldeſt Son, was bred at the publick School in *Marlborough*, at the Charge of one *Edward Hearſt*, an Apothecary, whoſe Wife ſurviving him, continu'd his Charity to *Sacheverel*, and ſent him to *Oxford*. His Mother, by Procurement of Biſhop *Burnet*, was admitted into an Hoſpital for diſtreſs'd Widows at *Saliſbury*. The Widow *Hearſt* was *High-Church*, as her Huſband had been, and the young *Sacheverel*'s Zeal help'd to continue her Beneficence towards him. He had not been long at *Oxford* before ſhe diſcover'd his turbulent, violent, and imperious Temper; the more ill-becoming in him, becauſe he ſubſiſted by Charity. He was remarkable for his diſreſpectful Behaviour to his Superiors, and his Inſolence to his Equals; the very Make and Look of him were an Index to his Character; he was Large, Tall, of a lived Complexion; his Countenance audacious, but dead, beſpeaking Envy, Ill-nature, and Pride, without Skill to conceal Either upon Occaſion. When he came to be Ordain'd by the very learn'd and religious Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, his Lordſhip charg'd him with falſe Latin; he confidently defended what he ſaid, and the Biſhop was forc'd to ſend for Books out of his Study to convince him. His Lordſhip, upon Examination, finding him very raw and ignorant in Divinity, refus'd to Ordain him at that Time, but did it afterwards, upon Recommendation of the Biſhop of *Oxford*, with particular Marks of Favour; yet he ungratefully traduc'd that pious and learned Prelate in a Libel, call'd *The Character of a Low-Churchman*. Having a ſmall Benefice given him in *Staffordſhire*, he gave great Scandal to the ſober and religious People in his Neighbourhood, by his Immoralities, which are ſet forth in a Treatiſe, entitl'd, *Peril of being zealouſly, but not well-affected*, written by a Miniſter of the Church of *England*, one of the Brotherhood of St. *Katharine*'s. While he was at his Pariſh, or *Oxford*, he fell in with the moſt furious of the *Jacobite* Party, made ſcurrilous Reflections on the Death of King *William*, and the *Hanover* Succeſſion; and when the Queen appear'd againſt the *High-Church and the Memorial*, he had the Impudence to call her a *Waxen Queen*; *Whereby*, ſays the Annaliſt, *he alluded to, or gave the Hint of the Tacit Jeſt, that was put upon her at* Oxford, *by thoſe who put her Motto, of* Semper Eadem, *on the Vane of a Weather-cock*. Having diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his Ravings in ſeveral Pulpits at *Oxford*, *Lichfield*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, and other Places, where he endeavour'd to enflame the People againſt the Government, the *Factious* thought he would propagate their vile Cauſe to more Purpoſe in *London*; and having ſent for him to Town, got him a Chaplainſhip in St. *Saviour's*, *Southwark*, where he was benefic'd, when the *Bright Ornament*, before-mention'd, invited him to begin the Part he

Abuſes Bp. Lloyd,

Queen.

Preaches Sedition up and down the Country.

*A.D.*1709 was to act in *London* at St. *Paul*'s, and he preach'd and printed his Sermon, which he call'd *The Perils of falſe Brethren.*

I ſhall not enter into the Detail of *Sacheverel*'s Impeachment and Trial; the Arguments for *Reſiſtance* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, againſt Arbitrary-Power and *Paſſive-Obedience*, have been the Subject of ſo many Diſcourſes, before and ſince the *condemn'd Doctor*'s Time, that there's no need of enlarging upon, or indeed of repeating them; and I ſhall only mention what is moſt rare and curious.

His falſe and inſolent Sermon at St. Paul's.

Sacheverel's Sermon being in every one's Hand ſoon after 'twas printed, it was the Subject of the whole Talk of the Town, *High-Church* and *Jacobites* extoll'd it, as full of Truths, equal to thoſe in the Goſpel; all good *Engliſhmen* abhorr'd the Falſhood and Inſolence of it, and were impatient to have the Preacher brought to Puniſhment. This, doubtleſs, was what Mr. *Harley* lik'd above all Things that could have happen'd; he knew full well that the Queen could be brought to nothing more eaſy, than to believe that the *Church* was in *Danger*, if ſo bold a Step, as the puniſhing a Churchman, was attempted; and that ſhe would then of courſe hearken more than ever to thoſe who ſhould ſtand by the Church in ſo great Peril.

Mr. Harley privately ſets on an Impeachment.

Tho' Matters were not yet ripe enough for her to change Hands in the Miniſtry, he doubted not but thoſe that were now employ'd, would effectually loſe their Credit with the Queen, by the Impeachment of the Doctor; and therefore he and his Adherents forwarded it in private, as much as they oppos'd it in publick. *Sacheverel* was ſo profane as to bring the Character of a Comedy into his Sermon, which in Truth was of itſelf a Tragi-Farce; and ſaucily to mention my Lord High-Treaſurer by the Nickname of *Volpone*, which rais'd the Indignation of all good *Britons* to ſuch a Degree, that it could not be kept out of Parliament; where *John Dolben*, Eſq; Son to the late Archbp. of *York*, a Gentleman of Parts and Spirit, complain'd, *Dec.* the 13th, of two printed Books, entitl'd, *The Communication of Sin*; *preach'd at the Aſſizes held at Derby*, Aug. 15. 1709; and the other, entitl'd, *The* Perils *of falſe Brethren, both in Church and State*; preach'd before the Lord-Mayor on the 5th of *November*.

John Dolben, Eſq; complains to the Houſe of Commons of Sacheverel's *Sermon.*

Several Paragraphs in the Epiſtle Dedicatory, to *George Sacheverel*, Eſq; High-Sheriff of the County of *Derby*, before the Aſſize-Sermon, were read. This 'Squire *Sacheverel* was ſaid to be related to the Doctor, but it could not be in Blood very nearly; for the Doctor's Great-Grandfather was beneficed in the Iſle of *Purbeck*, in *Dorſetſhire*, almoſt an hundred Years before that Time; but he might be related to *George Sacheverel*, Eſq; in another Senſe; the 'Squire having had the Character of a *Madman*, and what the Doctor was will be ſeen preſently. Several Paragraphs of his *Perils of falſe Brethren* were alſo read, and then Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, and other Members, made Speeches againſt the Audaciouſneſs of Doctor *Sacheverel*, who had advanc'd Poſitions diametrically oppoſite to *Revolution* Principles, to the preſent eſtabliſh'd Government, and to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; and, conſequently, tending to foment Factions, and ſtir up Rebellion. Thoſe who were in the Secret of *Sacheverel*'s Miſſion for that Purpoſe, were ſtunn'd at this ſudden Attack upon their falſe Apoſtle; and no Member offering to ſpeak in his Defence, it was RESOLV'D,

No Body ſpeaks for him in the Houſe.

" That a Book, entitl'd, *The Communication* " *of Sin*, being a Sermon preach'd at the Aſſizes " held at *Derby*, *Aug.* 15. 1709; and a Book, *A.D.*1709 " entitl'd, *The Perils of falſe Brethren, both in* " *Church and State*; ſet forth in a Sermon " preach'd before the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* at the " Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul*'s, on the 5th " of *November*, 1709, were malicious, ſcanda- " lous, and ſeditious Libels, highly reflecting up- " on her Majeſty and her Government, the late *The Com-* " happy *Revolution*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſ-* *mons Re-* " *ſion*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and both Houſes of *ſolve.* " Parliament, tending to alienate the Affections " of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create " Jealouſies and Diviſions among them." And it was order'd, That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, and *Henry Clements*, his Bookſeller, ſhould attend at the Bar of the Houſe next Day. Accordingly, on the 14th of *December*, he was convey'd to *Weſtminſter*, in the Coach of Dr. *Lancaſter*, Rector of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, a Divine of no other Eminence than what his Degrees and Preferments gave him. This Doctor attended the other Doctor to the Court of Requeſts, where above an hundred of their Cloth aſſembled to bear Teſtimony to the Cauſe. Dr. *Sacheverel*, and *Clements*, his Bookſeller, being call'd in, and examin'd at the Bar, the Doctor own'd the two ſcandalous Libels and told them what Encouragement he had from Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the Lord-Mayor, to print *The Perils of falſe Brethren.* Sir *Samuel Garrard*, a Member of the Houſe, being aſk'd, *Whether he had commanded Dr.* Sacheverel *to print his Sermon*, the Lord-Mayor, in a very great Pannick, diſown'd that ever he *deſir'd*, *order'd*, or encourag'd the Printing the ſaid Sermon. So here is this rare High-Church Divine ſetting out as Champion for the Faction, with a notorious Lye in his Mouth. The Lord-Mayor of *London*, his own *Bright Ornament*, ſpoke Truth, and as a Member of the Houſe of Commons ſaid, *They ought to give more Credit to one of their own Members, than to a Man who* had preach'd ſuch Sermons.

An hundred of the Clergy appear with him.

The Lord-Mayor diſowns him.

Sacheverel ſtanding to what he had ſaid, tho' prov'd to be a Liar in the Face of the Repreſentative of *Great-Britain*, by the Evidence of the Lord-Mayor of *London:* It was Reſolv'd, *That Dr.* Henry Sacheverel *be impeach'd of high Crimes and Miſdemeanors*; and Mr. *Dolben* was order'd to impeach him at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, in the Name of all the Commons of *Great-Britain*. *Clements* declaring he had the Libel from Dr. *Sacheverel*, was let go; but the Doctor was taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and a Committee of ſome of the moſt eminent Members of the Houſe, was appointed to draw up Articles againſt him.

Prov'd in a Lie.

He is impeach'd.

Having done this Juſtice to a Criminal, the Houſe proceeded to do Juſtice alſo to a moſt deſerving Perſon of the ſame Profeſſion, the Reverend Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*; and at the Motion of the ingenious and learned *Anthony Henley*, Eſq; it was RESOLV'D,

Vote in Favour of the Rev. Benj. Hoadley.

" That the Reverend Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, " Rector of St. *Peter's Poor*, *London*, for having " often ſtrenuouſly juſtify'd the Principles on " which her Majeſty and the Nation proceeded " in the late *happy Revolution*, had juſtly meri- " ted the Favour and Recommendation of this " Houſe: And that an humble Addreſs be pre- " ſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe would be gra- " ciouſly pleas'd to beſtow ſome Dignity in the " Church on the ſaid Mr. *Hoadley*, for his eminent " Services both to Church and State." The Queen's Anſwer was, *I will take a proper Opportunity to comply with your Deſire.* This Deſire was never

A.D.1709 never comply'd with in this Reign; and from this Time to the End of it we muſt expect, that whatever is ſaid from the Throne, in favour of Revolution-Principles, will have no more Effect than the Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs in behalf of Mr. *Hoadley*.

This Vote was ſo juſtly deſerv'd, that no Honour could be greater; and the ſhameleſs Perſecution that Reverend Divine met with afterwards, from the envenom'd Pens of ſome Party-men, even of his own Holy Vocation, ſhews how inſenſible they were of Modeſty or Truth, to ſet themſelves in oppoſition to the Senſe of the Nation, doing this publick Homage to the Merit of ſo excellent a Perſon.

When Mr. *Dolben* carry'd up the Impeachment againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, it was obſervable, that the Lord *Haverſham*, one of Mr. *How*'s Diſſenting-Congregation, made a ſhort Speech, importing, "That it ſeem'd ſtrange to ſee a Divine "impeach'd for preaching a Doctrine for which "he would heretofore have been rewarded, and "might, if the Times chang'd, be made a Biſhop. However, added his Lordſhip, *Since "he is impeach'd, I hope a Day will come for the "calling other Criminals to account: For which "Way ſoever I caſt my Eyes, I ſee Matter for Im-"peachments.*" *Sacheverel* had treated the Diſſenters with all the Filth and Bitterneſs of Language a Man of his Intellects was capable of; but the Diſaffected and the Diſguſted being on his Side, and Lord *Haverſham* on theirs, theſe Contraries were reconcil'd in Oppoſition to the Adminiſtration.

The Doctor having no Conveniency for the Service of his Auxiliaries, while he was in Cuſtody, petition'd the Houſe to be bail'd, that he might have an Opportunity to make his Defence; in which all the World knew he would not want Help, as long as there were ſuch Men as Sir *Simon Harcourt*, *Conſt. Phipps*, Dr. *Atterbury*, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr. *Moſs*, Dr. *Henchman*, &c. to inſtruct him.

The Committee, above-mention'd, being order'd to ſearch for Precedents, as to Bailing the Doctor, Mr. *Dolben* reported, They could find none; and the Queſtiton being put, Whether he ſhould be admitted to Bail? it paſt in the *Negative*. *Yeas* 64. *Noes* 114.

This Committee ſat ſeveral Times at Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*'s Houſe, during the Adjournment of Parliament to the 9th of *January*; and when the Commons then met, Mr. *Dolben* reported, That they had drawn up the Articles of Impeachment, which were read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Preamble to the Articles being read, a Motion was made by the Doctor's Friends, That the Report ſhould be re-committed; which occaſion'd a warm Debate. It is hop'd particular Notice will be taken of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Friends, that a Judgment may be made of the good Intentions of thoſe who countenanc'd and ſupported him. Mr. *Robert Harley* inſiſted on leaving out the Word *Sedition*; Mr. *William Bromley* did not fail to vindicate the *Doctor* and *High-Church* on this Occaſion: But whatever they, or others ſaid, was fully anſwer'd by the late Speaker, Mr. *Smith*, Lieutenat-General *Mordaunt*, an *Oxford*-Man as well as Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Thompſon*, &c. So the Queſtion for Re-committing being put, it paſt in the *Negative*. *Yeas* 131. *Noes* 232; and the Articles of Impeachment were agreed to, and order'd to be carry'd to the Lords, importing in Subſtance, "That Dr. *Henry Sa-"cheverel*, in Sermons and Books, did falſely and "maliciouſly ſuggeſt and maintain;

1. *That the* neceſſary Means *us'd to bring about the* happy *Revolution, were odious and unjuſtifiable: That his late Majeſty, in his Declaration, diſclaim'd the leaſt Imputation of* Reſiſtance; *and that to impute Reſiſtance to the ſaid* Revolution, *was to caſt black and odious Colours upon his late Majeſty, and the ſaid* Revolution.

2. *That the* Toleration *granted by Law to* Proteſtant-Diſſenters, *was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it unwarrantable: And that he was a* falſe Brother, *with relation to God, Religion, or the* Church, *who defended* Toleration, *and* Liberty of Conſcience. *That Queen* Elizabeth *was deluded by Archbiſhop* Grindal, *whom he ſcurrilouſly call'd a* falſe Son *of the* Church, *and a* perfidious Prelate, *to the Toleration of the* Genevean *Diſcipline. And that it was the Duty of ſuperior Paſtors, to thunder out their* Eccleſiaſtical Anathema's *againſt Perſons entitl'd to the Benefit of the ſaid* Toleration; *and inſolently dar'd or defy'd any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentence.*

3. *That the* Church *of* England *was in a Condition of great* Peril *and* Adverſity *under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; and, in order to arraign and blacken the Vote, or Reſolution, of both Houſes of Parliament, approv'd by her Majeſty,* That the *Church* of *England* was in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition under the Queen's Adminiſtration, *he did ſuggeſt the* Church *to be in Danger; and, as a Parallel, mention'd, That the Perſon of King* Charles *was voted to be out of Danger at the ſame Time that his Murderers were conſpiring his Death; thereby* wickedly *and* maliciouſly *inſinuating, that the Members of both Houſes, who paſs'd the ſaid Vote, were then conſpiring the Ruin of the Church.*

4. *That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution; and there were Men of Characters and Stations in* Church *and* State, *who were* falſe Brethren, *and did themſelves weaken, undermine, betray, and did encourage, and put it in the Power of others, to overturn and deſtroy the Conſtitution and Eſtabliſhment: And charg'd her Majeſty, and thoſe in Authority under her, both in Church and State, with a general Male-Adminiſtration; and, as a publick* Incendiary, *he perſuaded her Majeſty's Subjects to keep up Diſtinctions of* Factions *and Parties, inſtill'd groundleſs Jealouſies, fomented deſtructive Diviſions among them, and excited and ſtirr'd them up to Arms and Violence. And that his ſaid malicious and ſeditious Suggeſtions might make the ſtronger Impreſſions upon the Minds of her Majeſty's Subjects, he, the ſaid* Henry Sacheverel, *did wickedly wreſt and pervert divers Texts of Scripture.*

A.D.1710 *Articles againſt* Sacheverel.

As every one of theſe Articles were fully prov'd, what a *falſe, malicious, ſeditious, wicked, profane* Man muſt this be! they are all Terms made uſe of in the Report; and add to this, an invincible Impudence, an Inſenſibility of Conſcience, and even Humanity. Was it poſſible for Faction to leave ſuch a Tool in a Nook of a County? Could he eſcape the Search of a Man of Mr. *Harley*'s Craft? And was it then a Wonder to ſee him brought upon the Stage to act that Part which was cut out for him?

The Serjeant of the Houſe of Commons deliver'd him to the Cuſtody of the Uſher of the *Black Rod*'s Deputy, *Jan.* 14. and the Houſe of Lords admitting him to Bail, Dr. *Lancaſter*, aforeſaid, and Dr. *Bowes*, were bound for him, and doubtleſs would have been ſo, had he been a worſe Man even than he was, conſidering the Cauſe he was engag'd in. The Doctor having had a Copy of the Articles deliver'd to him, his Cabinet-Counſellors prepar'd an

Anſwer

A.D. 1710 Answer for him, wherein they made him deny the false, malicious and seditious Positions charg'd upon him, and justify, palliate and extenuate what he had advanc'd in his Sermons.

His Answer a Reflection on the Parliament's Honour.

This Answer being sent from the Lords to the Commons, and referr'd by them to the Committee, they consider'd the same, and Mr. *Dolben* reported, That it was *plainly design'd to reflect on the Honour of the House.* And a Replication to it being order'd to be drawn up, a Debate arose upon its second Reading, wherein the *Harleians* insinuated, *It was adviseable to leave the Offender to the ordinary Course of Justice.* And so doubtless he would have been left, if they had consider'd him only as the adopted Son of the Widow *Hearst*, of *Marlborough*, as the boisterous, turbulent Student of *Magdalen*, *Oxon*; but it was the *Cause* against the *Faction* the Commons did virtually impeach; and it was necessary that they should bring its Knight-Errant to Account for it. The *Annalist*, pursuing his *Mob*-Politicks, says, *This wholesome Counsel coming from the Enemy's Quarter, the Courtiers were deaf to it, and, like Men infatuated to their own Ruin, deliberately set fire to the Mine, by which they were to be blown up.* So indeed talk'd the lower Order of Statesmen, in Coffee-Houses and Taverns, some Time after: tho' when the *Criminal* was first question'd in the House of Commons, the Spirit that appear'd in the Prosecution was highly approv'd; and what the House said in their Address to the Queen upon it, is an unanswerable Reason for their proceeding as they did: *They could not patiently sit still and see the Justice of the late happy Revolution reflected upon; her Majesty's undoubted Title, and gracious Administration, to be render'd odious to the People; the* Protestant *Succession* undermin'd; *the Resolutions of Parliament treated with Contempt; the Governors of the* Church, *and her Majesty, as Supream, vilify'd and aspers'd; the* Toleration *expos'd as Wicked; and* Sedition *insolently invading the Pulpit.* Indeed it was the Observation of many judicious Lovers of Liberty and the Constitution, that tho' *Great-Britain* paid a little too dear for the *Solemn Judgment* of the Legislature of Queen *Anne*, and the two Houses of Parliament, in favour of *Liberty*, Spiritual and Temporal, and of *Revolution-Principles*, vindicating them to be the Basis of our Constitution; yet rather than not have had that *Solemn Judgment*, they would have been willing that Mess. *Harley*, *St. John*, &c. should have had their short Turn in the Ministry, notwithstanding the Miseries and Shame with which it was attended.

The Commons lay before the Queen the Necessity of prosecuting him.

Mr. *Dolben* carry'd the Doctor's Answer, and the Commons Replication to the Lords, who appointed *Thursday*, the 9th of *February*, for his Trial; and having notify'd it to the Commons, they Resolv'd, *That their Committee*, who drew up the Articles against Dr. *Sacheverel*, should be their *Managers:* And these were,

The Managers for the Commons at Sacheverel's *Trial.*

Sir *John Holland*, Comptroller of her Majesty's Houshold,
Mr. Secretary *Boyle*,
Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Sir *James Montagu*, Attorney-General,
Robert Eyre, Esq; Sollicitor-General,
Robert Walpole, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy,
Sir *Joseph Jekyl*,
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;
John Dolben, Esq;
William Thompson, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Parker*,
Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*,
Sir *John Hawles*,
Lord *William Pawlet*,
Lord *Coningsby*,
Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Esq;
Lieut. Gen. *Stanhope*,
Lieut. Gen. *Mordaunt*,
Sir *David Dalrymple*.
Spencer Cowper, Esq;

A.D. 1710

Twenty Gentlemen for Rank, Character, and Merit in all Qualifications not easily to be match'd in *Great-Britain*.

It being debated whether the House should attend in a Body, or in a Committee of the whole House, it was, upon the Question, carry'd for a Committee. *Yeas* 192. *Noes* 180. Which occasion'd the putting off the Trial till Conveniencies were made in *Westminster-Hall* for the Reception of the Commons, who were to be present at the Trial, which commenc'd the 27th of *February*. About 12 o' Clock at Noon, the Lords in their Formalities went down to their Court in that Hall, and the *Managers* of the Commons, and the Committee of the whole House, having taken their respective Places; her Majesty being then, and every Day of the Trial, present *incognita*, Sir *James Montagu* spoke first in behalf of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, and shew'd the Reasons of this Prosecution, which was not intended against the *Function*, but against a *particular Person*. He was seconded by Mr. *Lechmere*, who enlarg'd upon the Nature, and aggravated the Enormity of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Crimes. After which the Epistle to his Name-sake, *Sacheverel*, Sheriff of *Derbyshire*, was read, as were several Paragraphs of his *Perils of false Brethren*, on which the Articles of Impeachment were grounded. This was all that was done the first Day of the Trial. The next Day Sir *Joseph Jekyl* made good the first Article of the Impeachment in the following Speech.

Attorney-General.

The first Day's Trial.

Sir Joseph Jekyl's *Speech.*

My Lords,

" THE Commons cannot but think it hard, " that in this Assembly of the *British* " Nation, after more than One-and-twenty " Years Enjoyment of the Advantages arising by " the late *happy Revolution*, it should be necessa- " ry to plead in *Vindication* of it. They who share " in the Legislature with your Lordships, have " put themselves in the Nature of Suitors to you, " against this *Offender*; in whom your Lordship " will see *the Reverse of a true* English *Subject*. " If the Justice of the *Revolution* be established, " the *Toleration* will be rejoyc'd in by some, and " *grievous* to *none:* But if the Justice of that " Foundation be question'd, every Thing built " upon it is in some Degree shaken, and an Op- " portunity given for Disputes never to be ended, " but by a total Subversion of our Government " and Constitution. From what Quarter is it " that all Obstruction and Opposition to the late " King, and to her Majesty, has come? Upon " the *Succession* depends our present Happiness, " and future Hopes: and yet this *Criminal* at the " Bar has not thought fit once so to go out of his " Way, as to mention it in his Answer. Can " the *Pretender* have any Hopes but in Avoid- " ance of that Law? Can it be thought proper " to preach this Doctrine, in the Reign of the *best* " *of Princes*, which can be of no Use but to the " *worst?* The right stating the Case of *Resistance* at " the *Revolution*, will be a Means of settling Mens " Minds in the Love of Order and Regularity, " which is the great End and Design of the Law " to secure. It is the fundamental Rule, *That* " *the Law is the only Measure of the Prince's Au-* " *thority, and the People's Submission to it.* There " is nothing plainer, than the *Sense* of the *Law* " must be found out by Law itself; and that *Re-* " *ligion* has nothing to do on that Occasion, but

A.D. 1710 " to enforce the Obedience from the Conſiderati-
" of higher Rewards and future Puniſhments.
" *My Lords*, It may be aſſerted, that the
" People have an *Intereſt* and *Right* to the
" *Law* and *Conſtitution*: There is a Principle
" ariſing from the Nature of Civil Society;
" and this Right the Nation aſſerted and re-
" cover'd out of the Hands of thoſe, who had
" diſpoſſeſs'd them of it. There are to this Pur-
" poſe two famous Inſtances, in the Knowledge
" of the preſent Age, the *Reſtoration*, and the
" *Revolution*. By both theſe great and happy E-
" vents, the *Regal Power*, and the *Rights of the*
" *People were recover'd*; and it is hard to ſay in
" which the People had the greateſt, they having
" an Advantage by every *Prerogative* of the
" Crown. Our Conſtitution was recover'd at
" the Time of the *Reſtoration*, when the Whole
" was violated; and the Caſe of the Revolution
" is equal to it. Our greateſt Privileges, even that
" on which all others depend, *viz.* of giving our
" Conſent to the making new Laws, or repealing
" old ones, was taken away, and a *Deſpotick* Power
" ſet up, in too many Inſtances to be repeated.
" As the Nation agreed to the *Diſeaſe*, ſo like-
" wiſe did they in the *Remedy*; by which the
" whole Frame of the Government was entirely
" reſtor'd. A remarkable Proof of the excellent
" Temper the Nation was in at that Time!"

To the ſame Article ſpoke *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, in theſe or the like Expreſſions.

Robert, Eyre, *Eſq*; " The Prayers appointed by Authority, to be
" us'd on the *Fifth* of *November*, regard a double
" Deliverance; but this *Criminal* takes Notice of
" the Revolution only to give it up. He allows
" that to be true, which every Man, and he him-
" ſelf knows to be *falſe*: He ſays, The late King
" *diſown'd and diſclaim'd all manner of* Reſiſtance
" *at the* Revolution; *and that to impute* Reſiſtance
" *to the* Revolution, *is to caſt odious Colours upon*
" *his late Majeſty*, which the Commons appre-
" hend to be a full Proof of the Aſſertion in the
" firſt Article: For *Reſiſtance* was the *neceſſary*
" *Means* us'd to bring about the *Revolution*; and
" it carries a high Reflection upon our *Great and*
" *Glorious Deliverer*, to ſay he diſclaim'd all *Re-*
" *ſiſtance*, whilſt he was actually engag'd in it, for
" the Re-ſettlement of our Conſtitution, and to
" preſerve us from *Popery*, and *Arbitrary Power*,
" which was the whole Deſign of his Labours
" thro' his *moſt glorious Reign*.

" The Commons had Reaſon to hope, after ſo
" many Years Enjoyment of all the Happineſs of
" a *Free-born People*, and at a Time when the
" Subjects of this Kingdom enjoy'd their full Li-
" berties, under the Queen's moſt excellent Ad-
" miniſtration, no Perſon would have been ſo
" *wicked*, as to have caſt any Reflection upon the
" *Means* whereby theſe Bleſſings were obtain'd,
" and continu'd to us.

" But ſince all theſe Enjoyments cannot ſatisfy,
" or ſettle the *reſtleſs* and *turbulent* Spirit of the
" Enemies of the *Revolution*, the Commons think
" it their indiſpenſable Duty to the *Crown*, and
" to their Country, to demand your Lordſhips
" Judgment on this important Subject.

Sir *John Holland* ſaid;

My Lords,

Sir John Holland. " The preſent Conſideration is of the greateſt
" Importance, no leſs than whether your Lord-
" ſhips, and ſo many of the Commons of *Great-*
" *Britain*, who took up Arms at the *Revolution*,
" were really *Rebels?* And whether our late glo-
" rious *Deliverer* was an *Uſurper* or not? The
" *Criminal* was aware of this juſt Objection,
" which appears, by his Endeavours, on ſecond
" Thoughts, to make us believe, that by *Reſiſt-*
" *ance* he meant *Conqueſt*, which he could not ex-
" pect to hear of without the utmoſt Reſentment
" of the Commons. *It is an unaccountable Pre-*
" *ſumption*, that he could imagine, ſo *mean a Sub-*
" *terfuge* ſhould prevent your Lordſhip's Juſtice,
" which the Commons aſk, in this Caſe, for his
" *Reformation*, and an Example to others. The
" Commons would by no Means be underſtood,
" as if they thought the *People were Judges*, when,
" and how far, they are to *obey*. We agree, the
" Laws of Obedience, both *divine* and *humane*,
" are very expreſs and poſitive; but *Neceſſity* will
" always make a juſtifiable Exception, ſo much
" depends upon the *Revolution*, that the Com-
" mons are highly jealous of it. Twenty Years it
" has been ſettled; but it is not ſo long ſince the
" *Pretender*, and his Adherents, endeavour'd to
" invade it; and when they ſhall hear that the
" *Revolution* is branded in Sermons, as is now u-
" ſual, it may have Conſequences ſo ill, that we
" hope it ſhall not now be done with *Impunity*.

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Robert Walpole, Eſq; ſpoke next.

My Lords,

Robert Walpole, *Eſq*; " I doubt not but your Lordſhips have obſerv'd
" how injurious the Doctrines, now in queſtion,
" may be to the Kingdom, and how loudly they
" call for your Lordſhips Juſtice. When *Merce-*
" *nary Scribblers* are employ'd by a Party to vent
" their Malice, it may be fit to leave them to the
" Courſe of *Common Juſtice*; but when the *Trum-*
" *pet is ſounded in* Sion; when the *Pulpit* takes up
" the *Cudgels*, and gives the Alarm; when theſe
" *bitter* and *poiſonous Pills* are gilded over with
" the ſpecious Name of *Loyalty*, and People are
" brought to ſwallow them up for their *Souls* and
" *Conſciences* Sake, the Commons cannot but
" think it high time to put a ſtop to this *growing*
" *Evil*; and they cannot apprehend, but that the
" juſt Reſentment they have ſhewn on this Occa-
" ſion, will meet with Applauſe from all thoſe
" that are ſincere Friends to her Majeſty, and her
" Government, and to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*
" as is *eſtabliſh'd by Law*; and therefore I do not
" wonder to ſee her Enemies concern'd at this
" *Trial*. The very *Being of our preſent Govern-*
" *ment is the Reſiſtance* that was *neceſſarily* us'd at
" the *Revolution*; and it is a moſt ſurprizing *As-*
" *ſurance*, that while the Enemies of our State
" are ſtriking at the Root of all, they ſhould be
" able to paſs themſelves upon the World for ei-
" ther. *To recommend themſelves to the* Queen,
" they find fault with the *Revolution*, without which
" ſhe never would have been a *Queen*, and we the
" moſt miſerable of People. If *Reſiſtance* be in
" no way ſafe to be allow'd, then all the great Pri-
" vileges enacted in the *Petition of Rights* are mere
" Pretences. *Reſiſtance* is no where enacted to
" be *legal*, but ſubject to all Laws in being, un-
" der the higheſt Penalties. The Doctrine of
" *unlimited Paſſive-Obedience*, is calculated for
" *Abſolute-Power*; but it cannot be our *Advan-*
" *tage*, or *Security* to her Majeſty, who neither
" *wants* nor *deſires* it. What can the Meaning
" of this Attempt be, but to prepare the People
" to be ready to embrace a Government, in which
" it is like to be expected from them?

Sir *John Hawles* ſpoke next to the ſame Arti- *Sir* John Hawles.
cle; and next to him, General *Stanhope* made a
remarkable Speech, full of manly Eloquence, and
deliver'd

A.D. 1710 deliver'd with a Spirit and Air which abash'd the steady Impudence of the Criminal.

Among other Things he said,

General Stanhope. " If Dr. *Sacheverel* had preach'd his Sermon " in a Conventicle of disaffected Persons, main- " tain'd by some deluded Women, no Notice " should have been taken of *so nonsensical and in-* " *coherent a Discourse*: But that *true Son of* ---- *Calls him an insignificant Tool.* " *the Church, that insignificant Tool of a Party,* " having preach'd this Sermon in a Place where " it might do great Mischief, by creating Jealou- " sies, and reviving old Animosities in the City " of *London*, the Fountain-head of the Supplies " which the Nation so readily contributed towards " this necessary War, his *Offence* deserv'd the se- " verest Animadversion. That if his *Positions* " were true, the *Queen* was no more than an *U-* " *surper*; neither House of Parliament had any " Authority to sit; all their Proceedings were " illegal; and all the Blood and Treasure that " had been spent since the *Revolution*, were spent " in an ill Cause, which would sully the Glories " of a Reign which exceeded those of Queen *E-* " *lizabeth*; for the latter had only the Felicity " to defend the Nation against the Power of " *Spain*, whereas her Majesty's Arms triumph'd " over the United-Force of *France* and *Spain*." He added, " That another Divine, naming Dr. " *Atterbury*, who then stood behind *Sacheverel*, " at the Bar, had likewise, some Time before, " preach'd a *Latin* Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, where- " in he asserted the Doctrine of *Passive-Obedi-* " *ence*; but that in that very Sermon he contra- " dicted himself; for he allow'd that there *may* " *be some difficult* and *extraordinary Cases*, where- " in St. *Paul* could be no longer our Guide, and " then we must consult the wise Politicians, and " the Learned in the Laws. Upon which, Ge- " neral *Stanhope* quoted *Grotius*, who, in his fa- " mous Treatise, *de Jure Belli & Pacis*, men- " tions Cases wherein the People may *oppose and* " *resist Tyrants, and assert their Liberties.*"

Sacheverel, who appear'd unconcern'd while the other five *Managers* were speaking, turn'd pale, and was disorder'd, when he found himself treated with *Scorn* and Contempt by General *Stanhope*. The Duke of *Buckinghamshire* mov'd, the Doctor might be heard in his Defence, Article by Article; but upon the Question it was carry'd in the *Negative*; and Sir *Peter King*, Lord *William Pawlet*, and *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; spoke to the second Article, which ended the *Trial* for that Day.

On the 1st of *March*, Mr. *Thompson* spoke to the third Article, as did also *Spencer Compton*, Esq; Lord *Coningsby*, *John Dolben*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Parker*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir *Thomas Parker* spoke long, and with great Force of Reason and Eloquence; and Mr. *Dolben* happening to say in the Heat of his Discourse, *These false Brethren*, pointing to the Bar, where stood Dr. *Moss*, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr. *Atterbury*, and other *staunch* Doctors, *Lord Haversham zealous for the Church.* Lord *Haversham*, the *Presbyterian*, interrupted Mr. *Dolben*, and mov'd that he might explain himself, it being a Reflection on the Church of *England* Clergy: But Mr. *Dolben* saying, He had us'd the *plural* Number for the *singular*, and meant the *Prisoner* only, the Lords were satisfy'd.

The Trial had now lasted four Days, and the *Doctor* gone every Day to *Westminster* in a taudry Glass Chariot, belonging to young *Newland*, Son of Sir *George Newland*, a Scrivener in *Smithfield*.

In the mean time the Cry of the Church's Danger made a dismal Sound in the Ears of the religious Mobs of *London* and *Westminster*, who, out of an extraordinary Concern for the afflicted Asserter of her Rights, left their several Crafts and Callings, and crouded the Streets to hail Blessings on the *Doctor*, and to be blest by him. He had Lodgings in the *Temple*, that he might be near his Lawyers; and from thence to *Westminster-Hall*, where he and his Companion shouted as if he had been drawn along in a triumphal Car. There had not been such a rascally Crew seen together since the Days of *John Ball* the Priest, who was hang'd for *Wat Tyler*'s Rebellion, and might properly enough be term'd *Sacheverel*'s Forerunner. This Rabble was instructed to let the Queen know their pious Sentiments, which others were afterwards to interpret to be those of the whole People of *England*. The Queen going to the House of Peers in her Chair, some of this Multitude gather'd about it, crying out, *God bless your Majesty, God bless the Church; we hope your Majesty is for Dr.* Sacheverel. The Mob oblig'd all Persons they met to pull off their Hats to the Doctor, as they huzza'd him to his Tryal; they abus'd those that refus'd to worship their Idol, among whom happen'd to be some Members of both Houses of Parliament. The Evening of the second Day of the Trial was illuminated with Bonfires made of the Pulpits and Pews of demolish'd Meeting-Houses: Were not these a rare Parcel of Protestants! Would not such a Gang of Rioters be a Shame, not only to any Religion, but to any Country? What a Forehead must the seditious Priest, who was at the Head of 'em, have to look sober Men in the Face, after he had set so great a City in a Flame? Can one imagine that he and the Doctors, his Supporters at the Bar, had any the least Concern upon them for the Safety of Religion, and the Souls of Men; and what, without it, was their Concern for the Church, but a solemn Grimace, to disguise their Avarice and Pride? The Mob, as furious as if under Possession, fell upon Mr. *Burgess*'s Meeting-House near *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, broke the Windows, and a Part of the Walls, and gutted the Inside of it, as they threaten'd to do by his Dwelling-House, and would have done by his Person, had he come in their Way. But he took Shelter in a *Roman* Catholick's House, in the Neighbourhood, who express'd great Dislike at the Outrages of the *High-Church* Rabble, which, however, was much encreas'd by a Mixture of *Popish* Mob, which I knew by the Confession of *Papists*, whose Heads were not so hot as *Sacheverel*'s. They demolish'd also Mr. *Earl*'s Meeting-House in *Long-Acre*; Mr. *Bradbury*'s in *Newstreet*; Mr. *Taylor*'s in *Leather-Lane*; Mr. *Wright*'s in *Black-Friars*; Mr. *Hamilton*'s in *Clerkenwell*; and all the while they were about this, the Devil's Drudgery, their Cry was, *High-Church* for ever! *High-Church* and Dr. *Sacheverel* for ever! larding their barbarous Shouts with the most execrable Oaths and Curses. They also batter'd and plunder'd the Houses of several Dissenters, and threaten'd to pull down the Lord Chancellor's, the Earl of *Wharton*'s, the Bishop of *Salisbury*'s, Mr. *Dolben*'s, and others. They talk'd of destroying Mr. *Hoadley*'s Church; which was the more likely, because *Sacheverel* was known to have the greatest Enmity and Rancour of Mind against that eminent and worthy Divine. They had condemn'd *Salter*'s-*Hall*, Mr. *Showers*'s Meeting-House, and other Places of Religious Worship in the City, to Destruction, and spar'd not in their Menaces the Bank of *England*: For

A.D. 1701 *Mobs croud about him.*

The Mobs tell the Queen to be for the Doctor.

They burn the Meeting-Houses of Protestant-Dissenters.

Mr. Burgess *the Minister in Danger of his Life.*

The Outrages of Sacheverel's *Mob.*

Threaten to plunder the Bank.

A.D.1710 amidſt all their ſpiritual Zeal for High-Church and the Doctor, they hanker'd after that Mammon; and had not due Care been taken to guard againſt them, it is probable they would have plunder'd *Grocer's*-Hall, as they did the Houſes of ſeveral Diſſenters. As ſoon as the Earl of *Sunderland* had Notice of this Inſurrection, he acquainted the Queen with it, who commanded the Earl to ſend her Horſe and Foot-Guards to quell it. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and other Noblemen coming to the Secretary's-Office, to conſer with his Lordſhip on this Occaſion; my Lord *Sunderland* ſent for Capt. *Horſey*, an Exempt, who then commanded the Guard; to mount immediately, and go and diſperſe the Mob. Capt. *Horſey* objecting *he was the Queen's Body-Guard*, and anſwerable for any Accident, he was told, it was her Majeſty's expreſs Command, and both the Earl of *Sunderland* and the Lord Chancellor repreſenting the Danger of Delay, he acquieſc'd; only ask'd pleaſantly, *Whether he was to preach, or to fight the Mob? if the firſt, he deſir'd ſome better Speaker; if the latter, Fighting was his Trade, and he would do his beſt.* To this the Earl reply'd, *You muſt uſe your Judgment and Diſcretion, and forbear violent Means, except in Caſe of Neceſſity.* This Party of the Guard came upon the Rabble as they were rejoicing over a Bonfire, made out of the Untenſils of Mr. *Earl*'s Meeting-Houſe. They fled immediately, only one of their Captains, with a few Followers, cry'd out, *High-Church and Dr. Sacheverel*, and were ſeiz'd by the Troopers. This Captain of theirs was *George Purchaſe*, a broken Trooper turn'd Bailiff; another of their Captains was *Francis Willis*, a Footman; and another, *Daniel Damaree*, a Waterman, who wore the Queen's Badge. They and *Purchaſe* were apprehended, ſent to *Newgate*, try'd for *High-Treaſon*, and *Damaree* and *Purchaſe* were condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd; but they were ſcreen'd from Execution by Means of Mr. *Robert Harley*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, and others of their Kidney.

Horſe-Guards order'd to diſperſe them.

Purchaſe the Bailiff, a Captain of Sacheverel's Mob, ſeiz'd. He and Damaree, *the Waterman, try'd and condemn'd.*

On the 2d of *March*, the Guards at St. *James*'s and *Whitehall* were doubled, and the Militia of *Weſtminſter* rais'd, which conſiſting moſtly of Fellows of Mob-Rank, very much thin'd *Sacheverel*'s Rabble afterwards; and the Addreſs of the Commons put an End to their Riots for the preſent. The Houſe reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, *That ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to take effectual Meaſures to ſuppreſs the preſent Tumults, ſet on foot and fomented by* Papiſts, Nonjurors, *and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Government; and to iſſue her Royal Proclamation, promiſing a Reward to ſuch as ſhould diſcover and ſeize thoſe Incendiaries as had been the Occaſion of the late Tumults and Diſorders.* Her Majeſty's Anſwer imported, "That ſhe was extreamly ſenſible of the "great Care and Concern of the Commons for "the publick Peace upon this Occaſion; and as "her Majeſty had a juſt Reſentment at thoſe "tumultuous and violent Proceedings, ſo ſhe "would take immediate Care for ſuppreſſing "them; and would loſe no Time in endeavour-"ing to find out the Authors and Abettors, in "order to bring them to Puniſhment, according "to the Deſire of this Houſe." The *Commons* were ſo well pleas'd with this Anſwer, that they unanimouſly *reſolv'd* to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to return *Their moſt hearty Thanks for her moſt gracious Anſwer to their Addreſs; and for her effectual Care in ſuppreſſing thoſe* rebellious *Tumults, which were ſet on foot and fomented by* Papiſts, Nonjurors, *and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government, in defiance of the juſt Proſecution of the* Commons *againſt Dr.* Henry Sacheverel: *And they humbly beſought her Majeſty to believe, That as this Proſecution proceeded only from the indiſpenſible Obligation, which her faithful Commons look'd upon themſelves to lie under, not to ſit ſtill, and patiently ſee the Juſtice of the late* happy Revolution, *and the Glory of their late Royal* Deliverer *reflected upon; her Majeſty's undoubted Title ſtruck at; her Adminiſtration, by which ſo many Bleſſings were deriv'd upon them, endeavour'd to be render'd odious, and repreſented as deſtructive of the Church and Conſtitution; the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and Proteſtant* Religion *condemn'd; the Reſolutions of Parliament treated with Contempt; the Governors of the Church, and her Majeſty as Supream, aſpers'd and vilify'd; the* Toleration *expos'd as wicked, and* Sedition *inſolently invading the Pulpit; So the Maintenance of her Majeſty's, Right; the Safety of her Perſon; the Quiet of her Government; the Continuance of their Happineſs under her excellent Adminiſtration; the Succeſſion in the* Proteſtant *Line; the Support and Honour of the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, with that* Toleration *which was by Act of Parliament allow'd to* Proteſtant Diſſenters, *ſhould be their conſtant Care and Concern.* The *Tories* had not the Face to oppoſe the Subſtance of this Addreſs; but to humour their Party, it was mov'd in the Houſe, That *Republicans* ſhould be added to Papiſts and Nonjurors: but as that was to have turn'd a very ſerious Thing into a Jeſt, it paſt in the Negative; *Yeas* 110, *Noes* 270. A Proclamation was publiſh'd for ſuppreſſing theſe Tumults, and *Sacheverel* thought fit at laſt to quit his Triumphal Car, and be carry'd to his Trial in a Chair, only follow'd by a few of the younger Tory Mob.

A.D.1710

The Commons Addreſs againſt Sacheverel's *Mob.*

Queen's Anſwer.

On the 2d of *March*, the Doctor's Counſellors, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Conſtantine Phipps*, Mr. *Dodd*, Mr. *Duncan Dee*, and Dr. *Henchman*, a Civilian, began his Defence, which they continu'd till the 7th; and then the Doctor having obtain'd Leave, deliver'd the Speech which his Brother Doctors, *Atterbury*, *Smalridge*, *Freind*, and *Moſs*, made for him, with the Help of *Harcourt* and *Phipps*.

The Doctor's Counſellors.

'Tis too long, and in too many Hands to bear a Repetition: I ſhall content myſelf with a few Remarks, ſome of which I borrow from Mr. *Maynwaring*'s Four Letters to a Friend in *North-Britain*. "But now comes the great Scope of "the Doctor's Perſormance, his own Harangue at "the Bar of the Houſe of Lords; and here, with-"out entring into a particular Examination of "the whole Piece, I cannot help profeſſing, with "ſome Sorrow, that I think he was too hard-"ly dealt with by thoſe that made it for him, "when they oblig'd him to aver, in the Face of "God, and the *Queen*, *That he had neither ſug-"geſted*, nor did in his Conſcience believe *that "the* Church *is in the leaſt* Peril *from her Maje-"ſty's Adminiſtration.* If thoſe Men, he means "*Atterbury*, *Smalridge*, *Freind*, *Moſs*, &c. had "been endu'd with the leaſt Mercy, Conſcience, "or Humanity, they would never have put into "his Mouth ſuch a choaking Provocation as this; "and I cannot help taking his Part againſt them "upon this Occaſion, as abandon'd a Prieſt as "he is. When this holy Man had, in his Ser-"mon at St. *Paul*'s, plainly ſhewn," *How obvious it were to draw a Parallel between the ſad Circumſtances of the* Church *of* England *formerly, and of the* Church *of* England *at preſent, whoſe Walls*

The Speech made for him by other Doctors.

A.D. 1710

Walls and Enclosures are pull'd down, and this pure Spouse *of Christ prostituted to more Adulterers than the Scarlet Whore in the* Revelations.

Mr. Maynwaring's *Remarks on* Sacheverel's *Speech.*

" What cou'd enter into the Heads of those Pen-
" men of the Speech, to make the *poor Wretch*
" swear, that he had never suggested the *Church*
" was in *Danger?* With what Indignation must
" every one hear such solemn Appeals made to
" Heaven, for the Truth of a Fact which the
" whole Assembly knew to be directly contrary?
" What Excuse shall we find out for this most
" hardned Sinner? Will it acquit him to say, that
" he did not compose his Speech, and only per-
" form'd his Part like an Actor: indeed, it may
" be said to resemble a Play in one Respect, be-
" cause it was a Farce very well wrought, and
" had a wonderful Effect on the weak Part of his
" Audience; the rest were amaz'd, continues
" Mr. *Maynwaring*, they trembled at his Oaths,
" when *he call'd the Searcher of Hearts to witness,*
" *in the most solemn and religious Manner, as he*
" *expected to be acquitted before God and his Holy*
" *Angels, at that dreadful Tribunal, before which,*
" *not only he, but even their Lordships must appear,*
" *that he was far from designing to Defame her*
" *Majesty's Administration.* Good God! And
" is this the Man for whom the People have made
" an *Insurrection?* Is this the Man for whom their
" Zeal has flam'd out in all Manner of Appear-
" ance? Is this the Man whose Effigies is sold
" about, curiously done in *Metzo tinto*; whose
" Health is drank before the Queen's, and next
" in the same Glass with that of the Church?
" What can he have to do with any Church, who
" is a Shame to Christianity itself? And is this
" the Man for whom Tears were shed, when,
" by his insolent Behaviour, he had made that
" Compassion ridiculous which would otherwise
" have been due to one in his Circumstances?
" How offensive was his Assurance; how nause-
" ous his Presumption; and how Atheistical was
" his Purpose, in wickedly perverting diverse
" Texts of Scripture, instead of preaching the
" Truths. He said, *He had no Intention to as-*
" *perse the Memory of his late Majesty*; and he has
" been often heard to say, he ought to be *De wit-*
" *ted*, of which I have myself seen an Affidavit,
" under the Hand of Mr. *Eberal.*" As to the *Protestant Succession*, he is known to have frequent-ly revil'd the late King, for his *curs'd Legacy*, which was his ordinary Phrase for the *House of Hanover*. After he had been railing at, and damn-ing the Dissenters in most of his Sermons, he pro-fesses in his Speech, he was no ways offended with the *Toleration*. After all this, he had the astonish-ing *Impudence*, to use Mr. *Maynwaring*'s own Words, *to call himself an* Ambassador of Christ; *to say in one Place of* his Speech, he had no Design in View but to discharge his Duty to God; *and to express himself thus in another:* I think I may therefore with Confidence use the Words of the greatest Apostle to his Accusers, *Having obtain'd Help from God*, &c. What a prophane, blasphe-mous *Wretch is this Pseudo-Martyr? What is it that the People are doing, who run after him? And what have they to answer for, who set them at Work? Sure never poor Soul was in so deplorable a Condi-tion, nor had so much Occasion for the Prayers of the* whole Church. *And when he came to print this Speech, and dedicate it to the House of Lords, he there us'd an Asseveration that was almost as frightful as the rest, and that no Body sure could read without Horror; for he there declares,* That the Words of his Speech are, in every Respect, intirely agreeable to his Thoughts and Principles, as he hopes to find Mercy at the Hands of the Great God. *Lord have Mercy upon him!*

A.D. 1710

If we look back into the *Laudaian* Times, we shall find the *High-Church Clergy* to be just such Men as *Sacheverel:* The *Womach's*, the *Perin-chefs's*, the *Pelling's*, in King *Charles* II's Reign, were the same. The *Atterbury's*, the *Trapp's*, the *Binck's*, the *Hill's*, answer Mr. *Maynwaring*'s Character of *Sacheverel*; and if that odious Party should be in Being in the next Age, Posterity will find them as turbulent, as troublesome, as wicked, and as dangerous, as was this *Incendiary*, calling himself an Ambassador of Christ, and will not take it ill that they are warn'd to be on their guard against them.

Mess. Harley *and* St. John *at the Bottom of* Sacheverel's *Sedition.*

One may easily imagine that those two old *Puritan* Offsprings, Mess. *Harley* and *St. John*, were at the Bottom of this Sedition, and set all their Engines at Work to increase the Clamour and the Confusion; the Use of which was, to dispose the Queen to remove those Ministers who had serv'd her hitherto with so much Wisdom and Success, so much to her own, and her Peoples Safety and Glory. The Emissaries of *France* fail'd not to give quick and constant Intelligence of the Cool-ness which appear'd in the Queen towards her most able and faithful Counsellors, and the Ground their Friends in *England* were getting by several Infusions into the Queen, of Designs against her and the Church; which made strong Impressions on the Mind of a Princess, who was as much sub-ject to Fear as others of her Sex: However, the Lord-Treasurer *Godolphin*, and the Lord *Sun-derland*, not without some Difficulty, prevail'd with her to make Sir *Thomas Parker* Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's-Bench, in the room of Sir *John Holt*, who died during *Sacheverel*'s Try-al, as did Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*, Treasurer of the Navy, whose Place was well supply'd by *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Secretary at War, which Office be-ing given to Mr. *Adam Cardonnel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Secretary, gave Offence to many, who thought too much Honour was done him in it. But another Incident at this time discover'd, probably sooner than was intended, that the Queen had not only taken Mrs. *Abigail Hill*, but Mr. *Robert Harley* into her Cabinet-Council, which very justly alarm'd all the Well-affected in *Great-Britain*, who expected nothing from it, but the Reverse of every Thing that had been done for the Security of our Religion, Liberty, and the *Protestant Succession*. The Earl of *Essex* dying *January* 10, Earl *Rivers* was made Constable of the *Tower* in his Stead, and his Regiment of Dra-goons was intended to be given to Col. *Hill*, Mrs. *Abigail*'s Brother, without consulting the Duke of *Marlborough*, whose Intention was to give it to Col. *Mered th*; the Queen insisting upon Col. *Hill*'s having it, with a Firmness the Duke and Dutchess of *Marlborough* had not known in her before; they found Mrs. *Masham*, for so we must now call Mrs. *Hill*, had fix'd herself irre-moveably in her Majesty's Favour and Affection. The Dutchess expresst her Resentment at the Ri-valship of a Domestick of hers in the Queen's Con-fidence; and abstaining from the Court, gave Mrs. *Masham* the better Opportunity to put Mr. *Harley*'s Projects in Execution: It was observ'd, that her Majesty seem'd to be in little Pain about the Dutchess's Conduct, and it was thought necessary at so critical a Juncture, when every thing was at Stake, to get an Address of the Parliament for the Removal of Mrs. *Masham* from the Queen's Presence and Service. The Earl of *Sunderland* felt the Pulse of some Members of the House of Com-mons,

Sir Tho. Parker *made Chief Justice.*

Robert Walpole, *Esq; Treasurer of the Navy.*

The Queen discovers her Inclinations to favour the Harleians.

A.D.1710 mons, with respect to such an Address, which did not beat high enough for such an Attempt, and Col. *Hill*, in the mean time, humbly petitioning her Majesty that his having the Regiment might not give any Uneasiness to the General, and the Ministry, but that it might be dispos'd of as they desir'd, this Matter was piec'd together for the present; but the Queen after this took no great Care to save Appearances, and if she kept a little fair with the Ministry, every one saw 'twas a Constraint she put upon herself, 'till Things were riper for a Change.

One cannot express the Pleasure these Misunderstandings between the Queen and her best Counsellors gave the Court of *France*, who knew very well that the Hearts of the *Tories* had been always *French*, when the *Whigs* were too hard for both of them at Home and Abroad; and as the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg* was set on Foot about this Time, 'tis no Wonder the *French* Ministers were so stiff in their Negotiations for a Peace, when they made sure of having a quick End put to the War, as soon as ever those that had now the Management of it were out of Employ, which they were assur'd would be the Effect of the Feuds and Tumults, that had thrown the whole Kingdom of *Great-Britain* into Disorder.

The Managers who reply'd to Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Defence, were Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Mr. Sollicitor-General *Eyre*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Thompson*, Sir *Thomas Parker*, who spoke so fully to the Matter, that General *Stanhope*, who was also ready to reply, did not think it necessary to add any thing to it. Sir *Thomas Parker*, in particular, made a remarkable Speech, which for its Spirit, as well as Truth, was very much applauded, and the Merit of his Service that Day was too much forgotten some Years after: He prov'd, that Dr. *Sacheverel* had wrested several Texts of Scripture, and misquoted others, precious Soul! and was in some measure guilty of *Perjury*, since in his Speech he protested, with the most solemn Imprecations and Appeals, to the Searcher of Hearts, that he had no Intention to asperse the Memory of the late King, to traduce the happy Revolution, *&c.* which was as plain as Noon-day, both from the Tenour and express Words of his Sermon.

Sir Tho. Parker's *Speech against* Sacheverel.

On the 16th of *March*, the Queen being *incog.* in the House of Lords, a Motion was made to declare, *That the Commons had made good the* First Article against Dr. *Sacheverel*; and a Debate arising upon it, the Earl of *Wharton* spoke thus;

Earl of Wharton's *Speech.*

" There is a different Strain between the Doctor's Sermon and his Speech; the Speech is a " full Confutation and Condemnation of the Sermon: All he has advanced about *Non-Resistance* " and *Unlimited Obedience*, is ridiculous and false, " as is also his Distinguishing in the Affair of the " *Revolution*, in which there was notorious *Resistance* in the *Association* begun at *Exeter*, and " in the Seizing of *York* and *Oxford* Gates, and " breaking down the Bridge. The Doctrine of " *Passive-Obedience*, as preached by the Doctor, is " not reconcileable to the Practice of *Churchmen*. " If the *Revolution* was not lawful, many in that " House, and vast Numbers without, were guilty " of Blood, Murder, Rapine, and Injustice; and " the *Queen* herself is no lawful Queen, since the " best Title she has to the Crown is her Parliamentary Title, founded on the Revolution."

The Lord *Haversham*, in a very long Harangue said little in Defence of the Doctor; tho' he said much against the *Prosecution*, and thought he had been very smart on the Earl of *Wharton*, in asserting that King *James* II. had no rightful Heir but Queen *Anne*. A.D.1710

The Lord *Ferrars* excus'd Dr. *Sacheverel*, by alledging, *That the* Revolution *was not mention'd in his Sermon.* The Earl of *Scarborough* said, the *Revolution was a nice Point, and above the Law.* The Lord *Haversham*, having said in his Speech, *That some Bishops voted contrary to their Doctrine:* Dr. *Talbot*, Bishop of *Oxford*, explain'd their Doctrine as it related to *Sacheverel*'s Case, and said, among other Things, *In all Governments there is an* absolute Power *lodged somewhere; with us 'tis in the* Legislature: *According to Sir* Tho. Smith, *in his* Repub. Angl. *the Parliament gives Forms for the Succession of the Crown. The* Executive Power *with us is lodged in the Prince, and those commissioned by him, acting according to their Commissions, and within these Laws, with the Execution whereof he and they are vested, are* irresistible. *The Person of the Prince is always inviolable; so that nothing less than a total Subversion of the Constitution, can justify any forceable* Resistance *of his Subjects. But, in a Legal Monarchy, where the Laws, erected by the common Consent of Prince and People, are the Measures both of his Government and their Obedience, that Limit his Power, as well as secure their Rights and Properties, the Prince shall change this Form of Government into an* absolute Tyranny, *set aside those Laws, and when all Applications and Attempts of any kind prove unsuccessful, if then the Nobles and Commons join together, in Defence of their ancient Constitution, Government and Rights, I cannot call them Rebels:* which being so plain an Argument, that it will admit of no Answer, shall be all that we shall make use of. Dr. *Hooper*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, allow'd of what the Bishop of *Oxford* advanc'd about the Necessity and Legality of *Resistance*, in some extraordinary Cases, but was of Opinion, this ought to be kept from the Knowledge of the People, who are naturally too apt to resist. Self-preservation is a natural Principle, and if People cannot preserve themselves without Resistance, it is natural for them to resist; but if they are not wrong'd, nor hurted, they naturally incline to be quiet and easy: People, says the Bishop, should be kept from the Knowledge of their Right. Of what Use is that Right to them if they know it not? Is a Man the Richer for having a Treasure hid in his House, if he knows not what it is, nor where it is? In truth, Bishop *Hooper*, and other Bishops, before the Revolution, did take all possible Care to keep People in Ignorance, with respect to the Duty they ow'd to their Country. The Bishop asserts very boldly, The *Revolution is not to be boasted of*; the Consequence of it, which advanced him in the Church, seems, by what he said now, not to be a Subject of *Boasting*; *we ought to throw the Mantle over it.* He is telling the Lords, that they must do so, at the same time that their Lordships see Resistance asserted by the Commons, and placed its full Light and Lustre. But this Bishop *Hooper* was one of the Divines who teaz'd the Duke of *Monmouth*, when he had but a Minute or two to live, to assert *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, as he himself did, tho' to no Purpose, neither then nor now. The Duke of *Argyle* said, among other Things, being provoked to it by Bishop *Hooper*'s assuming so decisive a Tone, *The Clergy in all Ages have deliver'd up the Rights and Liberties of the People, and preached up the King's Power, in order to govern him; and therefore they ought not to be suffer'd to meddle with Politicks.* The Earl of *Anglesey* re-

Bp. Talbot *vindicates the Revolution.*

Bp Hooper *for keeping People from the Knowledge of their Rights.*

Answer'd by the D. of Argyle.

A.D. 1710 ply'd, *Political Sermons are allow'd on the 30th of January.* Was there any ſtanding cut againſt ſuch Reaſoning, or againſt this by the Duke of *Leeds? I own I had a great Share in the late* Revolution, *but I never thought that Things would have gone ſo far.* Did he never think that the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* would be declared King and Queen, when himſelf was one of the firſt Men that moved for it? The Biſhop of *Saliſbury* prov'd the Juſtice of the Revolution, by Reaſon, Law, and the Practice of all wiſe States, Jews and Gentiles. The Lords *Somers*, *Halifax*, and *Mohun*, ſpoke alſo in Vindication of the *Revolution.* The Archbiſhop of *York*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Rocheſter*, the Lord *Guernſey*, the Lord *North and Grey*, and the Marquis of *Caermarthen* declar'd, they never read ſuch a Piece of Nonſenſe as Dr. Sacheverel's *Sermon, but did not think him guilty of a Miſdemeanour.* The Queſtion being put, Whether the Commons had made good their firſt Article of Impeachment againſt *Henry Sacheverel*, D. D. it was carry'd in the *Affirmative.*

Earl of Angleſey, *and Duke of* Leeds *Speeches.*

Lords declare the Doctor's Sermon to be full of Nonſenſe and Madneſs.

On the 17th of *March*, the Lords took the ſecond Article of the Impeachment into Conſideration, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, now his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made an excellent Speech, wherein he gave an Account of the Deſign of a Comprehenſion, ſet on Foot towards the End of King *James* II's Reign, by the late Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who was ſo far from thinking, *that no Time would ever be proper* to eaſe the Diſſenters of their Burdens, that he thought it was then a proper Time to *review and enlarge our Liturgy, by correcting of ſome Things, and adding of others, and by leaving ſome few indifferent Ceremonies* at the Miniſters Liberty, *in order to reconcile Diſſenters to the Church.* His Grace ſaid in that Speech, His Deſign was promoted by the moſt eminent Divines of the Church, as Dr. *Patrick*, Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Sharp*, Archbiſhop of *York*; Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of *London*, &c. The Biſhop of *Norwich* enforc'd what the Biſhop of *Lincoln* had ſaid about Toleration, concluding, that ſomewhat ſhould be done to put a Stop to ſuch Preaching, as, if not timely corrected, may kindle ſuch Animoſities among us, as may truly endanger our Church and State. No Peer offering to ſpeak in Favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, the ſecond Article was carry'd in the Affirmative, and the third was but little debated. Lord *Halifax* made a ſhort Speech, and was anſwer'd by Lord *Ferrers*, and the Earl of *Nottingham.* The fourth Article occaſion'd a longer Debate, which was begun by the Earl of *Wharton*, in Praiſe of the preſent excellent Adminiſtration, ſetting forth the great Things that had been done by them at Home and Abroad, and aggravated the Criminal's Guilt, in reviling ſuch able and faithful Miniſters. The Biſhop of *Saliſbury* ſeconded him, and ſpoke with Vehemence againſt *Sacheverel*, for his Reflections, particularly on a Noble Peer, whom he mark'd out by the ugly and ſcurrilous Epithet of *Volpone*; which was very true, yet ſome of the younger Members were pleas'd to be merry upon it, and to cry out, *Name him, Name him*; but the Lord Chancellor ſaid, *No Peer was oblig'd to ſay any more than he thought fit.* The Lord *Ferrers* ſpeaking again in Favour of the Doctor, was anſwer'd by the Lord *Ilay*; as was Duke *Hamilton* by the Lord *Mohun.* At the Cloſe of the Debate upon this Article, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *That ſince the Houſe had reſolv'd, that the Commons had made good their Four Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr.* Sacheverel, *the Lords ought, by a neceſſary Conſequence, to reſolve and declare,* That the ſaid Dr. *Sacheverel* was guilty of the Crimes and Miſdemeanours charg'd upon him. The Earl of *Rocheſter* made a Motion, that the Judges ſhould be adviſ'd with, but no Body ſeconded him. The Lord *Guernſey* mov'd, that the firſt Part of the Earl of *Wharton*'s Queſtion, ſhould be left out: Upon which the Earl ſaid, *I wonder at the Lord* Guernſey *making this Motion, after the Houſe have come to a Reſolution, that the Commons have made good their Articles; and the Queſtion does not preclude any Peer from his Right of giving his Judgment, for every Lord was at Liberty to* Proteſt, *and give his Diſſent, if he would not be convinc'd by the Majority of the Houſe; and the Lords being in the Nature of a Jury, ought to deliver their Opinion* Seriatim. The Lord *Guernſey* reply'd, "That the "Lords were not as a *Jury*; for every Lord was "both a Judge and a Jury: that ſome Peers "might think Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty of one Part, "and innocent of the other; and yet, if they "were to give their Judgment, as this Queſtion "was ſtated, how could they ſay he was guilty?" How could they ſay he was not *guilty*, when the Preamble ſets forth, that the Commons had made good their Impeachment? The Lord *North and Grey* mov'd, that the Words, *High Crimes and* Miſdemeanours, be left out. The Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *That what was offer'd was unfair; for the Commons having impeach'd Dr.* Sacheverel of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, *and the Lords agree'd and reſolv'd, that the* Commons *had made good their Impeachment, it neceſſarily follow'd, that he was guilty of the ſaid Crimes and Miſdemeanours.* When afterwards a Debate aroſe, Whether the Peers ſhould give their Votes in this Caſe, *Content*, or *Not Content*; or, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; the Earl of *Wharton* propos'd the latter, and it was carry'd. After which the Queſtion was put to each Lord ſeverally, beginning at the *junior* Baron, and 69 declar'd Doctor *Sacheverel* GUILTY, and 52 NOT GUILTY: Accordingly, Sentence paſt upon him, *That* Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and is hereby enjoin'd, not to Preach during the Term of three Years, next enſuing: That Dr.* Henry Sacheverel's *two printed Sermons, referr'd to by the* Impeachment *of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the* Royal Exchange, *in* London, *between the Hours of Twelve and One, on* Monday *the 27th of this Inſt.* March, *by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor of the City of* London, *and the two Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

A.D. 1710

Duke Hamilton *and Lord* Mohun.

His Grace the preſent Archbiſhop of Canterbury's *Speech about the Comprehenſion.*

Biſhop of Norwich *againſt* Sacheverel.

Biſhop of Saliſbury *mentions the Abuſe of the Lord Treaſurer in* Sacheverel's *Sermon.*

Dr. Sacheverel *convicted.*

Sentence paſt upon him.

A LIST

A.D.1710

A LIST *of the Lords* Spiritual *and* Temporal *and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, who voted* For *and* Againſt *the* Impeachment *of Dr.* Sacheverel.

For *the* IMPEACHMENT.

Lords and Commons for the Impeachment.

LORD Chancellor.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Steward of the Houſhold.
Duke of Cleveland.
Duke of Richmond.
Duke of Grafton.
Duke of St. Albans.
Duke of Bolton.
Duke of Schomberg.
Duke of Bedford.
Duke of Montroſs.
Duke of Roxburgh.
Duke of Dover.
Marquis of Kent.
Marquis of Dorcheſter.
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Lincoln.
Earl of Dorſet.
Earl of Bridgwater.
Earl of Leiceſter.
Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Earl of Manchester.
Earl Rivers.
Earl of Stamford.
Earl of Winchelſea.
Earl of Sunderland.
Earl of Carliſle.
Earl of Radnor.
Earl of Berkeley.
Earl of Holderneſs.
Earl of Portland.
Earl of Warrington.
Earl of Bradford.
Earl of Orford.
Earl of Greenwich.
Earl of Grantham.
Earl of Wharton.
Earl of Cholmondeley.
Earl of Crawford.
Earl of Loudon.
Earl of Leven.
Earl of Orkney.
Earl of Seafield.
Earl of Roſeberry.
Earl of Glaſgow.
Earl of Ilay.
Biſhop of Sarum.
Biſhop of Ely.
Biſhop of Peterborough.
Biſhop of Oxford.
Biſhop of Lincoln.
Biſhop of Norwich.
Biſhop of St. Aſaph.
Lord De la War.
Lord Fitzwalter.
Lord Paget.
Lord Hunſdon.
Lord Mohun.
Lord Biron.
Lord Colepepper.
Lord Rockingham.
Lord Cornwallis.
Lord Oſſulſton.
Lord Herbert.
Lord Halifax.
Lord Harvey.
Lord Pelham.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Lord Edward Ruſſel.
Sir William Goſtwick.
William Farrer.
William Hillenſden.

BERKS.

Richard Nevil.
Lord Fitzharding.
Richard Topham.
Owen Buckingham.
Grey Nevil.
William Hucks.

BUCKS.

Richard Hampden.
Sir Richard Temple.
Alexander Denton.
Charles Godfrey.
Fleetwood Dormer.
Sir John Wittewronge.
Simon Mayne, *Eſq*;
Harry-Grey Nevill.
Sir Roger Hill.
James Chaſe.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE.

Ruſhout Cullen.

CHESHIRE.

Hon. Langham Booth.
John-Crew Offley.

CORNWALL.

John Dolben.
Francis Roberts.
Robert Furneſe.
Ruſſel Roberts.
John Evelyn.
Sidney Godolphin.
James Crags.
Thomas Scawen.
Anthony Nicoll.
Francis Foot.
Samuel Travers.
Henry Vincent, *jun.*
Hugh Forteſcue.
Sir William Hodges.

CUMBERLAND.

Gilfrid Lawſon.
Sir James Montagu.
James Stanhope.
Hon. Albemarle Bertie.

DERBYSHIRE.

Thomas Coke.
Sir Thomas Parker.

DEVONSHIRE.

John Harris.
Sir George Byng.
John Dibble.
George Treby.
Sir Walter Yonge.
Sir John Cope, *jun.*
Roger Tuckfield.
Robert Ball.
Sir Peter King.
Spencer Cowper.
Thomas Bere.

DORSETSHIRE.

Thomas Ridge.
Awnſham Churchill.
Thomas Freke.
John Burridge.
Edward Clavel.
Hon. Maurice Aſhley.
Anthony Henley.
William Coventry.
Sir John Cropley.
General Erle.

DURHAM.

Hon. William Vane.
Thomas Conyers.
James Nicholſon.

ESSEX.

Thomas Middleton.
Sir Iſaac Rebow.
Sir Thomas Webſter.
Thomas Richmond.
Kendrick Ediſbury.
Thomas Frankland.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mat. Ducie Morton.
Sir John Guiſe.
Francis Windham.
Henry Ireton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hon. James Brydges.
Lord Coningſby.
Serjeant Birch.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Jeſkan Lomax.
Sir Thomas Clarke.
William Monſon.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

John Pocklington.
Edward Wortley, *alias* Montagu.
Francis Page.

KENT.

Sir Thomas Palmer.
David Polhill.
Hon. Henry Watſon.
Thomas D'Aeth, *jun.*
Sir Stafford Fairborn.
Sir John Leake.
Sir Thomas Colepepper.
Sir Robert Marſham.
Sir John Jennings.
Henry Withers.

LANCASHIRE.

Arthur Maynwaring.
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh.
Henry Bradſhaigh.
Sir Thomas Johnſon.
Richard Norris.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sir Gilbert Pickering.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

George Whichcot.
Hon. Peregrine Bertie.
William Coteſworth.
Sir William Ellis.

MIDDLESEX.

Sir John Auſtin.
Scorie Barker.
Rt. Hon. Hen. Boyle.
Sir William Aſhurſt.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

John Morgan, *of* Tredegar.

NORFOLK.

Sir John Holland.
Aſh Windham.
Waller Bacon.
John Chambers.

Sir Charles Turner.
Robert Walpole.
Robert Baylis.
Thomas de Grey.
Hon. William Fielding.
Horatio Walpole.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Hon. Sidney Wortley, *alias* Montagu.
Hon. Geo. Montagu.
Hon. Charles Egerton.
Hon. Wm. Egerton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

William Carr.
Sir Henry Liddel.
Sir Richard Sandford.
Sir John Bennet.
Jonathan Hutchinson.

NOTINGHAMSHIRE.

John Thornhaigh.
John Plumtree.
Roby Sherwin.
Thomas White.
Hon. Richard Sutton.

OXON.

Rt. Hon. Lord Rialton.
Sir Thomas Wheate.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Philip Sherrard.

SALOP.

Henry *Lord* Newport.
Sir Robert Corbet.
Sir Edward Leighton.
—— Jones.
Sir Humphery Briggs.
Sir William Forrester.
Thomas Weld.
Richard Harnage.
Charles Mason.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Robert Yate.
Sir William Daines.
William Blaithwaite.
William Coward.
George Dodington.
George Balch.
Thomas Smith.

SOUTHAMPON.

Charles, *Marquis of* Winchester.
Lord William Pawlet.
Thomas Jervoise.
Geo. Rodney Brydges.
Adam Cardonnel.
Sir Charles Wager.
Anthony Morgan.
Hon. Norton Pawlet.
Sir TristramDillington.
Sir John Hawes.
Sir Edward Laurence.
James Worsley.
Henry Worsley.
Paul Burrard.
Richard Chandler.
Richard Woolaston.
Rt. Hon. John Smith.
William Guidott.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Walter Chetwynd.
Crew Offley.
John Lawton.
Richard Swinsen.

SUFFOLK.

William Churchill.
Sir Richard Allen.
Daniel Harvey.
William Thompson.
Sir Philip Skippon.
Sir Harvey Elwys.
Hon. Spencer Compton.
Sir Joseph Jekyl.

SURRY.

Sir William Scawen.
Sir Charles Cox.
John Cholmley.
Thomas Onslow.
George Evelyn.
James Cocks.
Denzil Onslow.
Nicholas Carew.

SUSSEX.

Sir Henry Peachy.
Peter Gott.
Thomas Carr.
JohnWicker.
Gen. Meredith.
Samuel Gott.
Thomas Pelham.
John Page.
Richard Lloyd.
William Hale.
Sr Cleave Moor.
Henry Goring.
Hon. Richard Lumley
Lord Lumley.
Lord Shannon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Sir Orlando Bridgman.
Edward Hopkins.

WESTMORELAND.

Daniel Wilson.
Nicholas Lechmere.

WILTSHIRE.

Robert Eyre.
Sir Lambert Blackwell.
Charles Mompesson.
John Eyre.
Reynolds Calthorpe.
Edward Ash.
William Ash, *jun.*
Edward Baynton.
George Ducket.
Josiah Diston.
Paul Methuen.
James Montagu.
Thomas Farrington.
Edmund Dunch.
James Vernon.
Hon. Robert Cecil.
Sir Edward Ernle.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sir Thomas-Cooke Windford.
Thomas Wylde.
Sir Edward Goodere.
John Rudge.

YORKSHIRE.

Sir William Strickland.
Sir William Robinson.
Sir Will. St Quintin.
William Maister,
Christopher Stockdale.
William Thompson.
Hon. Henry Mordaunt.
William Pulteney,
Hugh Cholmondely.
Craven Peyton.
William Palines.
William Strickland.
Leonard Smelt.
William Jessop.
Sir Charles Hotham.
Sir William Hustler.
Roger Gale.
William Lowther.
Sir John Bland.

Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

John Pulteney.
Matthew Aylmer.
Philip Papillon.
Sr Henry Furnese.
Josiah Burchet.
Hon. John Fane.
Walter Whitfield.
John Brewer.
Philip Guybois.
Thomas Bristow.
Sir Francis Dashwood.
William Lowndes.
George Naylor.

WALES.

—— Jefferys.
Griffith Rice.
Richard Vaughan.
Sir John Awbrey.
Wiriot Owen.
Sir Arthur Owen.

SCOTLAND.

Sir Alex. Cummins.
Hon. John Gordon.
Hon. Francis Montgomery.
Hon. James Campbell.
Hon. James Campbell, *jun. of* Ardkinglass.
Alexander Abercrombe.
George Bailie.
John Montgomery.
Hon. William Dalrymple.
John Campbel.
William Green.
Sir Patrick Johnston.
Col. Patrick Ogilvie.
John Sinclair.
John Cockburn, *of* Ormistown.
Sir David Dalrymple.
Alexander Grant.
Alexander Duff.
Sir David Ramsay.
Lieut. Colonel John Stewart.
Lord Arch. Hamilton.
Hon. Colonel George Douglass.
Hugh Ross.
Sir Alex. Douglass.
William Morrison.
Robert Englass.
Sir Gilbert Elliot.
John Pringle.
Henry Cunningham.
Col. John Erskin.
Sir William Gordon.
Hon. John Stewart.
William Cockran.

Againſt *the* IMPEACHMENT.

Lords and Commons againſt the Impeachment.

Archbiſhop of York.
Duke of Ormond.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Shrewſbury.
Duke of Leeds.
Duke of Buckinghamſhire.
Duke of Hamilton.
Earl of Pembroke.
Earl of Northampton.
Earl of Denbigh.
Earl of Berkſhire.
Earl of Thanet.
Earl of Scarſdale.
Earl of Angleſey.
Earl of Suſſex.
Earl of Yarmouth.
Earl of Nottingham.
Earl of Rocheſter.
Earl of Abingdon.
Earl of Plymouth.
Earl of Scarborough.
Earl of Jerſey.
Earl Poulet.
Earl of Mar.
Earl of Wemys.
Earl of Northeſk.
Viſc. Say and Sele.
Viſc. Weymouth.
Biſhop of London.
Biſhop of Durham.
Biſhop of Rocheſter.
Bp. of Bath *and* Wells.
Biſhop of Cheſter.
Lord Ferrers.
Lord Willoughby *of* Broke.
Lord North *and* Grey.
Lord Howard *of* Eſcriek.
Lord Chandos.
Lord Leigh.
Lord Lexington.
Lord Berkley.
Lord Craven.
Lord Oſborn.
Lord Dartmouth.
Lord Stawel.
Lord Guildford.
Lord Butler.
Lord Lempſter.
Lord Haverſham.
Lord Guernſey.
Lord Conway.

BERKS.

Sir John Stonehouſe.
Anthony Blagrave.
Thomas Rendas.

BUCKS.

Francis Duncombe.
Sir Samuel Garrard.
Sir James Etheridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

John Bromley.
Hon. Arthur Anneſley.
Hon. Dixie Windſor.
John-Hind Cotton.
Samuel Shepherd.

CHESHIRE.

Sir Henry Bunbury.
Peter Shakerley.

CORNWAL.

James Fuller.
Lord Byde.
William Cary.
John Trevanion.
Sir Cholmley Deering.
Alexander Pendarves.
John Manley.
John Conyers.
Sir Henry Seymour.
Harry Trelauney.
Thomas Hern.
John Praed.
John Borlace.
George Granville.
Edward Eliot.
Francis Scobel.
Sir Nicholas Morrice.
Sir William Pole.

DERBYSHIRE.

John Curzon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Sir William Courtney.
Robert Rolle.
Nicholas Wood.
Sir Edward Seymour.
George Courtney.
Richard Ackland.
Nicholas Hooper.
Sir William Drake.
Henry Manaton.
Nathaniel Herne.
Frederick Herne.
Richard Mervin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Thomas Strangeways.
Thomas Chaffin.
William Lewen.
Tho. Strangeways, *jun.*
Edward Nicholas.
George Pitt.
John Bankes.
Richard Fownes.

DURHAM.

Sir Robert Eden.

ESSEX.

Sir Richard Child.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Thomas Webb.
Allen Bathurſt.
Charles Cox.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lord Scudamore.
John Price.
Thomas Foley.
Edward Harley.
Henry Gorges.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Ralph Freeman, *jun.*
Thomas Halſey.
John Gape.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

John Probey.

LANCASHIRE.

Richard Shuttleworth.
Henry Fleetwood.
Robert Heyſham.
William Heyſham.
John Ward.
Edward Harris.
Chriſtopher Parker.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Jeffery Palmer.
Sir George Beaumont.
James Winſtanley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lord Willoughby *of* Ereſby.
Sir Thomas Meers.
Thomas Liſter.
Thomas Wynn.
Arthur Moor.
Hon. Charles Cecil.
Hon. Charles Bertie.

MIDDLESEX.

Sir William Withers.
John Ward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Lord Windſor.
Clayton Milborn.

NORFOLK.

Richard Ferrier.
Horatio Walpole.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Sir Juſtinian Iſham.
Thomas Cartwright.
Sir Gilbert Dolben.
Francis Arundel, *jun.*
Hon. Tho. Wentworth.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Thomas Forſter, *jun.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

William Leving.

OXON.

Sir Robert Jenkinſon.
Sir Will. Whitlocke.
William Bromley.
Sir John Walter.
Thomas Rouney.
Hon. Charles North.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Richard Halford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Henry Portman.
John Prowſe.
Samuel Trotman.
Edward Colſton, *jun.*
Sir Francis Warr.
Sir John Trevelyan.
Sir Jacob Banks.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Sir Simeon Stewart.
Henry Holmes.
Leonard Bilſon.
William Stephens.
Francis Gwyn.
William Etricke.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Hon. Henry Paget.
John Wrotteſly.
John Cotes.
Thomas Foley.
Joſeph Girdler.

SUFFOLK.

Sir Thomas Hanmer.
Sir Robert Davers.
Sir William Barker.
Clement Currance.
Sir Henry Johnſon.
William Johnſon.
Joſeph Weld.

SURRY.

Sir John Parſons.
Morgan Randyl.
Sir George Newland.
Paul Docminique.
Sir Theophilus Ogelthorpe.

SUSSEX.

Sir Rich. Farrington.
Charles Eversfield.

A.D. 1710 Lawrence Alcock.
Henry Campion.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Sir John Mordaunt.
Andrew Archer.
Hon. Francis Greville.
Hon. Doding. Greville.

WESTMORELAND.

James Grahme.
Edward Duncombe.

WILTSHIRE.

Sir Richard How.
Robert Hyde.
Charles Fox.
Sir Charles Duncombe.
Edmund Lambert.
Hon. Henry Bertie.
Francis Anneſley.
Sir James Long.
Lord Bruce.
Hon. Robert Bruce.
William Harvie.
Francis Popham.
Hon. James Bruce.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sir John Packington.
Samuel Swift.
Edward Foley.
Edward Winnington.

YORKSHIRE.

Lord Downs.
Robert Benſon.
Robert Byerly.
John Hungerford.
John Sharp.
Thomas York.
Sir Brian Stapylton.
Sir Michael Warton.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Boteler.

WALES.

Lord Bulkeley.
Hon. Henry Bertie.
Sir Edward Williams.
Lewis Price.
Sir Simon Harcourt.
William Griffith.
Sir William Williams.
Sir John Conway.
Sir Thomas Manſel.
Richard Vaughan.
Edward Vaughan.
John Langhorne.
Thomas Harley.
Robert Harley.

SCOTLAND.

William Johnſton.
George Lockhart.
Robert Urquhart.
Sir James Abercrombie.
Sir John Anſtruther.
John Carnegie.
Robert Roger.
John Houſton.
Dugald Stewart.
Joſeph Auſtin.
Sir John Shawe.
Lieut. Gen. Roſs.

A.D. 1710

'Twill be aſtoniſhing to Poſterity, that ſo many Noblemen, and Gentlemen, ſhould countenance ſuch an *Inſignificant Tool* in his ſeditious and inſolent Behaviour, or endeavour to ſcreen him from Puniſhment. This Criminal, in his Addreſs to the Lords, made his Court to them, by acknowledging the Favour he had met with from ſome of them; which Mr. *Maynwaring* animadverts upon thus: "I cannot but obſerve "one Thing to you; that when his *kind Friends* "*and Benefactors*, in the Upper-houſe, as he "himſelf calls them, came to make a Defence "for him, to me, I confeſs, they ſeem'd to do "it in a moſt unfriendly Manner; and I cannot "help taking his Part here once again, and ſay-"ing, That I do think they were a little too "hard upon him: For, notwithſtanding the "great Obligations he profeſſes to have receiv'd "from them, ſome of them call'd him *Prag-*"*matical*; moſt of them call'd him Impertinent; "and he that was ſo highly offended when he "was ſtil'd an *Inſignificant Tool*, by ſome of the "Commons, had the Misfortune to be worſe "treated by his *kind Friends* among the Lords. "In the warmeſt Debates they ſaid, He was a "*Madman*; in their cooleſt they ſaid, He was a "*Fool*; and thoſe that ſpoke beſt in his Cauſe, "had more Modeſty than to attempt his Defence "any other Way, than by endeavouring to "prove that his Sermons were Nonſenſe: Tho' "ſome argu'd very right on the Conſequence "that might happen, if People ſhould be puniſh'd "for ſpeaking *fooliſhly*, yet I cannot but think, "that here again they were too ſevere upon "him; for tho' he has neither *Learning*, nor "*Engliſh*, and ſometimes is defective in the com-"mon Rules of Grammar, yet I cannot think "he is quite ſuch a *Fool* as his *kind* Benefactors "would have made of him; but am ſo far from "believing he has no manner of Meaning in any "thing he ſays or writes, that I think I have al-"ready ſhewn you, he plainly had a Meaning, "and one that was not only malicious, but dan-"gerous."

Mr. Maynwaring's *further Remarks on the Doctor's Speech.*

What an eternal Reproach muſt it be to *High-Church*, for patronizing ſuch a worthleſs Prieſt? What a Reflection on the then Government, to have made two of his Advocates Lord *Chancellors?* What Shame ſhould I think I had cover'd myſelf and my Poſterity with, had I appear'd in the Defence of ſo impudent, ſo ignorant, and ſo incorrigible an Offender; who, harden'd in his Iniquity, made a Glory even of his Puniſhment, and his Rabble made Bonfires and Illuminations for his *Deliverance*, as they term'd the merciful Sentence paſt upon him, for which the *Whigs* have paid dearly from that Time to this. It will not be conteſted, that Mr. *Samuel Johnſon*, who was ſo barbarouſly and villainouſly treated in King *James*'s Reign, was infinitely ſuperior to *Sacheverel* on all Accounts; and that his Crime, in the Opinion of thoſe that thought it a Crime, was much leſs than this *condemn'd* Doctor's: yet how bloodily did *High-Church* deal with that learned, worthy Divine! It throws one into Trembling to think of it; and tho' every good *Briton* would have abhorr'd ſuch Treatment, even towards *Sacheverel*, yet all good *Britons* were ſorry that the Neceſſity of the Times ſuffer'd this impudent Offender to ſlip thro' the Hands of Juſtice. He immediately publiſh'd a *Collection of Prayers*, call'd his *Thankſgiving*, to impoſe himſelf on the Populace as a moſt pious Confeſſor, when every Body, that had any thorough Knowledge of him, knew he was as immoral as he was inſolent. He ſays, in his *Thankſgiving*, *My Soul is eſcap'd even as a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowler; the Snare is broken, and I am deliver'd.* Prodigious Hypocrite! Thus *ſays* Mr. *Maynwaring*, "Tho' "his Sentence would have been thought worſe "than Death by a true Son of the Church, yet "becauſe he was neither condemn'd to a Goal, "nor to have his Ears cut off, nor his Noſe ſlit, "according to the mournful Examples that "were ſet by his Predeceſſors, the *Laudæans*, "in Times paſt, therefore does he make theſe "pious Prayers: But his Judges had no Deſign "upon his Life, his Limbs, or his Fortune; it "was the *Doctrine*, not the *Man*, that they pro-"pos'd to condemn." Not only *Sacheverel*'s ſeditious Sermons were condemn'd to be burnt by the common Hangman, but alſo, and at the ſame Time, the famous *Oxford* Decree, mention'd in the Reign of King *Charles* II. wherein theſe following Poſitions are condemn'd as *Damnable*, as well as *Trayterous*, &c. *There is a mutual Compact, tacit or expreſs, between a Prince and his Subjects; the Sovereignty of* England *is in the three Eſtates, King, Lords,* and *Commons; Self-Preſervation is the fundamental Law of Nature,* &c. "The Houſe of Lords taking into Conſide-"ration the Judgment and Decree of the Uni-"verſity of *Oxford*, paſs'd in their *Convocation*, "*July* 21. 1683. given in Evidence by Dr. *Hen.* "*Sacheverel* at his Trial, upon the Impeachment "of the Houſe of Commons, and thereupon "lately

And on his Collection of Prayers.

The Oxford Decree burnt by the Hangman.

A.D.1710 " lately reprinted: It was *Reſolv'd* by the Lords " Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſem- " bled, That the ſaid *Judgment* and *Decree* con- " tains in it ſeveral *Poſitions*, contrary to the " Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and DESTRU- " CTIVE to the PROTESTANT SUCCESSION, " as by *Law eſtabliſh'd*. And it was thereupon " Order'd, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal " in Parliament aſſembled, That the ſaid *Judg- " ment* and *Decree* ſhall be burnt by the Hands " of the common Hangman, in the Preſence of " the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, at the " ſame Time and Place, when and where the " Sermons of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* are order'd " to be burnt." A *Treatiſe of the Word Perſon*, written by *John Clenden* of the *Inner-Temple*, and printed for *John Walthoe*, Bookſeller, was order'd to be burnt, and an Addreſs preſented to the Queen *for proſecuting* the *Author* and *Bookſeller*. *Sacheverel*'s Collections of Quotations out of libellous Books, and other ſuch Pieces, were condemn'd to the Flames; and the *Tories* to be quits with the *Whigs*, as they call'd it, mov'd for an Addreſs for a *Faſt*, which was the more extraordinary, becauſe till then they were wont to make themſelves merry with ſuch Motions and Faſtings; but it was to caſt a Reflection on the *Whigs*, as Encouragers of the *horrid Blaſphemies that had been vented, publiſh'd, and printed in this Kingdom*; and the *Faſt* was to deprecate the *Divine Vengeance*. The Politicks of the Party being very ſuperficial, their Deſign was eaſily ſeen thro'; and therefore the *Majority* added, *many of which* Blaſphemies *have again, in a moſt irregular, extraordinary, and inſolent Manner been printed, publiſh'd, and diſpers'd throughout the Kingdom, to the Scandal of good Chriſtians, by Dr.* Henry Sacheverel. But this Addition was probably the Occaſion of the Queen's giving an evaſive Anſwer to this Addreſs.

The Commons Addreſs for a Faſt.

The Queen's evaſive Anſwer.

During theſe Debates and Diſorders, occaſion'd by *Sacheverel*'s Buſineſs, the Commons found Leiſure to paſs the *Lottery-Bill* for 1,500,000 *l.* of which 600,000 *l.* was ſubſcrib'd in one Day; and taking into Conſideration, that many of their Members did not, at this critical Juncture, attend the Service of the Houſe, they voted, *Jan.* 25. *That ſuch Members as abſented themſelves, without Leave of the Houſe, were to be reputed Deſerters of their Truſt*, &c.

A Bill was alſo order'd to be brought in for *limitting the Number of Officers*, Military or Civil, in the Houſe of Commons. Mr. *Wortley Montagu* was Chairman of the Grand Committee, and General *Stanhope*, and other leading Men of the *Whig* Party, promoted it. It paſt the Houſe of Commons, but was rejected by the Houſe of Lords; where not only the Earl of *Wharton*, but the Earl of *Scarborough*, and the Lord *North and Grey* ſpoke againſt it. The Houſe of Commons having examin'd the Subject-Matter of the Petition of the Creditors of the *Mine-Adventure*, Reſolv'd unanimouſly, *March* 31. *That Sir* Humphrey Mackworth, *Dept. Governor of the* Mine-Adventurers, *was guilty of many* notorious *and* ſcandalous Frauds, *and indirect Practices, in Violation of the Charter granted to the ſaid Company, in Breach of his Truſt, and to the manifeſt Wrong and Oppreſſion of the Proprietors and Creditors of the ſaid Company:* And that he might not run away, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent Sir* Humphrey Mackworth *leaving this Kingdom, and alienating his Eſtate till the End of next Seſſion of Parliament*. This pious High-Churchman had for ſome Years before been one of the Idols of the Party, and had not only written ſome polemical, but alſo ſome devotional Tracts, to encreaſe the *Veneration* they had for him. The Report of the Committee, who manag'd this Matter, was order'd to be printed; but *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; the Chairman, very much delay'd the Printing of it, by a Tour to *Holland*. And after Meſſ. *Harley* and *St. John* were got into the Miniſtry, and this Parliament was diſſolv'd, it is no Wonder we hear no more of Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*'s ſcandalous and notorious Frauds and Corruption.

Sir Humphrey Mackworth *voted guilty of notorious Frauds.*

A.D.1710

We are now to take a ſhort View of Tranſactions Abroad, particularly with reſpect to the Negotiations for Peace, which the *French* now pretended to be deſirous of forwarding, with a Deſign ſtill to amuſe and divide the Allies; for, as has been obſerv'd, they were perfectly well inform'd of the Situation of Affairs in *England*, and that their Friends could not be long kept out of Employ, and the Miniſtry in *England* would want a Peace as much as the *French* did; it being impoſſible that ſuch Men, who were ſuſpected, hated, and deſpis'd by the Confederates, ſhould be able, if they had been willing, to carry on the War. However, a Project of Peace was ſent from *Paris* to Mr. *Petkum* in *Holland*; it was a ſort of Amplification of that of the *Hague*, and in the main, the ſame with the *Preliminaries*, but in another Form.

The Treaty of Gertruydenburgh.

Now the Alteration of the Form as effectually deſtroy'd the *Preliminaries*, as if it had been put into no Form at all. Here the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy is a *Promiſe* only; *the concerting Meaſures with the* Allies *to that End* is left out; the reſtoring the two Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* is requir'd in Contradiction to the confirming the *Upper-Palatine* to the Elector *Palatine*, as ſtipulated in the *Hague* Preliminaries; and as an Expedient for the 37th Article, four Towns were to be given up in *Flanders*, ſuch as the *French* King ſhould name; *Which*, ſays the Bp. of *Ch.... was worth nothing, ſince he would never give any Town the Allies could think a tolerable Security for ſo important a Point: But that the Deſign and End of the* Preliminaries *might be entirely ſubverted, it is propos'd, That the Execution of all the Articles* be *deferr'd till the* Ratifications are *exchang'd.*

This being nothing but the old Bait made up a-new, the *Allies* were too wiſe to bite at it; and as *France* had all along excepted nothing but the 37th Article, they were reſolv'd to adhere to the reſt; and therefore would admit of no Conferences till they explain'd themſelves on that Point: which Steadineſs made the *French* Court recede, at leaſt in Appearance, and they gave the States all the Aſſurance the moſt expreſs Words could do, that the King agreed to all the other *Preliminaries*; and that if they would conſent, his Miniſters ſhould come and confer with them upon the 37th Article, he did not doubt but what ſhould be propos'd from him, would be to their Satisfaction. Which was ſo full a Declaration, that it gave ſome Hopes this Difficulty might be got over, and the Refuſal of what was ask'd would look invidious. The *French* were inſinuating every where, That the States were too diffident, and had a mind to prolong the War; wherefore, to remove all Pretences of Complaint, Paſſports were granted for ſuch Miniſters as the King ſhould think fit, and Notice of it tranſmitted to the Court of *England*. The States acting in all Things with Sincerity and Zeal for the Good of the common Cauſe, they wrote in very preſſing

A.D. 1710 Terms to the Queen, *That she would be pleas'd to send over the Duke of* Marlborough, *if he could be so soon spar'd, before the End of* February, *that they might have the Benefit of his* wise Counsels, *as well as reap the Advantage of his* memorable Valour. The Express, to desire Passports, arriv'd at the *Hague* the 9th of *Feb.* N. S. and the House of Commons being inform'd by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the Members for the City of *London*, that Advances were made towards renewing a Negotiation of *Peace*, the House *Resolv'd* to present an Address to her Majesty, to second the Request of the States-General, about sending the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Holland*. The Lords concurr'd in that Address, which was presented the 8th of *Feb.* O. S. and is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

Lords and Commons Address to the Queen about it.

WE *your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, having Reason to believe that the Negotiations of Peace will suddenly be renewed in* Holland; *and being justly apprehensive of the* crafty *and* insinuating *Designs of our Enemies, to create Divisions among your* Allies, *or by amusing them with deceitful Expectations of Peace, to retard their Preparations* for War, *do think ourselves bound in Duty, most humbly to represent to your Majesty, of how great Importance we conceive it is to the Interest of the Common Cause, that the Duke of* Marlborough *should be abroad at this critical Juncture.*

We cannot but take this Opportunity to express our Sense of the Great and Unparallel'd Services *of the Duke of* Marlborough, *and with all imaginable Duty, do applaud your Majesty's great Wisdom in having honoured the same Person with the great Character of* General, and Plenipotentiary, *who, in our humble Opinion, is most capable of discharging two such important Trusts. We therefore make it our humble Request, That you will be pleas'd to order the Duke of* Marlborough's *immediate Departure for* Holland, *where his Presence will be equally necessary, to assist at the Negotiations of Peace, and to hasten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which will most effectually disappoint the Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a* Safe *and* Honourable Peace *for your Majesty and your Allies.*

Her Majesty's Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am so sensible of the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough's *Presence in* Holland, *at this critical Juncture, that I have already given the necessary Directions for his immediate Departure; and I am very glad to find, by this Address, that you* CONCUR with ME *in a* JUST SENSE *of the Duke of* Marlborough's EMINENT SERVICES.

As Mr. *Rob. Harley* and Mrs. *Abigail Masham* were, at this critical Juncture, at *Penelope*'s Labour, unravelling by Night what was spun by Day, undoing, by false Representations and insidious Insinuations of Persons and Things, what was done in Parliament and Council for the Publick Good, so the Ministers had yet too many Friends about the Queen to want sufficient Intelligence of their clandestine Contrivances against them; and, no doubt, the States Letter, and the Parliament's Address for the Duke's going to *Holland*, were intended to let the Queen see what Confidence they put in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct and Courage, in Action and Counsel; and how necessary they thought his Service in both, for carrying on the Common Cause, whether by Arms or by Treaty. But whatever soft Words the Queen made use of in her Answer, she was come to a Point, and at that very time determin'd, at all Adventures, to change Ministers and Measures; which the *French* could not but be well inform'd of, and were therefore not in much Pain for the Success of the Negotiations at *Gertruydenberg*, where, on the 9th of *March*, N. S. the States Deputies, Mess. *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, met the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the Mareschal *D'Huxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*; Men extremely well qualify'd for the Business they came about. They shew'd sufficiently, at the first Conference, what slender Hopes there were of any great Good from them; for notwithstanding the *Preliminaries*, and the Assurances to perform them, they began with a Proposal of *Partition*; and, *That* Naples, Sicily, *and the Towns on the Coast of* Tuscany, *belonging to* Spain, *should be granted to one of the Competitors*, without naming which. As contrary as this was to the *Preliminaries*, the Allies did not wholly reject it, nor did the *French* Ministers absolutely insist upon all they at first ask'd, because, if they had, they would have been sent back immediately, as they came: therefore, they intimated, *they believ'd their Master would, for the Sake of* Peace, *desist from the Demand of* Naples. Upon this the Deputies remov'd to the *Hague*, and a Courier was dispatch'd to the *French* Court, with an Account of what had past. The Duke of *Marlborough* was come to the *Hague* two Days before the Deputies went to this Conference, the Matter of which had been concerted at the *Hague* with his Grace and my Lord *Townshend*, the *British* Plenipotentiaries, and the Result of it was communicated to the Ministers of all the rest of the Allies. The chief Errand of the *French* Ministers being to gain Time, they had the best Opportunity for it that could be; at the End of every Conference they sent an Express to their Court, and upon his Return, perhaps the next Day, or two or three Days after, when they had decipher'd their Instructions, they desir'd another Conference. The States Deputies went from the *Hague*, conferr'd, return'd, reported; upon which the Allies meet, consult, agree, and settle what farther Steps should be made on their Part. The *French* on their Side send an Express to Court, and so on. That no Obstruction to a general Peace, on the Foot of a *Partition*, might arise from the Address of the *British* Parliament, the latter was contriv'd by short Prorogations, that the Queen might have their Concurrence to agree to such a *Partition* as should be thought reasonable by all the Allies: The first Prorogation being but for 13 Days, from the 5th to the 18th of *April*, and the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Occasion of it in her Speech; wherein, after having said, *I cannot sufficiently express to you my great Concern, that you have had so* NECESSARY *an Occasion of taking up a great Part of your Time.* She added, among other Things, *Finding by Advices from Abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the Field*, and that *the* Plenipotentiaries *of* France *are still in* Holland, *I think it proper at present to make Prorogations but for a very short Time.*

A.D. 1710

The Queen then resolved to change the Ministry.

The French *know it.*

The Negotiations so manag'd by the French, *as to gain Time.*

The Queen owns the Prosecution of Sacheverel *to be necessary.*

We have hinted that the *French* King's Ministers at *Gertruydenberg* insisted on *Sicily*, and the *Tuscan-Ports*; the latter *Philip* was in Possession of, and would not part with; the

A.D.1710 *Dutch* would not conſent to part with *Sardinia*, which was already in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion: Thus, in appearance, the Negotiations hung only here; the *French* Miniſters would quit nothing but *Naples*; the *Dutch* nothing but *Sicily*: the latter had Reaſon to be the ſtiffer, for that there was News of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* having paſt the *Scarpe* without Oppoſition, which they let the *French* Miniſters know at the next Conference, who, as much as they were alarm'd, ſeem'd not to be concern'd at it; and pretending they could ſay no more, ſent to Court for farther Inſtructions, demanding till the 28th of *May* to do it, which was allow'd, tho' it needed not; nor did take ſo much Time to know the King's Pleaſure. Their Expreſs came back the 3d, which was notify'd in the ſame Manner as the reſt, and the *French* King ſtill inſiſting on the *Partition* demanded by his Miniſters, it was ſignify'd to them by Mr. *Petkum*, That it was to no Purpoſe to have more Conferences; which the *Mareſchal* and the *Abbot* ſeem'd to reſent ſo much, that they declar'd they would be gone the 18th of *May*, and carry'd the Jeſt ſo far, as to ſend away part of their Retinue and Equipage. However, their Stay at *Gertruydenberg* was too advantageous for their Maſter's Affairs to admit of acting the Farce out; and when the 15th came, an Expreſs *luckily* arriv'd to ſolve Appearances, and enable them to continue there with a good Grace. This was notify'd the 18th, and the Deputies went to them the 23d; at which Conference, being the *fifth* ſince their coming, all the new Conceſſions on the Part of *France*, were the giving up the *Tuſcan* Ports, and the inſiſting on *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, to which tho' the Allies did not formerly conſent, yet the *French* Miniſters ſaw plainly thoſe Iſlands would not have broken off the Treaty, had they ſhewn themſelves in earneſt as to all the other Parts of it. Notwithſtanding what had happen'd to the *Preliminary* Articles, they talk'd mightily of their King's Sincerity; adding, he would uſe all poſſible Means to oblige his Grandſon to conſent to that *Partition*, but that requir'd Time. It was demanded, Supposing the *Partition* agreed to, which way did the King propoſe the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be ſecur'd to the Confederates? To this the *Plenipotentiaries* could not give an Anſwer at this Conference; ſo it was deferr'd to the next, which was to be the 6th, and not held till the 16th of *June*, tho' the Expreſs arriv'd from *France* the 6th, but it was not notify'd till the 10th. The *French* Court had been all this while in Pain for *Arras*; but their Army was by this Time aſſembled, and ſo encamp'd, that it was impracticable for the *Allies* to come at them or the Town. This made 'em the more eaſy as to the Negotiation, and every Poſt brought them good News from their Friends in *England*; where, however victorious the Duke of *Marlborough* might be in *Flanders*, he would ſurely be vanquiſh'd by the prevailing Faction. It was not however Time for them to break off the Negotiation entirely; and therefore at the *ſixth* Conference, this capital Point was diſcuſs'd, How the *Allies* ſhould be put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*? The Debate laſted from Morning till Night, with ſo much Art and Evaſion on the Side of the *French*; with ſo much Reaſon and Reſolution on that of the *Allies*, that I ſhould do it an Injury to pretend to repreſent it; and therefore ſhall take it wholly as the Bp. of *Ch*..... wrote it. "The Anſwer of the *French* Miniſters was, "That the King was willing to concert the proper Meaſures with them, according to the 4th "Article of the *Hague Preliminaries*, but this the "Deputies could not think ſufficient; for this he "was oblig'd to by the *Preliminaries*, tho' the "37th Article had been ſtruck out. Beſides, "that it was inconſiſtent with a General Peace, "which they had all along inſiſted on, and would "neceſſarily engage them in a *Spaniſh* War, which "they had been treating of a *Partition* to prevent. "But to underſtand their Meaning more diſtinctly, they deſir'd them to explain themſelves, "what theſe Meaſures were the King would "come into: Would he join his Forces with "their's, to oblige his Grandſon to accept the "Terms? *Why yes, perhaps he would.* But in "diſcuſſing this Point, they took care to ſtart a "thouſand Difficulties, to ſhew it was impracticable; ſuch as theſe, How to ſettle what ſhould "be the whole Force employ'd to reduce *Spain* "and the *Indies*? What Share each ſhould contribute? How they ſhould act, jointly or ſeparately? Who ſhould command, how and "where? By whom their Inſtructions for Acting ſhould be form'd, and the like? And the "ſame Difficulties might be ſtarted for the Sea-Service. Well, if theſe Meaſures are impracticable, as no doubt they are, where one Party never deſigns to come heartily into them, "what are thoſe the King will come into? "Why, he will contribute certain Sums of Money towards the Expence the *Allies* ſhall be at "on this Occaſion. How now will this mend "the Matter? How ſhall they be able to ſettle "the Sum, and ſecure the Payment? The firſt "of theſe is a very difficult Point, when it comes "to be drawn into Particulars, and to be conſider'd how hard it is to know how long it may "continue; when and where the Payments ſhall "be made; and if a Sum certain can't be fix'd "at firſt, who ſhall ſettle the Proportion *France* "ſhall pay, or oblige them to acquieſce in it? "But if theſe Difficulties could be overcome, "what Security will the *Allies* have for Payment? "Why, the Bonds of the richeſt Bankers of "*Paris*." This is all that *France* offer'd; and conſidering Monſieur *Bernard*, the richeſt of all thoſe Bankers, was lately become *Bankrupt* for the King, the *Allies* had no great Encouragement to accept of ſuch Security. "One would be "glad to know, *continues that Prelate*, what Remedy the *Allies* could have againſt thoſe Bankers in caſe of Failure; or how could they "reach them? To take *Paris* itſelf, does not "ſeem to be more difficult; grant they are Men "of Honour and Credit, what's that againſt Reaſon of State, where an arbitrary Prince is pleas'd "to interpoſe? After all, if Security could be "given for a certain Sum, what is this in Effect, "but to ſell a Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy for "a Sum of Money, towards carrying on a War, "which the *French* King would take care to "render ineffectual."

A.D.1710

France *offers the Security of the Goldſmiths of* Paris, *for* Spain *and the* Indies.

I have been the longer on this Argument, becauſe Mr. *Harley*, and his Fellow-Labourers in the *Utrecht* Peace, laid the Blemiſhes of that Treaty to the Charge of the Miniſters whom they ſupplanted; becauſe they might have concluded this at *Gertruydenberg*, if they had been ſo wiſe, and ſo honeſt, as to have taken the Security of the Goldſmiths of *Paris*, to pay ten or twelve Millions for maintaining the War in *Spain* againſt the King's Grandſon. If ſuch a Security had been propos'd to Mr. *Henry St. John*, and Mr. *Arthur Moor*, I doubt not they would have taken it, or the Security of the *Swiſs* in *Paris*, rather than not have a Peace, without which

The Report of Mr. Harley's *getting into the Miniſtry, breaks off this good Treaty.*

Letter to a Tory Freeholder.

*A.D.*1710. Terms to the Queen, *That she would be pleas'd to send over the Duke of* Marlborough, *if he could be so soon spar'd, before the End of* February, *that they might have the Benefit of his* wise Counsels, *as well as reap the Advantage of his* memorable Valour. The Express, to desire Passports, arriv'd at the *Hague* the 9th of *Feb.* N. S. and the House of Commons being inform'd by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the Members for the City of *London*, that Advances were made towards renewing a Negotiation of *Peace*, the House *Resolv'd* to present an Address to her Majesty, to second the Request of the States-General, about sending the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Holland.* The Lords concurr'd in that Address, which was presented the 8th of *Feb.* O. S. and is as follows:

Lords and Commons Address to the Queen about it.

May it please your Majesty,

WE *your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, having Reason to believe that the Negotiations of Peace will suddenly be renewed in* Holland; *and being justly apprehensive of the* crafty *and* insinuating *Designs of our Enemies, to create Divisions among your* Allies, *or by amusing them with deceitful Expectations of Peace, to retard their Preparations* for War, *do think ourselves bound in Duty, most humbly to represent to your Majesty, of how great Importance we conceive it is to the Interest of the Common Cause, that the Duke of* Marlborough *should be abroad at this critical Juncture.*

We cannot but take this Opportunity to express our Sense of the Great and Unparallel'd Services *of the Duke of* Marlborough, *and with all imaginable Duty, do applaud your Majesty's great Wisdom in having honoured the same Person with the great Character of* General, and Plenipotentiary, *who, in our humble Opinion, is most capable of discharging two such important Trusts. We therefore make it our humble Request, That you will be pleas'd to order the Duke of* Marlborough's *immediate Departure for* Holland, *where his Presence will be equally necessary, to assist at the Negotiations of Peace, and to hasten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which will most effectually disappoint the Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a* Safe *and* Honourable Peace *for your Majesty and your Allies.*

Her Majesty's Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am so sensible of the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough's *Presence in* Holland, *at this critical Juncture, that I have already given the necessary Directions for his immediate Departure; and I am very glad to find, by this Address, that you* CONCUR with ME *in a* JUST SENSE *of the Duke of* Marlborough's EMINENT SERVICES.

As Mr. *Rob. Harley* and Mrs. *Abigail Masham* were, at this critical Juncture, at *Penelope*'s Labour, unravelling by Night what was spun by Day, undoing, by false Representations and insidious Insinuations of Persons and Things, what was done in Parliament and Council for the Publick Good, so the Ministers had yet too many Friends about the Queen to want sufficient Intelligence of their clandestine Contrivances against them; and, no doubt, the States Letter, and the Parliament's Address for the Duke's going to *Holland*, were intended to let the Queen see what Confidence they put in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct and Courage, in Action and Counsel; and how necessary they thought his Service in both, for carrying on the Common Cause, whether by Arms or by Treaty. But whatever soft Words the Queen made use of in her Answer, she was come to a Point, and at that very time determin'd, at all Adventures, to change Ministers and Measures; which the *French* could not but be well inform'd of, and were therefore not in much Pain for the Success of the Negotiations at *Gertruydenberg*, where, on the 9th of *March*, N. S. the States Deputies, Mess. *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*; met the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the Mareschal *D'Huxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*; Men extremely well qualify'd for the Business they came about. They shew'd sufficiently, at the first Conference, what slender Hopes there were of any great Good from them; for notwithstanding the *Preliminaries*, and the Assurances to perform them, they began with a Proposal of *Partition*; and, *That* Naples, Sicily, *and the Towns on the Coast of* Tuscany, *belonging to* Spain, *should be granted to one of the Competitors*, without naming which. As contrary as this was to the *Preliminaries*, the Allies did not wholly reject it, nor did the *French* Ministers absolutely insist upon all they at first ask'd, because, if they had, they would have been sent back immediately, as they came: therefore, they intimated, *they believ'd their Master would, for the Sake of* Peace, *desist from the Demand of* Naples. Upon this the Deputies remov'd to the *Hague*, and a Courier was dispatch'd to the *French* Court, with an Account of what had past. The Duke of *Marlborough* was come to the *Hague* two Days before the Deputies went to this Conference, the Matter of which had been concerted at the *Hague* with his Grace and my Lord *Townshend*, the *British* Plenipotentiaries, and the Result of it was communicated to the Ministers of all the rest of the Allies. The chief Errand of the *French* Ministers being to gain Time, they had the best Opportunity for it that could be; at the End of every Conference they sent an Express to their Court, and upon his Return, perhaps the next Day, or two or three Days after, when they had decipher'd their Instructions, they desir'd another Conference. The States Deputies went from the *Hague*, conferr'd, return'd, reported; upon which the Allies meet, consult, agree, and settle what farther Steps should be made on their Part. The *French* on their Side send an Express to Court, and so on. That no Obstruction to a general Peace, on the Foot of a *Partition*, might arise from the Address of the *British* Parliament, the latter was contriv'd by short Prorogations, that the Queen might have their Concurrence to agree to such a *Partition* as should be thought reasonable by all the Allies: The first Prorogation being but for 13 Days, from the 5th to the 18th of *April*, and the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Occasion of it in her Speech; wherein, after having said, *I cannot sufficiently express to you my great Concern, that you have had so* NECESSARY *an Occasion of taking up a great Part of your Time.* She added, among other Things, *Finding by Advices from Abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the Field*, and that *the* Plenipotentiaries *of* France *are still in* Holland, *I think it proper at present to make Prorogations but for a very short Time.*

A.D.1713

The Queen then resolved to change the Ministry.

The French *know it.*

The Negotiations so manag'd by the French, *as to gain Time.*

The Queen owns the Prosecution of Sacheverel *to be necessary.*

We have hinted that the *French* King's Ministers at *Gertruydenberg* insisted on *Sicily*, and the *Tuscan-Ports*; the latter *Philip* was in Possession of, and would not part with; the

A.D.1710 *Dutch* would not conſent to part with *Sardinia*, which was already in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion: Thus, in appearance, the Negotiations hung only here; the *French* Miniſters would quit nothing but *Naples*; the *Dutch* nothing but *Sicily*: the latter had Reaſon to be the ſtiffer, for that there was News of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* having paſt the *Scarpe* without Oppoſition, which they let the *French* Miniſters know at the next Conference, who, as much as they were alarm'd, ſeem'd not to be concern'd at it; and pretending they could ſay no more, ſent to Court for farther Inſtructions, demanding till the 28th of *May* to do it, which was allow'd, tho' it needed not; nor did take ſo much Time to know the King's Pleaſure. Their Expreſs came back the 3d, which was notify'd in the ſame Manner as the reſt, and the *French* King ſtill inſiſting on the *Partition* demanded by his Miniſters, it was ſignify'd to them by Mr. *Petkum*, That it was to no Purpoſe to have more Conferences; which the *Mareſchal* and the *Abbot* ſeem'd to reſent ſo much, that they declar'd they would be gone the 18th of *May*, and carry'd the Jeſt ſo far, as to ſend away part of their Retinue and Equipage. However, their Stay at *Gertruydenberg* was too advantageous for their Maſter's Affairs to admit of acting the Farce out; and when the 15th came, an Expreſs *luckily* arriv'd to ſolve Appearances, and enable them to continue there with a good Grace. This was notify'd the 18th, and the Deputies went to them the 23d; at which Conference, being the *fifth* ſince their coming, all the new Conceſſions on the Part of *France*, were the giving up the *Tuſcan* Ports, and the inſiſting on *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, to which tho' the Allies did not formerly conſent, yet the *French* Miniſters ſaw plainly thoſe Iſlands would not have broken off the Treaty, had they ſhewn themſelves in earneſt as to all the other Parts of it. Notwithſtanding what had happen'd to the *Preliminary* Articles, they talk'd mightily of their King's Sincerity; adding, he would uſe all poſſible Means to oblige his Grandſon to conſent to that *Partition*, but that requir'd Time. It was demanded, Suppoſing the *Partition* agreed to, which way did the King propoſe the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be ſecur'd to the Confederates? To this the *Plenipotentiaries* could not give an Anſwer at this Conference; ſo it was deferr'd to the next, which was to be the 6th, and not held till the 16th of *June*, tho' the Expreſs arriv'd from *France* the 6th, but it was not notify'd till the 10th. The *French* Court had been all this while in Pain for *Arras*; but their Army was by this Time aſſembled, and ſo encamp'd, that it was impracticable for the *Allies* to come at them or the Town. This made 'em the more eaſy as to the Negotiation, and every Poſt brought them good News from their Friends in *England*; where, however victorious the Duke of *Marlborough* might be in *Flanders*, he would ſurely be vanquiſh'd by the prevailing Faction. It was not however Time for them to break off the Negotiation entirely; and therefore at the *ſixth* Conference, this capital Point was diſcuſs'd, How the *Allies* ſhould be put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies?* The Debate laſted from Morning till Night, with ſo much Art and Evaſion on the Side of the *French*; with ſo much Reaſon and Reſolution on that of the *Allies*, that I ſhould do it an Injury to pretend to repreſent it; and therefore ſhall take it wholly as the Bp. of *Ch*..... wrote it. "The Anſwer of the *French* Miniſters was, "That the King was willing to concert the proper Meaſures with them, according to the 4th "Article of the *Hague Preliminaries*, but this the "Deputies could not think ſufficient; for this he "was oblig'd to by the *Preliminaries*, tho' the "37th Article had been ſtruck out. Beſides, "that it was inconſiſtent with a General Peace, "which they had all along inſiſted on, and would "neceſſarily engage them in a *Spaniſh* War, which "they had been treating of a *Partition* to prevent. "But to underſtand their Meaning more diſtinctly, they deſir'd them to explain themſelves, "what theſe Meaſures were the King would "come into: Would he join his Forces with "their's, to oblige his Grandſon to accept the "Terms? *Why yes, perhaps he would.* But in "diſcuſſing this Point, they took care to ſtart a "thouſand Difficulties, to ſhew it was impracticable; ſuch as theſe, How to ſettle what ſhould "be the whole Force employ'd to reduce *Spain* "and the *Indies?* What Share each ſhould contribute? How they ſhould act, jointly or ſeparately? Who ſhould command, how and "where? By whom their Inſtructions for Acting ſhould be form'd, and the like? And the "ſame Difficulties might be ſtarted for the Sea-"Service. Well, if theſe Meaſures are impracticable, as no doubt they are, where one Party never deſigns to come heartily into them, "what are thoſe the King will come into? "Why, he will contribute certain Sums of Money towards the Expence the *Allies* ſhall be at "on this Occaſion. How now will this mend "the Matter? How ſhall they be able to ſettle "the Sum, and ſecure the Payment? The firſt "of theſe is a very difficult Point, when it comes "to be drawn into Particulars, and to be conſider'd how hard it is to know how long it may "continue; when and where the Payments ſhall "be made; and if a Sum certain can't be fix'd "at firſt, who ſhall ſettle the Proportion *France* "ſhall pay, or oblige them to acquieſce in it? "But if theſe Difficulties could be overcome, "what Security will the *Allies* have for Payment? "Why, the Bonds of the richeſt Bankers of "*Paris*." This is all that *France* offer'd; and conſidering Monſieur *Bernard*, the richeſt of all thoſe Bankers, was lately become *Bankrupt* for the King, the *Allies* had no great Encouragement to accept of ſuch Security. "One would be "glad to know, *continues that Prelate*, what Remedy the *Allies* could have againſt thoſe Bankers in caſe of Failure; or how could they "reach them? To take *Paris* itſelf, does not "ſeem to be more difficult; grant they are Men "of Honour and Credit, what's that againſt Reaſon of State, where an arbitrary Prince is pleas'd "to interpoſe? After all, if Security could be "given for a certain Sum, what is this in Effect, "but to ſell a Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy for "a Sum of Money, towards carrying on a War, "which the *French* King would take care to "render ineffectual."

France offers the Security of the Goldſmiths of Paris, *for* Spain *and the* Indies.

I have been the longer on this Argument, becauſe Mr. *Harley*, and his Fellow-Labourers in the *Utrecht* Peace, laid the Blemiſhes of that Treaty to the Charge of the Miniſters whom they ſupplanted; becauſe they might have concluded this at *Gertruydenberg*, if they had been ſo wiſe, and ſo honeſt, as to have taken the Security of the Goldſmiths of *Paris*, to pay ten or twelve Millions for maintaining the War in *Spain* againſt the King's Grandſon. If ſuch a Security had been propos'd to Mr. *Henry St. John*, and Mr. *Arthur Moor*, I doubt not they would have taken it, or the Security of the *Swiſs* in *Paris*, rather than not have a Peace, without which

The Report of Mr. Harley's *getting into the Miniſtry, breaks off this good Treaty.*

Letter to a Tory Freeholder.

*A.D.*1710 there was no saving of their Necks. But the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg* was in the Hands of Men of Ability and Honour, who had always the main Point in View, which was the Recovery of *Spain* and the *West-Indies* for the House of *Austria*; whereas the *Utrecht* Managers had nothing in View, but the Offices they had usurp'd, and had no Way to keep them, but by putting an End to a War, which was so near putting it out of the Power of *France* to protect them.

It was argu'd in *Holland*, that if the *French* were in earnest, there would be no need of Force to compel the Duke of *Anjou* to quit *Spain*; and it ought to be wholly of the *French* King, since he had from the first promis'd the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*: nevertheless, if Force was necessary, the *Allies* would join their Troops in *Catalonia* and *Portugal*, to those of *France*, which would soon oblige *Philip* to accept of the Conditions granted him by the *Gertruydenberg* Treaty, which there were no Thoughts of in that of the *Hague*. The accepting the Money-Offer, suppos'd a particular Peace, and a Continuation of the War in *Spain*, which it was impossible for them to hinder *France* from supporting in private; and that she would not do it, when her Inclination and Interest were so strong Motives for it, there was no Reason to question. Upon the whole, it was resolv'd to reject the Money Offer, and demand of the *French* Plenipotentiaries to explain themselves upon the Subject of the Evacuation of *Spain* and the *Indies*, in Favour of King *Charles*, agreeable to the Preliminaries, and to the Promise made by *France* from the very First; they never pretending to desire so much as one single Conference for Peace on any other Terms, after which the *Allies* would declare their Intention with respect to the *Partition*. This was signify'd to the *French Plenipotentiaries*, in a Letter from Mr. *Petkum*, of the 8th of *July*; to which they gave no distinct Answer, but desir'd a Conference: The States Deputies went to it the 13th, and repeated the Demand of the *Allies*, as to their explaining themselves. The *French* Ministers having no Way to evade it, were pleas'd to call it a formal Rupture of the Treaty, and said, all they had to do was to return Home. The Deputies gave them time to send another Express, desiring no Delays might be made: The Express came back from *Versailles* in three Days, he not staying at Court above an Hour or two, as if he had gone meerly for Form sake. The Mareschal *de Huxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*, notify'd his Return the 18th of *July*, and sent a Letter to the Pensionary, in Form of a *Manifesto*, full of Misrepresentation and Falsification of Fact, with a Design to charge the *Dutch* with breaking off the Treaty, which they were so sincere in concluding, for a General Peace. This Letter has in it all the Art of a *French* Writer, and able Minister, and is as well done as the Cause he defends will admit. The best Answer to it was the Resolution of the *States General*, dated *July* 23, three Days after the Receipt of the *French* Plenipotentiaries Letter, written with that Plainness and Sincerity, so free from Disguise and Artifice: there is in it such solid Reasoning, so much good Sense, such a Force of Truth, that it left no Room to question the Integrity and Honour of the Allies in this Negotiation, they all concurr'd in this Resolution; the last Article of which was, *That farthermore, the Sieur Randwick, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, shall be required and impowered, as they are by these Presents, to enter again upon fresh Conferences with the Ministers of the High Allies, and jointly to concert by what Ways and Means the War may be carried on, on all Sides, with greater Vigour*, &c. If it is the Interest of any Nation in the World to be always in Peace, it is certainly that of the *Dutch*, whose Safety, Riches, and Power, nay, whose very Being depends upon Trade, a Flower which never thrives in War; and, as Interest is the best Counseller, the *Dutch* seldom fail of pursuing its Counsels; yet, how vigorous are they in their Resolves to continue the War, 'till *France* is brought to Reason; whereas the *Harleians* in *England*, of whom not one Man was in any tolerable Degree acquainted with the Interest of Princes and States, and the Business of the World, immediately, as if inspir'd, pretended to know the Interest not of *England* only, but of *Holland* and all the Confederacy, better than the States General did, and hurry'd on a Peace on any Terms, under Pretence of Necessity and the Good of the Publick.

*A.D.*1710 *The Resolution of the* Dutch.

The French *break off the Treaty, and charge it on the Allies.*

The Ignorance of the Harleians.

It was notify'd to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, That they having first declar'd the *Rupture of the Conferences*, their Declaration was accepted, and they, upon that, left *Gertruydenberg*, July 25, N. S. at the Juncture that the great Change was made in the Ministry in *England*, to the Amazement of all the World, not only of *Protestants* and Papists, but of *Turks* and *Heathens*; there not being one Step taken in it but what was wild and unwarrantable. At that very Juncture were Orders sent to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, the *British* Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, to present a Memorial to the States General, in which they were told, "That her Majesty did entirely ap- "prove their Resolution, in answer to the *French* "Plenipotentiaries Letter, and all the Steps they "had made during the late Negotiations." This Memorial was presented *August* the 7th, N. S. and *Aug.* 8, O. S. the Earl of *Godolphin*, who had been in the Treasury between 20 and 30 Years, and had manag'd with more Applause than any Treasurer had done since the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, was remov'd from his Office of Lord High-Treasurer; and in his Place, tho' not with the same Title, was put Mr. *Robert Harley*, who had never distinguished himself in the Managing of Money Schemes, but by the beforemention'd Project of a *Land Bank*; and who knew no more of the Treasury than the World knew of him. From the Time of this Memorial, to the End of this Reign, there's no heed to be given to the Letter of State-Speeches and Papers; for those that drew them had no more regard to the Honour and Conscience of those that were to speak them or own them, than they had to their own; and we shall not find one of any Importance, that carries with it an Air of Sincerity and true Meaning.

The Queen entirely approves the Counsel of the Dutch.

The Earl of Godolphin *removed.*

No more Sincerity in State Papers.

It was not 'till *February* this Year that Mr. *Whitworth*, the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary to the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, could accomodate Matters with his Ministers about the Insult committed by the Laceman, Bailiffs, and Attorney, against Monsieur *Metueof*, the *Czar*'s Ambassador in *England*.

About

A.D.1710 About the Beginning of *May* the Queen was pleas'd to make a Promotion of General Officers.

A Promotion of General Officers.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Lord *Shanon*,
Marquis *de Montandre*,
Lord *Montjoy*,
Richard Gorges,
Nicholas Sankey,
Earl of *Crawford*,
Henry Holt,
D. of *Northumberland*,
George Carpenter,
George Maccartney,
Sir *Richard Temple*,
Lord *North* and *Grey*,
Earl of *Stair*.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Thomas Handasyde,
John Bayne,
Barthol. Ogilby.
Sher. Davenport,
Heyman Rook,
Thomas Whetham,
John Livesay,
Edward Braddock,
Gilbert Primrose,
William Tatton,
Joseph Sabine,
Edward Pearce,
Roger Elliot,
Thomas Pearce,
William Evans,
John Newton,
Thomas Crowther,
Charles Sybourg,
Richard Holmes,
George Kellam,
John Pepper.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

John Stewart,
Lord *Ikeren*,
William Watkins,
Earl *de Loraine*,
Lord *Paston*,
William Breton,
Richard Sutton,
Henry Durel,
Richard Russel,
Henry Morrison,
Samuel Masham,
Jacob Borr,
Earl of *Rochfort*,
Hans Hamilton,
Lord *William Hay*,
Lord *John Kerr*,
Francis Godfrey,
John Hobart,
Lewis Mordaunt,
Thomas Ferrer,
Nicholas Lepel,
Thomas Stanwix,
Sir *Charles Hotham*,
James Nicholson.

By the making of near threescore General Officers, what could the People think, but that the War would still be *delighted* in, till a safe and honourable Peace was procur'd by it: but there was nothing less in the Hearts of those who were as yet behind the Curtain in the Conduct of the *British* Affairs, but soon made their awkard Appearance on the Stage. We have hinted that too much Opportunity had been given Mrs. *Abigail Hill*, by the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, to insinuate what she pleas'd into the Queen, either for the *Tories*, or against the *Whigs*; and it was found by woful Experience, that her Mistress was too susceptible of such Impressions. Mr. *Robert Harley*, plowing with this Heifer, resolv'd to begin the Execution of the Scheme of the Party, by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s being made Lord Chamberlain, who was in the Secret of it, and as ready to go any Lengths in it as any Body: For notwithstanding his great Zeal for the *Revolution*, and the Confidence King *William* had in him the first Years of his Reign, many Persons of Penetration discover'd a great Abatement of that Zeal, after *Smith*'s Business was laid before the House of Lords, and especially after the Duke return'd with an *Italian* Wife from *Rome*. However, the Beginning with him was well enough contriv'd, considering that the People of Penetration ever were, and ever will be, the Minority in all Nations.

The Change begins with the Duke of Shrewsbury.

The Queen open'd this Matter to the Lord Treasurer in the following Letter:

St. James's, *April* the 13th. A.D.1710

Queen's Letter to the Earl of Godolphin *about it.*

I Am sorry to find by your Letter you are so very much in the Spleen, as to think you cannot for the Future contribute any thing towards my Quiet but your Wishes; however, I will still hope you will use your Endeavours; for by all one hears and sees every Day, as Things stand at present, I think one can expect nothing but Confusion. I am sure, for my Part, I shall be ready to join with all my Friends, in every Thing that is reasonable, to allay the Heat and Ferment that is in this poor Nation. Since you went to Newmarket, *I have receiv'd several Assurances from the Duke of* Shrewsbury, *of his Readiness to serve me upon all Occasions, and his Willingness to come into my Service; which Offer I was very glad to accept of, having a very good Opinion of him, and believing he may be of great Use in these troublesome Times. For these Reasons I have resolv'd to part with the Duke of* Kent, *who, I hope, will be easy in this Matter, by being made a* Duke. *And I hope that this Change will meet with your Approbation, which I wish I may have in all my Actions. I have not yet declar'd my Intentions of giving the* Staff *and the* Key *to the Duke of* Shrewsbury, *because I would be the first that should acquaint you with it.*

The Lord Treasurer's Answer.

Newmarket, *April* 15. 1710.

The Earl of Godolphin's *Answer.*

" I Have the Honour of your Majesty's Letter of the 13th, by which I have the Grief to find, that which you are pleas'd to call *Spleen* in my former Letter, was only a true Impulse and Conviction of Mind, that your Majesty is suffering yourself to be guided to your own Ruin and Destruction, as fast as it is possible for them to compass it, to whom you seem so much to hearken. I am not therefore so much surpriz'd as concern'd at the Resolution, which your Majesty says you have taken, of bringing in the Duke of *Shrewsbury*; for when People began to be sensible, it would be difficult to persuade your Majesty to dissolve a Parliament which, for two Winters together, had given you above six Millions a Year for the Support of the War, upon which your Crown depends; and even while that War is still subsisting, they have had the *Cunning* to contrive this Proposal to your Majesty, which in its Consequence will certainly put you under a Necessity of breaking the Parliament, tho' contrary, I yet believe, to your own Inclination.

" I beg your Majesty to be persuaded, I do not say this out of the least Prejudice to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*; there is no Man of whose Capacity I have had a better Impression, nor with whom I have liv'd more easy for above twenty Years.

" Your Majesty may please to remember, that at your first coming to the Crown, I was desirous he should have one of the chief Posts in your Service; and it would have been happy for your Majesty, and the Kingdom, if he had accepted that Offer; but he thought fit to decline it, *and the Reasons generally given at that Time for his doing so, do not much recommend him to your Majesty's Service.* But I *must endeavour* to let your Majesty see Things as they really are: And to bring him into your Service, and into your Business at this Time, just after his being in a publick open Conjunction, in every Vote, with the whole Body of TORIES, and

" in

*A.D.*1710 " in private constant Correspondence and Cabal-
" ling with Mr. *Harley* in every Thing; what
" Consequence can this possibly have, but to
" make every Man that is *now* in your Cabinet
" uneasy, and run from it, as they would do from
" the Plague? I leave it to your Majesty to
" judge, what Effect this entire Change of your
" Ministry will have among your Allies abroad,
" and how will this War be like to be carried on,
" *in their Opinion*, by those who have all along
" *oppos'd* and *obstructed* it? And *who will like any*
" Peace the *better*, the more it leaves *France* at
" *Liberty to take their Time of imposing the* Pre-
" tender *upon this Country? These Considerations*
" must certainly make *Holland* run immediately
" into a separate Peace with *France*, and make
" your Majesty lose all the Honour, and all the
" Reputation your Arms had acquired by the
" War, and make the Kingdom lose all the
" Fruit of that vast Expence which they have
" been at in this War, as well as all the Ad-
" vantages and Safety which they had so much
" need of, and had so fair a Prospect of obtain-
" ing by it. And can any Body imagine, that
" after so great a Disappointment to the King-
" dom, there will not be an Enquiry into the
" Cause of it, and who have been the Occasion
" of so great a Change in your Majesty's Mea-
" sures and Councils, which had been so long
" successful, and got you so great a Name in
" the World. I am very much afraid, your
" Majesty will find, when 'tis too late, that it
" will be a difficult Task for any Body to stand
" against such an Enquiry. I am sure, if I did
" not think all these Consequences inevitable,
" I would never give Your Majesty the Trouble
" and Uneasiness of laying them before you; per-
" suaded as I am, that your Majesty will find
" them so, it is my indispensible Duty to do it
" out of pure Faithfulness and Zeal for your
" Service and Honour.

" Your Majesty having taken a Resolution of
" so much Consequence to all your Affairs both
" Abroad and at Home, without acquainting the
" Duke of *Marlborough* or me with it, 'till af-
" ter you had taken it, is the least Part of my
" Mortification in this whole Affair; but, per-
" haps, the World may think, the long and faith-
" ful Services we have constantly, and zealously
" endeavour'd to do your Majesty, might have
" deserv'd a little more Consideration.

" However, for my own Part, I most humbly
" beg leave to assure your Majesty, I will never
" give the least Obstruction to your Measures, or
" to any Ministers you shall employ. And I
" must beg farther, to make two humble Re-
" quests to your Majesty; One, That you will
" allow me to pass the Remainder of my Life
" always out of *London*, where I may find most
" Ease and Quiet; the other, *That you would*
" *keep this Letter, and read it again about* Christ-
" mas, *and then be pleas'd to make your Judg-*
" *ment, Who hath given you the best and most*
" *faithful Advice:*" And about that time his Counsels appear'd to be Prophecies. But as the Resolution to change was taken without Reason, so was every Step in the Consequence of it. The Earl of *Godolphin*, speaking of the Faction of High-Church, headed by Mess. *Harley*, *St. John*, *Bromley*, &c. calls them here TORIES, I hope his Example will justify that Expression, where-ever I have us'd it; and there's an End of the Charge of Partiality in my History.

He calls the Harleians TORIES.

While Mrs. *Hill* and Mr. *Harley* were thus fraudulently sapping the Foundation of the Whig Ministry, *Sacheverel* and his Rabble were making open and furious Attacks on their Friends all over *England*. We have seen what a worthless, insignificant Tool it was; but a *Beatle* is more proper for some Work than an Axe, and a Man of Sense would have been no more fit for the Doctor's, than the Doctor was for the Treasurer's. Men are generally best known by their Company; and it will be a good Way to judge of the Merit of *Sacheverel*'s Patrons by his own. We shall meet with some of them in the following Paragraphs. About the Middle of *May*, this most Holy Man set out from *London* to *Oxford*, from whence he was to set out on a Progress into several Counties, to receive the Homage of the *High-Church*, Gentle and Simple. He was magnificently entertain'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*; Mr. *Charles Bertie*, Fellow of *All-Souls*; Mr. *Rowney*, one of the Members of Parliament for the City of *Oxford*; the Vice Chancellor; the Heads of Houses, and most of his Brother Doctors. From thence he march'd, with a numerous Cavalcade, towards *Shropshire*, under Pretence of taking Possession of a Living lately bestowed upon him in that County by Mr. *Lloyd*, whose Name deserves the Notice of Posterity, as well as the Doctor's, for the judicious Choice he made of so modest, sober, and able a Divine, to be Confessor to him and his Tenants. At *Banbury*, of chief Note in the modern Annals for King *James*'s killing a Dog there in sight of the Corporation, the Doctor was waited upon by that Worshipful Body, in Scarlet Gowns, and Black Gowns, and the Recorder made as good a Speech as he cou'd to him, which introduc'd a more grateful Present, a Hamper of the best Wine in *Banbury*: The Night concluded with Bonfires, and ringing of Bells. The next Day he went, the Rabble still at his Horse's Heels, to the Lord *Willoughby*'s, where he had a Dinner. Upon his Arrival at *Warwick*, the Mayor, and the other Worshipfuls paid their Respects to him at his Inn, and order'd him another Hamper, as well fill'd as that at *Banbury* was. He went that Night, *June* the 3d, as decently attended as he had hitherto been, to the Lord *Craven*'s, and did the County of *Warwick* the Honour to stay some Days in it, to make Riots, and assemble the Populace together, to receive his Instructions against the next Elections. Wherever he came, he cry'd *aloud, and spar'd not*, against the Ministers as yet in Being, against the *Protestant Succession*, and Protestant Dissenters, and was never weary of speaking well of Mr. *Harley*, Mr. *Harcourt*, and Mr. *St. John*, all like himself, Champions and Pillars of the Church. On the 12th of *June*, Sir *William Boughton* gave him a Dinner, and the Lord *Craven*, the Lord *Willoughby*, &c. gave him their Company. Some Days after he journey'd towards *Salatin*, the Benefice given him by 'Squire *Lloyd* of *Shropshire*. Within a Mile of *Wrexham* he was met by near two thousand *Welsh* Gentry, as well on Horseback as on Foot, who convey'd him to the House of Mr. *Geo. Shakerley*, whose Name has a Claim to Immortality, by his making a Bed for him one Night. Being invited to *Shrewsbury*, he was met at *Momford*-Bridge, by several 'Squires of *Salop*, as Mr. *Owen*, Mr. *Cresset*, Mr. *Creswel*, Mr. *Kynaston*, Mr. *Mitton*, and some Thousands of the High-Church, on the Keffils off the Mountains. From *Salop* he went to *Codover*, where Mr. *Owen* receiv'd him with the Slaughter of half a Hecatomb of one kind or another. At *Bridgnorth*, says the *Annalist*, he *could not fail of making*

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Sacheverel's Progress.

Persons who had the Honour to entertain him.

A.D.1710 *king a moſt pompous Entry*; *Mr.* R. Creſwell, *a rakiſh Youth, and a profeſs'd* Jacobite, *who deſign'd to ſtand for Member of Parliament for that Place, having ſent a circular Letter to the* Rectors, Vicars, *and* Curates *round about the Country, and to others who were Well-wiſhers to the Doctor's Principles, to favour him with their Company at Dinner. According to this Invitation, moſt of the neighbouring Clergy and* Sportſmen *repair'd to* Bridgenorth; *ſo that when Dr.* Sacheverel *came near the Town, he was met by the junior* Creſwell, riding before 3 or 4,000 of the choiceſt Spirits under the *Reeking*, beſides 2 or 3,000 that could not get Horſes, and footed it in the Proceſſion; moſt of them with Knots that had been white, with Tinſel-Edging, and Lacker'd-Laurel in their Bonnets, in Token of the *Doctor*'s, and *High-Church*'s Triumph over the *Revolution* and the *Miniſtry*. The *Annaliſt* affirms, That the two *Steeples* in *Bridgnorth* had no leſs than 50 Pounds Worth of Flags and Colours upon them, which were enough for a Fleet of Colliers, and would have been more religiouſly employ'd. Upon an Invitation to *Ludlow*, he repair'd thither the 7th of *July*, and was met not only by *Welſh* Gentlemen, and the like, but by Drummers, Trumpeters, and Harpers, and the Tintamar was ſo great, that the Huzzas of the Rabble could hardly be heard for it. Great Care muſt be taken to prevent People's making a wrong Judgment on this Occaſion, by imputing the Madneſs of the Multitude to the whole Body of the Church, or, indeed, *High-Church* itſelf: For as the *Annaliſt* ſays, *His Triumph gave no ſmall Offence even to the ſober Part of his own Party.* What could be more ſhocking to modeſt reaſonable Men, than to *ſee a Clergyman, who had the Misfortune to be found guilty of* high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, *and who ſtill lay under the Cenſure of the higheſt Court of Judicature in* Great-Britain, *daring the Juſtice of the Nation*, and drawing ſuch Herds of the unthinking Populace after him, who when they were thus got together, ſeldom parted without committing Riots and Outrages againſt their wiſer and honeſter Neighbours. The Doctor thinking he ſhould be receiv'd at *Worceſter* with as much Noiſe and Buſtle as in other Places, ſet out from *Ludlow* to make his Entry into that City; but being now come into a good cloathing Country, inhabited by Men of Underſtanding and Subſtance, he met with ſome Slights and Affronts, which ſtill whiten'd his lived Look, and gave a Check to his ſteady Impudence. His Mortification was moſt remarkable at *Worceſter*; the very learned and pious Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of that *Dioceſe*, having given expreſs Orders to his Clergy not to pay him any Reſpect, and he was obey'd very punctually. The Mayor of that City gave alſo the like Orders to thoſe under his Juriſdiction, and the Doctor was forc'd to content himſelf there, with the Company and Shouts of a few Children, who every Day pay the ſame Reſpect to a Bear or a Monkey. The Infection ſpread itſelf among the Mob all over *England*; and while the People's Heads were hot, the Elections for a new Parliament came on, Mr. *Harley* and his Aſſociates having prevail'd with the Queen to diſſolve that which ſhe had ſo lately applauded and thank'd: But from this Period there was an Affectation of doing every thing contrary to what had been done by the beſt Parliaments, and beſt Miniſters, that had been known in this Nation, ſince the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Dr. in Diſgrace at Worceſter.

On the 14th of *June*, the Earl of *Sunderland* was remov'd from being Secretary of State, and the Lord *Dartmouth* put in his Place. The Well-affected were ſo ill-pleas'd with this Change, that the publick Credit ſunk upon it more than it had hitherto done, when the Fears of the People were ſtrongeſt upon Rumours of Invaſions and Rebellions. Read what was ſaid of it by a Writer at that Time: "The *Directors* of the *Bank* of *Eng-*
"*land*, looking upon the Removal of my Lord
"*Sunderland* ominous to Credit, repreſented to
"her Majeſty, by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, that
"if any further Changes were made in the Mini-
"ſtry, publick Credit might be much injur'd."
But that weigh'd very little with thoſe who were not much concern'd in the Riſe or Fall of it, which was the Condition of the *Harleys*, *Harcourts*, and almoſt all thoſe that were ready to fill the Places that were to be made vacant for them. However, the Queen gave Leave to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, to wait upon her; and, ſays the ſame Author, *She aſſur'd them ſhe would make no further Changes.* So it runs on all along to the End of this Reign; and we may aſſure ourſelves, that whenever any thing is ſaid in the moſt ſolemn Manner, the Reverſe of it will happen on the firſt Occaſion. *Sa Reponſe fut aſſez favorable, mais ſa Conduite n'y repondit pas. Her Anſwer was favourable enough*, ſays a *French* Hiſtorian, *but her Conduct did not agree with it.*

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Queen's Anſwer to the Bank.

The Queen ſaid farther, that *When ſhe had Occaſion to make any Alteration in the Miniſtry, it ſhould be no Prejudice to the Bank, or the common Cauſe:* But both the *common Cauſe* and the *Bank* being afterwards very much affected by it, Mr. *Robert Harley* wrote an Eſſay to prove there was no ſuch thing as Credit: *It has neither* Quantity *nor* Quality, ſaid he, *has no Whereneſs or Whenneſs, Scite or Habit, but is the* eſſential Shadow *of ſomething that* is not. This fine Genius is the Perſon pick'd out to be Succeſſor to the Earl of *Godolphin* in the Prime Miniſtry: Let us ſee a little more of his Ingenuity and Argumentation; *We want a Pope in our Philoſophy, to be the infallible Judge of what is Reaſon*; and he might well preach up the Infallibility of Reaſon, ſince it was a Guide which he and his Aſſociates had little Knowledge of, and leſs Diſpoſition to hearken to it.

High-Church, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *was wonderfully pleas'd and elated upon the* Removal of the Lord *Sunderland*; they extoll'd her Majeſty for aſſerting her Prerogative, and *ſetting herſelf free from an Arbitrary* Junto, *that kept her in an inglorious Dependance on their Will and Caprice.* For the carrying on the War, the recovering of *Spain*, and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, was with the *Tories* a mean Caprice. The Duke of *Beaufort* coming to Court about this Time, ſaid to her Majeſty, *I am extreamly glad I can now ſalute you Queen*; as if ſhe was not as much in Dependance on Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*, and Mr. *Robert Harley*, as ever ſhe had been on the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*; and whether any thing could be more inglorious than the former, let the Reader determine.

The Queen's Allies, particularly the Emperor, and the States-General, could not but be alarm'd at the Advices they receiv'd from *England*; and being apprehenſive that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be remov'd, or ſo diſguſted as to lay down his Command, Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, and Mr. *Vryberg*, the *Dutch*

*A.D.*1710 Envoy, were directed in a moſt reſpectful Manner to repreſent to the Queen, what ill Influence the Changing of the Miniſtry might have on Affairs abroad. Count *Gallas* was told, he might aſſure the Emperor, "That whatever Changes "the Queen deſign'd to make, ſhe had reſolv'd "to continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in his "Employment; and deſir'd, that Prince *Eu-* "*gene*, and the other *Imperial* Generals and "Plenipotentiaries might act with him, with the "ſame Confidence as before." The Anſwer given to Mr. *Vryberg*, was favourable enough, imputing their Interpoſition to a Zeal for the Common Cauſe: But the *Harleians* made a terrible Noiſe at the Preſumption of the *Dutch*, in offering to intermeddle with the Queen's Domeſtick Affairs; though the Queen had herſelf intermeddled, juſt before, with the Emperor's, in deſiring him to appoint Prince *Eugene* to command in *Spain*; and again, in preſſing the Emperor, Time after Time, to deal more gently with his Proteſtant Subjects in *Silefia*.

The Allies alarm'd at the Queen's taking in Mr. Harley, *&c.*

Not many Days before the Lord *Sunderland* was remov'd, he receiv'd an Account from the Earl of *Bradford*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Shropſhire*, and the Grand-Jury at *Shrewſbury*, of great Riots and Diſturbances in that County, occaſion'd by *Sacheverel*'s Infuſions into the Populace, when he was lately amongſt them: The Lord *Sunderland* laid the Letter before the Queen, who could not well avoid ſhewing her Diſlike of ſuch tumultuous Doings, notwithſtanding a Nonjuring Parſon was a main Promoter of them. The Humour of Addreſſing was reviv'd after the Condemnation of *Sacheverel*, and the Stile made Uſe of was an Imitation of that of the Addreſſes to King *Charles*, and King *James* II, preparatory to the Murders of my Lord *Ruſſel*, Alderman *Corniſh*, and others. High-Church in *Shropſhire* were handing about ſuch an Addreſs, againſt Revolution-Principles, the Toleration, *&c.* and for Hereditary, Unalienable Right, other Names for the *Pretender*. The Earl of *Sunderland* was authoriz'd to write back to the Earl of *Bradford*, that her Majeſty was highly diſpleas'd at theſe riotous and ſeditious Proceedings, promoted by *Papiſts*, *Nonjurors*, and other Perſons diſaffected to the Government, and of dangerous Principles; and that ſhe accepted the Earl's, and the Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury's Information, as a Mark of their Loyalty and Zeal for her Perſon and Government, of which ſhe deſir'd the Continuance, in going on to ſuppreſs ſuch Practices, by which the publick Peace was broken, and which tended to nothing leſs than the total Subverſion of of our preſent happy Conſtitution; *and that it was her Majeſty's Pleaſure, they ſhould effectually proſecute the Offenders*, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, as *Damaree* and *Purchaſe*, who ſeem'd to be try'd and condemn'd, purely that they might be pardon'd. The Earl of *Sunderland* was offer'd a Penſion of 3000 *l.* a Year, to make amends for the Loſs of his Place; but he generouſly anſwer'd, *If I cannot have the Honour of ſerving my Country, I will not plunder it.*

Queen's Letter about the Shropſhire *Riots.*

Earl of Sunderland's *Saying, when he refus'd a Penſion.*

As to the before-mentioned Addreſſes, we have a juſt and lively Idea of them in Mr. *Maynwaring*'s third *Letter to a Friend in* North-Britain: "Addreſſes were put forward round the King- "dom, made up of the groſſeſt Contradi- "ctions that were ever ſeen in Print: But as "before *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, Inſtructions were "given to their Clergy, what Doctrines they "were to preach, in which their true Senſe, "and Purpoſe was cover'd, as I have already "ſhewn; ſo now there was a *Cue* given, and "ſome Copies, or Patterns of Addreſſes were ſent "down to the more dark and ignorant Parts of "the Land, ſuch as *Wales*, *Somerſetſhire*, &c. in "which Addreſſes there was a ſecret Meaning, "different from that which was expreſt, and "the Poiſon of one Part was conceal'd un- "der the ſeeming fair Profeſſions of the other: "But to Countries more enlightned, where "they could rely on the Zeal and Abilities of "truſty Friends for performing ſo great a Ser- "vice, they only tranſmitted ſome particular "Heads to work upon, ſuch as Hereditary "Right, and the *Hanover Succeſſion*, two To- "picks that ſtand mighty well together! *Pri-* "*mitive Apoſtolical Doctrines, and Indulgence to* "*tender Conſciences, a Zeal for Paſſive Obedi-* "*ence, and Deteſtation of Reſiſtance: A great* "*Rage againſt* Deiſts, Socinians, and Republi- "cans: *A doating* Fondneſs for a new Parliament. "But, continues Mr. *Maynwaring*, who would "argue with ſuch Men as theſe, who have con- "founded the very Names of Perſons and Things? "And therefore it is not ſtrange to find thoſe that "are for the *uninterrupted Succeſſion*, to declare "their Zeal for the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the "old, riveted, inveterate *Preſbyterians* of *Radnor*, "promiſe to chuſe conſtant Communicants." "This *Radnor* Addreſs was preſented by Mr. *Robert Harley*; and, on the Baſis of theſe moſt groſs Contradictions, theſe Defiances of Truth, and theſe Inſults upon common Senſe, and common Modeſty, did that worthy Gentleman build the noble Structure of his Miniſtry. On *Tueſday*, *Auguſt* the 8th, her Majeſty ſent the Duke of *Somerſet*, to demand of the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Staff of Ld. High-Treaſurer. Mr. *Maynwaring*, juſt mention'd, was much eſteem'd by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, as well as by the Earl of *Godolphin*; and perceiving ſome Coldneſs between theſe two great Lords, he labour'd, with all his Might, to reconcile them; he went daily from the one to the other, to prevent a Rupture; and had he ſucceeded, a great Part of the Miſchiefs that follow'd, upon the Removal of the Lord *Godolphin* from the Treaſury, might have been prevented; for Mr. *Harley*, notwithſtanding he was ſo well ſupported, as we ſhall ſee preſently, could not have gain'd Ground, had theſe two illuſtrious Perſons, in Conjunction, maintain'd it againſt him.

Mr. Maynwaring's *Account of the* Tory *Addreſſes.*

*A.D.*1710

Mr. Rob. Harley's *Addreſs.*

The next Day after the Staff was taken from the Earl of *Godolphin*, it was declar'd, That the Queen had appointed *Robert Harley*, Eſq; *Henry Paget*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſel*, and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; for Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treaſurer; and to ſoften Things a little, Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was made a Privy-Counſellor, and the Lord High-Chancellor *Cowper*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*: Mr. *Robert Harley* being made Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of *John Smith*, Eſq; the latter had Compenſation, by a *Teller*'s Place in the Exchequer. Indeed it was generally reported, and believ'd, that Mr. *Harley*, knowing what a ſmall Number of Men there was in his Party, who had Heads fit for Buſineſs, was deſirous to have had the Lord-Chancellor ſtill kept in his Station, and even the Lord *Wharton* in the Lieutenancy of *Ireland*; nay, that moſt of the *Whigs*, who were employ'd in the Adminiſtration, ſhould have continu'd in it, and the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Command of the Army; provided he, and thoſe that were engag'd with him in the Cabal againſt the Miniſtry, were taken in upon

New Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

A.D.1710 upon their own Terms: but the *Whigs* knew them too well to truſt to them, or to expect any Good would ariſe out of whatever they were concern'd in. The *French* Hiſtorian writes, *Soit que les* Whigs *dedagnaſſent de ſe confondre avec de gens dont ils croyoient les Principes dangereux; ſoit que les* Toris *ne ſe cruſſent pas en ſureté juſqu' à ce que leurs antagoniſtes euſſent entierement quitté le Champ de Bataille; ce Projét s'evanouit.*

Whigs *refuſe to act with* Tories.

" Whether it was becauſe the *Whigs* ſcorn'd to be " confounded with People whoſe Principles they " believ'd to be dangerous, or the *Tories* did not " think themſelves ſafe as long as their Antago- " niſts kept the Field of Battle, this Project " came to nothing; the Earl of *Nottingham*, " who had all along been taken for one of the " *Higheſt* of High-Church, was ſo far from " falling in with the Meaſures of theſe new Ma- " nagers, that, on the contrary, he oppoſed them " in every thing: Some thought, he expected to " have the offer of one of the moſt conſidera- " ble Employments, and was diſguſted at the " Diſappointment; Mr. *Harley* having ſtood in his " Way, out of Jealouſy of his great Ability and " Experience, in both of which himſelf came ſhort " of him. But others ſaid, the Earl foreſaw what " mad Work they would make of it, and re- " ſolv'd, therefore, to have nothing to do with " them"

Mr. de Ciſe, *p.* 295.

Earl of Nottingham *will have nothing to do with Mr.* R. Harley.

Earl *Rivers* was ſent to the Court of *Hanover*, to prevent Umbrage being taken there at the Changes in *England*, which were viſibly in favour of the Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion; tho' all that gave into Mr. *Harley*'s Meaſures, did it not with a Deſign to promote the Intereſt of the *Pretender*; but what could that Illuſtrious Family think, when they heard all at once, that

Changes in Employments.

The Earl of *Angelſey* was made Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*, in the room of Lord *Coningſby*.

Henry St. John, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the room of *Henry Boyle*, Eſq;

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council, in the room of the Lord *Somers*.

Pray obſerve what a Change here is:

Sir *Simon Harcourt* Lord-Keeper, in the room of the Lord-Chancellor *Cowper*.

The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*.

George Granville, Eſq; Secretary of War, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;

Arthur Moor, Eſq; ſays the Annaliſt, " A " Perſon of as mean Capacity as Extraction, was " made one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade " and Plantations; but what rais'd ſtrange Jea- " louſies among the Well-affected to the *Hanover* " Succeſſion was, to ſee the Duke of *Hamilton*, " an open Stickler for the *Pretender*, brought in- " to play, and firſt made Lord-Lieutenant of the " County of *Lancaſter*." After which, if every one of the new Managers had taken the *Sacramental Teſt*, as Evidence of their good Intentions to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, there was not an honeſt and reaſonable Man in *Europe*, who knew any thing of the Matter, that would have given the leaſt Credit to it.

The Duke of *Ormonde* was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*.

John Robinſon, D. D. who had formerly been the *Engliſh* Reſident at *Stockholm*, was made Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Dr. *Byſſe*, Biſhop of *St. David*'s, that Church-Promotions might tally with thoſe of the State. Lord *Windſor* was made a Lieutenant-General; General *Webb* Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*; Earl of *Portmore*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*; the Lieutenancy of the City of *London* was alter'd. " The new " Commiſſion, ſays the Annaliſt, was chiefly " deſign'd both to prevent Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, " an Alderman near the Chair, and Governor of " the Bank of *England*, who had given Offence " to the Court by his Application to the Queen, " in favour of the late Miniſtry, being choſen " Lord-Mayor, and to ſtrengthen the Intereſt " of the *Church-Party* in the Election of Par- " liament-Men for the Capital City." This " Lieutenancy immediately got an Addreſs " ready, to congratulate the Queen on the flouriſhing Condition of her Affairs, ſince they were put into good Church-Hands; and the Queen complimented them, with telling them, *They were Men of great Fortunes*; and ſhe deſir'd they would uſe their Endeavours to *ſupport the publick Credit*; which was no more in their Power, than as Lord *Haverſham* ſaid, *to ſtop the Tide with their Thumbs:* For *Stocks* of all Sorts ſunk ſo low, that thoſe who probably at firſt were not diſpleas'd with it, as it was a ſure Sign of the mean Opinion the money'd Men had of the new Managers, began to wiſh there was a Stop put to it; in order to which, Mr. *Robert Harley* made Mr. *John Lambert*, a *French* Refugee, *Remitter*, in the room of Sir *Henry Furneſe*, whoſe Credit Abroad was ſo well eſtabliſh'd, that if the Government wanted 100,000 *l.* in any Part of *Europe*, he could have drawn or procur'd Bills for it in a Poſt or two.

A.D.1710 *Lieutenancy of* London *alter'd.*

I am well enough appriz'd of the Duty incumbent on all Subjects in *England*, to take the Senſe of the Nation in that of the *Repreſentative*; but one cannot part with that Underſtanding one has, ſo far, as not to diſtinguiſh between a free Senſe, and a forc'd Senſe; and if there was, or can be, ſuch a Senſe as the latter in ſuch an Aſſembly, it was that of the next Parliament, choſen under the Influence of Mr. *Harley*'s Intrigues, and *Sacheverel*'s Mobs. 'Tis not enough that I myſelf knew theſe things to be true by an hundred ſcandalous Inſtances, and one particularly, where an indigent Pettifogger was put up for a Borough in *Cornwal*; and when the Fellow was requir'd to give an Account of his Qualification, as to the 300 *l.* a Year, he fix'd it at the Playhouſe in *Drury-Lane*, where he had a weekly Allowance. But he was a Tool of *St. John*'s, and very zealous for the *Church* in the worſt Interpretation ſo good a Word will bear. The unwarrantable Practices in the enſuing Elections were known and deteſted as well Abroad as at Home. *Le nouveau Miniſtere ſe ſervit de toutes ſortes d' Artifices & de moyens violents pour avoir un Parlement à ſa Devotion.* " The new Miniſters, ſays the *French* " Hiſtorian, made uſe of all Sorts of Artifices, " and violent Means, to get a Parliament at their " Devotion. This is certain, that the unbridled " Multitude ran about with Clubs in their Hands, " in thoſe Cities and Boroughs where the Ele- " ctions were made, and forc'd the greateſt Part " of the Electors to give their Votes for *High-* " *Churchmen*. The Seditious threatned to pull " down the Houſes of thoſe who voted other- " wiſe than they would have them, and in many " Places made their Threats good. A Crowd of " the Mutineers kept cloſe about thoſe that took " the Poll, to hinder the Electors coming to it, if " they were not on their Side. The new Mini- " ſters were charg'd with countenancing, and e- " ven with authorizing theſe violent and irregular " Proceedings;

Irregular Elections.

A.D. 1710

" Proceedings; they found their Account in it: " For as wicked as the Means us'd were, the *Tories* " had a great Majority in the Elections." The Annaliſt writes, " The *Mob* appear'd with un- " uſual Confidence, and, as it were, arm'd with " Authority at the Elections on the Side of the " *Church* and *Monarchy*, *by which they meant no- " thing in the World but* Perſecution *and the* Pre- " tender; and not only by reproachful Language, " but even by Blows, deterr'd thoſe who came " to vote contrary *to the Idols they ſet up*; inſo- " much, that if the Whigs had not on this Occa- " ſion practiſed, as well as profeſs'd, *Moderation*, " theſe new Elections might have ended in, what " was by many apprehended, a Civil War. The " Influence of the Mob was in a particular " Manner remarkable at the Election for *Weſt- " minſter*; where Mr. *Medlicot*, and Mr. *Croſs*, " being ſet up by the *Church-Party*, ſome of thoſe " who offer'd to give their Voices for their Com- " petitors, General *Stanhope*, and Sir *Henry- " Dutton Colt*, were knock'd down, and ſorely " wounded; which oblig'd many of their Party " to return Home without *Polling*; whereby the " *Tories* carry'd it, as they did in *London*, by the " Lord Mayor *Garrard*'s bringing many Citizens " on the Livery, who were for their Purpoſe, tho' " not duly qualify'd." And by this Means was choſen one *Caſs*, ſo notorious a *Jacobite*, that he ſhelter'd *Friend*, who was afterwards hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd for High-Treaſon, in his Houſe. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the Whig Candidates, next the Chair, and ſuperior in Fortune to all the Tory Candidates, except *Hoare*, coming out of *Guildhall*, was not only inſulted with reviling Language, but one of the High-Church Party *ſpit in his Face:* " An Af- " front, *ſays my Author*, which perhaps was never " offer'd in any civiliz'd Nation to a Perſon of his " Character, he being at that Time the Lord- " Mayor of *London* elect, and, as ſuch, one of " the moſt eminent Civil Magiſtrates in Chriſten- " dom."

Caſs choſen for London.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote *inſulted by the Tory Mob;*

It was neceſſary to ſhew what Methods the *Harleians* took to get Voices in the Elections, and conſequently what their Majority was compos'd of, becauſe, when afterwards they were afraid of the Juſtice of the Nation, they anſwer'd all the Charges that were brought againſt them with aſſerting, that the Senſe of it was on their Side.

And again when Lord Mayor.

Soon after the Election was over, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Lord Mayor, was, according to Cuſtom, ſworn at the Exchequer in *Weſtminſter*; but the Pageantry, and ſome other Parts of the uſual Solemnity were omitted, his Lordſhip well knowing in what a Diſpoſition the *Mob* was towards him; and, indeed, ſome of the High-Church Rabble were ſo audacious as to inſult him in his Cavalcade. Their Brethren at *Weſtminſter*, as rudely treated Major-General *Davenport*, who was General *Stanhope*'s Proxy at that *Election*; and that at the very Juncture when General *Stanhope* was taking Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, the Capital of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, for King *Charles* III. after his glorious Victories at *Almenara* and *Saragoſſa*. The Battle of *Almenara* was fought the 27th of *July*; and here the Earl of *Rochfort*, and Count *Naſſau*, two Lords of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, loſt their Lives, after they had by their Valour contributed much to the Victory. Three Weeks after the Battle of *Saragoſſa* was fought by General *Stanhope*, whoſe Victory made way for the March to *Madrid*, the News of the Victory was brought to the Queen by Colonel *Harriſon*, the 15th of *September*, O. S. at which

General Stanhope *inſulted by the High-Church Rabble.*

A.D. 1710

Time the *High-Church* Rabble were pelting General *Stanhope*'s Proxy, and knocking down his Friends at the *Weſtminſter* Election. However, for the Succeſſes in *Spain*, and for the taking of *Doway*, *Bethune*, and *Aire*, by the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders*, there was a *Thankſgiving-Day* appointed, which the Queen ſolemniz'd in St. *James*'s Chappel. To have gone as uſual to St. *Paul*'s, and there to have had *Te Deum* ſung on that Occaſion, would have ſhewn too much Countenance to thoſe brave and victorious *Engliſh* Generals, who were fighting her Battles Abroad, while *High-Church* was plotting, and railing, and addreſſing againſt them at Home. The carrying of four *Indian Caſaques* about in the Queen's Coaches, was all the Triumph of the *Harleian* Adminiſtration; they were call'd *Kings*, and cloath'd by the Playhouſe Taylor, like other Kings of the Theatre; they were conducted to Audience by Sir *Charles Cotterel*; there was a Speech made for them, and nothing omitted to do Honour to theſe five Monarchs, whoſe Preſence did ſo much Honour to the new Miniſtry; which the latter ſeem'd to be extreamly fond of, and defray'd all their Expences during their Stay here: They were the Captains of the four *Nations* in League with the *Engliſh* at *New-York* and *New-England*, and came in Perſon to treat of Matters concerning Trade with the Lords Commiſſioners of Plantation; as alſo of an Enterprize againſt the *French*, and their Confederate *Indians* in thoſe Parts; but they came in an ill Time to have Succeſs in any Negotiations, either of Commerce or War, which the new Managers knew little of, and car'd as little for.

Four Indian Caſaques *here.*

The Misfortune which happen'd to General *Stanhope* at *Brihuega*, where he was ſurrounded by the *French* and *Spaniſh* Armies, and after a moſt gallant Defence, oblig'd to ſurrender himſelf with ſeveral *Engliſh* Battalions Priſoners of War, was ſome Relief to *High-Church*, who had not recover'd themſelves out of the Fright which that General's two late Victories had put them into: *They did not ſtick to rejoice at it*, ſays my Author, and whether he had ſaid it or not, I can witneſs to the Truth of it. From this Time to the End of the Reign, the Military Affairs are ſcarce worth remembering; and it would be well if the *Civil* could be forgotten, conſidering what Hands they were in: But ſince all Writers will not agree to make a *Vacuum* in Story of the *Harleian* Miniſters, it muſt be remember'd by us as well as others.

Mr. Secretary *St. John* had not been long in the Execution of his Office, before he gave Proofs of his Fitneſs for it, and particularly one very extraordinary one, being an Advertiſement he printed in the Gazzette, and put his very valuable Name to it; *Whereas ſome evil-deſigning Perſons having unſcrew'd, and taken away ſeveral Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the Weſt Roof of the Catheral Church of St.* Paul's, *her Majeſty, for the better Diſcovery of the Offenders, was pleas'd to promiſe her moſt gracious Pardon, and a Reward of fifty Pounds, to any Perſon concern'd herein, who ſhould diſcover his Accomplices.* Upon this Foundation did *High-Church* build a *Plot* againſt the Queen, and Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*, and affirm'd, that the *Screws* were taken away, that the Cathedral might tumble upon the Heads of the Court on the *Thankſgiving-Day*; when, ſays the Annaliſt, *It was ſuppos'd her Majeſty would have gone thither*; and *many of the* Tories, and *the Emiſſaries of the* new Miniſtry, *were ready enough to charge it upon the* Whigs; *but upon Inquiry it appear'd, that the miſſing of the Iron Pins was owing*

The Screw-Plot a Contrivance of St. John's.

A.D. 1710 *owing to the Neglect of ſome Workmen, who thought the Timber ſufficiently faſten'd without them*, as indeed they were; and the Fooliſhneſs, as well as Malice, of this Advertiſement, made People more merry than angry.

Tho' we have mention'd the Duke of *Ormonde*'s being made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*, yet it is requiſite to mention alſo what was done by the Earl before he left that Kingdom. He arriv'd there the 7th of *May*, and open'd the Seſſion of Parliament the 19th, with a Speech to both Houſes, which has not the ſame Force of his former Speeches, being weaken'd by the Influence of new Councils. After having mention'd ſomething relating to the Government of *Ireland*, he added;

Earl of Wharton's *Speech to the Parliament of* Scotland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have one thing more in Command to recommend to you, which is that Union among yourſelves, which her Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart, and hath ſo often put you in mind of. There wants nothing but this to make you very happy, and very ſecure. The eſtabliſh'd Church *can't but be moſt flouriſhing and ſafe under the Influence of her Majeſty, who, through the whole Courſe of her Life, hath been the brighteſt Ornament of that Holy Religion which ſhe profeſſes: And our civil Rights and Liberties muſt be ſecure under a Queen, who, from the Beginning of her Reign, to this Day, hath ſo glorioufly eſpous'd and vindicated, not only the Rights of her own People, but the Liberties of all* Europe. *This ſhould prevail with us all to have no other Diſputes among us, but to ſtrive who ſhall ſhew moſt Duty and Loyalty towards her Majeſty*, and moſt Zeal for the *Support of the* Proteſtant Intereſt, *and* Proteſtant Succeſſion.

No Complacency could have prevail'd on the the Lord *Wharton* to have omitted the laſt two Articles, the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, which came ſo coldly from the Mouths of the Chief Governors of *Ireland* after him.

The Houſe of Commons ſaid in their Anſwer,

The Commons Addreſs.

YOUR Excellency's eminent Zeal for her Majeſty's Service and Government; your gracious Concern for our happy Eſtabliſhment in Church *and* State; *your diſintereſted Regard to the Rights and Liberties, even of the leaſt Subject; and your particular Care of the Intereſt and Welfare of her Majeſty's faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, create in us a juſt and grateful Senſe of her Majeſty's Royal Care, and of her Goodneſs towards us, in giving us this Opportunity of meeting again, under your Excellency's Adminiſtration, to* conſider of, and provide what *may be yet neceſſary for our Happineſs and Security.*

Alan Broderick, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, being made Lord Chief-Juſtice of *Ireland*, by Procurement of the Earl of *Wharton*, his Excellency recommended *John Forſter*, Eſq; Recorder of *Dublin*, to be choſen Speaker. The Houſe order'd Thanks to the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Broderick* for his faithful and eminent Services, and the Lord *Moor* to acquaint him with it: But a Year after, when Sir *C. Phipps*, &c. had got the Government into their Hands, one of the firſt Things they did, was to remove the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Broderick* from the Queen's-Bench, his meriting the Thanks of the Commons being ſufficient to ruin him with them. The Earl of *Wharton* ſwore ſeveral new Privy-Counſellors, as the Earl of *Kildare*, the Earl of *Meath*, the Viſcount *Mountjoy*, Viſcount *Caſtlecomer*, Sir *Thomas Southwell*, Major-General *Guſtavus Hamilton*, *William Connolly*, Eſq; *Theophilus Butler*, Eſq; and *Philip Savage*, Eſq; A.D. 1710

The Tories deface the Statue of King William.

On *Sunday*, the 25th of *June*, at Night, the *Tories* very much defac'd the Statue of King *William*, out of ſpite to the preſent Government, which paid ſo profound a Reſpect to his glorious Memory. This Statue was erected by the City of *Dublin*, after the *Battle* of the *Boyne*, and theſe Ruffians twiſted the Sword it had in one Hand, wreſted the Truncheon out of the other, daub'd the Face with Dirt, and offer'd it other ſuch Indignities. The Houſe of Lords, upon Information of this Inſolence, came to this unanimous Reſolution.

The Lords Reſolve upon it.

That all Perſons concern'd in that barbarous Fact, are guilty of the greateſt Inſolence, Baſeneſs, and Ingratitude; and deſir'd his Excellency *the Lord-Lieutenant, to iſſue out a Proclamation, to diſcover the Author of this Villainy, with a Reward to the Diſcoverer*, which his Excellency with great Readineſs iſſu'd accordingly.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in *Ireland* on this Occaſion, and at a Time when it was become too faſhionable at Court to ſpeak ſlightingly of King *William* and the *Revolution*, was ſo hearty and reaſonable, that it ought to have been an Example to the like Aſſembly in *England*. I abhor all national Reflections, which are equally unjuſt and barbarous; and were it true that the original *Iriſh* are more given to *Bulls* than other People, it does not affect the *Engliſh* in *Ireland* any more than the *Brogue* of *Lancaſhire* affects the Language at St. *James*'s. But at this Time it was a common *Toaſt* among the Well-affected in *England*, *An* Iriſh *Underſtanding to the* Engliſh *Parliament*; which, tho' it ſeem'd to have the Turn of a Joke, was meant really, and founded on the Addreſs which follows:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The Commons hearty Addreſs againſt that villainous Act.

WE cannot better expreſs the Pleaſure we receiv'd from the early Care and Endeavours us'd by your Excellency, to diſcover, and bring to Puniſhment thoſe inſolent Miſcreants, who ſince our late Adjournment, have with equal Malice and Baſeneſs, inſulted and defac'd the Statue of his late Majeſty King William III. of glorious Memory, *than by owning it in the moſt publick Manner, as an Inſtance of your Excellency's Gratitude to the Memory of that great Prince, and of your Vigilance and Concern for our Preſervation from the Enemies of our Peace and happy Eſtabliſhment, who envy our late* glorious Sovereign *the Honour of a Statue, erected as a Teſtimony how much was owing to our Deliverer from* Popery *and* Slavery.

His Memory muſt ever be dear to all Men, except thoſe who deſire to bring our Religion, Lives, and Properties into the ſame Dangers from which his Courage and Conduct ſo bravely and ſeaſonably reſcu'd us. And ſuch we unanimouſly *declare all thoſe to be, who, on any Pretence whatſoever, endeavour to reflect on the Juſtice of the late* happy Revolution, *the Memory of God's* great Inſtrument *in effecting it, or the* neceſſary Means *made uſe of in bringing it about. Had their impotent Rancour and Malice fully accompliſh'd their Deſign, by entirely demoliſhing and deſtroying that Monument of our Gratitude; yet, are we perſuaded, his* glorious Name *would always be diſtinguiſh'd with Honour, and continu'd* dear *to a People deliver'd, by him, from* Popiſh Superſtition, *and* French Slavery; *and to whoſe Reign we are indebted for*

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A.D. 1710 *those inestimable Laws, which exclude all* Popish Successors, *and settle the Crown upon our most gracious Queen, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants; and, for want of such Issue, on the most illustrious House of* HANOVER: So that if we have any *true Regard for her Majesty's Title, for our most holy Religion, or for our civil Liberties, we cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Excellency's most generous Care, to detect so base and barbarous a Fact; nor omit any Opportunity of expressing our Detestation of those, whose repeated Indignities, offer'd to the Memory of our* great Deliverer, *are sufficient Indications of their being Enemies to our happy Constitution in Church and State, and of their* Affection *to the* Pretender.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,

Earl of Wharton's *Answer.* *I Am very well pleas'd that my Endeavours for the Discovery of this* villainous Attempt *have been pleasing to you: I had been the most ungrateful of all Men living, had I not done what lay in me to that End; and I am sure that neither you, nor I, nor any good Protestant, can do enough to shew the* eternal Value *that we retain for the Memory of that Great Prince.*

The Statue repair'd by the City of Dublin. The City of *Dublin* caus'd the Statue to be repair'd, and a new Truncheon to be put into its Hand; the twenty-four Companies of the City attending the Solemnity: For which the House of Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, RESOLV'D,

The Commons thank them. " That the Thanks of this House be given to the " Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citi- " zens of the City of *Dublin*, who erected the " *Statue* in Honour of King *William*, of *glorious* " *Memory*, for their great Zeal and Care in re- " pairing that noble Monument of their Grati- " tude to our late *Deliverer* from *Popery*, *Slavery*, " and *French* Power, and supporting the Honour " and Memory of that *great Prince.*

New Parliament in England. On the 25th of *November* the new Parliament met at *Westminster*; and *Sacheverel* having no more to do in the Country, gave over riding about it, and repair'd to *London*, to receive the Reward of his Pains and Labours in the *Elections*, and other *High-Church* Services. The naming *John Smith*, Esq; to be Speaker of this Parliament, was rather a Slur than a Compliment, there not being a Man in that House so fit for their Chair as *William Bromley*, Esq; still Representative for the University of *Oxford*, who could not but have Heart-Burnings for the Usage their *Decree* lately met with; and consequently would be sure to give as little Quarter to the *Whigs* as possible. The Speaker being chosen and approv'd, the Queen made a Speech as usual, but not with that Acceptation as usual; for none but the *Harleians* could be pleas'd with an Air of Mystery, instead of the Frankness and Cordiality of former Speeches. She told them, " She call'd them to " shew the Confidence she plac'd in the Duty " and Affection of her Subjects; and she met " them there with the greatest Satisfaction, ha- " ving no Reason to doubt, but that she should " find such Returns as would add new Life to our " Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of " our Enemies."

Mr. Wm. Bromley *chosen Speaker.*

I know very well that whatever comes from the Throne is Sacred, and I therefore forbear making any farther Remarks than, that if by Friends were to be understood *Allies*; if by Enemies, the *French*; this is one of the Passages in this, and the succeeding Annals of this Reign, which are to be read backward; but I shall forbear, and only observe, that after a particular Recommendation of the War in *Spain*, and Supplies for the next Year's Occasions, it was said; A.D. 1710

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Q's. Speech. " The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are " upon you; the Way to give Spirit to the one, " and to defeat the restless Nature of the other, " is to proceed in such Manner as becomes a " *British* Parliament.

" I shall, in the plainest Words, tell you my " Intentions, and I do this with the greater Sa- " tisfaction, because I depend upon their being " agreeable to you; I am resolv'd to support and " encourage the *Church* of *England*, as by *Law* " *establish'd*:

" To preserve the *British Constitution*, accord- " ing to the *Union*: And,

" To maintain the Indulgence by Law allow'd " to scrupulous Consciences.

" And, that all these may be transmitted to " Posterity, I shall employ none but such as are " heartily for the *Protestant Succession* in the " House of *Hanover*, the Interest of which Fa- " mily no Person can be more truly concern'd " for than myself."

How this Speech was made good. No Body questions but Mr. *Harley* inspir'd the Sentiments of this Speech, tho' the Style is too good to be his; and every Particular of these short Paragraphs, except that about the Church, were thus made good by the Facts.

As to the *Union*, it was *nearly affected in one of its most Fundamental and Essential Articles*, by the *Patronage* Bill, according to the Representation of Mr. *William Carstairs*, Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, and Mr. *Robert Baillie*, deputed by the Church of *Scotland* to oppose its passing.

The *Indulgence* to *scrupulous Consciences* was certainly not *supported* and *encourag'd* by the *Schism* and *Occasional* Bills:

Nor the Interest of the illustrous House of *Hanover*, by employing the Earl of *Mar*, the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Orrery*, Bishop *Atterbury*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, Earl *Marischal*, &c. every one of which were well known to be not at all concern'd for the Interest of that Serene Family, and most of them were attainted for High-Treason against it 5 or 6 Years after.

The Lords and Commons Addresses were suited to the Queen's Speech, only the Commons began to be out of Humour with the Confederates for exerting themselves so much as they did in the Common Cause, and clos'd their Address, with representing, among other Things, *That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to her Friends*, and defeat the restless Nature of her Enemies, would be to *discountenance these Principles and Measures, that have lately threatned her Crown and Dignity, which, when ever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Constitution both in Church and State.* So, here it begins: Here are *Revolution-Principles*, and the Prosecution of *Sacheverel*, roundly asserted to be destructive to our whole Constitution, which, by the way, has no other Foundation, and to Church and State, which were sav'd, and are preserv'd by them. Such a Declaration, quite contrary to all that the last Parliament had been Saying and Doing; cou'd not, as the Annalist observes, " but keep, the " *Whigs* still uneasy, whilst the Doctrine of ab- " solute *Passive-Obedience*, and *Hereditary Right*, " altogether inconsistent with the late *Revolution*, " and

The Commons against the Revolution, and for the Doctor.

Jacobitism *countenanced.*

A.D.1710

" and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, were openly " countenanc'd. The Speech and Addreſs had " therefore no manner of Effect in Relation to " the Publick Funds, which continued tumbling " in Proportion as High-Church roſe in Credit " at Court." And truly that Party, either apprehending that the rotten Bottom they were upon would not long bear their Superſtructure, or that the Queen's Life was not very promiſing for the Accompliſhment of their Projects, tending all to piece up broken Fortunes, or raiſe new ones, were equally raſh and precipitate in their Meaſures. The Earl of *Scarborough* making a Motion in the Houſe of Peers for returning Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſome Objections were made to it, even tho' a Day of General Thankſgiving had been ſo lately ſolemniz'd for his eminent Services the laſt Campaign. His Grace's Friends cou'd not but be ſurpriz'd at ſuch an Oppoſition, and there was too much Delicacy in the Affair to pretend to think any more of it afterwards. The next Day, *Nov.* 29. a Complaint was made by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, againſt Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord-Keeper, for taking upon him to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, himſelf being no Peer; but the late Lord-Chancellor *Cowper* maintaining he had a Right to do as he had done, no farther Notice was taken of it. The War in *Spain*, which by the Misfortune at *Brihuega*, had again ſhut up King *Charles* in the Province of *Catalonia*, notwithſtanding General *Staremberg*'s Advantage of the Enemy in the Engagement at *Villa Vicioſa*, was now the Favourite, tho' it was become more impracticable than ever. The new Managers ſeem'd to do every thing in ſpite to their Predeceſſors; and becauſe the War in *Flanders* was as yet under the Management of the Duke of *Marlborough*, therefore will they have it remov'd to *Spain*; tho' it is to be ſuppos'd, that being come to a private Determination to have no War at all, in a very little while, they were not much concern'd about the carrying it on, either in *Flanders* or *Spain*; however, to make a Shew of the latter, the Earl of *Peterborough* was ſent to *Vienna*, to concert Meaſures for it with the Imperial Miniſters; Earl *Rivers* was appointed Miniſter and Plenipotentiary at *Hanover*, to ſatisfy that Court, that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was the Thing of the World which the Court of *England* had moſt at Heart. But the Earl had a hard Taſk of it; and when a hundred Addreſſes, virtually againſt it, had been graciouſly receiv'd, how cou'd he make out, that by *Hereditary Right* was meant that of the Houſe of *Hanover*? Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was remov'd from his Embaſſy in *Holland*, and Mr. *Richard Hill* appointed to ſucceed him; but that Gentleman excuſing himſelf, on Account of Indiſpoſition, the Earl of *Orrery* ſupply'd his Place. Information being given the Miniſter in *England*, by a Man of HONOUR, as no doubt he call'd himſelf, having himſelf a Command in the Army, That Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Maccartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood*, *drank Damnation and Confuſion to the new Miniſtry, and to thoſe that had any Hand in turning out the Old*, Mr. *George Granville*, Secretary at War, was immediately order'd to ſignify to them, *That the Queen had no farther Occaſion for their Service.* There's no ſoftning ſuch a Toaſt, if it had been true; but ſome Officers who came then from *Flanders*, avow'd, that theſe Generals only *drank a Health to the Duke of* Marlborough, *and Confuſion to all his Enemies*; and what good *Briton* was not ready to pledge them, if the Confuſion was only meant to their *Devices*, which in Charity ought to have been ſuppos'd, whether the Informer ſpoke Truth or not? Lieutenant-General *Meredith* was turn'd out of the Government of *Tinmouth*-Fort, and the Place of Gentleman of the Horſe; the former was given to the Earl of *Hertford*, the latter to *Coniers D'arcy*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Holderneſs*; the only two Places, ſince the *Harleians* were taken in, which had not a Change for the worſe. The Duke of *Beaufort*, the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, and the Earl of *Orrery*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council: And *Paul Methuen*, and *George Dodington*, Eſqrs. were oblig'd to make Room at the Board of Admiralty for Mr. *Geo. Clarke*, Fellow of All-Souls College, *Oxon*, and Sir *James Wiſheart*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf afterwards by bullying the *Catalans* into a Submiſſion to the *French*. The Earl of *Wharton* was remov'd from the Office of Juſtice in Eyre, to make room for the Earl of *Abingdon*: And Mr. *Conſtantine Phipps*, one of *Sacheverel*'s Advocates, made a Knight and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, about the ſame Time, the Middle of *December*. On the 28th of that Month the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at *London*; and, to avoid the Acclamations of the People, inſtead of going directly to St. *James*'s, bid his Coachman drive directly to *Montagu*-Houſe; where, having reſted an Hour, he went out by a private Door to wait on her Majeſty, who receiv'd him very graciouſly. The next Morning his Grace aſſiſted at a Committee of Council; and that and the following Days receiv'd the Viſits of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council; Earl *Pawlet*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; the Secretaries of State, *&c.* His Grace, who knew well how to receive and return their Compliments, gave no Occaſion by it to any Surmiſes as to his future Conduct: He had, upon his Departure from *Holland*, promis'd the *States General* and Prince *Eugene* not to abandon the Common Cauſe; and therefore, concealing his Reſentment, he concerted Meaſures with the new Miniſtry as he had done with the old, tho' without Confidence in them; wiſely conſidering, that the preſerving his Command in *Flanders*, was the moſt effectual Means to maintain his Credit Abroad, and to preſerve what he had left at Home. He deliver'd into her Majeſty's Hands, his Dutcheſs's Key, as Groom of the Stole, which was given to the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*; and the Queen was ſo pleas'd with his Grace's Acquieſcence in the preſent Councils, that ſhe not only renew'd his Commiſſion, but made him eaſy in his Command, by a Diſpoſition of the other Generals. The Duke of *Argyle* was made General of the Army in *Spain*, which was thought to be the more agreeable to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for that there had lately been no very good Underſtanding between their Graces. Mrs. *Maſham* was made Privy-Purſe to the Queen, in the Diſcharge of which Office the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* had behav'd with ſuch Ability, Œconomy, and Fidelity, that Mr. *R. Harley* himſelf bore Teſtimony to it, by a very ſtrong Acknowledgment under his own Hand. Lieutenant-General *Meredith*'s Regiment was given to the Earl of *Orrery*; Major-General *Maccartney*'s to Col. *Kane*; and Brigadier *Honeywood*'s to Col. *Clayton*.

The Earl of *Orrery*'s Regiment of Foot was given to Major-General *Sybourg*.

The

High-Church ſinks the Credit of the Nation.

Earl of Scarborough's *Motion for Thanks to the D. of* Marlborough, *not carry'd.*

Earl of Rocheſter *complains of Sir* Simon Harcourt.

Lord Cowper *defends him.*

Earl Rivers *ſent to* Hanover.

The Secretary at War, Mr. Granville, *order'd to diſmiſs three Generals, for drinking a Health.*

A.D.1710

Paul Methuen *and* George Dodington, *Eſqrs. remov'd.*

Duke of Marlborough *arrives at* London.

His prudent Conduct.

*A.D.*1711

The Queen's Birth-Day, *February* the 6th, was this Year ſolemniz'd with extraordinary Pomp; but it was obſerv'd, the Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at this Feſtival, having, with her Majeſty's Leave, ſet out four Days before for *Blenheim*-Houſe with the Marquis *de Paſcal*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, and Monſieur *de Sciſſan*, who had laſt Summer made a gallant, tho' unſucceſsful Attempt, againſt Port *de Cette*, in South-*France*, in order to aſſiſt the *Cevennois*, who were not yet quite ſuppreſs'd.

The Examiner, *a Libel, ſet up by Mr.* St. John, *&c.*

It will not be improper to take Notice, that in order to prepare the Way for this aſtoniſhing Change in the Miniſtry, the *Harleians* ſet up a weekly Libel, call'd the *Examiner*. The common Drudge for it was one *Oldeſworth*, an obſcure Perſon; but Meſſ. *St. John*, *Swift*, and *Prior*, were Fellow-Labourers in ſupporting it. *Arthur Maynwaring*, Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſt, and Member of ſeveral Parliaments for *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, was in the ſtricteſt Confidence with the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the late Miniſtry. Tho' he was not a Privy-Counſellor, his Ability, for Counſel, exceeded many that were; and few of the deepeſt Secrets of State were kept from him. I have myſelf known the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, to have been with him one after another, the ſame Morning, and to have Conference about the intended Change, which he diſcover'd the ſooneſt of any one of them, and often told them, *They ſhould not flatter themſelves with an Imagination, that the Queen would hearken to Reaſon, and not ſhift her Hands, nor break the Parliament; for ſhe would hearken to Mrs.* Abigail, *and Mr.* Harley, *have* a new Miniſtry, *a new* Parliament, *and* a Peace. Mr. *Maynwaring* was not only a Man of Buſineſs, well-ſkill'd in Politicks, and Figures; but a Man of Wit and Eloquence, and the moſt exact Critick of his Time. He had a very mean Opinion not only of Mr. *St. John*'s Honeſty, but of his Capacity, where a ſolid Underſtanding was neceſſary; and, with very great Indignation, obſerv'd how he ſuffer'd the beſt Men in the Nation to be bely'd, an d vilify'd in his *Libel*.

Mr. Maynwaring's *Saying to the old Miniſters.*

There were ſeveral Perſons ſaid to be the Author of the Firſt *Examiner*, as Mr. *Prior*, Dr. *Swift*, Dr. *Atterbury*; but Mr. *Maynwaring* was inclin'd to think, Mr. *Prior* and Mr. *St. John* had the greateſt Hand in it; and us'd to expreſs the utmoſt Abhorrence of *Prior*'s Ingratitude, who had been rais'd by the *Whigs* from being a *Drawer* at a Tavern, to be a Commiſſioner of Trade, and a Member of Parliament. He got into the Houſe of Commons by the Intereſt of the Earl of *Dorſet*, and had not ſate there a Year, before he deſerted the Party that had preferr'd him. As for Dr. *Swift* he would hardly ever deign to name him: He aſſur'd me more than once, that the Doctor offer'd his Service to the Earl of *Godolphin*, and would, for a Penſion, have written as much Falſhood and Scandal againſt the new Miniſters, as he did afterwards againſt the Old, if there had been Occaſion for it: But their Characters were ſuch, that he might have rioted in Satyr, and not have offended the Truth. Mr. *Maynwaring* told me, The Earl of *Godolphin* had the laſt Contempt for *Pamphlets*, and always deſpis'd the Preſs. He added, *I have often blam'd it in him, and now he feels the Effects of it*, when his exalted Reputation is levell'd with *Infamy*, in the odious Compariſons, made by the *Examiner* and his Brethren, of his Adminiſtration with his Succeſſors. He never doubted Mr. *St. John*'s being a main Promoter of that deteſtable Libel. 'Twas not long after the publiſhing it, that a Letter came out, directed to the Author, containing Inſtructions how he ſhould behave himſelf, which Mr. *Maynwaring* doubted not was written by Mr. *St. John*, and he could not ſuffer ſo much Inſolence to paſs without Animadverſion. The Author of a Paper, call'd the *Whig Examiner*, undertook it by Direction from him, if he was not himſelf that Author: There is one Paſſage in it which touches Mr. *Steel*, afterwards Sir *Richard*, who then publiſh'd the *Tatler*, and had given Offence to the *Tories*, by ſome ſmart Strokes againſt Mr. *Harley*, and the other Leaders of that *Faction*. Mr. *Steel* was wont to ſtile himſelf the *Cenſor* of *Great-Britain*; upon which the Letter-Writer ſaid, *He reſembled the famous Cenſor of* Rome *in nothing but eſpouſing the Cauſe of the* Vanquiſh'd. To this Mr. *Maynwaring* reply'd, *'Tis juſt the ſame, as if one ſhould ſay, in regard to the many obſcure Truths, and ſecret Hiſtories that are brought to Light in his Letter, that the Author of theſe new* Revelations *reſembles the ancient Author of the* Revevlations *in* nothing but venturing his Head; *beſides that there would be no Ground for ſuch a Reſemblance, would not a Man be laugh'd at by every common Reader, ſhould he thus miſtake one* St. John *for another, and apply that to St.* John *the Evangeliſt, which relates to St.* John *the Baptiſt?* It ſeems this Man had had very great Obligations to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by whoſe Procurement he obtain'd the Poſt of *Secretary* at *War*, and had a double Salary allow'd him; yet, notwithſtanding this, and other valuable Favours, did Mr. *St. John*, in that Letter, treat their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, *as* Plagues, Furies, *&c.*

*A.D.*1711

Mr. St. John's *Reflection upon Mr.* Steel.

Mr. Maynwaring's *Remark.*

Mr. St. John's *Ingratitude to the D. of* Marlborough.

I hope theſe *Anecdotes* will not be reckon'd an impertinent Digreſſion; ſince they explain Perſons and Things, which are the chief Subject of our Hiſtory.

Mr. Prior's *Ingratitude.*

Mr. Maynwaring's *Opinion of* Prior *and* Swift.

Lord Godolphin *deſpiſes the Preſs.*

About *Michaelmas*, 1710, Mr. *Maynwaring* ſent to ſpeak with me, at the Deſire of Sir *Samuel Garth*; he began with Complaints of the Villainy and Inſolence of the *Examiner*, ſaying, *It did a World of Miſchief*; he wiſh'd I would ſet up a Paper as an *Antidote* to that Poiſon; adding, *I will aſſiſt you in it, not only with my Advice, but with my Pen*; which he did in a very ample Manner. He ſaid, he queſtion'd not but *Matthew Prior* had a Hand in it as well as *St. John*; and that Dr. *Swift* made that Paper a Canal to convey his Malice and Reſentment into the World, my Lord *Godolphin* having rejected his mercenary Offer to write for the old Miniſtry before the Change. He told me, *De Foe* had great Obligations to the Lord-Treaſurer *Godolphin*, when he began to turn his *Reviews* againſt his generous Benefactor; and wrote his Lordſhip a Letter, that he did it in compliance with the Madneſs of the Times; and ſeem'd to fall in with thoſe who clamour'd againſt his Adminiſtration, only that he might get a Hearing in his Favour: Nay, this baſe Wretch took Money at the ſame time of the Lord *Godolphin*, who paid him half a Year's Penſion after he wrote againſt him, and of Mr. *R. Harley*, who ſent him to *Scotland* as a Spy, when the Treaty of Union was on foot, and kept him in Pay ever after, as a Man whoſe Conſcience was exactly of a Size with his own. The Paper propos'd by Mr. *M*—— being thus concerted, it was written, and publiſh'd a Week after, under the Title of the *Medley*, of which five-and-forty were written by Mr. *Maynwaring*, Sir *Richard Steel*, *Anthony*

Mr. Maynwaring's *Diſcourſe with the Author.*

Mr. R. Harley *Patron to Mr.* De Foe.

A.D.1711 *Anthony Henley*, Eſq; Biſhop *Kennet*, and myſelf, who had on my Hands the Main of the Labour, both in Writing and Publiſhing, and it anſwer'd the End. The *Examiner* was routed, and the Field of Battle yielded to the *Medley*, which was laid down the Week after, not being ſet up like the preſent Daily and Weekly *Poſts*, *Journals*, &c. for the Benefit of a Market only, but for the Benefit of the Cauſe eſpous'd by all good *Britons*.

Mr. Maynwaring's *ſecret Hiſtory of the Change.*

The Remainder of this ſecret Hiſtory relating only to myſelf, the Ingratitude of ſome, and the Diſintereſt of others, it deſerves not a Place here, as what follows does, tho' the Contents of one of the *Medley*'s, becauſe it lets us into the Secret of the Change, and the Characters of the Perſons *put out*, and *put in*, better than any thing. For this Purpoſe Mr. *Maynwaring* made uſe of the Story of *Galigai* and *Conchini* in *Vaſſor*'s Hiſtory of *Lewis* XIII. By the Duke *de Sully* he intended the Earl of *Godolphin*; by the Duke *d' Epernon* the Duke of *Marlborough*; by *Du Vair* the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*; by *Mangot* Sir *Simon Harcourt*; by *Barbin* Mr. *R. Harley*; by *France* *England*.

Earl of Godolphin.

His Enemies, ſays he, of the Duke *Sully*, Superintendant of the Finances of *France*, *thought him too good a Manager of the publick Treaſure*; *and at laſt Experience ſhew'd*, *that his Removal prov'd the Ruin of the State*; *the Treaſures were drain'd*; *the Stores ſquander'd*; *and the Compariſon of the miſerable Condition of* France *ſoon after*, *to the flouriſhing Eſtate in which the Duke of* Sully *left it*, *too plainly demonſtrated how prejudical his Removal from Affairs was to the Kingdom*.

Duke of Marlborough.

" The Duke of *Epernon* was too neceſſary to " be remov'd at that Juncture; but at laſt the " Queen began to have a ſtrange Diſtruſt of that " Duke, and to look upon him as an Enemy, " tho' he ſurmounted with Eaſe all the Difficul- " ties that her Enemies could occaſion to her Af- " fairs. He diſſembled as well as he could the " Mortification he was under for the Loſs of the " Queen's Favour; publick Marks of her Alte- " ration towards him fully convinc'd him that " his Diſgrace was reſolv'd upon. The Refuſal " of ſome Favours which the Duke had earneſtly " deſir'd for his Friends, had made him ſenſible " before that he was not ſo well approv'd of at " Court. The Duke had complain'd of this, and " the Queen not concern'd to manage him any long- " er, took that Occaſion of his Diſcontent to call " him no more to Council. That laſt Proof of " the Diſpleaſure, or at leaſt Indifference of the " Queen, was enough to mortify a Man that had " leſs Merit. He affected not to ſhew any Civility " to thoſe that he knew to be his Enemies, how " diſtinguiſh'd ſoever they were by their Birth, " their Rank, or their Credit. The Duke made " no Difficulty to provoke them more againſt " him; he thought it became him to revenge " himſelf for their ill Offices, by inſulting them " with a noble Contempt; he did not follow thoſe " ſhameful Maxims which teach Men to diſſemble " their Reſentments, and baſely to return Actions " of Grace for Injuries receiv'd: A ſtoical Inſenſi- " bility ſeem'd to him out of Seaſon, perſuaded, " as he was, that a due Concern for having loſt " the Fruit of his Services, was not unworthy a " a great Mind. When he took his Leave, the " Queen receiv'd his Complements with an af- " fected Coldneſs; but tho' a Treatment ſo little " deſerv'd, made him not loſe Reſpect, yet he " knew how, upon this Occaſion, to ſhew a juſt " Senſe of it, and to convince her Majeſty, in a " decent Manner, that ſhe would, perhaps, one " Day be under a Neceſſity of having again Re- " courſe to him." A.D.1711

Lord Cowper.

Du Vair, Keeper of the Seals, *ſuffer'd his Diſgrace with a Greatneſs of Soul, which was not ſuſpected of Affectation: The World knew he had no ways ſought that eminent Dignity of the Robe; content to do Juſtice with an Integrity very rare in this corrupt Age; he had taken no Pains to eſtabliſh himſelf at Court, whither he had been call'd againſt his Will, and where he ſcorn'd to ſupport himſelf by Flattery, and baſe Complaiſance; but his Juſtice and Probity were not at all agreeable to thoſe that then govern'd the Kingdom; all good Perſons murmur'd that the Seals were given to* Mangot, *a Man of an ill Character; and that a Magiſtrate of extraordinary Reputation ſhould be diſgrac'd, in order to raiſe an unworthy Creature of* Galigai's.

Mr. R. Harley.

" *Barbin*, who ſucceded the Duke *de Sully* in " the Treaſury, of a little Country Gentleman, " was made Comptroller of the Finances. He " and *Mangot* were buſy in forming Deſigns to " encreaſe their Power, to ruin the diverſe Cabals " that were form'd againſt them; and to eſtabliſh " their own Fortune, they reſolv'd to puſh " Things to an Extremity, and openly to attack " any Party that ſhould riſe againſt them. *Barbin*, " a bold enterprizing Man, thought he could " ſupport himſelf no other Way, and whenever " the Queen ſhew'd a Diſpoſition to follow right " Meaſures, the artificial Inſinuations of *Bar-* " *bin* ſoon turn'd her from that Reſolution, " which was but weakly taken."

After this he applies the following Remark of *Vaſſor* to Meſſ. *Harley*, *St. John*, *Harcourt*, &c. *It is a miſerable Thing indeed*, ſays *Vaſſor*, *that ſuch People as theſe ſhould ever have it in their Power*, *by* baſe Intrigues, *and often by* black Calumnies, *to remove*, *and deprive of their Employments*, *thoſe that have uſefully ſerv'd their Country!*

I doubt not enough has been ſaid, and that from the beſt Authority, to give the Reader a juſt Idea of the Merit of theſe Managers; ſo we proceed in their Management.

On the 2d of *February*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd a Meſſage to the Commons from the Queen, " That there had been an Action in " *Spain*, very much to the Diſadvantage of King " *Charles*'s Affairs, which having fallen particu- " larly on the *Britiſh* Forces, the Queen had im- " mediately given Directions for ſending and pro- " curing Troops to repair this Loſs." Occaſion was taken from hence, by the Managers, to cauſe an Inquiry to be made into the Affairs of *Spain*, and, ſays the *Annaliſt*, " At the ſame Time to " give the Duke of *Marlborough* a Side-Wind " Mortification, by calling the Earl of *Galway* " to an Account, and paſſing a Complement on " the Earl of *Peterborough*. With this View when " the latter was thought to be on his Departure " for *Vienna*, on a Motion made by the Duke " of *Beaufort*, the Lords deſir'd the Queen to " ſtay the Earl's Journey for ſome Days, that " they might make uſe of ſuch Lights and Infor- " mations as the Lord *Peterborough* could give " them concerning the Affairs of *Spain*." This being all Court-Juggle, the Queen readily complyd with their Deſire, and a Committee being appointed for that *Enquiry*, the Earl of *Abingdon* was Chairman; the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* were order'd to attend them; the former gave them an Account of his Conduct in *Spain*, in a *Narrative* which their Lordſhips ſeem'd to be ſatisfy'd with. The Lord *Tyrawley*

The Lords examine the Earl of Galway, *and Lord* Tyrawley, *about the War in* Spain.

A.D.1711 said, *When I'm in the Army I keep no Regiſter, I carry neither Pen nor Ink about me, but only a Sword, which I uſe the beſt I can, upon Occaſion; and all I know in general is, That we always acted according to the Reſolutions of the Councils of War.* The Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, and my Lord *Halifax*, ſpoke in Favour of the E. of *Galway*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, with the utmoſt Concern, and even Tears in his Eyes, ſaid, *That it was ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals, who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtandings, and had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhould be examin'd like Offenders about inſignificant Things!* Then Earl *Paulet* propos'd the Queſtion, and it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative, That the Miniſters *were juſtly to be blamed, for contributing to all our Misfortunes in* Spain, and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Toulon*, by approving the Offenſive War in that Country. The Proteſt againſt this Reſolution, ſets this Matter in another Light:

The Duke of Marlborough *extremely touch'd at the Earl of* Galway's *Treatment.*

Diſſentientibus,

" Becauſe, that, conſidering the Army of the " Allies in *Spain* was to receive ſo great an Addition of Troops, ſent under the Earl *Rivers*, the general Deſire and Expectation of " the Kingdom to have the War brought to a " ſpeedy Concluſion, and all other Circumſtances of the War, as it then ſtood, we are of " Opinion, That an *Offenſive* War was then " fitteſt for thoſe in her Majeſty's Service to adviſe; and we do not find Reaſon, by any thing " ariſing on the Examinations and Debates, to be " of another Opinion: The Occaſion of fighting the Battle of *Almanza*, depending, as we " conceive, on Cauſes ſubſequent to that Advice, the ill Succeſs of it, as we apprehend, " being juſtly attributed to other manifeſt Reaſons; and the real Deſign on *Toulon*, as finally " adjuſted with the Duke of *Savoy*, not requiring, " as appears to us, the Aſſiſtance of any Forces " from *Spain*."

The Lords who proteſted were,

Lords Proteſt about the Cenſure on that War.

Devonſhire,	*Rockingham*,
Kent,	*Scarborough*,
Lincoln,	*J. Ely*,
Wharton,	*W. Lincoln*,
Godolphin,	*J. Llandaff*,
Sarum,	*Harvey*,
Derby,	*Bangor*,
Somers,	*Marlborough*,
Lichfield and *Coventry*,	*Dorcheſter*,
St. Aſaph,	*Orford*,
Dorſet,	*Herbert*,
Sunderland,	*Mohun*,
Bolton,	*Cowper*,
Bedford,	*Aſhburnham*,
Leiceſter,	*Norwich*,
Stamford,	*Bridgwater.*

The Earl of *Rocheſter* mov'd, that ſuch Lords as pleas'd might make Animadverſions on the Proteſtations of ſuch Lords as ſhould proteſt; and the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* mov'd for voting Thanks to the Earl of *Peterborough*, which being order'd, Sir *Simon Harcourt* ſpoke to his Lordſhip to that Effect; but what ſeems too indecorous to be ſpoken in ſo auguſt an Aſſembly, obliquely reflected on the Gratuities that had been received by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Lord Peterborough *thank'd.*

Sir Simon Harcourt *reflects on the Duke of* Marlborough.

Such is your Lordſhip's known Generoſity, and truly noble Temper, that I aſſure myſelf, the Preſent I'm now offering to your Lordſhip is the more acceptable, as it comes pure and unmix'd, and is unattended with any other Reward, which your Lordſhip might juſtly think would be an Allay to it.

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Tho' many People were deſirous that the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Services in *Spain* might have the Thanks of that Houſe, yet they did not approve the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*'s Manner of giving it, but ſaw, with Indignation, that he took hold of that Opportunity to ſpeak invidiouſly of the juſt Thanks that had been paid the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his more glorious and more important Actions; but there is a Baſeneſs and a Meanneſs in the Spirit of the new Managers, which are the Reverſe of Heroiſm, and conſequently muſt always riſe againſt the Merit of the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Eſteem for the Earl of *Galway* was thought to be a chief Occaſion of the Trouble that Lord met with, after the Loſs of an Arm and an Eye in the Service of the Queen and Country: So he was queſtioned, *Why he gave the Right to the* Portugueſe, *when he commanded the* Britiſh *Forces in* Spain? Pray let us give a little Attention to this, that the Enemies to the Revolution-Principles may not anſwer all the Charges againſt this wonderful Miniſtry, with a ſtale and unjuſtifiable Reflection on the Hiſtorian, that he is *Partial*. The Treaty with *Portugal* was made Years before the Earl of *Galway* was call'd from his Retirement in *Hampſhire*, to command the Queen's Forces there. By *that Treaty, the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country*. Now was it poſſible for any one to imagine, that the *Portugueſe* being come to the Bridge of *Almanza*, in the Way to *Madrid*, wou'd not think both Sides of the Bridge to be alike in their own Country, and that thoſe who refus'd to paſs it on Account only of a Doubt, that they might want Proviſions on the *Spaniſh* Side, wou'd not immediately have fac'd about, and march'd home again, had the Earl of *Galway* ſaid, *Gentlemen, We are now going out of your Country, and the* Britiſh *Troops muſt have the* Right *of you*. The *Annaliſt*, tho' a very poor Reaſoner, cou'd not but fall upon this Remark; *It is certain, that if the* Portugueſe *had not march'd into* Caſtile, *upon my Lord* Galway's *refuſing to give them the Right in* Spain, *his Lordſhip wou'd have been generally reflected upon for loſing the vaſt Benefit that was generally expected from the Conjunction of the* Portugueſe *with King* Charles's *Forces, on a Punctilio of Military Honour*. This is ſo certain, that there is not a Reader, *Whig* or *Tory*, but will be immediately appriz'd of it, and conſequently, of the Injuſtice and Ingratitude of the *new Managers*, in puſhing this Matter to a Cenſure, on ſo gallant and deſerving a General: How does that Cenſure agree with the Expreſſion in a Letter, not from the Earl of *Sunderland*, a Whig, but from Sir *Charles Hedges*, a Tory Miniſter, the Secretary of State, *July* 2, 1706. *It is a great Happineſs to the* Common Cauſe, *that your Excellency will, in all probability, be with the King of* Spain, *ſince it may receive great Advantage by your good Advice, in ſettling Affairs with him, as it has done from your great Care and prudent Conduct, by which you* SURMOUNTED DIFFICULTIES *with the* Portugueſe, *which were thought* IMPRACTICABLE.

The Tories ſhameful Ingratitude to the Earl of Galway.

The new Managers, Mr. *Rob. Harley* at their Head, to follow their Blow in the Attack upon their Predeceſſors, got a Vote in the Houſe of Commons, that Mr. *Ridge*, the Brewer at *Portſmouth*, had cheated the Navy of near 4000 Tun of Beer, and order'd an Addreſs to be preſented to the

Addreſs againſt Mr. Ridge *without Ground.*

*A.D.*1711 the Queen, to cauſe *Ridge* to be proſecuted; inſtead of which, the Vote being paſs'd, *Ridge* continu'd to ſerve the Navy, as before; and the *Harleians* at the ſame time that they addreſs'd to have him proſecuted, reſolv'd ſtill to employ him, for they knew the Caſe to be this: The Service for the Fleet had of late lain, for the moſt Part, in the *Mediterranean*, where the Difference of the Climate rendred the Beer ſent hence uſeleſs; and the Seamen being not able to drink it there, requir'd Drink of a better ſort, as Wine and Water, which is ordinarily us'd on board the Fleet in thoſe Parts. But as the Victualling-Office can in their Accounts charge Beer only, it was allow'd to the Seamen, by the Office, to take Money of the Brewer to buy Wine in the Streights, mix'd with Water. Thus, tho' the Beer was not deliver'd, yet the Publick ſuffer'd no Wrong, the Nation paying for no more than the Allowance of Beer.

The Managers ſtrange Blunder and Falſhood.

How Mr. R. Harley got the Name of Trickſter.

For ſuch Tricks as theſe Mr. *Harley* got the almoſt general Name, of the Trickſter. It was true that Mr. *Ridge* deliver'd near 4000 Tun of Beer leſs than he receiv'd Bills for; but, that he defrauded the Seamen thereby was falſe, becauſe, at their own Deſire, they had their Allowance for *Beer* in Wine and Water.

The next thing they did was to procure a Petition from *Tooly-Street*, *Southwark*, againſt the poor *Palatines*, a great Number of them dwelling in one Houſe, which theſe wiſe Ones were afraid would bring a Contagion among them: The Queen herſelf had appear'd very well pleas'd with the charitable Contributions that had been liberally rais'd for the Subſiſtence of thoſe Proteſtants, ſo had moſt of the Fathers of our Church; but, becauſe ſome of 'em were *Calviniſts*, and becauſe moſt of the Foreigners are ſo who come to ſettle amongſt us, therefore did theſe excellent Miniſters ſet on Foot a Bill to repeal the Naturalization-Act; and an Enquiry, how theſe *Palatines* came into *England?* The Lords threw out the Bill for repealing the *Naturalization*-Act, and many wiſh'd their Lordſhips had done the ſame by the Bill of *Qualifications*, which was deſign'd as a Compliment to the Land-Intereſt; as that was pretended to be the great Support of the Church-Intereſt. To ſay nothing of the Abſurdity, if not worſe, of confounding Spiritual and Temporal Intereſts, of miſ-naming Perſons and Things, the Reaſons againſt the Qualification-Bill are obvious enough. By reſtraining the Elections for Knights of Shires to Eſtates of 600*l. per Ann.* and for Citizens and Burgeſſes to 300*l. per Ann.* Men, who by their natural and acquired Abilities and Skill in Buſineſs, are the fitteſt to ſerve their Country in Parliament, may happen to be excluded; and Men of mean Parts choſen, if but qualify'd by having Land only: Thus it may prove a great Detriment to Trade, by excluding the proper Truſtees for it, and committing the Protection of it to none but Landed-Men, which is a *great Alteration of our Conſtitution*, it being originally intended, that Corporations ſhou'd be repreſented by ſome of their own Body: It was a vain Conceit, that by this means Land and Sea-Officers would be kept out of the Houſe, it being well known that moſt of theſe have a better landed Intereſt than many of thoſe that ſat by their Land Qualification. Tho', if I had had an hundred Votes, I ſhou'd have given all in the *Negative* to this Bill: Yet, it was not out of Suppoſition, that there wou'd not be *Six Hundreds* and *Three Hundreds* a Year enough to be choſen among the Friends to the *Revolution* and *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, but out of the real Unreaſonableneſs of the Law before it was eſtabliſh'd. I cou'd give Liſts of Hundreds that have been choſen without one Qualification for it, except that of Acres; and of as many, who wou'd have ſtood, and been choſen, had it not been for the Neceſſity of buying Land to be qualify'd, by which they might make 3 *per Cent.* of their Money, and 6 *per Cent.* by the Funds. This Men of Buſineſs do not underſtand, and Men of no Buſineſs underſtand the Publick Intereſt as little as their own. I leave the Convocation-Hiſtory to *the Eccleſiaſticks*; and if Hiſtory was invented to remember Facts for Example to Poſterity, a Work that has no Facts to compoſe it, but Diſputes among themſelves about Prerogatives and Powers, can give very little Pleaſure to Perſons of any other Profeſſion. However, we muſt not forget that the *Convocation* did meet, and choſe a Prolocutor, Dr. *Atterbury*. The Archbiſhop propos'd to the inferior Clergy, to addreſs her Majeſty by Way of Thanks: They were for enlarging ſome Part of it, which the Biſhops were not free to; and this had like to have created a new Difference: The Archbiſhop prorogu'd them to *January* the 17th, at which the Majority of them was diſguſted: He then prorogu'd them to *January* the 24th, at which time the Lord *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, brought them a Licence, under the Broad-Seal, to ſit, and that in as ample a Manner as was ever granted ſince the *Reformation*; the Facts of which are doubtleſs in their Archives, and may be a Treaſure for future Hiſtories.

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The Queen authorizes the Convocation to ſit and do Buſineſs.

He is againſt the Naturalization-*Act.*

600l. and 300l. a Year Bill.

Mr. *William Bromley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, told them, that Dr. *Atterbury*, Dr. *Stanhope*, Dr. *Stanley*, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr. *Delaune*, had been with him, from the Convocation, to expreſs their Satisfaction for the Inſtructions that had been given the Committee for rebuilding *Greenwich* Church; to conſider what Churches were wanting in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and to offer the *Lights of the Convocation*, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches: Upon which it was reſolv'd, That the Houſe would have particular Regard to ſuch Application as ſhould be made to them from the *Convocation*, and voted 350,000*l.* for building 50 Churches; which, had it been done with a View of promoting nothing but the Common *Intereſts* of *Religion*, as the above-mention'd Doctors told Mr. *Bromley* the Houſe acted in rebuilding *Greenwich* Church, wou'd have been a moſt pious Service, as the *Annaliſt* calls it; but he ſpoils all, by adding, *Indeed, none could wonder, that this Houſe of Commons ſhould ſhew an extraordinary Zeal for the* Church *by Law eſtabliſh'd, and expreſs their Gratitude to the inferior Clergy, by whoſe Influence chiefly many of them carry'd their Elections.*

A Vote for 50 new Churches.

While the Earl of *Godolphin* was at the Head of the Treaſury, a Scheme was laid before him for paying off all Debentures and Tallies due to the Navy, *&c.* which his Lordſhip, who was always for making his Ground ſure before he trod upon it, laid by 'till a better Opportunity offer'd; beſides, the Publick Credit was ſo flouriſhing, 'till the Irruption of the *Harleians*, that the Treaſurer had no need to have recourſe to Chimerical Projects to ſupport it: It was not ſo with Mr. *Rob. Harley*, and this Scheme being put in his Way, he caught the Hint immediately, and reſolv'd to make uſe of it as his own: In order to this, he got a Committee appointed to examine and ſtate the Publick Debts, and upon their Report the Houſe *Reſolv'd*, That a Supply be granted for the Payment of 5,130,359*l.* to the *Navy*; 154,324*l.*

Lord Godolphin *lays the South-Sea Scheme by.*

*A.D.*1711 *Mr.* R. Harley *takes it up.*

154,324 *l.* to the Ordnance; 424,791 *l.* to the Tranſport-Service; 1,018,656 *l.* to Debentures, *&c.* in all 7,128,569 *l.* to which were added the laſt Year's Tallies then in the Offices. The Supply given afterwards for this was, a Continuation of the *General* Mortgage from 1716, to raiſe an Annuity of 568,279 *l.* being the Intereſt at 6 *per Cent* till the Principal be provided for. And with this Intereſt was alſo granted the *Monopoly* of a ſuppoſitious Trade to the *South-Sea*, or Coaſt of *Peru* in *America*; the ſeveral Proprietors of the *Navy-Bills*, Debentures, and other publick Security, being to be incorporated for that Purpoſe; and becauſe the Fund was ſo diſtant, it was declar'd, That the Parliament would annually make Proviſion for the Intereſt till 1716. This Project, which was good enough of itſelf, did Mr. *Robert Harley* render chimerical by a Piece of State-Flattery, and tacking the *South-Sea* Trade to it, tho' he knew full well that he and his Junto were entering upon a Negotiation of Peace, which by the Ceſſion of *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, would for ever exclude the *Engliſh* from the Privilege of trading to *Peru* or *Mexico*; inſtead of which the Duke of *Anjou*, upon his being ſettled by them in the Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*, gave them a precarious Licence to ſend a Ship or two thither yearly, ſtinting them both as to the Tonage, and Value of the Cargo, which notable Scheme gave Birth to what is ſtill call'd the *South-Sea* Company.

Guiſcard's *Attempt againſt* Mr. R. Harley.

The following Incident, relating to the Perſon of Mr. *Harley*, might be left to *Biographers*, if *Biography* ever meddles with it; but having by his own, and Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*'s Intrigues, added great Importance to his Character, it muſt not be forgotten, that about the Beginning of *March*, the Marquis *de Guiſcard* ſtabb'd Mr. *Harley* at the Council-Board, of which there are theſe Particulars in the *Annals: Guiſcard* had been Colonel of a Regiment, in the Service of King *Charles* III. in *Spain*, which Regiment was almoſt cut to Pieces at the Battle of *Almanza*, and therefore never rais'd again. *Guiſcard* ſollicited to have a Penſion, when the old Miniſters were employ'd; but his Intimacy with Mr. *St. John*, with whom, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *He had enter'd into a ſtrict Confidence*, and Community of Pleaſures, did not at all forward his Affair at Court. When Mr. *Henry St. John* had got himſelf into the Secretary's Office, the *French* Marquis expected from him all the good Offices which Brethren in Iniquity feed themſelves with Hopes of on the like Occaſion. *But all Friendſhips*, ſays the Annaliſt, *that are not grounded on Vertue, are ever fleeting; the Secretary, who had ſome time before quarrel'd with* Guiſcard *about a Strumpet, or rather a Baſtard, which neither of them would own, was hardly prevail'd with to ſpeak in his Favour*: However, upon his faint Recommendation, the Queen order'd him a Penſion of 500 *l. per Annum*, which Mr. *Harley* not only reduc'd to 400 *l.* but refus'd to put it on a fix'd Eſtabliſhment. The Marquis being deny'd Acceſs to her Majeſty, grew highly diſguſted, and endeavour'd to make his Peace with the Court of *France*. In order to which, he wrote to Mr. *Moreau*, a Banker at *Paris*, directing his Letters to a Perſon in *Portugal*, under Cover of the Earl of *Portmore*, who miſtruſting ſomething he would not be pleas'd with, ſent them back to his Lady, who deliver'd them to Mr. *Harley*. The *Annaliſt* tells us, *Some pretend* theſe Letters contain'd only looſe Reflections *on the Weakneſs and mean Capacity of the preſent Miniſtry*; for whatever their Flatterers may ſay of the Cunning of Mr. *Harley*, and the Wit of Mr. *St. John*, *Connoiſſeurs* had the ſame Opinion of them, as *Guiſcard* expreſs'd to *Moreau* the Banker. But whatever were the Contents of the Letters, the Marquis was on the 6th of *March* apprehended in St. *James*'s Park for High-Treaſon, by Virtue of a Warrant ſign'd by his boſom Friend, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, which could not but be very provoking. He deſir'd the Meſſengers, that ſeiz'd and diſcover'd him, to *kill him*, his Caſe being very deſperate; if he return'd to *France* he might expect the Wheel for having ſerv'd in the Queen of *Great-Britain*'s Army againſt the *French*; if he ſtay'd in *England* he muſt ſtarve; ſo what to do he knew not: and in the midſt of his Rage and Deſpair he came to a Reſolution, ſince he muſt periſh, not to periſh alone. Being brought to the *Cockpit*, to be examin'd by a Committee of Council, he 'ſpy'd a Penknife in the Room where he was confin'd, the Meſſenger who had him in Cuſtody not perceiving it. The Lords of this Committee were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord-Keeper; the Earl of *Rocheſter*; the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; the Duke of *Ormonde*; Earl *Paulet*; the three Secretaries of State, the Duke of *Queenſbury*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *Henry St. John*. The latter ask'd *Guiſcard* ſeveral Queſtions concerning his Correſpondence with *France*, to which he anſwer'd with a firm Countenance; but when Mr. *Moreau* was nam'd, and his Letters produc'd, the Marquis appear'd very much ſurpriz'd, and diſorder'd, and deſir'd to ſpeak with Mr. *St. John* aſide, which made it conjectur'd, that his Deſign was to attack the Secretary, who told him, what he deſir'd was impracticable, and unuſual; that he was there as a Criminal, and if he had any thing to ſay, he might ſay it to all of them. *Guiſcard* inſiſting to ſpeak with him by himſelf, the Lords of the Council were about to ring the Bell to call in the Meſſengers to take him away, which he obſerving, ſaid, *Voila qui eſt dur, pas un Mot*; That's hard, not *one Word*: And ſtepping towards the Table, as if he deſign'd to ſay ſomething to Mr. *Harley*, he ſaid, ſtooping down his Head, *J'en veux donc a toy*; Then have at thee: And ſo ſtabb'd him about the Middle of the Breaſt; but the Penknife lighting on the Bone, the Blade broke half an Inch from the Handle; of which the Marquis being not ſenſible, he redoubled his Blow, and with a great deal of Force ſtruck Mr. *Harley* not far from the firſt Wound. *Guiſcard* thinking he had done that Gentleman's Buſineſs, and that his Weapon would do more Execution, ruſh'd on towards Mr. *St. John*, overthrowing the Clerks Table, that ſtood between, which was a Barricade for the Secretary, who cry'd out, *The* Villain *has kill'd Mr.* Harley, and drew his Sword, as did alſo the Dukes of *Ormonde* and *Newcaſtle*, who gave *Guiſcard* ſeveral Wounds; as did Mr. *St. John*, who, it is ſaid, laid about him in a furious Manner, to revenge the ſuppos'd Murder of his Friend. But when he ſaw Mr. *Harley* get up, and walk about, and heard Earl *Paulet* cry out, *Not to kill* Guiſcard, the *Annaliſt* aſſures us, he gave over making Paſſes at him, who had only the Stump of the Penkniſe to encounter him and all Opponents with. Some of the Privy-Counſellors, ſecur'd themſelves with Chairs againſt the Rage of this *French Furioſo*; others ran out to call *Help*; upon which the Meſſengers and Door-Keepers ruſh'd in, and offering to lay hold on *Guiſcard*, the latter ſtruggled with them all, and overthrew ſome of his Aſſailants; but Mr. *Wilcox*,

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A.D.1711 *Wilcox*, the Meſſenger, a ſtout, ſtrong Man, grappled with him, flung him, and gave him ſeveral Bruiſes, particularly one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to be the Occaſion of his Death. While they were binding him, he ſaid to the Duke of *Ormonde*, *My Lord Duc* d' Ormonde, *pourquoi me depechez vous? Why don't you diſpatch me?* The Duke is ſaid to have anſwer'd, *Ce neſt pas l' Affair des Honnêtes Gens, ceſt l' Affaire des autres: That is not Work for a Gentleman; 'tis another Man's Buſineſs.* The next Day both Houſes of Parliament addreſs'd the Queen, to *expreſs their great Concern for the moſt barbarous and villainous Attempt made upon the Perſon of* Robert Harley, *Eſq*; *adding, They had Reaſon to believe his Fidelity to her Majeſty, and Zeal for her Service, had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of* Popery *and* Faction; and an Act paſs'd to make it *Felony, to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counſellor.* Her Majeſty was deſir'd to take all *poſſible Care of her Sacred Perſon*; and a Proclamation was publiſh'd, ſtrictly to put in Execution the Laws againſt *Papiſts*. The *Annaliſt* adds to all this, "When Mr. *Harley* came firſt to the Houſe of Commons after "his Recovery, he was, by their Order, congratulated upon it, by Mr. *William Bromley*, "their Speaker, who made a ſet, flattering Speech "to him; and he, blown up with this ſolemn "Congratulation, did, a Week after, propoſe "the *South-Sea* Scheme; tho' there was nothing "in it, continues he, *which a Man of the meaneſt Capacity might not eaſily have found out:* "And tho' the Pretence of paying the National "Debts without any Charge to the Nation, and "yet allowing a large Intereſt 'till the Capital "Stock, or the Debts themſelves were redeemed "and paid by Parliament, was a *groſs, palpable* "ILLUSION; nevertheleſs, the ſame being gilded over by the glittering Proſpect of having "a Share in the Trade of the *South-Sea*, the "Commons brought in a Bill on the *Reſolutions* "that had been dictated by the *Projector*:" It happen'd very luckily for him, that the ſame Day he offer'd his Project to the Houſe, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Queen's Uncle, dy'd ſuddenly, whereby Mr. *Harley* was rid of the only dangerous Competitor he had in the Queen's Favour; and ſo he became *Prime Miniſter*. The *Annaliſt* writes, *The Parliament having already worſhipp'd this Idol of their own making*, &c. The Queen made him Baron *Harley*, of *Wigmore*; Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*; and pray mind, on the 29th, the Thankſgiving Anniverſary of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was made High-Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*; this is the more worth minding, becauſe his Father, who was a Parliament Colonel, had taken Care to have him bred a *Preſbyterian*; and his Wife, and his Brother *Edward* were then, or very lately rigid *Preſbyterians*; and for fear the Rankneſs of ſuch an Education ſhou'd have had an ill Savour with High-Church, he pitch'd upon that happy Day for the receiving of his White Staff, upon which that King was reſtor'd, who, in Breach of his Word to thoſe *Preſbyterians*, gave his Aſſent not long after it, to a Bill, to turn 2000 of their Miniſters out of their Churches, and even out of their Livings and Dwellings, together with their Wives and Children. He took the Oaths of Treaſurer in the Court of Chancery, *June* the 1ſt, on which Occaſion the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, making a Speech to him, outdid, if poſſible, even Mr. *Bromley*, in Flattery and Formality: To prove this, I need repeat two Paſſages of it only.

The Earl of Rocheſter's *Death.*

Mr. R. Harley *made Earl of* Oxford, *&c. And Lord High-Treaſurer.*

My Lord Oxford,

"The Title which you now bear cou'd not "have been ſo juſtly placed on any other of her "Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that ancient "Blood which fills your Veins is derived from "the *Veres*; and you have ſhew'd yourſelf as "ready to ſacrifice it for the Safety of your "Prince, and the Good of your Country, and "as fearleſs of Danger on the moſt trying Occaſions, as ever any of that brave and loyal "Houſe were."

[It is to be noted, that not only this new Lord's Father was a Colonel in the Parliament Army, but alſo the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*'s Father, and as ſuch are treated every where as Rebels by the Earl of *Clarendon.*] Again:

Lord Keeper's flattering Speech to him.

"Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as it car- "ries in it a Relation to one of the chief Seats "of Learning; for even your Enemies, my "Lord, if any ſuch there ſtill are, muſt own, "that the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of thoſe who excel in them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of your Character."

[The reſt of it is ſo nauſeous, that if it had been true, it muſt have made every one ſick that heard it.]

"The high Station of Lord Treaſurer of "*Great Britain*, to which her Majeſty has call'd "you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent Services. You have been the *Great Inſtrument of reſtoring Publick Credit*, and retrieving this "Nation from the heavy Preſſure and Ignominy "of immenſe Debts, under which it languiſhed; and you are now entruſted with the Power "of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the ſame ill "State out of which you have reſcu'd us."

The Contrary of which every one who knows any thing of the Matter knows to be true, and he himſelf who ſpoke it, tho' he knew as little of the Buſineſs of the Treaſury as any one of his Station in Life cou'd not but know of it.

His Titles of Oxford, *and* Mortimer, *give Offence.*

It was thought a ſtrange Piece of Preſumption that this new made Lord, who had but a very ſmall Eſtate, and was of no higher Rank than that of a Country Gentleman, ſhou'd arrogate to himſelf two of the moſt Noble Titles in the *Engliſh* Heraldry, *Mortimer* having been in the Royal Family, and the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, had that Title the longeſt that ever noble Family had one: Yet this was not the only thing that gave Offence to ſober and well-affected Minds, who did not take well his ſuffering his Panegyriſt to throw an odious Reflection on the Lord *Godolphin* into the Preamble of his Patent, where the preceding Adminiſtration in the Treaſury is charg'd with *Peculation*, or plundering it. *If this ſhould be affirm'd,* ſaid Mr. *Maynwaring*, *at a Time when the publick Treaſury was well manag'd under the Direction of an honeſt diſintereſted Perſon, who was never ſuſpected for having cheated the Publick; on whom muſt the Invective turn?* not only the Invective in the Preamble, but that in the Speech. Such are the Men with whom we are to keep Company two or three Years longer.

A Reflection on the Lord Godolphin, *in the Preamble to his Patent.*

The Commons vote the Church in Danger from the poor Palatines.

On the 14th of *April*, the Commons voted the Charge of bringing over the *poor Palatines*, a Miſapplication of the publick Money, and that their coming hither was of dangerous Conſequence to the *Church*; and that whoever adviſ'd it was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom. Directly contrary is all this to the Charitable Contribution, and Letters of the Queen and the Biſhops. If the Majority of this Houſe had known who was the Adviſer, they would moſt certainly have

*A.D.*1711 nam'd him; but it was only gueſs'd that the Earl of *Sunderland* was at the Bottom of this Affair, and gueſs Work ſeems to be below the Dignity of the Repreſentative of a great Nation. Two Days after, they threw out the Bill *for the better preventing* Bribery *and* Corruption *in Elections for Members of Parliament:* For tho' *High-Church* is always for loading theſe Elections with Difficulties when it anſwers their own Purpoſe, or the Purpoſes of any Faction they join with; yet when for our Sins they get into Power, they are as willing to make the beſt uſe of it they can for their own Intereſt. The Houſe choſe Commiſſioners for examining the Value of all Grants ſince the Reſtoration, except thoſe of King *Charles*, and King *James* II. So plain a Slur on the Memory of King *William*, that the Lords rejected it; and, indeed, that auguſt Aſſembly made a glorious Hand, at this dangerous Juncture, againſt the violent and deſtructive Meaſures of this Miniſtry. The Commiſſioners Names in the rejected Bill were, Mr. *Hind-Cotton*, Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Mr. *Bulteel*, Mr. *Hewetſon*, Mr. *Blackmore*, and Mr. *Wrightſon*.

Lords reject the Grant-Bill.

Commiſſioners nam'd in it.

On the 17th of *April*, an Expreſs arriv'd from *Holland*, with the News of the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*, who dy'd of the Small Pox at *Vienna*, eleven Days before. On the 20th of *April*, the Queen ſent a Meſſage to both Houſes, *That ſhe had come to a Reſolution to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *and to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to get the King of* Spain *made Emperor: That the* States-General *had concurr'd with her Majeſty, and that ſhe had taken the moſt proper Meaſures to engage all thoſe who had a Share in this Election, and were in the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe with her, in bringing this great Work to a good Iſſue; and ſhe had an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of the Parliament, that with their Aſſiſtance ſhe ſhould be enabled to make a happy Concluſion of this War in a ſafe and honourable Peace.*

Queen's Meſſage in favour of the Houſe of Auſtria.

This produc'd a Joint-Addreſs from both Houſes in the ſame Sentiments, in almoſt the ſame Language as the Meſſage; and here again did the wonderful Genius of the Treaſurer exert itſelf. This Meſſage being ſo worded, that the *well-meaning* might interpret the Queen's ſupporting the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to be now, what it always had meant hitherto, the Recovery of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* for it; and that others might underſtand by it her Intention to conclude a Peace as ſoon as poſſible, which was the Senſe the new Managers gave it themſelves, and would have had others take it in, to juſtify their clandeſtine Conferences with the Abbot *Gualtier*, which they were now carrying on, and wherein it was pretended, that the Emperor's Death having alter'd the Situation of Affairs, and prepar'd the Way for the King of *Spain*'s ſucceeding him in the Empire, there wou'd be ground for Apprehenſions, that the Balance of Power which this War was undertaken to ſettle, might, by the Addition of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, turn it to the Side of *Auſtria*, as it was fear'd the Poſſeſſion of *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, wou'd have turn'd it to that of *Bourbon*; but this was all Grimace, and an impudent Impoſition on the Underſtanding of the *Engliſh*. Long enough before the Emperor *Joſeph* dy'd had Meſſrs *St. John* and *Harley* began their ſecret and treacherous Negotiations to break the Confederacy, and keep *France* in a Condition to aſſiſt the Enemies of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, whenever Matters were ripe for their bringing in the *Pretender*. The Annaliſt affirms, Thoſe at the Helm had clandeſtinely enter'd *into the Negotiations of Peace with ſome Agents of* France, *even before the old Miniſters were remov'd.* We may aſſure ourſelves, that the making a ſpeedy, diſhonourable, and dangerous Peace, was the Thing reſolved upon, before one Step was taken in the Change of the Miniſtry. Meſſrs *Harley, St. John*, and the new Managers, had no other Way in the World to keep Poſſeſſion of the Ground they had got, but by deſtroying all Confidence between the Queen and her Allies, who never cou'd have any Confidence in them; therefore the Queen ſays not a Word to the Commons of enabling her to carry on the War, in order to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace, but to enable her to conclude it by ſuch a Peace, tho' ſafe and honourable, when tack'd to the *Utrecht* Peace, is ſuch a Contradiction in Terms, that it wou'd be receiv'd in Common Life either with Contempt or Indignation.

The Miniſters treat clandeſtinely with a French *Agent.*

*A.D.*1711 *The Power of the Emperor a falſe Pretence, for giving up* Spain *to* France. *The Miniſters treacherous Treating with the* French.

Mr. *Edward Harley*, Brother to the late Mr. *Robert*, had been made Auditor of the Impreſt by the Earl of *Godolphin*, and was pack'd out by his Brother to manage all the odious Proceedings againſt his Benefactor, and the old Miniſters, againſt whom, we are told by the Annaliſt, *He cook'd up a Repreſentation*, which was approv'd by the Commons, and preſented to the Queen the 4th of *June*; and therein they tell her, "That "they had not only given her the neceſſary Sup- "plies, but had diſcharg'd the heavy Debts ſo "long and ſo juſtly complain'd of;" *which, if any one elſe had ſaid but they, we ſhou'd not have been at a Loſs to have hit upon the right Phraſe for it. Theſe onerous Debts were, according to them, unneceſſary, and might have been prevented,* "as be- "ing, from the Beginning, inlarg'd and increas'd "beyond the Bounds preſcrib'd: That the Sur- "pluſage of ſome Funds had not been apply'd "to anſwer the Deficiency of others; but other "Uſes were found out, ſuch as were neither vo- "ted nor addreſs'd for by Parliament, which "therefore we judge a *Miſapplication of Publick* "*Money.* The Debt of the Navy has ariſen "from a Liberty that has been taken of transfer- "ring Money, iſſu'd for that Service, to other "Uſes, particularly, for Proviſions for the Land "Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal.* To this we "muſt add, the many notorious Embezzlements "in your Majeſty's Brew-houſe; and that the "Commiſſioners for Victualling have been guilty "of great Negligence; that the Receivers of the "Land-Tax were not obliged to make due and "punctual Payments:" But what follows ſtrikes me with Horror; there is no Inſtance of ſo groſs and incredible a Miſrepreſentation in all Records, as will be proved, to the Satisfaction of all honeſt Minds both now and hereafter: WE FIND, *That they who of late Years had the Management of your Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compell'd the ſeveral Accomptants duly to paſs their Reſpective Accompts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation, that of the Monies granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the Publick Service to* Chriſtmas 1710, *there remains unaccounted for, the Sum of* Thirty-five Millions, three Hundred and two Thouſand, one Hundred and Seven Pounds, *for a great Part of which no Accompts have ſo much as been laid before the Auditors; and for the reſt, tho' ſome Accompts have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by the Accomptants, and finiſh'd.* If any one is inclin'd to think I bear too hard on theſe Men by the Repreſentations I make of them, let ſuch ſtop at this monſtrous

Mr. Edward Harley *cooks up a Repreſentation againſt the old Miniſtry.*

The monſtrous Vote of 35 *Millions unaccounted for.*

A.D.1711 Vote, and conſider what thoſe muſt be capable of, who could ſacrifice Honour, Conſcience, Knowledge, and Fact, to the Intereſt of ſuch a Set of Managers as were now in Employment. The true State of theſe thirty-five Millions was drawn up by *A. Maynwaring*, Eſq; one of the Auditors, and is as follows. A.D.1711

The Earl of *Ranelagh*'s Charge is —— ——					*l.* 21,015,618	*s.* 19	*d.* 4½
Diſcharge,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*				
By Accompts actually paſt, ——	14,593,665	4	2⅛	21,013,847	10	10½	
By Accompts render'd, or lying before the Auditors,	6,420,182	6	8⅛				
				Remains to be accompted for —	1,771	8	6
Prov'd by Mr. Maynwaring *to be but four Millions.* The Hon. *James Brydges*, Eſq, his Charge is					15,374,689	1	11¾
Diſcharge,							
By Accompts actually paſt, ——	956,789	6	5¼	9,054,281	15	00¾	
By Accompts render'd, or lying before the Auditors,	8,097,492	8	7½				
By Accompts deliver'd ſince *Chriſtmas*, 1710, ——					3,227,778	2	6
				Remains to be accompted for —	3,092,629	4	5
Lord *Falkland*'s Charge is ——					3,094,723	7	11½
Diſcharge,							
By Accompts actually paſt, ——	1,22,133	5	11	2,587,501	11	2¾	
By Acc^ts lying before the Auditors,	1,465,368	5	3¾				
				Remains to be accompted for —	507,221	16	8¾
Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*'s Charge is —— ——					18,382,750	1	5¼
Diſcharge,							
By Accompts actually paſt, or ready for Declaration,	7,559,382	5	3¼	18,329,562	4	4	
By Accompts lying before the Auditors, under the Examination of the Navy-Board, and by Money paid over to *R. Walpole*, Eſq;	10,770,179	19	0¾				
				Remains to be accompted for —	53,187	17	1¼
Captain *Atkinſon* and others, Commiſſioners for Tranſportation, their Charge during the late War,				938,646	19	9	
Diſcharge,							
By Accompts lying before the Auditors,	935,807	8	4				
				Remains to be accompted for —	2,839	11	5
Captain *Atkinſon*, and others, their Charge for this War,					120,108	16	3½
Their Diſcharge by Accompts render'd, or lying before the Auditors,	60,546	13	11½				
				Remains to be accompted for —	59,562	2	4
Mr. *Nutting*'s Charge is —— —— ——					108,118	16	10½
				Remains to be accompted for —	108,118	16	10½
Mr. *Maſon*'s Charge is —— —— ——					262,813	19	7
				Remains to be accompted for —	262,813	19	7
Mr. *Povey*'s Charge is —— —— ——					136,159	13	00½
His Diſcharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors,	135,476	00	00½				
				Remains to be accompted for —	683	13	0
Mr *Micklethwayte*'s Charge is —— —— ——					480,209	0	11½
His Diſcharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors,	376,442	10	9½				
				Remains to be accompted for —	103,766	10	1
Mr. *Savery*'s Charge is —— —— ——					276,078	8	8½
Diſcharge,							
By Accompts actually paſt, ——	63,810	7	2	138,538	8	2½	
By Accompts before the Auditors, —	74,728	1	0½				
				Remains to be accompted for —	137,540	0	6¼
				Total to be accompted for	4,330,135	00	7¼

Pray

A.D.1711

Pray let us remember that the Repreſentation drawn up by a Committee, of which Mr. *Edward Harley*, Auditor of the Impreſt, was Chairman, poſitively aſſerts, that the thirty-five Millions remain to be accompted for. And it is plain, by the above-mention'd Accompt, ſtated by Mr. *Maynwaring*, the other Auditor of the Impreſt, that the Accompts for above twenty-four Millions of the thirty-five were actually paſs'd, which the ſaid Mr. *Edward Harley*, or his Clerks muſt know, as well as Mr. *Maynwaring*; and yet for the ſake of blackening thoſe honourable and worthy Miniſters, whom his Brother *Robert*, and Mrs. *Abigail Maſham* had ſupplanted in the Queen's Favour, are thoſe notorious Contradictions to Fact obtruded upon her, and upon the Nation. Mr. *Harley* the Auditor could not but be capable of knowing what Mr. *Maynwaring* writes on this Subject; *No Accomptant is oblig'd, by the Courſe of the Exchequer, to render his Accompt under* 15 *Months, nor ſome under* 18; *yet this Vote takes in all Accompts to the firſt Meeting of the Committee; but there is no Mention made from what Period of Time th y did commence. To have been particular in every Reſpect was too much for the Compaſs of a Vote; ſo that there are Accompts from King* Charles, *King* James, *and King* William's *Reign, in the principal Branches of the Expence in all the Revenue brought in, to make up and ſwell the general Accompt; and this is by many Thouſands of People*, without Doors, *imputed to the late Miniſters.* He then banters the Raſhneſs and Partiality of that Houſe of Commons, of which h mſelf was a Member, in ordering ſo unjuſt a Vote of the Committee to be printed. In his State of the thirty-five Millions, he diſcharges above thirty Millions, and reduces them to a little above four, which, as he ſays, was much ſhort of a Year's Supply. He adds,

The prodigious Injuſtice of Mr. Edward Harley's *Repreſentation.*

Prov'd by Mr. Maynwaring.

" And now if I may be allow'd to ſuppoſe what
" I think, I have fully prov'd that many Irregu-
" larities, and unavoidable Delays, attend the
" paſſing of ſome Accompts, which no Care or
" Induſtry can prevent. If it happen that the
" Nature of the Services, and the Method of
" Payment in ſome Offices, being inconſiſtent
" with the Courſe of the Exchequer, require Pri- A.D.1711
" vy Seals, and are the Work of longer Time
" than is limited for *paſſing Accompts*; if it appears
" that theſe Irregularities incident to Accompts,
" are yet neceſſary for the Accomodation of the
" Service, and not to be avoided without infinite
" Prejudice to the Management; and if it ap-
" pears that the Security of the Publick does not
" entirely depend upon the actual paſſing of Ac-
" compts, provided they have been daily render'd,
" *all which he fully makes out*, I hope People will
" begin to be ſatisfy'd, that the Nation has not
" been cheated of thirty five Millions."

The Repreſentation, as to the State of the Navy Debts, is charg'd with the ſame Prevarication, and, indeed, Untruth. Theſe Debts were reported to amount to five or ſix Millions, and this was ſaid to render the Robbery of the thirty-five Millions the more viſible. A Gentleman, whoſe Perfection in the Art of Figures, and Experience in Affairs, both of Land and Sea-Service, and Politicks, and Negotiation, is juſtly deem'd to be the moſt conſummate of any of his Contemporaries, wrote a *Letter about the Debts of the Navy*, and People were ſo pleas'd with it, that many Thouſands of them were ſold, notwithſtanding the Publiſhers durſt not diſpoſe of them publickly. It is prov'd in this Letter, that the Debts of the Navy were ſo far from being decreas'd by the new Managers, that the Increaſe in the very firſt Year of their Management, was near 900,000*l.* This Houſe of Commons voted the *Navy Debts* to be in the Year 1711, 5,130,539*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* whereas the old Miniſters had in Effect brought the Debts into the narroweſt Compaſs that ever it had been in ſince the Revolution. One can hardly believe that Men, who called themſelves not only *Chriſtians*, but *Churchmen*, could be guilty of ſo extravagant, as well as groundleſs a Charge, as to make a Debt of 5,000*l.* five Millions. This is not to be believ'd, or that ſuch a Set of Men could be collected in any Part of the World, ſo void of Conſcience and Modeſty as was theſe Managers, in the pretended Debt of five Millions, which was but 5474*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* See the State of it.

The Repreſentation of the Navy-Debt

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Debt of the Navy, excluſive of the Regiſter-Office, as ſtated by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, was at *Michaelmas*, 1702,	5,130,539	05	05
Deduct the Debt of the Navy as it ſtood at *Michaelmas*, 1702,	1,722,679	05	08
Deduct what has been receiv'd ſhort by the Navy during this War,	1,411,001	19	09½
There remains a Debt incurr'd during the late Adminiſtration,	3,133,681	05	05½
Which is Diſcharg'd thus, by Extra-Services;	1,996,857	19	11½
Intereſt paid, and due on Navy-Bills,	242,265	12	00
Intereſt paid, and due on Victualling-Bills,	209,139	12	6
By Act of Parliament. Paid for Naval-Stores, imported from *America*,	18,000	16	6
Paid Bounty-Money for *French* Priſoners,	34,155	00	00
For Raiſing Men,	4,729	10	05
Rebuilding Ships loſt in the great Storm,	134,232	00	00
Bounty to Widows, *&c.* of Officers and Seamen loſt in the Storm,	15,158	00	11
Bounty to Officers ſerving under Sir *George Rook* in the Mediterranean,	30,777	13	05
Ordinary of the Navy for 1704,	120,000	00	00
Extraordinary Expence of 14,000*l. per Ann.* for 9 Years,	126,000	00	00
Paid to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports, in the Years 1702, 1703, 1704,	84,515	12	08
Extraordinary Expence for Marines,	119,675	08	03
To the Office of Sick and Wounded,	100,228	14	06
For Hire of Victualling-Ships,	145,598	17	03
Victualling Land-Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*,	606,806	07	07½
Total of Extra-Services,	1,991,383	06	00½
Balance,	5,474	13	11½

Thus

A.D.1711 Thus the whole Charge upon the old Miniſters with reſpect to the *Navy Debts*, amounted to a little above 5000 *l.* the *Extra-Services* included; and that there was Reaſon to include them, the Author makes out in what follows. "I muſt "make one Obſervation more to you; That as "the Debts of the Navy has annually increas'd, "an annual Account of it has been laid before "the Houſe of Commons, who were conſtantly "informed how far the Proviſion made for the "preceding Year had fallen ſhort of anſwering "the Expence; but being ſenſible, that the more "preſſing Supplies were as much as cou'd be well "rais'd within the Year, they ſtill thought it "more adviſeable to leave the extraordinary "Charges as a growing Debt, than to increaſe "the Publick Burden upon the People, by en-"larging the uſual Proviſions for the Navy. And "in the Parliament before the laſt, a full Account "of the Navy-Debt being call'd for, the late Mi-"niſters were ſo far from being blamed upon this "Subject, that after a full Conſideration, and "long Debate about the Cauſes and Methods of "contracting that Debt, the Houſe came to a "Reſolution in their Favour, and went as far in "approving their Conduct and Management as "any ſubſequent Parliament has gone in cenſu-"ring them: And when the Juſtice of two dif-"ferent Parliaments comes to be the Queſtion, "I muſt not take upon me to determine between "them, but will only make this ſhort Remark; "That from ſuch time, at leaſt, as the Senſe of "the Houſe was known upon this Occaſion, the "late Miniſtry cannot be thought blameable for "proceeding in their uſual Method, when they "were ſupported by Authority and Approbation "of Parliament."

Thus we have ſeen the prodigious Navy-Debt reduced from Five Millions to Five Thouſand Pounds, round Numbers; and the enormous *Thirty-five Millions*, to *Four Millions:* And yet do theſe Managers tell the Queen, *Your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezzlements may be conceal'd, and how juſtly it is to be ſuſpected, that ſo ſcandalous a Remiſſneſs has been allow'd with no other Deſign.* Good God! what Hands was this poor Nation then in? When even the *Sanhedrim* ſpoke the Language of *Baal*, and the Voice of the People was the Voice of his Prieſts!

Unjuſt and ſcandalous Miſrepreſentation.

By the Account of the new Writs iſſued for electing Members of Parliament in the room of others preferr'd to Places, and of re-electing ſuch as requir'd it, we ſhall ſee who ſome of theſe Men were.

Excellent Promotions.

For the City of *York*, in the room of *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the County of *Surry*, in the room of *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; made Maſter of the Jewel-Office.

For the County of *Somerſet*, in the room of Sir *Wm. Wyndham*, made Maſter of the *Buckhounds*.

For the Borough of *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Jefferies*, Eſq; made a *Welſh* Judge.

For *Ilcheſter*, in the room of *Edward Philips*, Eſq; made Comptroller of the Mint.

For *Hertford*, in the room of *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; made Treaſurer of the Navy.

For *Glamorganſhire*, in the room of Sir *Tho. Manſel*, made Comptroller of the Houſhold.

For *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Foley*, Eſq; made Receiver of the Duties upon Hides.

For *New Radnor*, in the room of *Rob. Harley*, Eſq; made a Lord.

For *Newton* in *Lancaſhire*, in the room of *John Ward*, Eſq; made a *Welſh* Judge.

For *Totneſs*, in the room of *Francis Gwyn*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of Trade. A.D.1711

On the 12th of *June* the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to Ten Publick and Seven Private Bills; after which her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein having thank'd the Commons for the Supplies, *the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in one Seſſion*, ſhe was pleas'd to ſpeak of the Church in two ſeveral Paragraphs, and to commend the Temper of this Parliament, particularly with reſpect to Diſſenters. At the Cloſe of the Speech, the Lord-Keeper *Harcourt* prorogu'd the Parliament to the 10th of *July*.

In this Seſſion Endeavours were us'd to have made Something of Nothing, in prejudice of Sir *James Montagu*, whoſe greateſt Crime, in the Opinion of this Majority, was his being the Lord *Halifax*'s Brother. Sir *James* had been choſen in Parliament for *Carliſle* for ſeveral Years, and was choſen again for that City at the laſt Election; to prevent which, thoſe that oppos'd him gave out, that his being remov'd from the Office of Attorney-General, was a Mark of her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, and that ſhe wou'd be offended if he was choſen after it. Sir *James* being inform'd of this, wrote to his Friend, the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *That tho' the Queen had thought fit to put another in his Place, yet he was ſo far from having incurr'd her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, that, on the contrary, ſhe had been graciouſly pleas'd, in Conſideration of his former Services, to beſtow upon him a Penſion of* 1000 *l. per Annum.* This Letter being communicated to ſome of the Electors, Sir *James Montagu*'s Opponent took from thence Occaſion to object, that ſince he had a Place of Profit, meaning the Penſion, he cou'd not be choſen a Member. To this Sir *James* anſwer'd, in another Letter to the Biſhop, that he had no *Place of Profit*, only a *Penſio* which did not diſqualifie. Col. *Gledhill* having got a Copy of this Part of that Letter, ſhew'd it in Company; and ſomebody telling him he had omitted what was moſt remarkable in it, *That the Queen had given Sir* James *a Penſion to enable him to carry his Election*, *Gledhill* puts it down in his Notes, and gave Information of it to four Parliament-Men, particularly to Mr. *Charles Eversfield*, a great Stickler for High-Church; and, according to the Zeal and Underſtanding of that ſort of Men, he immediately complain'd of it to the Houſe of Commons, as a Reflection on her Majeſty's Honour. Sir *James Montagu* deny'd the Fact, and *Gledhill* charg'd him with it at the Bar of the Houſe, where ſome of his Witneſſes were examin'd, who cou'd prove nothing but the Paſſage in that Part of the Biſhop's Letter, which Sir *James Montagu*'s Friends had diſpers'd: The Biſhop of *Carliſle* being nam'd in the Information, he deſir'd to be heard, and accordingly was heard: After which Sir *James Montagu* ſpoke for himſelf, and a Debate enſuing, it ended in this Reſolution, "That "*William* Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle* had diſpers'd "ſeveral Copies of a Letter, pretended to have "been receiv'd from Sir *James Montagu*, a "Member of this Houſe, in order to procure "Sir *James Montagu* to be elected a Citizen of "of the City of *Carliſle*, reflecting on the Ho-"nour of her Majeſty; and by concerning him-"ſelf in the ſaid Election, had highly infring'd the "Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of "*Great-Britain*." Then the Queſtion was put, "That Col. *Gledhill* had made good his Charge "againſt Sir *James Montagu*, it paſt in the *Ne-*"*gative*."

False Informations againſt Sir James Montagu, *and the Bp. of* Carliſle.

Vote againſt the Biſhop.

A.D.1711

" *gative.*" But pray let us mind, that Information was a downright Untruth; nevertheleſs, it was reſolv'd, " That Col. *Gledhill* had ſufficient " Grounds for bringing the ſaid Charge before the " Houſe."

The recalling his Grace the Duke of *Argyle* from the Service in *Flanders*, to command the *Britiſh* Forces in *Spain*, was generally well lik'd, not only on Account of ſome Miſintelligence between the Duke of *Marlborough* and that Lord, but alſo out of Hope that by his Courage, Gallantry, Activity, and Conduct, the Affairs of *Charles* III. in *Spain* might change Face for the better. The Duke of *Marlborough*, tho' he continued in the Command of the Grand Army in the *Netherlands*, yet there being no longer any Confidence between him and thoſe that manag'd every thing at Court, no great Good was expected from the Continuance of the War, more than the putting off as long as might be the Ending it, by an inglorious and dangerous Peace. Dr. *H*.... the preſent Bp. of *Ch*..... was then Chaplain-General, or the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Attendant-Chaplain in *Flanders*, and was in the Deepeſt of his Councils at that Time; when he wrote ſeveral excellent Treatiſes, as the *Management of the War, in four Parts:* And the *Anſwer to the Conduct of the* Allies in as many, which were all reviſ'd and corrected by Mr *Maynwaring*, who was doubtleſs the beſt Critick of his Age. I ſpeak this with the more Aſſurance, becauſe I myſelf carry'd theſe Treatiſes to the Preſs, and was well-acquainted with the Biſhop's Zeal in thoſe Days for *Revolution Principles*, the very Reverſe of Perſecution, of Oppreſſion, and Uncharitableneſs. This Biſhop, in his *fourth* Letter about the *Management of the War*, writes,

Biſhop of Ch..... *on the Management of the War.*

" That little more Harmony was to be expected " between two Rivals in Power, than from *a* " *falling* and *a riſing Favourite.* Some Perſons " would ſtill pretend to put a good Face upon the " Matter; and do not queſtion, from the Duke " of *Marlborough*'s paſt Succeſſes, that he will " yet frighten our Enemies into an honourable " Peace: But I am afraid he is not likely to do " ſo much at this Time, when the Enemy are " encourag'd to take Heart afreſh; the Allies are " full of Jealouſies and Fears, and himſelf ex- " tremely mortify'd. Things are not the ſame

And the ill Treatment of the D. of Marlbro'.

" any more than the Uſage he meets with; " when he is uneaſy in his Thoughts, under- " min'd in the Favour of his Sovereign, and vile- " ly miſrepreſented to the People; when his " Want of Intereſt at Home, makes it impoſſible " for the Allies to depend upon the Hopes he " gives them; when he is without Authority in " his Army; when it is made criminal to e- " ſpouſe his Intereſt, and to fly in his Face is " the ſureſt Means to recommend; when 'tis me- " ritorious in his Officers to *cabal* againſt him, " and the *moſt* Factious will be thought the moſt " deſerving; with what Heart can a Man in " theſe Circumſtances ſerve? or what Succeſs " can be expected from him, when he is to de- " pend upon *profeſſed Enemies* for his Support. " 'Tis little, I think, we can hope for even " from *him* hereafter, tho' that little be more " than any Body elſe could do."

To carry Matters on the more ſmoothly, the Queen wrote a ſweetening Letter to the States-General, about the Duke of *Marlborough*, *whoſe Conduct ſhe declar'd herſelf to be entirely ſatisfy'd with.* On the 4th of *March*, his Grace arriv'd at the *Hague*, and was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert Meaſures for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign; and on the 25th of *April* ſet out for the Army, which was encamp'd on the *Marque* and the *Scarpe*, the Town of *Orchies* being in the Centre, as *Worde* was in the Camp along the Road, from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*. Prince *Eugene* join'd the Duke of *Marlborough* the 21ſt of *May*, but ſoon after receiv'd Orders to march with the Imperial and Palatinate Troops to the *Upper Rhine*, to ſecure *Germany*, which was threaten'd with an Invaſion by the Elector of *Bavaria*. The *French* Army, under the Mareſchal *de Villars*, being poſſeſs'd of ſo ſtrong a Camp, that the Duke of *Marlborough* found the attacking him to be impracticable, his Grace, by a well-manag'd Stratagem, ſurpriz'd the *French* Lines, without the Loſs of one Man, and form'd the Siege of *Bouchain*; before which Place the Trenches were open'd *Aug.* 18, and the Garriſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, *Sept.* 12. to the Number of 4 or 5,000 Men. The Mareſchal *de Villars*, a Man much given to Gaſconade, finding himſelf ſo well encamp'd behind Rivers, Woods, and Marſhes, that the Duke of *Marlborough* could not ſafely come at him, boaſted that the Duke was come to his *Ne plus ultra*, and that he had put a Stop to the Conqueſts of a Captain, who, like *Cæſar*, might have aſſum'd the Motto of *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, had not his Modeſty been equal to his Merit. How the *French* Mareſchal came off with his Boaſt, is ſeen in the Hiſtory of this Campaign: He ſaw the *Engliſh* General extend the Frontier of the Allies as far as *Picardy*, and *Paris* expos'd to the Inſults of their Parties. His Boaſts were turn'd upon him at the Court of *Verſailles*; and the Writers ſet to work by the new Managers, were forc'd to acknowledge, *There is nothing more certain than that Madem.* Maintenon *is oblig'd to uſe all her Intereſt with the King to continue the Mareſchal* de Villars *in the Command of the Army in* Flanders. *It muſt be confeſs'd, that his Majeſty has all along ſhewn a ſtrong Partialty for that General; but the Invectives of moſt of the Courtiers are ſo bitter, and yet ſo open, and the Clamours of the Populace ſo loud and abuſive, that nothing but the King's Complaiſance for the above-mention'd Lady, and his Affection for her favourite General, could poſſibly ſcreen his Honour. The following Lampoon upon the Mareſchal is now in every one's Hands.* To explain which, we muſt take Notice, that whenever Monſieur *de Villars* heard of the Victories of *Blenheim*, *Rammelies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, &c. he us'd to ſay, *Je ne ſaurois etre par tout*; *I cannot be every where*; as if he was always ſure of Victory: A Saying that agrees perfectly well with the Genius of the Man and his Nation, who are vain amidſt Diſgrace, which, and his *Ne plus ultra* of this Campaign, occaſion'd the Verſes that began and ended,

A.D.1711 *The Campaign.*

The Duke of Marlborough *ſurprizes the* French *Lines. Takes* Bouchain. *Mareſchal* de Villars' *Vanity.*

A French *Lampoon upon him.*

Le Ne plus ultra *eſt ſurpris.*
The *Ne plus ultra* is ſurpriz'd.
My Lord, vous cherche, a l'autre bout,
Vous ne ſauriez etre par tout.
My Lord at t'other End comes on;
You can't be every where.

Which ſhews how much juſter the *French* were in their Sentiments than the *Harleians* and their Tools, who, while the *French* were lampooning their General for being beaten, were libelling our's for beating him. *Bouchain* was call'd a *Pidgeon-Houſe*, to leſſen the Glory of taking it; and the bloodleſs Paſſage of the Lines reflected on, as an Exploit of no more Conſequence than

The Tories leſſen the Duke of Marlborough's *Services.*

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The Tories leſſen the Duke of Marlborough's *Services.*

than a Militia Company's croſſing a Kennel. It is ſaid, the Mareſchal, who knew better than his Friends in *England* what was for his Credit, would have fought the Duke of *Marlborough*, to have prevented his Diſhonour in loſing his Lines and *Bouchain*; of which the ſame Writer, who call'd it a *Pidgeon-Houſe*, a Hireling of Mr. *Harley*'s, afterwards is forc'd to confeſs *the Strength of the Garriſon*; 5,000 Men *in the Neighbourhood of the* French *Army, ſuperior to ours, and conſtantly attempting to diſturb us, makes the Succeſs of the Siege the more remarkable.* But the *French* King would not conſent that he ſhould venture a Battle, tho' the *Dauphin* ſeconded the Mareſchal's Requeſt. The King, who was then about ſending Emiſſaries to *England* to bring on a Negotiation of Peace, by Encouragement of the preſent Managers, ſaid, *There were ſuch Steps already made towards a* general Peace, *that he hop'd ſoon to ſee the Effects of it, without farther Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood*, which he had all his Lifetime ſhewn himſelf ſo very ſparing of.

French *King owns a ſecret Negotiation.*

Duke of Savoy *in* France.

In the mean Time the Duke of *Savoy*, upon Accommodation of ſome Differences between the Emperor and him, about Part of *Montferrat* and *Milan*, which was yielded to him by Treaty, found his Way into the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and penetrated as far as the *Rhoſne*, but were ſtopp'd by the *French*, who were poſted near Fort *Barreaux* in an inacceſſible Camp.

Charles III. *King of* Spain, *choſen Emperor.*

Charles III. King of *Spain*, being choſen Emperor of the *Romans*, was crown'd at *Frankfort*, in great Solemnity, on the 22d of *December*; his Majeſty having ſome time before given the neceſſary Directions for the Regency of *Catalonia*, which he left to the Queen, embark'd on Board the Confederate Fleet, and landing in *Italy*, proceeded thence to *Germany*. General *Staremberg*, who commanded in *Catalonia*, taking with him Count *Montheſe*, the Dutch General, and Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* as Voluntiers, with about 4,000 Horſe and Foot, went in Perſon to relieve the Caſtle of *Cordona*, very much preſs'd by the *French*, whom he forc'd to retreat with Precipitation, and the Loſs of above 2,000 Men.

The War in Catalonia.

The *Engliſh* Forces in *Portugal* were commanded by the Earl of *Portmore* this Campaign; the Confederates retook *Meranda de Duero*; but the Marquis de *Bay* threatening to make an Irruption into that Kingdom, the *Portugueſe* return'd Home to defend their own Country.

An Affair happen'd this Year in *Germany* which had good Conſequences for the Proteſtant Intereſt. The Chapter of *Hildeſheim* having in a violent Manner moleſted the Proteſtants ſettled in that Biſhoprick, the Elector of *Hanover* took them into his Protection, which produc'd a Convention between his Electoral Highneſs and the Chapter, by which the Proteſtants were to enjoy their religious Liberties, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; but this Agreement was ſoon broken in upon by the Chapter, who ſeeing his Electoral Highneſs intent on the grand Affairs of Chriſtendom, thought this a proper Opportunity to revive the Perſecution againſt the Proteſtants in their Diſtrict. The Elector admoniſh'd them to forbear their Violences; which they not duly regarding, he caus'd the Town and Caſtle of *Payne*, and afterwards the City of *Hildeſheim*, to be ſeiz'd by his Troops, about the Beginning of this Year. This was notify'd by his Miniſters at *Berlin*, the *Hague*, and other Courts; and that as ſoon as the Chapter had redreſs'd the Grievances of the Proteſtants, he would withdraw his Forces from that City and Biſhoprick. This Declaration however was not enough, either to

The Elector of Hanover *protects the Proteſtants of* Hildeſheim.

ſtill the Clamours of the *Papiſts*, or even to remove the Jealouſies and Umbrage which the King of *Pruſſia*, and ſome other Proteſtant States entertain'd upon this Event. The latter made preſſing Inſtances with the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the *States-General*, to engage them to interpoſe their good Offices, to oblige the Elector of *Hanover* to evacuate *Hildeſheim*. His Electoral Highneſs caus'd a kind of *Manifeſto* to be publiſh'd, to juſtify his Proceedings, and took particular Care that his Troops ſhould not touch the leaſt Part of the ordinary Revenues and Contributions, out of which that Biſhoprick us'd to furniſh its Quota to the Army of the Empire. The Chapter ſeeing the Elector firmly reſolv'd to have the Grievances of the Proteſtants of that Biſhoprick effectually redreſs'd, according to former Treaties and Conventions, thought it Prudence to give his Electoral Highneſs entire Satisfaction: Which being done accordingly, his Highneſs immediately withdrew his Forces from the Dependencies of *Hildeſheim*.

The King of *Pruſſia* being come to the *Hague*, to preſs the Concluſion of the Affair of the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, the other Claimant, was earneſtly deſir'd by his *Pruſſian* Majeſty to come thither alſo: His Highneſs comply'd, tho' not without ſome Reluctance, to leave the Confederate Army in the Middle of the Campaign, which ſeem'd to forebode the Fatality which attended that brave young Prince; who being come to *Moerdyke*, on the 14th of *July*, N. S. in his Way to the *Hague*, and being oblig'd to ferry over the *Amer*, he choſe to continue in his Coach, being fatigu'd with his Journey: He had with him Mr. *Hilken*, Maſter of his Horſe, and Colonel of his Guards; and when they were got very near the oppoſite Shore, a ſudden tempeſtuous Guſt of Wind aroſe, with which, and the Diſturbance of the Water, occaſion'd by it, the Horſes were ſo frighten'd, that they immediately leap'd over-board, overſet the Ferry-Boat, and dragg'd the Coach into the *Amer*, where the Prince and his Companion were ſoon drown'd, notwithſtanding the Endeavours of one of his Highneſs's Servants, who loſt his Life in endeavouring to ſave his Maſter's. The Death of this Prince, who, whatever Claims were ſet up by others to the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, did by general Conſent inherit the Vertues, and gave Hopes of attaining the Reputation of the illuſtrious Princes of *Orange*, was univerſally lamented by the *States-General*, by all the Inhabitants of the *United Provinces*, and in particular by the Army, who had been Witneſſes of his good Conduct, and heroick Bravery, in the memorable Sieges of *Liſle*, *Doway*, and *Mons*, the Battle of *Oudenard*, and chiefly that of *Blaregnies*.

The Prince of Naſſau Friſon *drown'd.*

Hiſtorians are oblig'd to record all National Events, let the Occaſion or Conſequence of 'em be good or bad. The Deſign of the new Managers to reduce *Quebec* and *Canada*, *French* Settlements in North *America*, was form'd by Colonel *Nicholſon*, who had taken Poſſeſſion of *Nova Scotia*, put a Garriſon into *Port-Royal*, and call'd it *Annapolis*. The four *Indian* Chiefs were alſo great Promoters of it; and it was certainly a good Project, if it had fallen into good Hands. The driving the *French* out of thoſe Parts would have driven them alſo out of the *Newfoundland* Trade entirely, and have been a very great Security to the *Britiſh* Settlements, *New-England*, and *New-York*. But it was not likely that a Sett of Men, whoſe Hearts were bent on entering into Friendſhip with the *French*, ſhould hear-

The miſerable Expedition to Canada.

tily

*A.D.*1711 tily ſet about an Enterprize that was likely to retard the Peace; however, they gradually engag'd themſelves in it, and Troops were ſent for from *Flanders*, and, with others in *England*, put on board Tranſports, under Convoy of Sir *Hovenden Walker:* The Regiments of Col. *Kirke*, Brig. *Hill*, Col. *Clayton*, Col. *Wardreſs*, Lieut. Gen. *Seymour*, Col. *Deſannay*, and a Battalion of Marines, commanded by Col. *Charles Churchil*, were ſhipp'd off at *Portſmouth*; in all about 5,000 Men, under the Command of Brig. *Hill*, Brother to Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*. The Squadron of Men of War conſiſted of the *Edgar*, *Monmouth*, *Devonſhire*, *Humber*, *Swiftare*, *Kingſton*, *Sunderland*, *Montagu*, and *Dunkirk*, which were to be reinforc'd by other Ships in the *Weſt Indies*. This Fleet ſail'd from *Plymouth* the 4th of *May*, and arriv'd at *Boſton* in *New-England* the 24th of *June*. General *Hill* and Admiral *Walker* going aſhore, a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolv'd to land the Troops, the Proviſions which they expected to be furniſh'd with at *Boſton* not being in any Readineſs. The Fleet upon their Arrival here conſiſted of twelve Men of War, forty Tranſport-Ships, and ſix Store-Ships, with all Manner of warlike Stores, and a fine Train of Artillery, with forty Horſe for the Uſe of the ſame, commanded by Col. *King*, with proper Officers. On the 20th of *July*, the *Britiſh* Forces return'd on Board their reſpective Ships, and were join'd by two Regiments of *New-England* and *New-York*, commanded by Col. *Vetch*, and Col. *Walton*. On the 30th of *July*, the Fleet ſail'd for the River of *Canada*, and Col. *Nicholſon* ſet out from *Boſton* for *New-York*, from whence he proceeded to *Albany*, where the Forces of *New York*, *Connecticut*, and *New-Jerſey*, about 1,000 *Palatines*, and about 1,000 *Indians* of the five Nations, under the *Caſſaiques*, who had been in *England*, rendezvous'd to the Number of about 4,000 Men, commanded by Colonel *Ingoldſby*, Col. *Schuyter*, and Col. *Whiting*, who march'd towards *Canada* the 28th of *Auguſt*. And thus far the Expedition ſeems pretty well concerted, except the Omiſſion of providing Supplies of Proviſions at *Boſton* in due Time; by the Delay of which the Seaſon for the ſafer Navigation in the River of *St. Laurence* was loſt; and except a due Foreſight and Care in providing Pilots who were acquainted with it, that River being the moſt difficult, and dangerous for Ships, of any in *America*, if not in the World. The Fleet arriv'd at the Mouth of the River of *Canada*, on the 14th of *Auguſt*, and on the 18th, *The following Account was written by Sir* Hovenden Walker, *who piqu'd himſelf on writing finely:* "The Wind " blowing freſh at N. W. we put into *Caſpe-* " *Bay*, where we ſtay'd till the 20th, being a- " fraid of loſing with the Tranſports that might " be blown to *Leeward*; but having got all of " them together, we proceeded up part of the " River of *Canada*, which is 130 Leagues long, " to *Quebec*, from the Mouth of it. On the " 21ſt it prov'd foggy, and continu'd ſo all " Night, and the Day following, with little " Wind till the Afternoon, when, in an extreme " thick Fog, it began to blow hard at E. and " E. S. E. we found ourſelves then in a dange- " rous Circumſtance, having neither Soundings, " nor Sight of Land, to ſteer any Courſe, or a- " ny Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that " not ſafe: So that the Pilots on Board this " Ship, being the beſt in the Fleet, were of O- " pinion, that the Admiral ſhould make a Signal " to bring to, which he did with our Heads to " the *Southward*, judging by that we might eſcape *A.D.*1711 " Danger, and be driven by the Stream into the " Mid-Channel: But quite contrary, as we were " with the Wind *Eaſterly*, and our Heads to the " *Southward*, in two Hours we found ourſelves up- " upon the *North*-Shore, among Rocks and Iſlands, " where the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt. " The Men of War eſcap'd tho' with extreme Ha- " zard, but eight Tranſports were caſt away, with " about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Sea- " men.

" After this Diſaſter we continu'd there two " or three Days, ſeeing what Men and other " Things they could get from the Shore. Af- " ter which it was determin'd, by a Conſulta- " tion of Sea-Officers, to return back to ſome " Bay or Harbour, where the Fleet might ſafely " ride, till a further Reſolution ſhould be taken. " Accordingly, on the 14th of *September*, we " arriv'd in the *Spaniſh* River Bay, and a Coun- " cil of War, of Land and Sea-Officers, being " held, it was unanimouſly agreed to return " Home." This diſmal Account of the Expedition to *Canada*, was brought to *England* by Col. *Clayton*, who arriv'd not many Days before Sir *Hovenden Walker*, who came to *Portſmouth* with the Fleet, and the Remainder of the Tranſports, *October* the 9th. Six Days after, the *Edgar*, his own Ship, carrying 70 Guns, was blown up, with above 400 Men in her, at *Spithead*. This *American* Enterprize was the *Jobb* which one of the chief Miniſters would have got 20,000 *l.* by, ſaying, *The Government was not worth ſerving, who would not allow ſuch Jobbs as that was*, by falſe Reckonings, Bargains, Premiums, *&c.*

The Edgar *blown up.*

The Duke of *Ormonde*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, held a Parliament there in *July*, which ſate but about a Month, and then was prorogu'd, having granted the Supplies requir'd by the Eſtimates. The *Annaliſt* writes, " It is " obſervable, that the Duke of *Ormonde*, Sir " *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord-Chancellor, and the " Majority of the *Iriſh* Houſe of Peers, did " on ſeveral Occaſions viſibly favour and coun- " tenance the *High-Church Party*, if not down- " right *Jacobites*." Which moſt certainly they did, contrary to their repeated ſolemn Oaths of abjuring the Pretender; and being for their ſo doing perjur'd, I ſhould be glad to be inform'd with what Ceremony Men of that Character ought to be treated? The ſame Spirit of *Jacobitiſm* diſcover'd itſelf in *Scotland* alſo; that treacherous Faction having entire Dependance on the Protection of Mr. *St. John*, and others in the new Miniſtry. The Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, a *Papiſt*, ſent, about the latter End of *June*, to Mr. *Robert Bennet*, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, a Silver Medal, with a Head on the Right-Side, and this Motto, *Cujus eſt?* On the Reverſe, the *Britiſh* Iſlands, with the Word *Reddite*, as a Preſent to the Faculty. This worthleſs and ſhameleſs Token of the Lady's Love to the Pretender, and the Faculty, was firſt left in the Hands of their Servants; the Dean being ſhy, either to accept or place it in the Repoſitory of Rarities (this Rarity of much leſs Value than *Wat Tyler's* Lathing-Staff) conſulted the Members of the Faculty, to whom he ſhew'd the Medal, telling them, with ſingular Formality, *Her Grace the Dutcheſs of* Gordon, *ſends us as a Preſent the Medal of King* James III. *whom we, and the* Engliſh *call the* Pretender; *and, I hope, Thanks are to be return'd to her Grace.* Mr. *Alexander Stevenſon* anſwer'd, *The* Medal *ſhould be return'd to her Grace; for the receiving it*

The Duke *of* Ormonde, *and Mr.* Phipps, *favour the Jacobites in* Ireland.

The Dutcheſs of Gordon *gives the Pretender's Medal to the Faculty of Advocates in* Scotland.

A.D.1711 *it was throwing Dirt on the Face of the Government.* He was ſeconded by Mr. *Rob. Alaxander* of *Black-Houſe*, who ſaid, *that the receiving of ſuch a Medal was owning a Right contrary to her Majeſty's.* Mr. *Rob. Bennet* reply'd, *That* Oliver Cromwel's *Medal, who deſerv'd to be hang'd, and the Arms of the* Common-wealth *of* England *had been receiv'd, and why not this?* Mr. *Duncan Forbes*, and Mr. *Joſeph Hume* ſaid, *It was time enough to receive the Medal when the Pretender was hang'd*; to whom adher'd Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple*, Son to the Preſident; Mr. *James Ferguſon*, Son to Sir *John Ferguſon*, and Sir *James Stuart*. Then roſe up Mr. *Dundaſs* of *Armſton*, and made an impudent, treaſonable Speech, for which his Neck ought to have been ſtretch'd by the Hangman.

Dean *of* Faculty,

Dundaſs's *impudent, treaſonable Speech.*

WHatever theſe Gentlemen may ſay of their Loyalty, I think they affront the Queen, when they pretend to honour her, by diſgracing her Brother, who is not only a Prince of the Blood, but the Firſt thereof: and if Blood can give any Right, he is our undoubted Sovereign.

[The late Mr. *Rob. Harley*, Mr. *Henry St. John*, Mr. *Wm. Bromley*, &c. were then the Miniſtry-paramount in *Great-Britain*, and it is therefore no Wonder *Dundaſs* eſcap'd the Gallows.] He went on;

I think too they call her Majeſty's Title in Queſtion, which is not our Buſineſs to determine; Medals *are the Documents of Hiſtory, and therefore, tho' I ſhould give King* William's *Stamp with the Devil at his Right Ear, I ſee not how it cou'd be refus'd, ſeeing, an hundred Years hence it would prove, that ſuch a Coin had been in* England. *But*, Dean *of* Faculty, *What need of further Speeches? None oppoſe the receiving the* Medal, *and returning Thanks, but a few pitious, ſcoundrel* Vermin *and* Muſhrooms, *not worthy our Notice: Let us therefore proceed to name ſome of our Number to return our hearty Thanks to the Dutcheſs of* Gordon.

Frontleſs Villain! Sir *James Stuart*, her Majeſty's Sollicitor, and the Perſons of Diſtinction before-mention'd, does he to their Faces, and in full Aſſembly of their Faculty, call *ſcoundrel Vermin*, and *Muſhrooms*; for which, and his treaſonable Expreſſions, he wou'd have been ty'd to the Cart's-Tail, and well laſh'd, if he had not fared worſe under any other Adminiſtration. The *Dean* of *Faculty* putting it to the Vote, it was carry'd by a great *Majority*, to return Thanks to her Grace of *Gordon*, which was order'd to be carry'd to her by the ſame *Dundaſs*, and one Mr. *Horne* of *Weſthal*, who, in Form, *return'd her the moſt hearty Thanks of the Faculty for all her Favours, particularly, for preſenting them with a* Medal *of their* Sovereign Lord the King; *hoping, and being confident that her Grace ſhould very ſoon have an Opportunity to compliment the Faculty with a ſecond* Medal, *ſtruck upon the Reſtoration of the King and the Royal Family, and the finiſhing* Rebellion, uſurping Tyranny, *and* Whiggery. There was ſomething extremely ridiculous, as well as deteſtably impudent in this Buſineſs; the Medal was not new ſtruck, nor the Value of it half a Crown; beſides, it was common among the *Jacobites*, and there was ſcarce a Cook-Wench in a *Popiſh* Family but had one of 'em. The Remarkable of it, beſides the Inſolence and Folly in ſending and receiving it, is, that it was ſuppos'd to be ſtruck upon the Change of the Miniſtry, in Complement to the good Opinion the *Pretender* had of the Merit and Friendſhip of the new Miniſters. To prevent my being charg'd with Partiality here, read the *Annaliſt*. "It was ſtruck "upon the fond Hopes given by the *Jacobites* in "*England*, to their Correſpondents in *France*, "that the *Britiſh* Nation was ready to declare "for the Pretender; to which the Diſturbances, "occaſioned by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon and "Tryal, and the aſſerting the Doctrines of *Di*"*vine Hereditary Right*, and of *abſolute Paſſive* "*Obedience*, diametrically oppoſite to the late "*Revolution* and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, gave "ſome Air of Probability." The Timing of this doughty Preſent ſhew'd plain enough that it was intended to keep up the rebellious Spirit in *Scotland*, which had been breeding before the *Union*, and was now coming to Maturity; for this Half-a-Crown Rarity was to be receiv'd with ſo much Pomp immediately upon the *Aſſembly* of the *Kirk* publickly declaring themſelves for the *Illuſtrious Houſe of* HANOVER.

A.D.1711

Sir *David Dalrymple*, the Queen's Lord-Advocate, gave an Account of this traiterous Proceeding to the Duke of *Queenſberry*, one of the Secretaries of State; who happening to die about that Time, the Information was laid before the Queen by one of the other Secretaries; and the Crime was ſo flagrant, that there was no avoiding the ſending the Lord-Advocate Orders to enquire into it: upon which the Faculty thought fit to diſown *Dundaſs*, *Horne*, and the other factious Advocates in their Addreſs concerning the Medal, as done by a Party, and not by General Conſent; for it ſeems theſe Traitors had taken hold of an occaſional Meeting of the Faculty, to have Warrant for their treaſonable Proceedings; or, at leaſt, the Miniſters in *England* were willing to accept of ſuch an Excuſe, and to drop the Proſecution that was expected upon it: Inſtead of ſuch an Excuſe, *Dundaſs* wrote a Vindication of himſelf and the reſt of the Faction that were concern'd in this Farce; and all that was done to ſhew the Government's Reſentment, was, the ſuppreſſing his Libel. Monſieur *de Creyenberg*, Reſident from the Elector of *Hanover*, having, by his Highneſs's expreſs Order, preſented a Memorial, and made preſſing Inſtances for the Proſecution of *Dundaſs*, *Horne*, and their vile Aſſociates, the Farce aforeſaid was ſo well purſu'd, that Sir *David Dalrymple*, who was very ſincere and hearty in that Proſecution, as far as he was permitted to proceed, was remov'd from his Office of Lord-Advocate, on Pretence that he had been too remiſs in that Affair; tho', as the *Annaliſt* writes, *He would have proſecuted the* Medaliſts *with greater Severity than any whatever, had he not had ſecret Inſtructions from a great Man at Court, not to ſtir farther in it.*

In *England* the *Jacobite* Faction was rampant, and, as if they were ſure of Encouragement from the Miniſters, they ſtuck not at declaring directly and openly for the Pretender. An infamous News-Paper, call'd, *The Poſt-Boy*, was made uſe of by the new Miniſters, to convey their Scandal againſt the old into the World, and prepare the Way for their deſtructive Schemes: As a Poſtſcript to this Paper of the 5th of *July*, was added this Paragraph; "We are inform'd that Mr. *White*, "alias *Leſley*, is gone to *Swiſſerland*, in order, "if he can, to convert a certain *young Gentle*"*man*, and bring him over from *Popery* to *Prote*"*ſtantiſm*; if he ſucceeds, it's hop'd there will be "no Experiment try'd hereafter to run the Ha"zard of making uſe of a COMEOVER; for "theſe

A treaſonable Paragraph in the Poſt-Boy *countenanc'd.*

A.D.1711 " theſe Sort of Gentlemen ought to be no " more truſted than a ſtaunch *Whig*, tho' he " ſwears that he ſhall be for the *Church* and " Monarchy, except thoſe, meaning Mr. *Harley*, " Mr. *St. John*, &c. who have been ſenſible of " their Error, and ſince their Converſion have " merited the Eſteem of all honeſt Men." The Miniſters knew full well that this Paragraph was diſpers'd in Coffee-houſes; but no Provocations cou'd excite them to ſtir the leaſt Step in favour of the Houſe of *Hanover:* But as mindful as they were of the Pretender's Intereſt, they forgot not their own, and therefore continu'd to parcel out the Places and Honours amongſt themſelves.

Honours and Promotions.

Thomas Lord *Raby* came over from *Holland*, where he was ſtation'd as Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary, *Either for ſecret Inſtructions*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *or rather to make Bargains for future Services*; *having a private Pique againſt the Duke of* Marlborough, *from whom he had receiv'd Diſguſts*, *both in* Flanders, *and at* Berlin; *he was therefore judg'd to be the moſt proper Perſon to be a Check to his Grace*, to whom not all the Generals, nor all the Armies of *France* could be a Check. We ſhall find by the Diſcoveries of the *ſecret Committee*, three or four Years afterwards, that he was a fit Man for the Purpoſe. The Queen made him Earl of *Strafford*; the Lord *Dartmouth*, Earl of *Dartmouth*; the Lord *Ferrers*, Earl *Ferrers*; the Earl of *Orrery*, Baron *Boyle* of *Marſton* in *Somerſetſhire*; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Baron of *Stanton-Harcourt* in *Oxfordſhire*; the Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Brandon*; but a Caveat being enter'd againſt that Patent, a Stop to it was put for the preſent. Mr. *Peter Wentworth*, Brother to the now Earl of *Strafford*, was made firſt Equery to the Queen; Col. *Hammond*, Governor of *Landguard* Fort, in the room of Col. *Jones*; Earl *Paulet*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold; the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Preſident of the Council; *Henry Paget*, Eſq; Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Lord Viſc. *Townſhend*; *William Ettrick*, Eſq; Council for the Admiralty, in the room of *George Townſhend*, Eſq; *James Bruce*, Brother to the Earl of *Ailesbury*, Comptroller of the Army, in the room of *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; the Earl of *Winchelſea*, *Henry Paget*, Eſq; *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; *William Bromley*, Eſq; and the Lord *Raby*, were ſworn Privy-Counſellors; the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* was made Lord-Lieutenant of the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, made Lord-Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire* and *Middleſex*; the Earl of *Denbigh*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Leiceſterſhire*; the Earl of *Scarſdale*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Derbyſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*; the Lord *North and Grey*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Cambridgeſhire*. About the Middle of *July*, Sir *George Byng* was declar'd Admiral of the *White*; *Walter Whitfield*, Eſq; who was much in favour with the Duke of *Marlborough*, was remov'd from the Place of Paymaſter-General of the Marines, to make room for Sir *Roger Moſtyn* of *Flintſhire*; the Lord *Cheyne* was made Clerk of the *Pipe*, in the room of *William Ferrel*, Eſq; Mr. *John Caſs*, a Brewer, was choſen one of the Sheriffs of *London*, to the great Joy of *High-Church*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, he having been ſo intimate with Sir *John Friend*, who was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd for High-Treaſon, at the Time of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion-Plots, that he ſhelter'd him in his Houſe, where he was taken, and carry'd thence to *Newgate*. The *Harleians* ſeem'd to affect Occaſion to ſhew their Complaiſance to any that belong'd to the Pretender, and got the Queen's Order to admit the Lord *Clermont* and his Brother, Capt. *Middleton*, Sons to the Earl of *Middleton*, who were taken on Board the *Saliſbury*, when the Pretender was going with them to *Scotland*, to Bail. *Anthony Hammond*, Eſq; who became at laſt as ſenſible as any Man of the treacherous and dangerous Deſigns of theſe Managers, was appointed Paymaſter of the Forces in *Spain*, in the room of Mr. *Mead*; the Duke of *Kent* was made Lord-Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire*, upon the Deceaſe of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, occaſion'd by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was Hunting. His Grace having been alſo Lord Privy-Seal, there was a great Competition for that high Office; the Dukes of *Buckinghamſhire*, *Shrewſbury*, and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Guernſey* his Brother, the Earls of *Clarendon*, and *Jerſey*, were nam'd among the *Tory* Confederates; but the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* made great Intereſt for the Lord *Somers*; and their Graces would have done great Service to their Country, if they could have prevail'd with the Queen to have given his Lordſhip that Place, and with the Lord *Somers* to have accepted it: But her Majeſty had another Man in her Eye, and his Lordſhip no manner of Inclination to be in Conjunction with the Lord *Oxford*, Mr. *St. John*, &c. The Duke of *Shrewſbury* took the Diſappointment of it ſo ill, that he retir'd to his Seat in *Oxfordſhire*, and the Prime Miniſter, and his faſt Friend, Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*, got the Seal for Dr. *Robinſon*, Bp. of *Briſtol*, who was no more fit for the Place than the Place was fit for him; it being inconſiſtent with his Vocation, by the Holy Ghoſt to take upon him the Paſtoral Charge, which is ſo well known to all who have any Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion, that to ſay more of it would be Impertinence. *This Choice*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *diſquieted ſome great Men*, *the Effects of which appear'd not long after*. There was no Need of much Speculation to conjecture, why ſo illuſtrious and improper a Poſt was beſtow'd upon a Miniſter of the Goſpel. He was, in a few Months, to take on him the Function of a Temporal Ambaſſador, and the Biſhoprick and the Seal were to give the Negotiations of Peace both Sanction and Shew.

A.D.1711

John Robinſon, *D.D. Bp. of* Briſtol, *made Lord Privy-Seal*

Being now about to enter upon the moſt wicked, as well as weak Tranſaction that ever diſgrac'd a great Nation, I muſt prepare the Way for it with other Mens Words, to defend myſelf againſt the Charge of Partiality.

" In the mean while, ſays the *Annaliſt*, thoſe " at the Helm carry'd on the Negotiations of " Peace, which they had *clandeſtinely* enter'd in- " to, with ſome Agents of *France*, even before " the old Miniſters were remov'd: To this " Purpoſe we may take Notice, that Mr. *Henry* " *St. John*, and Mr. *Robert Harley* himſelf, " had ſeveral private Meetings with Sieur *Gual-* " *tier*, an obſcure *French* Prieſt, who for ſome " time was protected by Count *Gallas*, and ſuffer'd " to ſay Maſs in his Chapel, and who being af- " terwards employ'd in *London*, by Count *Tal-* " *lard*, to receive and forward his Letters be- " tween *Paris* and *Nottingham*, began to be ta- " ken Notice of, and thereupon aſſum'd the Title " of Abbot. The Emiſſaries of *France* gave out " every where, That a ſecret Negotiation of Peace " was on foot, and that Court was not wanting " to cheriſh and improve the eager Diſpoſitions " towards

Mr. St. John, *and Mr.* Harley's *ſecret Practices for Peace before the Change of the Miniſtry.*

A.D.1711 " towards a Peace, which they found in the new " *Britiſh* Miniſtry." If their Hearts or their Heads had been good, they would not have let the Enemy know thoſe Diſpoſitions of theirs, 'till they had been ſure of the Terms they were to treat upon. Monſieur *de Torcy* tranſmitted Propoſitions of Peace to *England*, dated *April* 22, and ſign'd by himſelf: They were introduc'd with a Boaſt, that his Maſter did not propoſe Peace becauſe he was not able to carry on the War, but to give *new Proofs of the Deſire he always had to preſerve the Peace of* Europe. The Propoſitions were, 1. Se-

The firſt Propoſitions of France.

curity to the *Engliſh* for Commerce in *Spain* and to the *Indies*. 2. A Barrier for the *Dutch* to their Liking. 3. That reaſonable Means ſhould be thought of to ſatisfy the Allies of *England* and *Holland*. The next Propoſition is ſuch an Inſult on common Senſe, Honeſty, and Modeſty, that one muſt have a contemptible Opinion of thoſe that ſent and thoſe that receiv'd it. 4. As the good State of the Affairs of the King of *Spain* furniſh'd new Expedients to end the Differences touching that Monarchy, Endeavours ſhou'd be us'd to ſurmount the Difficulties rais'd on this Occaſion. Mr. *Henry St. John*, Secretary of

Mr. St. John *aſſures the States, the Queen will not treat without them.*

State, tranſmitted theſe Trifles to the Lord *Raby*, the Queen's Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, to communicate them to the Penſionary, and to aſſure him, *That the Queen would act in perfect Concert with the States in making Peace or War*. So, it begins well; for we ſhall find every Step taken by the *Britiſh* Miniſters towards a Peace, from this time 'till they were come to a Point about it, was ſeparate, clandeſtine, and in Breach of all Treaties with the Allies. Mr. *St. John* deſir'd the Lord *Raby* to keep it as ſecret as poſſible; he own'd there was an Air of Complaiſance in the Propoſitions to *England*, which might not be well taken in *Holland*: He ſaid, the good Underſtanding between the Queen and the States ſhou'd be kept inviolably on her Part; and he was himſelf at that time reſolv'd to do all that lay in his Power to deſtroy it, unleſs the *Dutch* did what the new Managers would have 'em. The *Dutch* Miniſters told the Lord *Raby*, that the States took theſe Propoſitions to be very dark and general, and deſign'd to create Jealouſy between her Majeſty, that Repbulick, and their Allies. The Lord *Raby* himſelf adviſ'd, *to go open with the States in this Matter, that they might have no Occaſion to accuſe the* Engliſh *of taking the leaſt Meaſures without them*. But, ſays the *Annaliſt*, " It was not " long before Mr. *St. John* prepar'd the Lord " *Raby* to lay aſide his Scruples, and to entertain " other Sentiments of the Manner of carrying on " this Negotiation:" For having a few Days after, *May* 26, acquainted him with the *Queen's Pleaſure, that he ſhould make all poſſible Haſte to come over*, the Secretary frankly told him, *That* Britain *had gone ſo much too far in weaving her Intereſt into that of the Continent, that it would prove no eaſy Taſk to diſentangle our Affairs, without Tearing or Rending*. Some of his laſt Words were, *That the Queen would act in perfect Concert with the States, and that the good Underſtanding between them ſhould be inviolably kept on the Part of* England. If we find out ſuch a Man as this in common Life, what are the Names that we give him? Hiſtory will not admit them. In Anſwer to this honeſt Information, the Lord *Raby*, continues the *Annaliſt*, " took the Hint,

Mr. St. John's *double Dealing.*

Lord Raby's *frank Offer.*

" and aſſur'd the Secretary, *He would venture* " *and undertake any thing to ſerve the Queen*; " and ſo all Correſpondence between *England* " and *Holland*, concerning the preſent Treaty, " ended with the Communication of the firſt " Propoſals." I am very ſorry, out of Love to my Country, that *England* ſhould furniſh ſuch odious and ſcandalous Materials for Hiſtory, during the Miniſtry of theſe deſperate Men, that no Nation, be it ever ſo barbarous, can parallel The Author adds, on the other Hand, the *Britiſh* Miniſters were ſo forward as PRIVATELY to ſend over to *France* one of their Agents, Mr. *Matthew Prior*, who from a very low Extraction (*he had been a Drawer at a Tavern, and was therefore call'd* Matthew Pint-Pot, *in the* Whig *Pamphlets*) had gain'd a Name among the Wits of the Age, and who by adapting his flexible Principles to the prevailing Party, had, in the different Changes of the Miniſtry ſince the *Revolution*, found Means to raiſe himſelf. Tho' the ſubject Matter and Succeſs of his CLANDESTINE Negotiation, was for ſome time induſtriouſly kept ſecret, yet this Journey cou'd not be ſo kept; for about the Beginning of *Aug.* he was ſtopp'd by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers at *Deal*, upon his return from *France*: He went by an *alias*, as People about criminal Work generally do, and was detain'd 'till his true Name was known, and Orders came from *London* to let him go. Thus we find a Treaty, which was to be the Settlement of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, begun by an obſcure *French Prieſt* on one Hand, and a low-born *Engliſh* Poet on the other. Upon the Noiſe of this Adventure, Count *Gallas* expoſtulated with Earl *Mortimer* and *Oxford* about it, who told him as great a Truth as he was wont to tell others; *You have no Reaſon to be alarmed, for the Queen will never make a Peace derogating from her Engagements with her Allies*. This *Foible* is in every thing they ſay, and in every thing they do, as was before obſerv'd. The *Annaliſt* proceeds: " In order to palliate this *clan-* " *deſtine* Negotiation between *Great-Britain* and " *France*, which was no longer a Myſtery, and " to feel the Pulſe of the Nation about a Peace, " the Agents of the *Britiſh* Miniſters publiſh'd a " Pamphlet, intitul'd, *A New Journey to* Paris, " *together with ſome ſecret Tranſactions between* " *the* French *King and an* Engliſh *Gentleman*." As ridiculous as a Dialogue wou'd be between *Alexander* the *Great* and *Tom D'urfey*. Our Author adds, " This Account, under the fictitious " Name of M. *du Beaudries*, was written by " Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, formerly Chaplain to Sir " *William Temple*, an ingenious but ambitious " Clergyman, who had ſome time before devo- " ted himſelf to the *Whigs*, and wr tten againſt " the *Tories*; but being diſappointed in his Hopes " of Preferment, upon the Revolution in the " Miniſtry he immediately tack'd about, liſted " himſelf in the Service of High-Church, and " with Mr. *Prior*, Dr. *Friend*, Mr. *Oldeſworth*, " and others, was employ'd in writing a Weekly " Paper, call'd, *The Examiner*; the Deſign of " which was to inveigh againſt the late Miniſters " with all poſſible Bitterneſs, as is taken Notice " of elſewhere." Mr. *Swift*'s whole Account of the Journey to *Paris* is one continu'd Falſhood, to give Credit to this treacherous Negotiation; for he makes Mr. *Prior* to be in Conference with the *French* Prime Miniſter, in a little Houſe at the Fagg-end of the Villiage of *Verſailles*, which is over-heard. The Prime Miniſter having heard *Matthew Prior*'s Demands, cry'd out, *Bon Dieu! Good Good! was there ever any thing like it? You could not demand more of our great Monarch, if you were at the Gates of* Paris: *For the Love of God, Monſieur* Prior, *relax ſomething, if your Inſtructions will permit you: Is it not enough that our King will*

Mr. Matt. Prior *ſtopp'd by Cuſtom-houſe Officers.*

Lord-Treaſurer's Promiſe to Count Gallas.

Mr. Swift *writes for the* Whigs.

A.D.1711 *will abandon his Grandſon, but he muſt lend his own Arm to pull him out of the Throne? Why did you not open yourſelf to me at* Boulogne? *Why are you more inexorable here than you were there? You have riſen in your Demands by ſeeing Madam* Maintenon's *Deſire for a Peace: As able as you are to continue the War, conſider which is to be moſt preferr'd.* Here the cloven Foot is diſcover'd; *The Good of your Country, or the particular Advantage of your* General; *for he will be the only Gainer among your Subjects.* With ſuch Stuff as this did the *Harleians* amuſe and impoſe upon the People; *the delighting in War*; the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Ambition; the aggrandizing the Emperor, and other like groundleſs and abſurd Topicks, were enlarged upon, aggravated, and expatiated by their Libellers, to diſpoſe the People to accept of any Peace *France* thought fit to give them. While, on the other Hand, the Friends to the *Common Cauſe* had nothing to ſay for the continuing the War, 'till a ſafe and honourable Peace could be procured, but the Reaſons for which that War was entred into, the ſettling a Balance of Power in *Europe*, and ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Nations concern'd in it; but, the ſolemn and ſacred Engagements made by the Queen with the Confederates, for thoſe neceſſary as well as glorious Ends; but, her ſacred, ſolemn, and repeated Aſſurances, never to make any Peace without recovering *Spain* and the *Indies* out of the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; but, the looſing the Fruits of an hundred Victories, purchas'd at the Price of Mountains of Treaſure, and Seas of Blood; but, the more than Probability, that one Campaign more, tho' far ſhort of the *Blenheims, Ramelies, and Oudenard's*, would carry the Confederate Army to thoſe Gates of *Paris*, which the pretended Prime Miniſter of *France* ſpoke of as unapproachable: We muſt add to this too, that by a ſafe and honourable Peace, the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in *Britain*, the only Security the *Britons* had for their Religion and Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion all over *Chriſtendom*, would have been ſufficiently guarded againſt all open or ſecret Attempts of the Enemies to both.

The Miniſtry impoſe upon weak People with falſe Stories and Arguments.

Reaſons for continuing the War.

'Twas ſaid, in excuſe of ſending Mr. *Prior* to *France*, as if to beg a Peace of the *French* King, who had been begging it two Years at the *Hague* and *Gertrudenberg*, that Monſ. *de Torcy* wrote firſt to his *old Friend*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, that ſomebody might be ſent over to *France*, to hear what he had to ſay; but that is as ridiculous as all other Excuſes of the Management of this Miniſtry. What if ſuch a Letter was ſent to *Torcy*'s old Friend, ought not thoſe Miniſters to have determin'd the ſending an Agent to *France* in concert with the *Dutch*, as the Queen had promiſed? It will not bear Argument, 'tis too groſs and ſhocking; and the Honour of our Nation is ſo much concern'd in it, that it is to be wiſh'd, that theſe falſe and evil Counſellors, their Councils and Actions could be forgotten for ever, as a Diſgrace to all Hiſtory. Every one knew at that time, that Mr. *St. John* not only circulated and ſupported the *Examiner*, but that he wrote ſeveral of thoſe infamous Libels, as alſo the *Letter to the Examiner*, ſome Months before, containing *Hints* and *Inſtructions* for Meſſrs *Swift*, *Friend*, and *Oldeſworth*, which they faithfully obſerved in carrying on that Paper; in which, the firſt Notice was given of what was to be expected from the preſent Managers, with reſpect to the Negotiations of Peace, in that of the 11th of *April*; which probably was the Work of that ſedate, virtuous Politician Mr. *St. John*.

It is ſaid, *Suppoſe a Council is to be purſu'd, which is neceſſary to carry on the Deſigns of a prevailing Party:* You muſt know he is ſo whimſical as to call the Queen, Parliament, and all the People of *Great-Britain*, except himſelf, the *Harleys*, &c. the Emperor, the States-General, and all the Allies, a Party, becauſe they were all for carrying on the War, 'till the Duke of *Anjou* quitted, or was driven out of *Spain*, as well as the old Miniſtry in *England*, to whom he here particularly applies it; *to preſerve them in Power, to gratify the immeaſurable Appetite of a few Leaders, Civil and Military, tho' by hazarding the Ruin of the whole Nation. This Council, deſperate in it ſelf, unpreſidented in the Nature of it, they procure a* Majority *to form an Addreſs, which makes it look like the Senſe of the Nation; for under that Shelter they carry on their Work, and lie ſecure againſt after Reckonings. I muſt be free to tell my Meaning in this, That among other Things, I underſtand it of the Addreſs to the Queen about three Years ago, to deſire that her Majeſty would not conſent to a Peace without the entire Reſtitution of* Spain. This upſtart Stateſman, or his Hireling, did not think it worth minding, that all the Treaties of Alliance againſt *France*; all the Declarations of the Allies of Queen *Anne*; and all the Addreſſes of her Parliaments, on the ſubject of the Grounds of the War, were full of *Reſolutions* not to conclude it without that Reſtitution; nay, the Houſe of Lords, but a few Weeks before this Libel was publiſh'd, ſaid, in their Repreſentation of the *Management of the War in* Spain; *When we previouſly conſider how your Majeſty entred into this War, for aſſerting the Liberties of* Europe, *and the Rights of the Houſe of* Auſtria *to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, which had been wreſted from them by the Artifices and Uſurpations of the* French *King*; nay, nine Days after Mr. *St. John* or one of his Libellers had ſaid this in the *Examiner*, both Houſes of Parliament, the Lords, and even this Houſe of Commons ſaid, in an Addreſs, *We are truly ſenſible of the great Loſs the* Allies *have ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Emperor, and do with all Duty acknowledge the early and wiſe Care your Majeſty has been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Conſequences thereof, by reſolving to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of* Auſtria. In the Beginning of *September* another Paper, ſupported by the ſame Mr. *St. John*, call'd, *The Poſt-Boy*, in an Article from the *Hague* had theſe Words. *The Miniſter of* Triers, *who has been with his Maſter at* Frankfort, *arrived here on* Saturday *laſt, to take Care of the Elector's Affairs in caſe of a Negotiation of Peace; the Reaſon is, becauſe 'tis ſtill aſſur'd, that it is carry'd on in* England; *at leaſt, our Advices from thence, as well as thoſe from* France, *inſinuate as much. An Expreſs alſo arrived here on* Saturday *laſt from Count* Gallas, *with Diſpatches for Count* Zinzendorf, *intreating him to return, in regard it was highly probable that the Peace haſted to its Concluſion. The Diſcourſe of the Miniſters is, that the late Preliminaries will not be inſiſted upon, but that another Scheme of Peace will be formed, after which the Congreſs may aſſemble here to ſign it.* A very honourable Way of proceeding this! the Imperial Miniſter is invited to come back, for fear the Peace ſhould be concluded before his Return; and the reſt of the foreign Miniſters are to have nothing to do but to ſign it, the Scheme being ready formed to their Hands.

A.D.1711

Mr. St. John's *Libels firſt breaks the Deſign of making a bad Peace.*

He vilifies a Majority.

His Arguments groundleſs and impudent.

Mr. St. John *gives Notice of a Treaty in his Newspaper.*

Notwithſtanding all the Treaties, Declarations, Addreſſes, and Aſſurances, about recovering *Spain*, and the *Indies* for the Houſe of *Auſtria*,

A.D.1711 *ſtria*; notwithſtanding the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, of the 20th of *April*, to the ſame Effect, yet did Mr. Secretary *St. John*, or one of his Mercenaries, in the *Examiner* of the 26th of *April*, explode the Demand of the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy as *Temerity*, *Folly*, and *Gaſconade*.

The private Propoſitions which Mr. *Prior* carry'd to *France* with him are not worth repeating; but, alas, our Hiſtory would for the four laſt Years of this Reign be very ſcant, if we ſhould relate nothing but what is worth it: The Contents were, *To make no Peace without Satisfaction to the Allies, according to Agreements and Treaties.* [It makes one tremble to think that ſuch Falſhood ſhould be National] *The* Dutch *to have a Barrier*; *the Emperor and the Duke of* Savoy *Security*; *the Settlement of the Government in* Great-Britain *to be acknowledg'd*; Dunkirk *to be demoliſh'd*; Great-Britain *to have the* Aſſiento, *and* Newfoundland; and laſt of all, and above all, in Breach of all Treaties and Alliances of Promiſes, and what ever is ſacred in all humane Compacts, *That the* SECRET *ſhould be* INVIOLABLY *kept.* Monſieur *de Torcy* finding Mr. *Prior* had no full Power, wrote to Mr. *St. John*, that *He ſaw with great Pleaſure, Mr.* Prior, *after an Interval of ſo many Years, that he could have wiſh'd he had greater Liberty to employ his great Talents, which he was perſuaded he would have made a good Uſe of*; *but hop'd Monſieur* Meſnager *would ſupply what he could not do.* This Monſieur *Meſnager* was much of the ſame Rank as Mr. *Prior*, a ſort of Secretary to the Council of Commerce in *France*, as Mr. *Prior* was one of the Commiſſioners of Trade in *England*. Another Agent in this fraudful Affair, was one *Arthur Moore*, who had been a Servant to Sir *James Hayes*, of the *African*-Company: Theſe were the Plenipotentiaries behind the Curtain, and they did more towards the Peace, ſuch a one as it was, than the Lord Privy-Seal, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Mareſchal *de Huxelles*, or the Abbot *de Polignac*. *Meſnager*, and another *French* Emiſſary came to *England* with Mr. *Prior*, and the former had frequent private Conferences with Secretary *St. John*, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, whoſe Name I wiſh I had not met with on this Occaſion, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and eſpecially with the Treaſurer: At one of their Meetings, at Mr. *Prior*'s Houſe, Monſieur *Meſnager* deliver'd thoſe Miniſters a formal Anſwer of the *French* King, to the formal Demand which Mr. *Prior* deliver'd the Prime Miniſters in *France*. The Queen being then at *Windſor*, Mr. *St. John* wrote her, *That the* French *King had comply'd with every Article, except that relating to* North-America; *and he doubted not, they ſhould be able to compound that too: That the Treaſurer had propos'd ſome Alterations, to make the Propoſitions more palatable in* Holland, *which they ſhould get over*; *and therefore deſir'd a Warrant for full Powers to ſign.* He deſir'd alſo, that Mr. *Prior* might be added to thoſe who were to have theſe Powers, becauſe he had treated with M. *de Torcy* in Perſon: He concluded, that the Plenipotentiaries, to be nam'd in the full Powers, were the Lords of the Cabinet-Council, as the Earl of *Oxford*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the BISHOP of *Briſtol*, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Earl *Paulet*, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and himſelf: But the Agreement was made before by Mr. *St. John* and *Meſnager*, the Queen knowing nothing more of the Matter, than what Mrs. *Abigail Maſham* and Earl *Mortimer* were pleas'd to tell her in *Generals*. My *French* Hiſtorian informs us, *Ils eurent pluſieurs Conferences avec cet Envoye* Menager, *ſans etre author ſer par la Reine, mais lorſq; ils furent prets de Signer les Preliminaries ils crurent qu'il falloit interpoſer le nom de la Princeſs.* Upon this they got the abovemention'd Order, *Qui ne venoit qu' apres coup & fut antidate trois jours*; which came not till the Buſineſs was over, and was antedated three Days. The *French* Hiſtorian adds, *They took another Precaution to prevent their being call'd to an Account for their Conduct*; *which was, that in the whole Courſe of this Negotiation there was not one Miniſter that ſign'd any Act, or any Writing concerning it.* Deeds of Darkneſs are always ſo manag'd; and Perſons who deſerve to be hang'd for what they are doing, have generally Senſe enough to take Care that there be as little Evidence of it as poſſible. In Truth, moſt of the *Cabinet*, though they had readily concurr'd in treating with *Meſnager*, declin'd ſetting their Hands to the Treaty, and ſo the *Special Preliminaries*, between *Great-Britain* and *France*, ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, the 27th of *September*, were accepted, and ſign'd only by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and his Brother in Office, Mr. Secretary *St. John*; the latter, who, like another Treaty-Man, had reſolv'd to *venture any thing, and undertake any thing, to ſerve the Queen*, as they call'd it, needed not to have been afraid of putting his Hand and Seal to whatever the *French* King, or the *Pretender* would have requir'd of him; he had done ſo much to ſerve them, that he had no Way to keep his Head on his Shoulders a little longer, but to go on doing till the Confederacy was broken, and with it the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. The ſame Day that theſe Special Preliminaries were ſign'd, another Set of *General Preliminary Articles*, on the Part of *France*, was ſign'd by the ſame *Managers*, as was alſo a ſeparate Article in favour of the Duke of *Savoy*: And from this Time a perfect Confidence was eſtabliſh'd between the Courts of *England* and *France*. A Week after, *Meſnager* and a *Frenchman*, who came with him, ſaid to be the Abbot *de Boſc*, return'd to *France*; *Meſnager* having firſt been honour'd, by the Queen, with a private Converſation in her Cloſet; and, at his Requeſt, the Mareſchal *de Tallard* was permitted to go to *France* for four Months on his Parole, which ended in his Enlargement without Ranſom; the Firſt-Fruits of this *clandeſtine*, *fraudulent*, and *ſcandalous* Negotiation. The *Annaliſt* adds, "*Meſnager*, by Encouragement from "Mr. *St. John*, *ſtill living*, ſpoke to the Queen "in favour of the *Pretender*, whom he call'd "*her Brother*, and her Majeſty ſeem'd not diſ-"pleas'd with the Diſcourſe. He obtain'd al-"ſo, by Means of Mrs. *Abigail Maſham*, a "verbal Promiſe, *That private Inſtructions ſhould* "*be ſent to the Earl of* Strafford, *not to inſiſt* "*on the* French *King's giving up the Intereſts of* "*the Pretender abſolutely.*" This Writer tells us farther, he had ſeen a Letter from a good Hand in *Paris*, importing, *That* Monſieur *Meſnager, upon his Return thither, was very ſanguine, and had affected publickly to affirm, That the Peace was as good as concluded, and that in particular, he laid great Empheſis on the Advantages granted in favour of the Prince of* Wales, *which appear'd very unlikely, when People compar'd the Weight of ſuch an Affair with the Abilities of Mr.* Meſnager, *who never was accounted a great Genius.* But no great Genius was requir'd to negotiate with Perſons, who lik'd the Peace the better for its being a bad one. A good one could not have done their Buſineſs. If *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* had been taken from a

The wicked Propoſitions ſent to France *by Mr.* Prior.

Mr. Prior *flatter'd by the* French *King.*

The Managers of the clandeſtine Negotiations.

Meſnager *ſent from* France *to* England.

The Engliſh *Miniſters treat with him privately.*

The Counſellors that had full Power for it.

Mr. St. John *concludes without the Queen's Knowledge.*

A.D.1711

The Warrant forgot, afterwards antedated.

The other Counſellors do not ſign the clandeſtine Preliminaries.

The Courts of England *and* France *in cloſe Confidence.*

Tallard *let go for nothing.*

Meſnager *ſpeaks to the Queen for the Pretender.*

He is reckon'd a mean Fellow in France.

A.D. 1711 *Bourbon* Prince, and the Confederates been satisfy'd in all their juſt Demands, *France* would have been reduc'd to ſo low a Condition, that ſhe muſt have abandon'd the Intereſt of the Pretender for ever; and without that Intereſt the *Harleians* could not have ſupported themſelves againſt the Remonſtrances of all the Friends to the Common Cauſe, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion at Home and Abroad. When *Meſnager* was gone, thoſe faithleſs *Negotiators* communicated the Preliminaries he had ſign'd to Count *Gallas*, and other Foreign Miniſters. They will make but a pitiful Figure in Hiſtory, yet it cannot well be without them.

Preliminary Articles, on the Part of France, *for effecting a* General Peace.

Meſnager's *Preliminaries communicated to Count* Gallas.

I. "HE will acknowledge the Queen of "*Great-Britain* in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to "the preſent Settlement.

II. "He will freely, and BONA FIDE, "conſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable "Meaſures for hindering that the Crowns of "*France* and *Spain* may ever be united on the "Head of the ſame Prince, His Majeſty being "perſuaded that this Acceſs of Power would "be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Eu*"*rope*.

III. "The King's Intention is, That all the "Parties engag'd in the preſent War, with"out excepting any of them, may find their "reaſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace "which ſhall be made. That Commerce "may be re-eſtabliſh'd, and maintain'd for the "future, to the Advantage of *Great-Britain* and "*Holland*, and of the other Nations who have "been accuſtom'd to exerciſe Commerce.

IV. "As the King will likewiſe maintain ex"actly the Obſervation of the Peace, when it "ſhall be concluded; and the Object the King "propoſes to himſelf being to ſecure the Fron"tiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing in "any Meaſures whatſoever the neighbouring "States, He promiſes to agree, by the Treaty "which ſhall be made, That the *Dutch* ſhall "be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortify'd Places "which ſhall be mention'd in the *Netherlands*, "to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier, which may "ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Hol*"*land* againſt any Enterprize from the Part of "*France*.

V. "The King conſents likewiſe, That a "ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be form'd "for the Empire, and for the Houſe of *Au*"*ſtria*.

VI. "Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King "very great Sums, as well to purchaſe as to for"tify it, and that 'tis farther neceſſary to be at "very conſiderable Expences for razing the "Works, his Majeſty is willing, however, to en"gage to cauſe 'em to be demoliſh'd immediately "after the Concluſion of the Peace, on Con"dition, that for the Fortifications of that Place, "a proper Equivalent, that may content him, "be given him: And as *England* cannot fur"niſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall "be referr'd to the Conferences to be held for "the Negotiation of the Peace.

VII. "When the Conferences for the Ne"gotiation of the Peace ſhall be form'd, all the "Pretenſions of the Princes and States, en"gag'd in the preſent War, ſhall be therein "diſcuſs'd BONA FIDE, and amicably; and "nothing ſhall be omitted to regulate and ter"minate them to the Satisfaction of all Par"ties."

A.D. 1711

Done at London *the* 27*th of* Sept. *O. S.* 1711.

MESNAGER.

Tho' I was well acquainted with the Oppoſition theſe Managers met with, and the Tracts that were written to expoſe their ruinous Management, and prevent, if poſſible, the Ruin to which they had devoted us; yet, for want of Room, I am oblig'd to content myſelf with a few Paſſages out of the beſt of them.

Mr. Maynwaring *ſhuns the Treachery and Scandal of theſe Negotiations,*

Mr. *Maynwaring* publiſh'd the *Preliminary Articles* of the *Hague* Treaty, and *three* Articles of the *Grand Alliance* before them, to ſhew by the former, what Difference there was between the *Offers* of *France*, by that mean Agent *Meſnager*, and thoſe made by Monſieur *de Torcy*, Prime Miniſter to *Lewis* XIV. The three Articles of the Grand Alliance were to let the World ſee how that Treaty oblig'd us to act in Concert with the Confederates. He wrote *Remarks upon the preſent Negotiations of Peace*, which Diſcourſe had a mighty Run, tho' handed about privately, with no Bookſeller's, nor Publiſher's Name to it: He begins it with ſhewing how not only King *William*, but Queen *Anne*, had oblig'd themſelves, by the moſt ſolemn and repeated Engagements, *to make no Peace till his Imperial Majeſty had Satisfaction for his Pretenſions to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, *and faithfully to communicate their Deſigns to the Confederates*. He then enlarges on the ſeveral Reſolutions and Addreſſes of Parliament, and the Queen's Anſwers as poſitive, for *recovering Spain* and the *Indies*, for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as Words could expreſs, or bind.

contrary to the moſt ſolemn Treaties and Engagements.

If the *Harleians* wanted Light in ſo difficult an Affair as they were entering upon, Mr. *Maynwaring* held it up to them; he ſet before them all the ill Conſequences of the bad Peace they were treacherouſly and ſecretly negotiating; he warn'd them of the Deſtruction they were bringing upon our dear Couutry, and left them without the leaſt Pretence to an Excuſe for their clandeſtine and criminal Conduct. They went on blindly, raſhly, and obſtinately; they had Views beyond even putting an inglorious End to this glorious War; they had the *Pretender* and *Revolution* in their Heads, and a King to impoſe upon us by the Help of *France*, which they muſt deſpair of effecting, if all the ill Conſequences of their ill Peace did not happen as our excellent Author ſaw they would, and told them as follows;

Mr. Maynwaring *ſhews the ill Conſequences of this wicked Management.*

"As to the Conſequences of this Negotiation, "there is one that muſt needs be obvious to "the whole World; it muſt certainly diſſolve "all Truſt and Agreement among the Allies, "and ſure nothing that weakens the Alliance "can tend to *ſecure our own Dominions, or to "reduce* France. I have already ſhewn that "there are two Things which the Allies have "particularly promis'd to perform; One is, *to "act jointly and openly with the reſt of the Con"federates*; the other is, *to aſſiſt the Emperor "in aſſerting his Right to* Spain: But *ſecret* "Steps have been now made towards Peace, "without the Concurrence or Knowledge of all "the Parties; and Meaſures have been taken "for dividing that Succeſſion which the Allies

"are

A.D.1711 " are engag'd to preſerve entire. A Deſign has
" been laid for diſpoſing of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy,
" in Favour of one who has no Right to it with-
" out the Conſent of that Prince, whoſe Succeſ-
" ſion it is; and the beſt Part of it is allow'd to
" an Enemy, in prejudice of a Friend. This is
" a Precedent which ſhould never be approved of,
" becauſe no body knows where it may end, or
" what *ſecret* Bargain may be made for other
" Kingdoms.

" Nor is it enough to ſay, that all theſe Ne-
" gotiations amount to no more than receiving
" Propoſals from *France*, which the *Dutch* them-
" ſelves have done: The *Dutch* never courted in
" the *Cabinet* thoſe that they had conquer'd in
" the Field. If Monſieur *Pettecum* went to
" *France*, it was in an open, avow'd Manner;
" and if ſome little *French* Agents have at any
" time lurk'd in *Holland*, that Republick ought
" not to be blam'd for it, ſuch Wretches will al-
" ways creep into every free Country; and I
" wiſh there are not too many of them, at this
" time, unknown and undiſcovered here. But
" ſuch Accidents are of no weight in the great
" Queſtion now before us: The *French* Spies may
" have often been in *Holland*; the *Dutch* have
" never in this War ſent an Agent to *France*, ve-
" ſted with Authority to propoſe a *ſhameful*
" Peace. It was the Glory and Happineſs of the
" Queen and her People, that the Allies had en-
" tire Dependance upon *England*, and that ſhe
" ſupported with her own Hands the Balance
" of *Europe*; how then durſt any body adviſe
" or approve new Meaſures? The *French* wiſh'd
" for nothing but *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*; 'tis
" the Prize they have all along fought for; and
" ſhall they gain it now, by being beaten nine
" Campaigns? There is ſomething ſo new and
" extraordinary in this, that it muſt needs make
" the Fame of their Negotiations immortal.
" But who will pretend to juſtfy ſuch Proceedings
" in other Places, ſuch unaccountable Turns of
" Intereſts and Councils? Will not ſome of the
" Allies think they are abandon'd by others, and
" that the Liberties of *Europe* are betray'd? Will
" not the Emperor complain that he is neglected
" by his Friends? Will he not juſtly complain
" that they had not Patience to ſee what he would
" offer? what Proofs he would give of his Zeal
" for the Common Cauſe, what additional
" Troops he would ſend into the Service, and
" what further Endeavours he would uſe of all
" kinds for recovering his own Right, and for re-
" venging the Injuſtice of his Enemies? Beſides,
" will not the myſterious Manner in which ſome
" Things have been carried on, give Grounds for
" Jealouſies and Diviſions, and make People ſuſpect
" there is ſomething wrong at Bottom? What
" need had there been elſe of a Diſguiſe? Fair
" and juſt Deſigns for the publick Good can al-
" ways bear the Light. But there are ſome cer-
" tain Matters which all the World knows were
" not *communicated*, but *diſcover'd*; and when
" at laſt the *Secret* was out, Propoſals were then
" immediately printed in the *Poſt-Boy*; not as a
" Project upon which Men might deliberate,
" but as a *Sentence* which they muſt patiently
" ſubmit to: The Allies were all threaten'd,
" allarm'd, and inſulted in that Paper; and if
" any of their Miniſters pretended to remon-
" ſtrate, he was firſt corrected by that Scribler,
" and afterwards *Reaſons* were given for ordering
" his Departure.

Mr. Meſſnager's *Articles abhorr'd.*

Mr. *Meſnager*'s Preliminaries were ſo generally abhorr'd and deſpis'd, that the Managers found it neceſſary to put a Stop to the Clamour that was rais'd againſt them, which they endeavour'd to do by other Articles, to be printed in that Paper, among which were thoſe for yielding up *Cadiz*, and the Coaſts of the *South-Sea*, to the *Engliſh*, for the Benefit and Security of Commerce. The Effronterie of this is without Parallel, not one Syllable of it was true, and yet the *Harleians* ſpread it about as a Thing agreed and to be depended upon.

A.D.1711 *The Miniſters give out other Articles, not one Word of which was true.*

Count *Gallas* the Imperial Ambaſſador had, in the Year 1707, found out another ſuch clandeſtine Negotiation for a Peace with *France*, carry'd on by Meſſ. *Harley* and *St. John*, without concert with the Miniſters, and no doubt with the Queen's Conſent, who always ſhew'd a Willingneſs to hear any thing that tended to put an End to the War, after ſhe began to give Ear to what Mrs. *Abigail Hill* ſaid to her: This wiſe and vigilant Miniſter had got ſome Light into Mr. *St. John*'s dark Intrigues with the *French* Agents, before the Preliminaries were communicated to him, and had expoſtulated with him and his Colleagues ſo much about it, that he became troubleſome to them; upon which, Endeavours were us'd to have him recall'd; which not ſucceeding, they got the Queen to order his being forbid the Court, which happen'd thus: The Count deſigning to diſpatch an Expreſs to his Maſter, the Emperor, who was then at *Milan*, ſent to Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s Office for a Paſs upon his Certificate, as uſual; but one of the Under-Secretaries, or Clerks, having anſwer'd, That they could grant no Paſs upon his Excellency's Certificate, without the Queen's Orders, the Expreſs was not ſent away. The next Day, *Oct.* 27, upon the Return of his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horſe, whom he had diſpatch'd to the Emperor with an earneſt Deſire for Leave to go home; (for what Man of Honour could take Pleaſure in having to do with ſuch Men as Mr. *St. John*, Mr. *Harley*, &c.) Count *Gallas* wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, the other Secretary, acquainting him, that he had receiv'd his Imperial Majeſty's Command to repair to *Frankfort*, and deſiring to know when he might go to *Hampton-Court*, to take his Leave of the Queen: The Lord *Dartmouth*, anſwer'd, *He was ſorry that Letter came too late, having already receiv'd Orders from her Majeſty not to have any further Correſpondence with his Excellency, which Mr. Secretary* St. John *was order'd to notify to him more at large.* Accordingly Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, waited upon the Count the next Day, and acquainted him from the Secretaries, by the Queen's Order, *That he ſhould no more come to Court, his Behaviour of late not being agreeable to her Majeſty; but that whatever ſhould for the future be preſented to her from his Imperial Majeſty, by the Hands of another Miniſter, ſhould be very well receiv'd.* There is a Meanneſs and Weakneſs in this Proceeding which deſerves Pity: The Queen is doubtleſs out of the Queſtion. Theſe Managers had given more than ſufficient Reaſon for all Count *Gallas*'s Expoſtulations: He ſaw no good was to be done with ſuch Men; he was weary of dealing with them, and wanted to be gone, for which he had obtain'd Leave from his Maſter. All this they knew; but to ſhew the *French* that any thing might be expected from their Complaiſance for their new Friends, they muſt needs have this imaginary Slur put upon a Miniſter who had faithfully diſcharg'd his Duty, in oppoſing Meaſures ſo oppoſite to the Emperor's Intereſt, and the Queen of *England*'s Engagements to

Count Gallas *found out Mr.* Harley's *and Mr.* St. John's *Treachery in* 1707, *and at this Time.*

He is forbid the Court.

The Meanneſs and Weakneſs of that Proceeding.

A.D 1711 to promote them. But, alas, to be forbidden a Court which he had forbid himself; a Court where the *Harleians* were prevalent, was so far from being a Slur, that Count *Gallas* was the more esteem'd and applauded, even in *England* as well as other Parts of *Europe*. The *Paris* Gazetteer having introduced this Story with a notorious Lie, *Qu'il sortit au plutot d' Angleterre*; *That he should forthwith leave the Kingdom*; adds, *Ou ne scait pas precisement*, &c. *'Tis not certainly known what was the Occasion of his being thus treated; however, it is attributed to his using some Expressions that were not very respectful in a Conference with the Sieur* St. John, *in his Complaints and Reproaches.* The Count being willing to know what had been determin'd in their Counsels, as to his Departure, the Sieur *St. John* return'd Answer, *He might go away when he thought fit.*

Count Gallas *esteem'd and applauded for his Conduct.*

The Emperor having Information of *Mesnager*'s Journey, Business, and Success in *England*, wrote a Circular-Letter to the States-General, and the Electors of the Empire, to desire them *to join Councils with him, to induce the Queen of* Great-Britain *to continue the War, or to adhere to the preceding Preliminaries, and not to trust the immortal Glory she had gain'd, and the certain Welfare of her People, to the Infidelity of* French *Promises.* Count *Goes*, his Ambassador at the *Hague*, presented a Memorial to the States, to desire them not to come to any Resolution about the Treaty, but in Conjunction with his Imperial Majesty, or his Ministers. The States return'd a civil Answer, and dispatch'd Mr. *Buys*, Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, to *England*, to act for them in this critical Juncture, and he perform'd his Part so well, that the *Paris* Gazetteer attributed the Warmth which appear'd in the House of Lords against *Mesnager*'s Preliminaries, to the Management of that artful Negotiator. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* being nam'd a Plenipotentiary for the Treaty, declin'd it; and, indeed, I have often wonder'd with what Face the *British* Plenipotentiaries could appear among the Ministers of the Allies, when the Errand they were sent upon was quite contrary to the whole *Tenour* of the *Grand Alliance.*

The Emperor's Representation to the Queen against those ruinous Practices.

Duke of Shrewsbury *will not be a Plenipotentiary.*

About a Month after Mr. *Buys* came to *London*, he receiv'd Advice from *Holland*, that the States-General had given Way to the importunate Sollicitations of the *British* Plenipotentiary, and consented to grant Passports to the *French* Plenipotentiaries; upon which the Treasurer had a Conference with him about the Place of Treaty, and the Queen having nam'd *Utrecht*, it was agreed to by Mr. *Buys*, and notify'd to the Foreign Ministers by Secretary *St. John.* It was also declar'd, That the Bp. of *Bristol* was to be join'd with the Earl of *Strafford* in the *Utrecht* Treaty; and the Bishop having no such Scruples nor Delicacy as the Duke of *Shrewsbury* had, was far from declining it. The Earl of *Nottingham* openly exclaim'd against the Preliminaries, which the Bishop was to carry to *Utrecht* with him, and finding the new Managers obstinate in the Pursuit of their desperate and dangerous Measures, he left them, and refus'd to have any Part in their future Counsels.

Bishop of Bristol *will be one.*

Earl of Nottingham *has no more Correspondence with the Ministers.*

On the first Day of the Term, fourteen Booksellers, Printers, or Publishers, who had been seiz'd, and confin'd by Warrants from Secretary *St. John*, a great Pains-Taker in such dirty Work, appear'd at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar, for

A.D. 1711 printing and publishing some Pamphlets and Ballads on the Managers of the Peace. At the same Time, Mr. *St. John* himself was the greatest Libeller and State Ballad-maker in *Britain*; and these Managers had, besides Dr. *Swift*, Mr. *Prior*, and Mr. *Friend*, mention'd by the Annalist, Mr. *Daniel de Foe*, Mr. *Abel Roper*, and one *Clements*, a *New-England* Jobber in Service and Pay. Mr. *St John* himself assisted *Abel Roper* in his *Post-Boy*, a News-Book, publish'd three times a Week; Mr. *Maynwaring* would not, in his Remarks, have taken Notice of such a despicable Wretch as *Abel Roper*, but that *He believ'd*, says the Author of his Life, *Mr.* St. John *himself was sometimes his Assistant, especially that he wrote the smart* Paris *Articles.* Notwithstanding his own Guilt, and that of his Tools; notwithstanding the villainous Libels that were publish'd by them daily against the Allies, the old Ministers, the two last Parliaments, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with, I will not say Impunity, but Applause and Reward, did this same Mr. *St. John* crowd the Jails and Messengers Houses with those that printed and publish'd Answers to the Invectives written by himself, or his Mercenaries. Mr.—— afterwards Lord *Lechmere*, Counsel for Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt*, two Printers, pleaded with notable Vehemence against the Tyranny of Mr. *St. John*'s *committing People without telling them their Crimes*; urging, *That at this Rate, the Office of a* Secretary of State *would become a* Spanish *Inquisition.* But, at the Request of the Attorney-General, these fourteen Booksellers, Printers, and Publishers, were continu'd on their Recognizance. At that very Time one of this Petty-Tyrant's Drudges publish'd a seditious, false and scandalous Libel, entitl'd, *Reasons for a speedy Peace.* Wherein that vile Scribler propos'd an *Excise* not on one or two Commodities, which paid a like Imposition before, but a *General Excise* on all Commodities that never paid before, and never ought to pay; yet every one knows how busy this invidious Secretary was, not long ago, in endeavouring to raise Disturbances in the Nation, on account of altering the Method of collecting the Duties on two good exciseable Commodities. This Libeller made another Proposal, and that was, to shut up the Exchequer; and his other Tool, the *Examiner*, hinted a *Spunge* to strike out the old Score of Debts and begin a-new; yet this honest, sober Statesman let them say and do what they would in favour of himself and Fellow-Peace-makers; upon which Mr. *Maynwaring* wrote, " Why was not the Author of the *Rea-*
" *sons for a speedy Peace* confin'd among the
" *Hawkers*, and Ballad-sellers that were lately
" put into Custody? Is there more Danger to
" the Government from a Penny *Observator*,
" or a *Half-penny* Ballad, than from a Book
" that proposes *shutting up of the Exchequer*,
" and says, *Country Gentlemen will come into it?*
" Can there be a greater Reproach to any Ad-
" ministration, than that such Notions should
" be publickly spread under it, that tend to no-
" thing but distracting the People, and unhing-
" ing the Government?

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Libellers employ'd by them.

Ld. Lechmere's *Argument against the Secretary's Injustice.*

One of his Hirelings proposes a General Excise, and shutting up the Exchequer; another a Spunge.

Whilst the most celebrated Pens were engag'd on both Sides, a Performance appear'd for the ruin'd Party, as the *Examiner* call'd the *Whigs*, from an unknown Hand, which gain'd great Attention. It was the Pamphlet entituled " *A Letter to Sir*
" Jacob Bankes, *by Birth a* Swede, *but* Natura-
" liz'd, *and a Member of the present* Parliament,
" *concerning the late* Minehead Doctrine, *which*
" *was*

A.D.1711 *A full Account of the Letter to Sir* J. B.

" *was eſtabliſh'd by a certain free* Parliament of " Sweden, *to the utter enſlaving of that* Kingdom. A Hint has been given of this Treatiſe elſewhere, and we now farther enlarge upon it from better Information. The Author took occaſion to write this Letter to Sir *Jacob*, upon his having preſented an Addreſs from the ſaid Corporation, wherein it was expreſly declar'd, *That Kings were accountable to none but God, and that Subjects were bound to obey, notwithſtanding any Tyranny and Oppreſſion whatever.* This Letter ſhews by what means this Doctrine came to be eſtabliſh'd in Sir *Jacob*'s native Country, and what the Conſequences of it were to his Country Men. This the Author did by Obſervations he had made himſelf, by having then lately travell'd thro' *Sweden*, and by Paſſages in the *Swediſh* Hiſtory; and more particulary Dr. *Robinſon*'s Account of *Sweden*, the Perſon who had been juſt then diſtinguiſh'd above all the Clergy, being made Lord Privy-Seal, and Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary for the Scandalous Treaty at *Utrecht*. The putting of theſe Matters together was ſo artful, that they contain'd an exact and natural Parallel to all the remarkable Tranſactions in *England* at that Time. It was in reality holding up a Glaſs to the Miniſters, the Parliament, and the Queen herſelf, in which each of them could not but ſee their own Reſemblance; of which my Reader will be enabled to make the beſt Judgment by the Contents of the Letter, which were as follows, *viz.*

The Management of the Clergy when in Power.
A remarkable Revolution in Sweden, *whereby a Popiſh King was excluded.*
The Clergy Enemies to that Revolution, and treated as ſuch.
A Popiſh Pretender.
The Proteſtant Succeſſion eſtabliſh'd.
War againſt the Popiſh Pretender.
The Government manag'd by the Queen and five Great Officers.
A new Scheme contriv'd by a knaviſh Miniſter.
The Quinquinvirate ruin'd.
The Divine Right of Kings firſt contriv'd.
Several Objections made to it.
A new Parliament call'd by the Advice of the new Miniſters.
The Speech to the new Parliament.
The old Miniſtry bear the blame of all.
The Deſcription of the late Council.
A She Favourite without Birth or Beauty.
The Character of the new Parliament.
The Doctrine of Kings being accountable to none but God, eſtabliſh'd by Parliament.
The Conſtitution utterly ruin'd.
The deplorable Condition of the People.
The College of the Spunge *erected.*
A Set of Monarchical Levellers.
The Miſery of the People.
The Clergy the chief Inſtruments of it.
A neighbouring Kingdom ruin'd by the ſame Means.
The enſlaving Prieſts bred at Oxford.
The Danger of Peoples complimenting good Princes with their Liberty.
The Parliament devoted to the Court.
The People amus'd with the Pleaſure of being reveng'd on the old Miniſtry.
The partial Proceedings of the new Parliament.
The new chief Manager *of the Treaſury*, the greateſt Enemy to his Country.
A Digreſſion concerning Liberty.
The Gratitude of the Romans *to a great General.*
A Compariſon between a great Heroe, *and a* little Trickſter.
Indulgence to ſcrupulous Conſciences *taken away.*
Ignorance, Stupidity and Uniformity.
Like Biſhops, Like King, *a true Maxim.*
Proteſtants under abſolute Power more miſerable than Papiſts.
Reſiſtance good Phyſick.

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This Piece was ſold as faſt as it cou'd be printed; neither was it an indifferent Circumſtance towards making it ſo much demanded, that when the Author came to be known, he prov'd to be one Mr. *Benſon*, a Country Gentleman, and at that time High Sheriff of the County of *Wilts*, and a Perſon who had not receiv'd any Favours from the late Miniſtry, and was not related to any of them, but to ſeveral on the other Side of the Queſtion; ſo that it was plain the Author was only influenc'd by the Love of Liberty. In a few Months time ſo many Editions of this Pamphlet were ſold off, that they amounted to upwards of 60,000 in *London*, beſides two Editions at *Dublin*, one at *Edinburgh*, one Tranſlation in French at the *Hague*, another at *Amſterdam*, and another Tranſlation in High Dutch at *Hamburgh*. The Lord *Cowper* ſaid of this Pamphlet, that *it was the firſt thing that gain'd the* Whigs *an Audience*; for before that Letter, whatever appear'd on the Whig Side, was thrown away without any Examination, tho' ever ſo well writ, excepting two or three Pieces of Mr. *Maynwaring*'s.

The Queen and the Miniſters were equally deſirous of ſhewing their Reſentment againſt the Author; but after conſulting the Attorney-General and all the moſt eminent Lawyers that they confided in, they were told no Proſecution could be carried on with any Proſpect of Succeſs; however it was reſolv'd to make a ſhew as if they intended one; and Mr. *Benſon* was oblig'd to give Bail to appear at the King's-Bench in no leſs a Sum than 4000 *l.* himſelf in a Bond of 2000 *l.* and *Henry Lyell*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the *Bank*, and Mr. *Cracherode* of the *Temple* (afterwards Sollicitor of the Treaſury) each in a Bond of 1000 *l.* more. The requiring ſuch exceſſive Bail was a Mark of the Meanneſs as well as Malice of thoſe Mens Minds who inſiſted upon it; that Gentleman's Character and Condition being ſuch as qualified him to give better Security than perhaps any of the then Miniſters could have procur'd, had they ſtood in need of it, which they were ſure to do as ſoon as they were out of Power: However, tho' they knew they cou'd do nothing more againſt Mr. *Benſon*, yet they order'd their Attorney to give him frequent Trouble, Fatigue, and Expence, by Attendance in the King's-Bench Court.

There was one Thing, not yet mention'd, occaſion'd by this Letter, that 'tis not fit to paſs over in Silence. The Miniſters got Count *Gylemberg* (their truſty Confident, as it has appear'd ſince) to complain of this *Letter to* Sir *Jacob Banks*, in three ſeveral Memorials. In the laſt he repreſented that he had lately receiv'd expreſs Orders from his Maſter to that purpoſe, and in his Memorial he inſerted the following Paſſage as an outragious Reflection on his King, of whom Mr. *Benſon* had ſaid, " *That he had no ſooner imbrued* " *his Hands in the Blood of one of his own Sub-* " *jects*, the *Brave* Patkul (*that noble Foreign* " *Whig, who took up Arms for the Liberty of his* " *Country*) *but he became as unfortunate as he was* " *before Succeſsful. However, if he ſhould be here-* " *after reſtor'd to his Throne, 'tis to be hop'd he* " *will make ſome good uſe of his ſo long Sojourn at* " Bender, *and have learn'd from the Turks to uſe*

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" *his Subjects with more Mercy than ever his Fa-*
" *ther did.*

Mr. *Benſon* was under no uneaſineſs on this Account; and the Reaſon of my taking notice of this particular, is this; Count *Gyllemberg*'s Memorial was the chief Occaſion of the *French* and *Dutch* Tranſlations abovemention'd, by which means that Piece came to be read in *Sweden*; and there is great Reaſon to believe that it contributed more than any one thing elſe towards raiſing that Spirit in the *Swedes*, which they have ſince exerted to reſcue themſelves from that intolerable Slavery under which they groan'd, and which is ſo ſtrongly deſcrib'd in that Piece.

Duke of Marlborough's *return to* England. *Will not aſſiſt at the Conſultations for the Treaty.*

On the 18th of *November* the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd from *Holland*, and went the ſame Day to *Hampton*-Court, to wait on the Queen, but he did not aſſiſt at any of the Conſultations at Court, about the preſent Negotiations of Peace. The Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy from the Elector of *Hanover*, came over with his Grace, and deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *St. John* a long Memorial, in his Maſter's Name, wherein he repreſented, " The Neceſſity of preſerving a good " Union between the Allies, while the Peace " ſhould be treating, of their giving each other " a mutual Guaranty upon what ſhould thereon " be concluded; as alſo the pernicious Conſequen- " ces, if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to the " Duke of *Anjou*." This Memorial, a few Days after it was deliver'd, was publiſh'd by Mr. *Samuel Buckley* in his News-paper, call'd *The Daily Courant*, and receiv'd with great Applauſe by all the Well-wiſhers to the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty of *Europe*. They were wonderfully well pleas'd with the great Zeal his Serene Highneſs ſhew'd for ſupporting the Common Cauſe; and his affectionate Regard for the Security and Proſperity of the People, who were one Day to be his Subjects. And let all thoſe happy People be ever thankful to Almighty God, that that one Day came in his own Time.

The Hanover *Memorial againſt it.*

The Tools of the Miniſtry rail at it.

The Memorial directly exploded and condemn'd the Scheme of the *Harleians* for a *ſpeedy Peace*; and the Tools of that Miniſtry exclaim'd much againſt it, as an Act of no good Policy in his Electoral Highneſs to intermeddle in the Affairs of *Great-Britain*. The Idiots! Was it not good Policy for his Electoral Highneſs to do his Endeavours to prevent, if poſſible, the Ruin of a Country which was ſo like to be his own, and the breaking of a Confederacy who were engag'd in Intereſt to maintain his Succeſſion to it. Mr. *St. John* and his Colleagues wou'd have ſtifled this Memorial, had it been in their Power; they ſuffer'd it to be ſaid in Print, That it was not *genuine*; and when the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* ſhew'd it in Print to the Queen, it had not been laid before her by her truſty Secretary *St. John*. Will Poſterity believe, that ſuch a Man as this, after having been attainted for High-Treaſon in Parliament, after having been ſo wicked and ſo mean as to be a Servant to an attainted Pretender, after having been Years a *Fugitive* among our Enemies, to avoid the Puniſhment which the Law has provided for Traitors, ſhould be now in *England* employing the Wantonneſs of what Wit he has, in vilifying and inſulting the Adminiſtration, under which the Execution of the Law was ſuſpended?

Mr. St. John, *&c. endeavours to ſtifle it.*

Tho' Mr. *Harley*, and eſpecially Mr. *St. John* affected an Air of invincible Confidence, as ſecure of carrying their Point; yet they and their Fellow Miniſters were full of dire Apprehenſions of the Iſſue of their Temerity and Treachery. The Prorogation of the Parliament to the 7th of *December*, occaſion'd various Reflections; ſome thought it would ſtill be prorogu'd 'till the Peace was concluded; others, that it was occaſioned by a late *Coalition* of ſome eminent Peers of the *High-Church* Party with the Friends to the old Miniſters, theſe Lords dropping off from the new ones as faſt as they found out the Driſt of their baſe and deſperate Counſels. It was ſuſpected that the *Coalition* of thoſe Lords, wou'd produce a Repreſentation againſt *Meſnager*'s Peace, which the new Managers hoped they might prevent by the Help of the *Scots* Peers, of whom not above three or four were come to Town.

A.D.1711

Among theſe melancholly Meaſures of the Miniſtry, there happen'd one merry one, ſo extremely fooliſh, that I am afraid it will be thought too poor for Hiſtory.

Upon Information that the Paſte-board Pictures of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, were to be burn'd on Queen *Elizabeth*'s Day, *November* the 17th, according to the Cuſtom of the *London* Mobility, the Earl of *Dartmouth* iſſued out his Warrant to her Majeſty's Meſſengers, for the ſeizing and ſecuring the ſaid *Paſte-board* Pictures; purſuant to which Warrant, from one of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, ſeveral of the Queen's Meſſengers, ſuſtain'd by a Detachment of the Troops of the Houſhold, march'd at 12 o'Clock at Night, *November* the 16th, to an empty Houſe in *Drury-Lane*, where they found the Pictures aforeſaid array'd in Taffety and Tinſel, and meeting with no Reſiſtance from them, nor the empty Houſe, they took hold of them, and carry'd them very manfully to the Earl of *Dartmouth*'s Office: And the Truth is, theſe were the only *Trophies* the new Miniſters had to brag of. The *Annaliſt* is grave at the acting of this Farce: " It appear'd, ſays he, very ſtrange, " that a popular Rejoicing, ſo grateful to this " Proteſtant City, and which was never attempt- " ed to be quaſh'd but in the Reign of King " *James* II. a *Papiſt*, ſhould at this time be " ſuppreſs'd." But the new Miniſtry, who had done their bad Buſineſs by their Rabbles, and the Cry of *High-Church* and *Sacheverel*, could not but be in a mortal Fright at the Apprehenſion that if the People ſhould get once together in a *Proteſtant* Humour, and the Cry ſhould be no *Popery*, no *French* Peace, their Buſineſs would be done with a Vengeance, and without either Judge or Jury. A diſmal Account was given of this Matter to the Queen, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and he having a Faint Heart of his own, as all ſuch double and dark Dealers generally have, did not fail to do what he could to move the like Paſſion in his Miſtreſs. The train'd Bands of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were immediately raiſed, notwithſtanding the Enemies were Priſoners in the Secretary's Office, and kept three Days together under Guard, to the great Diverſion of the *Whigs*, and of ſuch *Tories* whoſe Wits were not run away from them. The Earl of *Wharton* being ask'd by one of them, What was become of the Pictures of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*? Anſwer'd merrily, *Their Diſciples came by Night and ſtole them away.* To continue the *Ridiculum* of the *Harleian* Miniſtry, their Tool *Abel Roper*, was order'd to inſert in his Paper, of *November* 22, a Paragraph reflecting on the KIT-CAT-CLUB, a Society of Gentlemen, and ſo infinitely ſuperior to the *Harleys*, the *St. John's*, the *Bromley's*, the *Harcourt's*, &c. in Quality, Merit, and Fortune, that nothing could be more inſolent than their preſuming to name

The Earl of Dartmouth *iſſues his Warrant againſt the Pictures of the* Devil, *the* Pope, *and the* Pretender.

The Train'd Bands raiſed upon it.

Mr. St. John *informs againſt the* Devil, *the* Pope, *and the* Pretender.

Earl of Wharton's *Joke upon the Miniſtry.*

A.D. 1711 *Their Hireling belies the* Kit-Cat-Club.

name them on any occaſion without their leave, and due Regard to their illuſtrious Characters. It was probably Mr. *Secretary* himſelf, who charg'd *them with a Conſpiracy to raiſe a Mob, to confront the beſt of Queens and her Miniſtry, and pull down the Houſes of ſeveral Honeſt, Worthy, Loyal, True* Engliſh *Gentlemen, having had Money diſtributed to them ſome time before for that purpoſe, by* G. G. G. S. S. S. W. H. M. *an inſatiable ambitious Junto* cum multis aliis, *who made the Subſcriptions, and gave out that her Majeſty was very ill, if not dead, in order to have acted their Treaſons with greater Freedom.* Theſe execrable Lies need no more to prove them to be ſo, than the Names of the Pretended Junto.

Duke of *Grafton*,
Earl of *Godolphin*,
Sir *Samuel Garth*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,
Earl of *Sunderland*,
Lord *Somers*,
Earl of *Wharton*,
Lord *Halifax*,
Duke of *Montagu*.

The Riſe of that Club.

The KIT-CAT-CLUB were mortally hated by the *Harleians*, as well for their great Quality and Worth, as for their Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion. This Club grew up from a private Meeting of Mr. *Somers*, afterwards Lord *Chancellor*, and another Lawyer, now in a very high Station in the Law, and Mr. *Tonſon, ſen.* the Bookſellor, who before the *Revolution*, met frequently in an Evening at a Tavern, near *Temple-Bar*, to unbend themſelves after Buſineſs, and have a little free and chearful Converſation in thoſe dangerous Times. Their Supper was a *Mutton Pye* a piece, made by a *Paſtry-Cook* in that Neighbourhood, who became famous for his Excellence in that Way. Other Gentlemen of the ſame good *Engliſh* Principles, joyning themſelves afterwards to this original Society, it became the moſt Noble One, and the moſt Pleaſant, that perhaps ever was in the World; ſince the Meeting of *Auguſtus*, *Mecænas*, *Pollio*, *Horace*, &c. The Society Mr. *Secretary* abus'd thus himſelf, or ſuffer'd his Hireling to abuſe them, conſiſted of the following Perſons,

A Liſt of the Kit-cat *Club.*

Duke of *Mancheſter*,
Duke of *Dorſet*,
Duke of *Devonſhire*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,
Duke of *Grafton*,
Duke of *Kingſton*,
Duke of *Montagu*,
Earl of *Lincoln*,
Earl of *Huntingdon*,
Earl of *Eſſex*,
Earl of *Carliſle*,
Earl of *Burlington*,
Earl of *Berkley*,
Earl of *Scarborough*,
Earl of *Carbery*.
Earl of *Godolphin*,
Earl of *Wharton*,
Lord *Hallifax*,
Lord *Somers*,
Lord *Mohun*,
Lord *Shannon*,
Lord *Cornwallis*,
General *Stanhope*,
Sir *Richard Temple*,
Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Eſq;
Arth. Maynwaring, Eſq;
William Walſh, Eſq;
Mr. *Dartiquenave*,
Sir *Samuel Garth*,
Sir *John Vanbrug*,
Abraham Stanyan, Eſq;
Col. *Titcomb*,
Mr. *Congreve*,
Mr. *Steele*,
William Pulteney, Eſq;
Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq;
Robert Walpole, Eſq;
Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, Bt.
George Stepney, Eſq;
John Dormer, Eſq;
Edmund Dunch, Eſq;
Edward Hopkins, Eſq;
Thomas Hopkins, Eſq;
Mr. *Jacob Tonſon*, ſen.

Theſe were the Perſons Mr. *St. John*, or *Abel Roper*, ſaid, were acting Treaſons, and that the Lord *Somers*, and the Lord *Godolphin* gave Money to the Mob to raiſe a Mutiny; for which, if the *Secretary* and the *News-Writer* had been guilty of no other Scandal, I know of no Puniſhment ſo ſhameful as the Shame they deſerv'd to be put to.

A.D. 1711 *Lord* Nottingham *ſcandalouſly abus'd in the Miniſtry's News-Paper.*

Such was the Dread the Miniſters were in, concerning the *Repreſentation* which was expected from the Lords againſt a Peace, that the Treaſurer left no Stone unturn'd to engage the Earl of *Nottingham* in their Meaſures; and becauſe the Earl deſpiſed and refuſed his Offers, he was ſhamefully inſulted by an Advertiſement in the *Poſt-Boy*, and by Lampoons and Libels in Verſe and Proſe, publiſh'd or handed about by the Faction. The Queen condeſcended to cloſet the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Grafton*, and *St. Albans*, the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Scarborough*, the Lords *Somers* and *Cowper*, and others, about the terrible *Repreſentation* which kept the Miniſtry trembling under a perpetual Pannick; but thoſe noble Peers and Patriots remain'd firm in their Reſolutions, and the Miniſters depending on their Friends from *Scotland*, and being afraid of provoking the People ſtill further, by a further Prorogation, a Committee of Council met the 6th of *December*, to conſider of the Speech the Queen was to make the next Day to the Parliament, which began thus,

The Queen cloſets ſeveral Lords.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A deplorable Inſtance of Ingratitude in delighting in War.

" I Have called you together as ſoon as the " Publick Affairs would permit, and I am " glad that I can now tell you, that notwith- " ſtanding the Arts of thoſe *who delight in War*, " both Place and Time are appointed for open- " ing the Treaty of a General Peace.

" Our Allies, eſpecially the *States-General*, " whoſe Intereſt I look upon as INSEPARABLE " from my own, have, by their ready Concur- " rence, expreſt their entire Confidence in me; " and I have no Reaſon to doubt, but that my " own Subjects are aſſur'd of my particular " Care of them."

Every good *Briton* ſhook his Head when they read this Expreſſion, *Who delight in War*, which the Miniſter who made the Speech threw in as a Reflection on the Duke of *Marlborough*; and thoſe gallant Officers who had ſo glorioufly ſerv'd her in vindicating the Common Cauſe, and who juſtly delighted in the Succeſs of their Services. It is ſaid here, that the Queen's Intereſt and that of the *Dutch* were inſeparable; and a few Months after, the ſame Counſellor makes her ſay, by her Miniſter in *Holland*, *That ſhe thought herſelf free from all Engagements with the* States General.

Strange Inconſtancy

It was further ſaid in the Speech;

" That her chief Concern was, that the Pro- " teſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties " of theſe Nations might be continued, by ſe- " curing the *Proteſtant Succeſſion:* That after ſo " much Expence of Blood and Treaſure, ſhe " would endeavour they might find their Intereſt " in Trade and Commerce: That ſhe would do " her utmoſt to procure all her Allies reaſonable " Satisfaction, and unite with them in the ſtricteſt " Engagements to continue the Alliance, in or- " der to make the Peace laſting."

Worſe ſtill! Towards which, though deſir'd again and again, the Miniſters took not one Step.

" That ſhe hop'd none would deny her the " Glory and Satisfaction of ending the War, " by a juſt and honourable Peace."

Could that *Peace* be *juſt* which was a Violation of all the Conditions of entring into and carrying on the War? Could that *Peace* be *honourable*, that left the Nation more in fear of *France*;

A.D. 1711 *France*, after the *French* King's Armies had been beaten all over *Europe* in a Ten Years War, than they were before it commenc'd?

The Queen having unrob'd in an adjacent Room, return'd and ſtaid in the Houſe of Peers *incognito*, to hear the Debates, and awe Gainſayers by her Preſence: But the Spirit of true Patriotiſm is incapable of ſuch Impreſſions; and upon Earl *Ferrers*'s making a Motion to return Thanks, which was ſeconded by the Earl of *Abingdon*, the Earl of *Nottingham* ſpoke very rationally and affectingly againſt *Meſnager*'s Preliminaries, as *inſufficient* and *captious*, and urg'd the Neceſſity of carrying on the War with Vigour 'till the intire Monarchy of *Spain* was reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; adding, *That tho' he had a numerous Family, he would readily contribute half his Income towards it; and rather than acquieſce in a Peace which he thought unſafe and diſhonourable to his Country and all* Europe, He concluded with offering a Clauſe to be inſerted in the Addreſs of Thanks, *To repreſent to her Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of the Houſe, That no* Peace *could be ſafe or honourable to* Great-Britain *or* Europe, *if* Spain *or the* Weſt-Indies *were to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. This was oppos'd by the Lord *Guernſey*, his Lordſhip's Brother, and by the Lord *North* and *Grey*: The *Treaſurer* alſo ſaid, *This was not a proper time to debate ſuch a Clauſe*. The Earl of *Wharton* appealing to the Houſe, whether there were any Rule or Order againſt it, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* own'd there was none, and conſequently the Treaſurer did not conſider well what he ſaid, in affirming it was againſt *Rules and Orders*. Then the Earl of *Wharton* ſpoke with Vehemence againſt *Meſnager*'s and *St. John*'s Preliminaries, and inſiſted on the Neceſſity of the Clauſe, as did alſo the Earl of *Sunderland*: *What*, my Lords, ſaid he, in Anſwer to ſome Peers, who urged their not being prepar'd: *Is it poſſible that any Member of this Illuſtrious Aſſembly, ſhould be unprepar'd to debate an Affair, which for theſe Ten Years paſt has been the Principal Subject Matter of our Conſultations? Do not we Sit in the ſame Houſe; and are we not the ſame Peers, who have conſtantly been of Opinion, and have often repreſented to her Majeſty, that no Safe and Honourable Peace can be made, unleſs* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *be recover'd from the Houſe of* Bourbon? *'Tis true, I ſee ſome new Faces among us; but even that Lord who ſits on the Wool-Pack, meaning the Treaſurer, may well remember, that in the laſt Reign, Four Lords were Impeach'd for having made a Partition-Treaty.* The Earl of *An——y*, who with the Duke of *Ormond*, was juſt come into the Houſe, having that Morning travelled above thirty Miles, on their return from *Ireland*, repreſented the Neceſſity of eaſing the Nation of the Burden of this Expenſive War. This Topick had the Face of ſpecial good Will to the Country, and was therefore Popular, the only Argument that the *Harlieans* had, which had the leaſt Appearance of Popularity; and yet, as Matters ſtood, there was nothing in it. We had already expended Sixty Millions in this Second War ſince the *Abdication*: We were now about to obtain the End for which we had been at this prodigious Expence; and ſhould we loſe it out of good Husbandry, becauſe we would not be at Eight or Ten Millions more Expence, to Compleat the Work? For my part, I wonder how ſuch Coin as this could be uttter'd in an Aſſembly ſo well able to judge between Copper and Gold. Let us ſee what Mr. *Maynwaring* ſaid upon it: " I will venture to aſſert, that there is " no *True Engliſhman*, who has regard to Ho-

The Earl of Nottingham *ſhews the Inſufficiency of* Meſnager's *Preliminaries.*

His Lordſhip's Brother oppoſes him.

The Lord Treaſurer confuted by the Duke of Bucks.

Lord Sunderland *againſt the Lord Treaſurer.*

Lord An——y *for the Peace.*

" nour or to Faith, to Obligations, or to Intereſt, " who would not come into any juſt Ways for " raiſing Money, rather than conſent to *ſuch a* " *Peace*, as will make us the Reproach of *Europe*. " For my own Part, I do ſolemnly declare, " that whatever Eſtate I had in the World, I " would freely give half of it to ſecure the reſt, " rather than yield up *Spain* to the Houſe of " *Bourbon*; becauſe, I do in my Conſcience be- " lieve, I ſhall endanger the whole by ſuch a " Treaty. The Earl of *A——y* added: *We ought to leave it to her Majeſty's Wiſdom, to conclude a Peace, when She thought it convenient for the Good of her Subjects:* Could ſhe conclude a bad Peace for the Good of her Subjects? I wiſh Hiſtory would permit the ſinking of ſome Paſſages which load the Memory of Honourable Perſons with Diſhonour, as does the Cloſe of this Speech: *We might have enjoy'd the Bleſſing ſoon after the Battle of* Ramelies, *if the ſame had not been put off by ſome Perſons whoſe Intereſt it was to prolong the War.* Beſides that we could not have had a Peace after the Battle of *Ramelies*, without leaving the Duke of *Anjou* in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, that Prince was ſo vain as to propoſe ſending Plenipotentiaries as King of *Spain*, to treat with the Allies about Peace. I was willing to examine what the Earl of *A——y* ſaid, not only becauſe he made ſo long a Journey, and was in ſuch haſte to ſay it, but becauſe it will be neceſſary to ſhew what thoſe who were for *Meſnager*'s Peace, had to ſay for themſelves, and none of them ſaid any thing better than this Earl did. But if it had been truer and better ſtill than it was, the Blemiſh upon it would have been indelible, for that odious Reflection upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, who being touch'd as he ought to have been, by ſuch an Affront to his Glory, which little Minds only could be capable of, anſwer'd, *I think my ſelf happy in having an Opportunity given me, of vindicating my ſelf on ſo material a Point, which my Enemies have ſo loudly and unjuſtly laid to my Charge, before a Perſon* (meaning the Queen, and making a Bow towards the Place where ſhe was) *who knowing the Integrity of my Heart, and the Uprightneſs of my Conduct, will not fail doing me Juſtice; I refer my ſelf to the Queen, whether, whilſt I had the Honour to ſerve her Majeſty, as* General and Plenipotentiary, *I have not conſtantly inform'd her Council of all the* Propoſals of Peace *that have been made, and have not deſired Inſtructions for my Conduct on that Subject. I can declare with a ſafe Conſcience, in the Preſence of her Majeſty, of this Illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of that Supream Being, who is infinitely above all the Powers on Earth, and before whom, according to the ordinary Courſe of Nature, I muſt ſoon appear, to give an Account of my Actions, that I ever was deſirous of a* Safe, Honourable *and* Laſting *Peace; and that I was always very far from any Deſigns of prolonging the War, for my own Private Advantage, as my Enemies have moſt falſely inſinuated. My advanc'd Age, and the many Fatigues I have undergone, make me ardently wiſh for Retirement and Repoſe, to think of Eternity the Remainder of my Days, the rather, becauſe I have not the leaſt Motive to deſire the Continuance of the War, having been ſo generouſly rewarded, and had* Honours and Riches *heap'd upon me far beyond my Deſert and Expectation, both by her Majeſty and her Parliament. I think my ſelf bound to this Publick Acknowledgment to her Majeſty and my Country, that I ſhall always be ready to ſerve them, if I can but crawl along,*

Duke of Marlborough *reſents what the Earl of* A——y *ſaid of him*

Appeals to the Queen.

A.D.1711 *to obtain an* Honourable *and* Laſting *Peace. But at the ſame Time, I muſt take the Liberty to declare, that I can by no means give into the Meaſures that have lately been taken to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with* France, *upon the Foot of the Seven Preliminary Articles; for I am of the ſame Opinion with the reſt of the Allies, that the Safety and Liberty of Europe would be in iminent Danger, if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *were left to the Houſe of* Bourbon, *which with all Humility, and as I think my ſelf in Duty bound, I declar'd to her Majeſty, when I had the Honour to wait on her, after my Return from* Holland, *and therefore I am for inſerting in the Addreſs the Clauſe offered by the Earl of* Nottingham. This eloquent and moving Speech was back'd by the late Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, the Biſhop of *Salisbury* and the Lord *Halifax*; Peers of great Parts, and fine Elocution, who were oppoſed by the Lord *North* and *Grey*. It will not be expected I ſhould ſay the ſame of this Lord and others. The Strength of Lord *North* and *Grey*'s Argument was, *That 'tis the indiſputable Prerogative of the Crown to make Peace and War.* And it is the indiſputable Right of the People not to part with their Money for a War, unleſs they are ſatisfy'd it ſhall not be thrown away in a bad Peace. The Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Buckinghamſhire* ſaid little or nothing to this Queſtion, which being put to the Vote, the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Clauſe was carry'd by a Majority of 61 Votes againſt 55. A Motion was made for mentioning in the Addreſs *the further Security of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *in the Houſe of* Hanover; a Noble Peer ſaid, *that what her Majeſty had been pleas'd to declare thereupon, in her Speech, was ſo ſatisfactory, that nothing could be added to it; and that he did not doubt, but the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover *entirely relied on the Affections of the Lords.* When the Queſtion was put that the Conſiderations of the Clauſe ſhould be put off till the abſent Peers were come, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 22 Voices, which ſo terrify'd the Miniſtry, whoſe Places, and as they had Reaſon to fear, whoſe Lives depended on their preſent *Majorities*, that from that Time they conſulted about the making an Experiment to get and ſecure a *major* Vote in the Houſe of Peers, which no other Men durſt have attempted, and no other Government would have ſuffered, and that was to encreaſe that moſt Noble Houſe by a way equally new and aſtoniſhing. Her Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs, the chief Contents of which was, the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Clauſe was palpably evaſive, and exactly agreeable to the Treaſurer's Character. *I ſhould be very ſorry any one ſhould think, I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain, *and the* Weſt-Indies, *from the Houſe of* Bourbon; for ſhe needed not but to have continued the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Command of the Army, and have continued him to act as he had hitherto done, and ſhe might have had part of *France* as well as *Spain*, &c. I'm ſatisfy'd, it will be agreeable to a curious Reader to hear how the *Paris Gazetteer* tel's this Story, 'Tis in his Article from *London*, of the 25th of *December. the* 18th *of this Month, after the Queen of* Great-Britain *had made her Speech about her Deſign of concluding a Peace, there was a Debate in the Houſe of Lords, which laſted near Four Hours. The Earl of* Nottingham *made a long Harangue to prove that no Peace could be* ſafe *and* honourable, *'till the whole Monarchy of* Spain *could be reſtored to the Houſe of* Auſtria. *My Lord* North *and* Grey *ſpoke on the contrary, to prove, that the Power of making Peace and War was a Royal Prerogative; and he was of Opinion to thank the Queen, and to leave to her wiſe Conduct the Care of making Peace as ſhe thought fit. The Earl of* Nottingham's *Opinion was ſeconded by the Earl of* Sunderland, *by my Lord* Marlborough *and ſeveral others: So was my Lord* North *and* Grey's, among others, by the Duke of *Ormond* and by the Duke of *Leeds*, who voted by Proxy, being indiſpos'd. A.D.1711

A Clauſe like that of the Earl of *Nottingham*'s being propos'd in the Commons Houſe, it was rejected by a Majority of 232 Voices againſt 106. *And the Arts and Deſires of thoſe that delight in War* were not forgotten to be diſappointed. It being obvious that the Senſe of the Houſe of Peers was againſt the admitting of Duke *Hamilton's* ſitting in their Houſe as Duke of *Brandon* in *England*, by a Creation ſince the *Union*, that Affair was dropp'd. But another was ſtarted which gave Scandal to Perſons who were of Opinion, that no *Temporal* Intereſts ſhould be woven into *Spiritual*. The *Annaliſt* reports the thing as it happen'd, and I uſe his Words, not as being fond of them, but to ſpare my own on this Occaſion. "A Noble Peer, who had all "along ſtickled for the *Occaſional Bill*, and who "could not be eaſy in or out of Place, being diſ-"guſted, both becauſe he was left out upon the "change of the Miniſtry in 1710, and becauſe "he lately ſuffer'd a Repulſe about the *Privy-"Seal*; this Lord, I ſay, made it one of the "Conditions upon which he entered into ſtrict "Engagements with the *Whig-Party*, that they "ſhould concur with him in bringing in and "carrying through his Darling Bill, the *Occa-"ſional Conformity* Bill, tho' under another Title, "and with ſuch Clauſes as he pretended would "enlarge the *Toleration*, and be a farther Se-"curity for the Proteſtant Succeſſion. With this "laſt Bait many of the *Whig* Lords were unwa-"rily drawn in, and accordingly on *Saturday* the "fifteenth of *December*, the Earl of *Nottingham* "brought in the Bill, and was back'd by the "Earl of *Scarborough*, the Earl of *Wharton*, "&c." The Wavering of the laſt Noble Peer is a ſad Inſtance of the Infirmity of human Minds, even of the greateſt, and that while we are in this World we cannot ſhake it off. This Lord did verily believe that this Bill was an Injuſtice, and conſequently an Oppreſſion to Proteſtant Diſſenters, whom he lov'd, tho' he did not join with them, and yet with a ſhort and doubtful View of gaining over the Earl of *Nottingham* to be againſt the Peace, he ſeconds him in a Law to abridge them of the natural Rights of Mankind, to worſhip God according to their Conſciences, without loſing any thing of theſe Rights. To ſay that Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer* knew all this as well as the Earl of *Wharton*, and yet that he eſpous'd this Bill, is ſaying nothing, becauſe the deſerting his Party and Principles could not ſurpriſe any body who knew the Man, of whom the *Annaliſt* writes, "The Diſſenters being juſtly "alarm'd at this Bill, did the ſame Morning "make Application to the Earl of *Oxford*, be-"ſeeching him with all Humility to uſe his "beſt Intereſt to prevent the paſſing of the Bill. "But tho' he, with moſt of his Family, had "for the greateſt Part of his Life join'd in "Communion with the *Presbyterians*; yet "on this occaſion he thought fit to ſacrifice his "*Religions* Principles to his *Political* Views, and "ſo the *Diſſenters* were left in the Lurch.

*A.D.*1711 The Duke of *Marlborough* continu'd all this while in his Poſt, of which not only the Voice of the Nation, but the Voice of the whole World declar'd him to be moſt worthy; and the new Managers, tho' quite deafto that Voice,or to Reaſon and Honour, had not Courage enough to lay him quite aſide, 'till they had prepar'd their Faction for it, at leaſt by a Thouſand falſe and frontleſs Calumnies in Libels, Lampoons, News-Books, and by the Mouths of their *Vermin*, called *Lions*, who frequented the Coffee-Houſes, to ſpread Lies on the Duke, and hear Truths of their Maſters, which they term'd *Sedition*, and made what ill uſe of it ſerv'd their turns beſt. But this was not enough to gain Ground upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s general Reputation, and therefore they got a *Jew* to ſwear that theDuke of *Marlborough* had receiv'd Money upon Contracts for Bread, and Bread Waggons, and one *Preſton* to ſwear ſomething about Forage in *North-Britain*. It is to be noted here, that there was not one Penny receiv'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* or his Agents, but what had all along been receiv'd by the Captains-General his Predeceſſors. That his greateſtEnemies knew this, and that every Step in the Proſecution was groundleſs, malicious, ungrateful and inſolent, yet theſe Mens Depoſitions were formally laid before *Lockhart*, one of the Pretender's Emiſſaries,and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of Accompts, who reported the matter in what Shape they thought it would beſt ſerve the Turn to countenance this prodigious Entry in the Council Books. *Dec.* the 30th, *Her Majeſty being inform'd that an Information againſt the Duke of* Marlborough *was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accompts; Her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that the matter might take an impartial Examintaion.* The nextDay,the31ſt of*December*,it was notified to the Duke, by a Note written with her own Hand, *that her intention was, to reſume all the Employments ſhe had entruſted him with.* To ſay that thus, with a ſtroke of a Pen, was this ſhining Reign reduced to a Blot, or what is much the ſame, to a Level with the Reign immediately preceding the Revolution, comes ſhort of what may be ſaid of it with Truth, tho' not with *Decorum*. The Lords, while the Majority was for obſerving theTreaties that had been made with the Allies, voted an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to have *the Inſtructions to the Plenipotentiaries, to conſult with the Miniſters of the Allies to preſerve a ſtrict Union amongſt them, and for procuring to them all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, and a general Guaranty of the Terms of Peace, and the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, to be deliver'd by the Lords with the White Staves, which was another quickening to the Creation of the Dozen. His Grace receiv'd this ill deſerv'd Billet with heroical Reſignation, and wrote a dutiful Anſwer, which he ſent by the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, one of his Daughters, a Lady endowed with all the Graces of Body and Mind, which render'd her the Object of every ones Love and Eſteem. And her Political Principles were ſo *entirely Engliſh*, that ſhe was generally called *The Little Whig*.

Lions *employed by the Miniſtry.*

The Duke *of* Marlborough *turn'd out.*

The Little Whig, *what Lady ſo call'd.*

The Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe, continuing firmly in the Intereſt of his Country, and oppoſing the deſtructive Schemes of the new Miniſters, they reſolv'd, in a Conſultation held about the middle of *December*, to remove him; but they had not Courage enough to put it in Practice: For as ſure as they were of the Queen, they knew her Friendſhips were very ſtrong as long as they laſted; and they were afraid the Affection and Eſteem ſhe had for the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, a Lady of ſingular Virtue and Merit,would be too hard for theirImportunity, and then another Precipice would be in their way; ſo that Matter was deferr'd. But to ſhew their inveterateMalice andReſentment againſt that illuſtriousLord,for his Steadineſs in oppoſing their ruinous and ſcandalous Meaſures; out comes a Pamphlet call'd, *Advice to the* October *Club*, ſaid to be the Work of the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, wherein their Graces are both ſhamefully abuſed and inſulted. It is ſaid there, *It was obvious to ſuppoſe, in particular, where the Honour and Intereſt of a Husband were ſo cloſely united with thoſe of a Wife, he might be ſure of her utmoſt Endeavours for his Protection, tho' ſhe never lov'd nor eſteemed him.* There is a great deal more of the like Stuff, too nauſeous to be repeated. This will give us an Idea of the Veracity and good Manners of their great ones; what then muſt their little ones be, with whoſe Scribling, the Town ſwarm'd at this Juncture? Having mentioned the *October Club*, we muſt obſerve it was made up moſtly of thoſe that were now honoured with the Denomination of the Landed Intereſt, of Country Gentlemen, who were inſpired with Politicks,upon the Appearance of *Sacheverel*; and getting into the Houſe by the Influence of the Doctor and the new Miniſters, were at firſt ready to vote according to the Treaſurer's Conſcience, if that Term is pardonable, rather than their own; but falling ſhort of their Expectations from him,they began to be reſtleſs,and enquire into the Reaſon of things, which was not the Buſineſs he had cut out for them. To make them the more eaſy, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt* wrote and Publiſhed that Pamphlet to excuſe the Treaſurer, and wheedle them intoTemper. The *Annaliſt*,who enlarges upon this, adds a Liſt of the Leaders of the *October Club*, who met at the *Bell-Tavern* in *Weſtminſter*, to the Number of above 150 *Fox-hunters* in the Country, and *Place-Hunters* at *London*.

*A.D.*1-12

Duke and Dutcheſs of Somerſet *vilify'd by the Miniſtry.*

The October-Club.

The Lord Keeper Harcourt *writes a Pamphlet.*

The NAMES.

William Bromley, Eſq;	Sir *Juſtiniam Iſham*,
Francis Anneſley, Eſq;	*George Lockhart*, Eſq;
Robert Byorley, Eſq;	Sir *Roger Moſtyn*,
Henry Campion, Eſq;	Sir *John Packington*,
Charles Cæſar, Eſq;	*Francis Scobel*, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Davers*,	*William Shippen*, Eſq;
Charles Eversfield,Eſq;	Sir *William Whitlocke*,
Ralph Freeman, Eſq;	Sir *Thomas Thorold*,
Sir *Thomas Hanmer*,	*John Trevanion*, Eſq;
John Hungerford, Eſq;	Sir *William Windham*.

The Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Miniſters, finding by the Majority of 22 beforementioned, that his Staff would be very precarious if it ſhould grow upon him, it was reſolv'd, ſays the *Annaliſt*, to overpower the *Whig-Lords*, by throwing into the Houſe of Peers a WHOLE DOZEN of Gentlemen blindly devoted to the Court: Which bold and deſperateCounſel was accordingly put in Execution the ſame Day that the Queen turned the Duke of *Marlborough* out of all the Places which he had ſo glorioufly filled, according to her own frequent Acknowledgment. A Contemporary Hiſtorian writes, "The Miniſtry "could find no other Expedient to ſupport their "Schemes, and, perhaps, to prevent the Examination of *Prior*, about going to *France*, and "the Prime of them from being ſent to the "*Tower*, but by creating Twelve new Peers at "once to get a Majority, being more than

was

A.D.1712 was done in the Four and Forty Years Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. People were as much ſtunn'd, at this daring Innovation, as if *Magna Charta* had been ordered to be burnt by the Hands that burnt the *Oxford* Decree. Upon the firſt Rumour of theſe *Twelve* at once, a Gentleman of Note cry'd out, *It is impoſſible*; he, meaning the Teaſurer, *cannot pick out Twelve Gentlemen in* England *who will accept of Peerage upon ſuch Terms*. He then explain'd himſelf, *Gentlemen of Weight equal to the Dignity. That may be*, reply'd another, *but I will warrant he picks out a Dozen to anſwer his Purpoſes, if he cannot do without it*. There were ſo many Lords to be made at ſo ſhort Notice, that I have heard there was but one Preamble in all the twelve Patents, and that the Clerks were forced to write Night and Day to engroſs them, and get them ready for the Seal. The Creations were thus;

The Creation of twelve Lords at once.

James, Lord *Compton*, Son to the Earl of *Northampton*,
Charles, Lord *Bruce*, Son to the Earl of *Ailesbury*,
} were called by Writ.

The TWELVE.

George Hay, Eſq; Lord *Duphin* in *Scotland*, was created Baron of *Podwarden* in *Herefordſhire*.
The Lord *Windſor*, a Viſcount of *Ireland*, Baron *Mountjoy*, of the Iſle of *Wight*.
Henry Paget, Eſq; Son to the Lord *Paget*, Baron *Burton*, of *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*.
Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baron *Manſel* of *Margam* in *Glamorganſhire*.
Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton* in *Warwickſhire*.
Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham* in *Bedfordſhire*.
George Granville, Eſq; Baron *Lanſdown*, of *Bideford* in *Devonſhire*.
Samuel Maſham, Eſq; Baron *Maſham* of *Oates* in *Eſſex*.
Thomas Foley, Eſq; Baron *Foley*, of *Kidderminſter* in *Worceſterſhire*.
Allen Bathurſt, Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden* in *Bedfordſhire*.

The *Annaliſt* tells us, "Sir *Michael Warton*, a "very wealthy Gentleman, declin'd the Offer of a "Dignity which was ſo profuſely beſtow'd: *He "adds*, to amuſe the Multitude, a Proclamation was "ordered to be publiſhed for a *general Faſt* to "be obſerved throughout all *England*, on the "20th of *January*, for *imploring God's Bleſſing "on the intended Treaty*; in Breach of ſo many "ſacred Obligations by Alliances, Declarations, "and Aſſurances." The Biſhop of *Briſtol* being to leave his Biſhoprick and the Kingdom for ſome Time, to attend the Conferences at *Utrecht*, where he was to act as Plenipotentiary for the Queen of *Great-Britain*, no leſs than three Members of the Houſe of Commons were deputed for his Office of Lord Privy-Seal; Sir *George Beaumont*, Bart. *Robert Bierley*, and *Edward Nicholas*, Eſqs. On the 24th of *December*, the Biſhop, with a numerous Retinue, embarked at *Deptford*. Having acquainted myſelf pretty well with the Function and Appearance of the primitive Paſtors and Biſhops in the Courſe of my Reading, for the *Hiſtory of Chriſtianity*, which has lain by me ſome Time, the Account of this Prelate's Equipage, Train, and Furniture, as it was then Printed, is the greater rarity, and as well worth the Reader's Curioſity as mine. A.D.1712

The Biſhop of Briſtol's *Retinue. The Biſhop's Liveries and Plate.*

One Coach with eight Horſes, and Five with ſix; four Pages, and twelve Footmen in Liveries, partly of the Colour generally uſed by Biſhops in *England*; with an Appointment of near 9000 Ounces of Plate, half of which was gilt, and a black Velvet Gown richly covered with Gold Loops, having a long Train to be born up by two Pages in Aſh-colour'd Coats with ſilver Orraces and green Velvet Waiſtcoats. The Retinue;

Hon. ---- *Verney*, Eſq;
Mr. *Duncomb*,
Mr. *Longueville*,
Marmaduke Wywil, Eſq;
— *Drake*, Eſq;
— *Bland*, Eſq;
— *Hedges*, Eſq;
Mr. *Hales*,
Mr. *Snow*,
— *Holt*, Eſq;
— *Bertie*, Eſq;
Mr. *Collins*,
Mr. *Tyſon*,
Mr. *Clerke*,
John Wyche, Eſq;
Mr. *Sayer*.

Three Chaplains to both Plenipotentiaries. } Mr. *Dibben*, Mr. *Wyvil*, Mr. *Ayres*.

James Gibbon, Eſq; Secretary.
Anthony Bottomley, Eſq; Gentleman of the Horſe.

Mr. *Brewſter*,
Mr. *Haſtings*,
Mr. *Sedgwick*,
} Pages.

The Biſhop of Briſtol's *Equipage.*

This pompous Account loſes all its Grandeur by conſidering it is out of Character, and no more ſuitable to that of a Paſtor of a Chriſtian Church, than it would be if he had been made Maſter of the Ceremonies. But neither this Conſideration, nor the Care of two Flocks of his, as Dean of *Windſor*, and Biſhop of *Briſtol*, could keep this Prelate at home: So away he went with Monſ. *Buys*, the *Dutch* Envoy Extraordinary, and came to *Utrecht* the 16th of *January*, N. S. with his Wife and ſome of his Domeſticks, in two Coaches and ſix Horſes.

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

CHAP. IV.

From the Treaty of Utrecht, *to the Death of the Queen:* *Containing the Space of* Two Years, Six Months, *and* Fifteen Days.

*A.D.*1712 WHOEVER expects a Detail of the Conferences at *Utrecht*, will be balk'd in this Hiſtory. There was nothing in them from the beginning to the End of that odious Treaty, but what was either Trifling or Tricking on the Part of the *French* and their new Friends; and it was all ſo diſhonourable to the Allies, that it muſt be grating to every good *Briton* to write and to read it. However, I ſhall take in the Remarkables as they come in my Way. Monſieur *Meſnager*, who had been in *England* to huddle up this Matter with the new Miniſters, being to be one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, was, for the greater Honour of the Thing, made a Count; and to ſhew what a Head he had, he took the Title of Count *St. John*, or *St. Jean*, a petty Village in *Normandy*, but too big to be his own. This Man's mean Condition made his aſſuming that Title rather a Diſgrace than an Honour to all the noble Houſe of *St. John* in *England*, except the Secretary himſelf; to compliment whom this *Deputy of Commerce* enobled himſelf, as he thought, by taking his Name for his Title. Were ſuch whimſical Perſons as theſe fit to be Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries? But the Work and Workmen were all of a Piece.

Meſnager *turn'd to Count* St. Jean, *or* St. John.

As to the Foreign Princes and States concern'd with us in the War, and who ſhould have been concern'd with us in the Negotiations of Peace, moſt of them ſeem'd willing enough to enter upon a Treaty; eſpecially after the *Dutch*, by the overbearing Counſels of *England*, had been prevailed with to agree to it. Count *Goes*, the Emperor's Miniſter at the *Hague*, refuſed for ſome Time to aſſiſt at the Conferences held by the Miniſters of *Pruſſia*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Poland*, and thoſe who were for treating in Concert with the States-Deputies; and when the other Imperial Miniſter, the Baron *de Heems*, was preſent, it was only to ſhew his Diſſent in the Name of his Maſter, who having given Prince *Eugene* full Inſtructions, diſpatch'd him to the *Hague*, from whence he was to proceed to *London*. When he arrived at the *Hague*, he had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, at which they were obliged to let the Earl of *Strafford* aſſiſt. *A.D.*1712

Prince Eugene's *Speech to the Miniſters of the Allies.*

His Highneſs began with ſaying, *He was ſent by the Emperor, not to make Complaints, that contrary to the Tenour of Treaties*, Great-Britain *had enter'd into ſome Negotiations with the Enemy*; *and that this State had in concert with her, concurr'd in the Nomination of a Place of Congreſs for a* General Peace; *and this without the leaſt Participation of his Imperial Majeſty: But alledg'd, that, paſſing over in Silence what he might have ſaid on this Article, he contented himſelf with deſiring both thoſe Powers not to be too haſty in an Affair of the laſt Conſequence for themſelves, as well as for the Tranquility of* Europe; *the rather becauſe we were not yet ſo far reduced as to accept of ſuch Laws as the Enemy ſhall pleaſe to preſcribe: But, that on the contrary, after ſo many Advantages obtain'd over them, we are in a Condition of expecting from them their Uſurpations, and of making, by a due Satisfaction to all the Allies*, a glorious, firm, *and* laſting Peace *for all* Europe. The Earl of *Strafford* muſt make but an indifferent Figure, when he heard ſo many notorious Truths ſpoken by one of the greateſt Heroes of the Age, and knew that his Employers were at the ſame time reſolved to make *Meſnager's* Peace, without any

A.D.1712 Regard to the Intereſts and Stipulations with the Allies. Neither this Speech, nor his Highneſs's Negotiations ſignified any thing towards putting the leaſt Stop to the Treaty; he therefore reſolv'd to try his Fortune in *England*; but, before he went, wrote to her Majeſty to know whether his coming would be agreeable; and ſhe was pleaſed to anſwer in the new Way of anſwering, *He ſhould be very welcome*, which every one knew he was not; and that the turning out the Duke of *Marlborough*, the very Day before his Highneſs arriv'd in *England*, was deſign'd among other things alike honourable, to let him ſee, that whatever Errand he was come upon, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Intereſt ſhould be of no uſe to him. If he had been welcome at our Court, why, as the *Annaliſt* ſays, *were Endeavours us'd* to keep him on the other Side of the Water? And why did the Earl of *Strafford* write this Letter to *Deſborough*, Captain of the *Fubbs* Yacht, which is equally remarkable for Purity of Stile and Sentiment.

He goes to England.

SIR,

PRince Eugene *having deſir'd my Orders to you, to carry him over, you know I do not pretend to command any of her Majeſty's Yachts, without her ſpecial Command; you know your Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry over the Prince. You know the Reſpect and Conſideration due to the Prince, and his great Merit; therefore 'tis needleſs for me to tell you what Reſpect and Conſideration you ought to ſhew him. I can aſſure you I have a particular Reſpect and Eſteem for him; and I ſhall always be glad to do the Prince all the Service that lies in my Power.*

I am your moſt humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

Our Author adds, "The Captain was a Man "of Senſe, and underſtood *Engliſh*. But though "this Letter rather implied a tacit Prohibi- "tion, than a poſitive Order; yet being "thereby left at liberty to uſe his own Diſcre- "tion, he thought it his Duty, as he could not "but eſteem it an Honour, to carry over ſo "great a Hero; who embark'd at the *Brill* the 8*th* "of *January*, N. S." with his Nephew, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, Son to the Count *de Soiſſons*, the Count *de la Corſana*, and Count *Cornelius* of *Naſſau*, and arriv'd off *Harwich* the 1*ſt* of *January*, O. S. Next Day at the Buoy at the *Nore*, where he receiv'd Account of the Ingratitude of the Court to his noble Friend and Companion in Arms and Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*, at which he was extreamly concern'd; and inſtead of being waited on by Princes and Generals, as in other Journeys, our Author tells us, the Government ſent down one *Drummond*, a broken Merchant, and one *Brinſden*, a Quack; the former a Creature of the Treaſurer's, the latter of the Secretary's: He calls him his Agent, but the World call'd him his ----- a Name too obſcure for Hiſtory, *to attend or rather to be Spies upon the Prince*, who came to *Leiceſter-Houſe*, prepared for his Reception, by Count *Gallas*, before his Departure, *January* the 5th. His Highneſs immediately cauſed his Arrival to be notify'd to the Treaſurer, the Secretaries of State, and Foreign Miniſters, who waited upon him the ſame Evening; as did the Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom the Prince ſhew'd the ſame hearty Friendſhip and Affection, as when they embraced after having a thouſand Times eſcaped Death, in the Battle of *Blenheim*. *Drummond* the Bankrupt, no doubt, by Direction from his Patron Earl *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, ſaid to his Highneſs, the leſs you *ſee the Duke of* Marlborough, *the better.* Monſtrous this! Cou'd he or his Patron imagine that the Prince of *Savoy* had a Soul of the like Make with their own, capable of Failure in reſpect to the greateſt Merit upon Earth, becauſe the Court fail'd in Gratitude? He anſwered, *As the Miniſtry may depend upon it, I will not cabal againſt them, ſo I hope they do not expect I ſhould forbear any uſual Familiarity with my good Friend the Duke of* Marlborough. The next Day his Highneſs received a Letter from the Prime Miniſter, and a Viſit from Secretary *St. John*; as alſo from Count *Maffey*, Monſ. *Hoffman*, and other Foreign Miniſters, from the Duke of *Montagu*, the Earl of *Hertford*, General *Lumley*, General *Webb*, General *Palmes*, General *Harvey*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. About Noon he returned the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Viſit, and ſent a Gentleman with a Compliment to the Dukes of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Ormond*, Earl *Pawlet*, and other great Officers of State. He was introduc'd to the Queen by Secretary *St. John*, about Seven o' Clock in the Evening, none being preſent but the Lord-Treaſurer and the Secretary. Having deliver'd the Emperor's Letter to her Majeſty, he deſir'd her to peruſe it, becauſe it contain'd the Subſtance of his Errand; which her Majeſty did, and then was pleas'd to ſay, *She was ſorry the State of her Health did not permit her to ſpeak with his Highneſs as often as otherwiſe ſhe ſhould be glad to do; but that ſhe had ordered theſe two Gentlemen*, there preſent, *to receive his Propoſals, and confer with his Highneſs as frequently as he ſhould think proper.* People were very willing to expect great and good Things from Prince *Eugene*'s Arrival in *England*: For Men in Sobriety of Thinking, cou'd not imagine, that he would be abus'd and ſlighted as was his victorious Friend. Inſtead of which, the Remains of *Sacheverel*, and the new Miniſtry's Rabble, committed great Diſorders in *Leiceſter-Fields*, the ſecond Night after he came thither; and, in one of their News-Papers, there was an Advertiſement inſerted, moſt vilely reflecting on the Counteſs of *Sciſſons*, the Prince's Mother; *which flagitious and flagrant Affront*, ſays our Author, *his Highneſs over-looked with his uſual Magnanimity*; and his diſcreet and obliging Behaviour wonderfully endear'd him to every Body. He wanted not the loud Acclamations of the better ſort of People wherever he came, and the Noblemens Houſes where he Din'd, were daily crowded, like the Theatre, with Perſons of Diſtinction and Faſhion, to have the Pleaſure of ſeeing a Hero of ſuch univerſal Fame: I was Witneſs of this at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Houſe in the Park, where he din'd with their Graces, and the four charming Ladies their Daughters, not ill-named, *the four Graces*, by the Poets of that Time: And to give ſo good Company an Opportunity to ſee him, his Highneſs went through all the Rooms; and under Pretence of taking a nice View of the Pictures, he gave them a full View of himſelf. Some, even of the TORIES, cou'd not help wiſhing his Reception at Court had been more ſuitable to his illuſtrious Merit and Character. But the Miniſters and their Emiſſaries, either took no Notice at all of him, or what Notice they took, was with ſuch an ill Grace, that his Highneſs could not but diſcover that his Preſence made them uneaſy. This is not however to be underſtood of all, for the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Earl *Pawlet*, and Earl *Rivers*, entertain'd his Highneſs with an Air of Frankneſs and Chearfulneſs,

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The Prince viſited.

The Queen's Reception of him.

He is inſulted by Sacheverel *and the Miniſtry's Mobs.*

Welcome to the Noble and the Good.

Two ordinary Fellows ſent to attend him.

Drummond *the Bankrupt gave him ſawcy Advice.*

A.D. 1712 which ſhew'd that his Company was as pleaſing as it was honourable to them. But it cannot be thought that his Highneſs was himſelf as well pleas'd as when he was at the Houſes of the Duke of *Marlborough*, Duke of *Montagu*, Duke of *Schomberg*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Duke of *Richmond*, Duke of *Grafton*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Earl of *Portland*, Earl of *Wharton*, Earl of *Berkley*, Earl of *Stair*, Earl of *Orkney*, Lord *Halifax*, the Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; General *Palmes*, and the eminent Dr. *Garth*. His Highneſs was alſo entertain'd by Dr. *Ratcliff*, Lord *Lexington*, Lord *Aſhburnham*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Earl *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and *Henry St. John*, Eſq;. It was a common Report then, that when he dined with the Lord-Treaſurer, who was well skill'd in the Art of Coaxing, he ſhould ſay to him, *I look upon this Day the happieſt in the whole courſe of my Life, ſince I have the Honour to ſee in my Houſe, the greateſt Captain of the Age*. His Highneſs reply'd, *If it were ſo, I am obliged to you for it*, thereby alluding to the Earl's being the Author of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, which rid him of a Competitor in Military Glory. His Highneſs affected to ſhew a particular Regard to the Duke of *Ormond*, who was likely to be General in *Flanders* the next Campaign; and that Duke did not omit any Opportunity to give his Highneſs all Marks of Reſpect and Eſteem: But it was outſide all, and ſo were all the like Appearances of the Lord-Treaſurer, and the Secretary of State. As to the other Secretary of State, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, it is not remembered that he gave any Entertainment to Prince *Eugene*; and that which was intended him by the City, was balk'd by a Letter from that Lord, in anſwer to a Requeſt of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, made by two of their Brethren, to know her Majeſty's Pleaſure. The Letter was directed to the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*.

Lord-Treaſurer coaxes him.

The Prince's his quick Reply.

The Lord Dartmouth's *Letter to the Lord-Mayor to diſcountenance the City's entertaining Prince* Eugene.

My Lord,

Two of the Court of Aldermen, having brought a verbal Meſſage to be delivered to her Majeſty, which was, That the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and ſeveral Citizens, of the beſt Rank, deſired to treat Prince Eugene, *and ordered them to attend me to know the Queen's Pleaſure: And being aſked by the Lords of the Council, whether they had their Meſſage in Writing, anſwered, That they had no Order nor Meſſage in Writing, but that they came upon a Minute taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which they had no Copy. They were thereupon told, that the Queen had commanded the Lords to acquaint them*, that her Majeſty would return no Anſwer to any Meſſages which is not brought with the ſame Reſpect as has always been paid by the City of *London* to her Predeceſſors. *To prevent any Miſtake in what was ſaid to them, I ſend your Lordſhip this Account, and am,*

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

and moſt humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Theſe Counſellors knowing the two Aldermen came with a verbal Meſſage only, took hold of it to deprive Prince *Eugene* of his Dinner in the City, which if they had flatly denied, wou'd have been cried out againſt by every Body, as in Truth this Evaſion was, except by the Friends to the *French* Peace, and I think one may add, without Partiality, to the *Pretender*. To avoid this Charge, I have often made uſe of Authors, whom otherwiſe I ſhould have left to the Oblivion they are fallen into: But I never do it, except I know what I take from them to be true; and it is not for want of ample Knowledge of theſe Things that I uſe them, but to ſhew that others knew 'em as well as my ſelf. I am now about to copy the Annals. "It had been whiſper'd "that in a Conſultation, held between the lead- "ing *Lords*, it was propoſed, either not to ad- "mit into the Houſe the twelve new Peers, or "Proteſt againſt their being made, during the "Sitting of Parliament, meerly to ſerve a Turn." *And one of theſe two Meaſures was much expected, as it was much deſired, by the Friends to a* juſt, ſafe, honourable and laſting Peace. "But neither "of theſe Counſels was purſued. For the Lords "being met on the 2d of *January*, the twelve "occaſional Peers, as they were then called, "were introduced and admitted; and the *Court* "*Party*, having both by this Reinforcement, "and by the coming up of the *Scotch* Lords, got "the Majority, the Houſe acquieſc'd in the "Queen's ſullen Anſwer to their laſt Addreſs; "*That her Majeſty thought that her Speech to* "*both Houſes, would have given Satisfaction to* "*every Body; and that ſhe had given Inſtructions* "*to her Plenipotentiaries, according to the Deſires* "*of that Addreſs*." The Deſires of that Addreſs was, that her Plenipotentiaries might act in Concert with thoſe of the Allies, for a mutual Guaranty, of a ſafe, honourable, and laſting Peace, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Earl of *Strafford* knows whether he had any ſuch Inſtructions, and all the World knows how well they were purſued, if any ſuch there were. Then the Lord Keeper, delivered the Houſe a Meſſage from the Queen, for their Adjournment to the 14th of *January*, to hear Matters of Importance; which occaſioning a warm Debate, and a Queſtion, the Affirmative was carried thus,

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Conſultations on the making Twelve at once.

Yeas 81 Noes 68

Deduct the 12

69

Mr. St. John *calls them the* Dozen.

Our Author proceeds, "This Meſſage for Ad- "journment was ſent only to try the Strength "of both Parties; Mr. Secretary *St. John*, having "been heard to ſay, *If thoſe* Twelve *had not been* "*enough, we would have given them*, the Whigs, "*another Dozen*. However, very bold Reflec- "tions were made upon it, both in Print, and moſt "Converſations, People not ſcrupling to ſay, Tho' "the Queen had an undoubted Right to create "as many Peers as ſhe pleaſed, yet her Mini- "ſters might be call'd to an Account for adviſ- "ing her to abuſe that Right. That Peace and "War were alſo the Prerogatives of the Crown, "and yet engaging in a ruinous War, *or making a* "*treacherous Peace, are Things no Miniſters* "*ever did, and eſcaped uncenſured, or unpuniſhed.* "That the creating of *Twelve* Peers to ſerve a "Turn, was, in effect, making a Houſe of Peers a "Property to the Court, and taking away a "*Negative* upon the Crown, which would ren- "der our Liberties precarious, &c. But after "all the ſevereſt Reflection againſt the Dozen of "new *Peers* was made by the Earl of *Wharton*, "who when the Queſtion was going to be put a- "bout Adjourning, aſk'd one of them, *Whether* "*they voted by their Foreman*, thereby compar- "ing them to a Petty Jury. And ſeveral other "Compariſons might be made, if our Tongues "and our Pens were not tyed." Hiſtory

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History ſhould be neither Panegyrick nor Satyr, farther than the Nature of the Facts render them ſo; and therefore, in remembring who were the Perſons that thought themſelves worthy to fill up the Vacancies, made by the Removal of the Duke of *Marlborough*, I ſhall only mention that the Duke of *Ormond* was made Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *Great Britain*; Earl *Rivers*, Maſter of the Ordnance; and the Duke of *Northumberland*, who had been in no more Battles than the Hiſtorian, was appointed Captain of the ſecond Troop of Guards. *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, *William* Lord *North* and *Grey*, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Heneage Finch*, Lord *Guernſey*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council. The Earl of *Strafford* was ordered to feel the Pulſe of the Elector of *Hanover*, as to his Acceptance of the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in the *Low-Countries*; but it was another Proof of the *Wrongheads* of the new Miniſters, to flatter themſelves, that his Electoral Highneſs, one of the wiſeſt Princes in *Europe*, did not ſee through their Cobweb Politicks, or cou'd be amus'd with Shadows, when the Subſtance was brought by them into ſo much Danger. The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiary found his Highneſs, whatever were the Means he uſed for it, entirely averſe to accept that Command, when a Peace was reſolv'd upon; ſo that too was given to the Duke of *Ormond*, who had always affected Popularity to the great Detriment of his Fortune, but now ſeem'd to be more than ordinary pleas'd with the Worſhip that was paid him by the *High-Church* Populace, who ſet him up as their Idol, and he gave not the leaſt Token that it was not acceptable to him. But it prov'd his Ruin, the Rabble being the moſt rotten Scaffolding that great Men can make uſe of in their political Edifices. Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Mr. *Newport*, Mr. *Culiford*, and Mr. *Shute*, now Lord *Barrington*, were removed from being Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and *Matthew Prior*, *John Bridges*, *Robert Williamſon*, and *Edward Gibbon* were added to that Commiſſion. The Duke of *Somerſet*'s Firmneſs, in adhering to the true Intereſt of *Great Britain*, in oppoſition to the deſtructive Scheme of the new Managers, made them never give over importuning the Queen, by their Truſty Mrs. *Abigail*, now Lady *Maſham*, 'till they got his Grace to be removed from his Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe; but her Majeſty cou'd not be prevailed with to accept of the Dutcheſs's Reſignation; that excellent Lady being very unwilling to remain in a Court, where her noble Conſort had met with ſuch unjuſt and ungrateful Treatment. The Lady *Rialton*, and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, one of which was beſtowed on the Lady *Catherine Hyde*, Daughter to the late Earl of *Rocheſter*.

Duke of Ormond *made General in the Duke of* Marlborough's *Place.*

The Elector of Hanover *will not Command the* Britiſh *Army in* Flanders.

Worthy Gentlemen turn'd out of Places.

Tho' there cou'd be no very good News expected from the opening the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, yet the Miniſtry were deſirous to have the Parliament adjourned 'till the News of its being opened arrived; and Secretary *St. John* accordingly carry'd a Meſſage from the Queen, that her Majeſty deſired them to Adjourn to the 17th of *January*, when ſhe hoped ſhe might be able to come to her Houſe of Peers, being ſtill indiſpoſed with the Gout: Which Meſſage was readily comply'd with, and the ſame Day, Mr. *Finch* preſented a Bill to repeal the Act for *naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*, as if we were afraid of having too many People, and too much Trade in *England*. If Queen *Elizabeth* had been capable of having ſuch a ſet of Counſellors about her as theſe new Miniſters, and the Zeal againſt admitting Foreign Proteſtants among us, to prevent Danger to the Church had been cheriſh'd as it was now, this Nation, according to the exacteſt Calculations of Political Arithmeticians, wou'd have a Million of People, and Millions of Treaſure leſs than it has now. But one cannot believe that the Tories cou'd make any ſuch Calculations.

Mr. Finch *moves for repealing the* Naturalization *Act.*

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The Queen's Gout continuing, her Majeſty ſent the News that was come from *Utrecht*, to the two Houſes, by a Meſſage importing, "That "her Majeſty cou'd now tell them that her Plenipotentiaries were arriv'd at *Utrecht*, and had begun to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance "with her, according to the ſeveral Treaties; "and particularly with relation to *Spain* and "the *Weſt-Indies*. That the World would now "ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports were, which "had been ſpread Abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt of Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated, for which there "had not been the leaſt colour." As this Meſſage had been drawn up by the Prime Miniſter, or ſome of his Junto, it has in it all the tricking and quibling which formed the Character of the Man. Theſe Things are within my own Memory, and I myſelf publiſh'd and wrote ſeveral of the Tracts that are here referr'd to. If inſtead of ſeparate Peace, it had been worded *treating ſeparately*, it wou'd have been juſt the Miniſters were charged with it, *Matthew Prior*'s going firſt to *France*, and *Meſnager*'s coming back with him to *England*, are Proofs that we ſent for the Peace to *France*; and as to the Care about recovering *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Managers who drew up this Meſſage, knew at the ſame Time that they ſaid it, that it was reſolv'd to leave the Duke of *Anjou* in Poſſeſſion of them; and the People of *England* were ſatisfy'd what particular Care the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford* had Orders to take of the Recovery of *Spain* and the *Indies*, by an Account of the Mareſchal *D'Uxelles*'s Behaviour at the firſt Conferences. That Affair being mention'd, the Mareſchal, with an Air which would have driven him from *Gertrudenberg*, had he aſſum'd it there, ſaid, *We ought to wait the Arrival of the Embaſſadors of* Spain. Count *Zinzendorf* reply'd briſkly, *I am here, and I am myſelf that Perſon*; neither the Biſhop nor the Earl thought fit to ſhew any Diſlike to *D'Uxelles*'s Preſumption. The Queen, at the Cloſe of this Meſſage, is made to ſay, *That ſhe found it neceſſary to obſerve, how great Licenſe was taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels, ſuch as were a Reproach to any Government.* Which was moſt true, as it was, that the moſt ſcandalous and falſe, were written by *St. John*, *Prior*, *Swift*, and others countenanc'd and rewarded by the Miniſtry.

Another deplorable Inſtance of Double-Dealing.

My *French* Hiſtorian writes, *Le Roi de* Portugal, *& le Duc* Savoie *ſe virent inſultè par le pitoyables Gazettiers, ſans que les Miniſtres de ces Princes qui en firent des Plaintes puſſent en avoir Raiſon Il s' y dechaina une foule d' Ecrivains Mercenairs & ſcandaleux qui n' epargnerent pas ce qu' ilya de plus Auguſt du Monde. The King of* Portugal *and Duke of* Savoy *were inſulted by News-Writers, and their Miniſters cou'd get no Satisfaction*; there were let looſe a Crowd *of Mercenary Scriblers, who ſpared not the moſt auguſt Things in the World.* I will give an Inſtance of one of their

*A.D.*1712 their Libels, which the *Annaliſt* aſſures us was written by either Mr. *Prior*, or Dr. *Jonathan Swift*; take it as he tells it.

" To prepoſſeſs the Minds of the Commons, " the Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies " ſet all their Mercenary Pens at Work to blaſt " his Reputation; and among the reſt, one " of the Writers of the *Examiner*, either *Prior* " or *Swift*, who for ſome time paſt had purſued " his Grace with unrelenting Fury, and profli- " gate Malice, did on this Occaſion, the " Duke being queſtioned in Parliament, pub- " liſh a ſatyrical Copy of Verſes, wherein he " charged his Grace with Breach of Truſt, and " delivered him up to Juſtice. This Stanza is " not the moſt villainous."

An impudent and villainous Libel on the Duke of Marlborough.

IX. *So flagrant is thy Inſolence,*
So vile thy Breach of Truſt is;
That longer with thee to diſpenſe,
Were want of Power, or want of Senſe:
Here Towzer *do him Juſtice.*
Widow and her Cat. *Fable.*

The comparing of the new Miniſters and their Accomplices to a Maſtiff or mad Dog, was indeed an apt Simile enough; but I queſtion whether if a *French* Ballad-maker had diſpens'd ſuch lewd Rhimes on the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Paris*, after the Battle of *Oudenarde*, and the taking of *Liſle*, he wou'd not have been ſent for it to the Galleys. But theſe deteſtible Mercenaries, hir'd by theſe Men to invent Lies and Scandal for them, being not able to ſtand againſt the Force of Truth and Wit, in the Writings of Mr. *Maynwaring*, Dr. *Hare*, and others who wrote unanſwerably on the Side of the Confederacy, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the old Miniſters, the *Harleians* call'd in the Power of the Crown to their Aſſiſtance, and that very *St. John*, who has ſince been ſuch a Champion for the Liberty of the Preſs, did now uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to have a Reſtraint put upon it. But even this *Majority* cou'd not be be brought to it.

The Lords having reſolved upon an Addreſs of Thanks, upon a Motion of my Lord *Somers*, it was agreed, that to theſe Words, *and particularly with Relation to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, ſhou'd be added, *which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms.*

The Preparation the Commons made for a formal Attack in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Caſe, was ſo trivial and mean, that the Contrivers of it would deſerve Pity, as ſome of the Infirmities of human Nature, did not their Wickedneſs kill any ſuch Emotion. They gave out that *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; who had ſerved the Queen and Kingdom in ſeveral important Employments, with diſtinguiſhed Ability, Fidelity, and Zeal; and by his uncommon Merit, had in a particular Manner acquired the Eſteem and Friendſhip of the Duke of *Marlborough*, had cheated the Publick of a prodigious Sum, when he was Secretary at War. To confirm this falſe Tale, *Lockhart*, the Pretender's faſt Friend, and his Brother-Commiſſioner of Accounts, delivered a Report to the Houſe, containing a Charge againſt Mr. *Walpole*, grounded on Depoſitions of Mr. *Man*, relating to Contracts for Forage in *Scotland*; which being taken into Conſideration, the very firſt Day of the Parliament's meeting after their Adjournment, notwithſtanding many worthy Members, and Mr. *Walpole* himſelf ſpoke very rationally and calmly in his Vindication, it was reſolved, that Mr. *Walpole* had taken 500 Guineas, and a Note of a Man's Hand for 500 Pounds, for two Forage Contracts in *Scotland*, which they own'd *to be purſuant to a Power from the late Lord-Treaſurer*. However, they expelled him the Houſe, and committed him to the *Tower* for this Enormity. The main *Foible* of which was, that it was not true; ſo well known Abroad, that a *French-Man* could write in his Hiſtory, *Ce Gentilhomme fit voir qu'il n' avoit jamais touchè cet Argent. Tho' that Gentleman prov'd, he never received the Money.* *A.D.*1712

Injuſtice to Mr. R. Walpole.

The bringing a Charge into Parliament againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* about Money, *from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons*, ſcandalized not only every good *Briton*, but every good Man in Chriſtendom, who had heard of his Grace's wonderful Actions in the Service of the Queen and her Kingdoms; but what wou'd they have though of it, if they had known what his Grace had to ſay in his Juſtification. " That the Money he " had received from Sir *Solomon Medina*, the *Jew* " *Knight*, was no more than what had been allow- " ed as a Perquiſite to the Commander in Chief of " the Army in the *Low-Countries*, even before " the Revolution and ſince. That, whatever- " ver Sums he had received on that Account, " had been conſtantly employed for the Service " of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpon- " dence, and in getting Intelligence of the Ene- " mies Motions and Deſigns. That this had " fallen ſo far ſhort, that he took leave to acquaint " them with another Article that had been ap- " plied to the ſame Uſe, which aroſe from the " Queen's Warrant, though that did not pro- " perly relate to the publick Accounts, being a " free Gift of the Foreign Troops: That be- " fore the late King's Death, when the Parliament " voted 40,000 Men for the Quota of *Eng- " land*, in the *Low-Countries*, 21,612 were to " be Foreigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*; that, for " theſe laſt they gave 10,000 *l.* a Year, for Intelli- " gence without Account. But his Majeſty be- " ing ſenſible that this Sum wou'd not any ways " anſwer that Service, and being unwilling to " apply for any more to the Parliament, he or- " dered that the Foreign Troops ſhou'd contri- " bute Two and a half *per Cent.* towards it, " which they readily agreed to, upon Pro- " miſe that no other Stoppages ſhou'd be made " from their Pay. That the Queen afterwards " was pleas'd to confirm it by her Warrant, " and that it had been apply'd from Time to " Time for Intelligence and ſecret Service, with " ſuch Succeſs, that, what with the Bleſſing of " God, and the Bravery of the Troops, moſt " of the Advantages of the War might be at- " tributed to the timely and good Advice, pro- " cur'd by the help of that Money." The Allegations made by his Grace are confirm'd by the notoriety of the Facts; which not being contradicted, but evaded, by *Lockhart* of *Carnwaith*, and his Brother Commiſſioners, the Matter came to a Debate, and let us read who they were that ſpoke with Vehemence againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Charge againſt the Duke of Marlborough *about Bread-Waggons.*

The Duke's Vindication

Mr. *Thomas Foley*,	Sir *Thomas Hanmer*,
Mr. *Edward Harley*,	Sir *Henry Bunbury*,
Mr. *Henry St. John*,	Sir *William Windham*,
Vicechamberlain *Cooke*,	Sir *Robert Raymond*,
Sir *John Packington*,	Mr. *John Manley.*

And who they were who ſpoke for his Grace.

Sir *Charles Hedges*,	The Hon. *James Bridges*, Eſq;
Sir *Peter King*,	*William Pulteney*, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Onſlow*,	*Robert Heyſham*, Eſq;
Gilford Lawſon, Eſq;	

A.D.1712 Sir *John Germain* gave Evidence, that the Perquiſite received by the Duke of *Marlborough* from the *Contractors for Bread*, &c. was formerly allow'd to Prince *Waldeck*, under whom he ſerv'd as *Aid de Camp*. But as if this had been a new Thing impos'd upon the Contractors, the receiving that Money was voted to be *unwarrantable and illegal*, and his Grace to be accountable for the *Two and half* per Cent. *deducted from the foreign Pay*. Were there ſuch Men any where elſe in the World? Do Generals keep an Account of the Monies diſburſted for Intelligence and ſecret Services? But no Matter. Theſe Reſolutions being laid before the Queen, the worſt Part of this Buſineſs is to come. She was pleaſed to anſwer, *I have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to me by my Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of.* The Commiſſioners of Accompts made the Deductions of the Two and half *per Cent.* to amount to above 460,000 *l.* charging his Grace in groſs to ſwell the Accompt as was done in the Caſe of the 35 Millions. This Report is ſo long, ſo wild and provoking, that there is no having any more to do with it.

The Queen countenances the Charge.

The Miniſters having done ſo much to diſoblige all who wiſh'd well to the *common Cauſe*, the Proteſtant Religion, and Proteſtant Succeſſion, bethought themſelves of the Obligations they themſelves were under to *High-Church*, which Party they imagin'd wou'd not be better pleaſed with any Thing, than with the breaking in upon the Union with *Scotland*, to mortify the *Kirk*. Accordingly a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to preſerve the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and for repealing an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entituled, *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages*. This Bill being twice read, a Petition of *William Carſtairs*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, *Thomas Blackwell*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Aberdeen*, and *Robert Baillie*, Miniſter of *Inverneſs*, was offered to the Houſe, relating to the ſaid Bill, but it was rejected: As was alſo a Clauſe to reſtrain Perſons in Office from going to *Epiſcopal* Meetings. Such was the Juſtice of this Majority, they compell'd every Body in Office in *England* to be of the *national Church*, and in *Scotland*, they permitted them to diſſent from it. The Church of *Scotland*, juſtly alarm'd at the Deſign of ſetting up the Church of *England*'s Liturgy and Worſhip in *North-Britain*, the Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly drew up a large Repreſentation, wherein they ſet forth, "That "the *Scotch* Act of Parliament, 1707, *for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Government, whereby all the other Acts in favour of the ſame, are ratified and approved, is declar'd to be an eſſential and fundamental Condition of the Treaty of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation therein in any ſort for ever, even beyond the reach of Parliament.* That they cou'd not but expreſs "*their Surprize* and deep Affliction, to hear of "a Bill offer'd for ſuch a large and almoſt boundleſs *Toleration*, not only threatning the Overthrow of their *Church*, but giving a large Licence to *all Errors and Blaſphemies*, and throwing up all *Diſcipline*, to the Diſhonour of God, "and Ruin of the Chriſtian Religion, and the infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, and to the "Confuſion of that Church and Nation; and "therefore with all Humility, but with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, they did beſeech, nay, "obteſt her Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of "God, that reſtored that Church, and raiſed "her Majeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for "for the Relief of that Church, and the Main- A.D.1712
"tenance of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, as in her "Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhe ſhou'd think "needful." Mr. *Carſtairs* made a ſhort Speech when he preſented this Repreſentation and Petition to the Queen, and receiv'd a gracious Anſwer, with farther Aſſurances of her Royal Protection for the Church of *Scotland*. But to continue the new Method of anſwering, the Act againſt which they petition'd, went on, paſs'd both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

The Miniſtry break in upon the Union.

Shameleſs Partiality in High-Church.

The new Method of anſwering Addreſſes.

His Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire* made a Motion in the Houſe of Lords for a Bill to ſettle the *Precedence* of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*; which Motion had not the deſir'd Effect at that Time, not out of any Diſreſpect to that Succeſſion, but through the Artifices of the Lord-Treaſurer, who found Means to have the Matter evaded, purpoſely to bring in the Bill himſelf about three Weeks after. For while his Creatures were openly in an Intereſt contrary to that of the Electoral Family, himſelf affected Diſtinction by his Zeal for it, tho' in the main he ſuffer'd it to be brought into the extreameſt Peril. The Bill was entitul'd, *An Act for ſettling Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *of the Elector her Son, and the Electoral Prince, the Duke of* Cambridge. It was read twice *January* 17, the third Time the next Morning, and ſent by the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*, and Mr. Juſtice *Eyres*, to the Commons, who read it three Times without any Interruption; and having reſolv'd it ſhou'd paſs *Nemine Contradicente*, ſent it back to the Lords by Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

The Act for Precedence in the Houſe of Hanover *paſt.*

On the 30th of *January*, Queen *Anne* was carried in a Sedan to *St. James's* Chapel, where Mr. *Pawlet St. John* preach'd before her, a Man of no other Note, than what his two Names gave him, 'till he made himſelf obnoxious by this Profanation of the Holy Place he was then in. He concluded his Harangue thus, *For thy Name-ſake, O Lord, by which we have been called; for thy Temple's, where we worſhip thee, O give not up thy Heritage again to ſuch Reproach; but preſerve thy Church from the madneſs of their Zeal, who wou'd ruin it by reforming it.* Tremendous Temerity! Does he tell the Omniſcient that the Chriſtians who wou'd reform the Church to its primitive Purity and Simplicity, deſign'd only its Deſtruction! Again, *preſerve thy Name from theſe Hypocrites who fear not to advance thy Kingdom by* rebelling, *and thy Glory by blaſpheming thee; and from all the ſad and terrible Effects of religious Rage*, pretended Moderation, and independant Loyalty, *ſuch as afflicted our Fathers, or may threaten our Poſterity*, Good Lord deliver us: *And* let all the People of this Nation, all true Lovers of our Queen and Country ſay *Amen*. Were theſe falſe Suggeſtions, theſe ſcurrilous Ironies, fit for the Preſence of God and the Queen? Do ſuch Men as this Preacher really think there is a God who will not be mock'd? The Martyrdom was his proper Subject, if his Father had to do with it, what was that to his Poſterity? Why, Revolution Principles muſt be underſtood to be Rebellion, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion to be the continuance of it. In any other Interpretation this *Rant* wou'd be Nonſence and Impertinence, tho' much applauded at that Time. He was thank'd for the Sermon, and order'd to Print it; Dr. *Gooch* of *Cambridge*, who Preach'd before the Commons, was thank'd alſo; but the Biſhop of *Norwich*, who Preach'd a pious healing Sermon before the Lords, receiv'd no Thanks.

Mr. Pawlet St. John's *profane Sermon.*

A.D. 1712 On the 4th of *February* the Commons voted the *Dutch* deficient in their Quotas for Sea Service, and the Emperor deficient in his Forces for Land Service, that the King of *Portugal* was likewise deficient: And all three in so great a Degree, that *England* had been at many Millions Charge in carrying on the War, more than she need to have been, had those Princes and the States made good their Agreements. These Votes were ushered in by *Pamphlets*, said to have been written by Secretary *St. John*, call'd the *Conduct of the Allies*, which was fully answer'd by Dr. *Hare*, the present Right Reverend and learned Bishop of *Chichester*. That Answer is in four Treatises, entituled, *The Allies and the late Ministry defended; and the Allegations in the Votes abovementioned are fully consider'd and cleared:* But the Intent of it was to persuade the People that we had been frequently impos'd upon by the Confederates, and therefore were under a Necessity of getting a *Peace* at any rate, rather than have none. I refer to the Bishop's four Treatises, and content myself with what was said Abroad, on those extraordinary Resolves. *Les Alliez d' Angleterre n' eurent pas un Traittement plus favorable que les* Whigs, *La Chambre Basse declara*, &c. "The *Allies* of *England* were no better "treated than the *Whigs*, the lower House de- "clar'd the Emperor and the States-General had "not furnished their Contingent in *Flanders*, nor "in *Spain*, nor in *Portugal*, according to what "had been stipulated in the Treaties; and they "attributed all the Losses which had been sus- "tain'd, during the whole Course of the War, "to that Deficiency. The States-General, "whose Conduct and Courage, Fidelity with "respect to their Allies, and glorious Effort to "preserve the Liberty of *Europe*, will be to the "eternal Renown of that Republick. The "States, I say, publish'd a Memorial of their Con- "duct from the beginning of the War, to that "Time, wherein they made appear what little "Reason there was to accuse them, and justify'd "their Conduct in a manner very respectful, "but very forcible also." The Commons cou'd not bear to have their Sentiments contradicted; and the Memorial having been printed in the *Daliy Journal*, they voted it to be a *false, scandalous and malicious Libel*; these arbitrary Resolutions, *False, Scandalous, Malicious*, are the Technical Terms of Party for whatever is not lik'd. The Memorial was presented by Monsr. *Borselle*, the States Ambassadour in *England*, and shews, as it is there worded, *That the States mere wrongfully accus'd by the Resolution of the House of Commons, and by their Address on that Subject presented to her Majesty*; which indeed they had so well prov'd, that unprejudiced People were generally offended at so unjust a Charge against so good Allies.

Secretary St. John's *Pamphlet answer'd by Dr.* Hare.

Unjust Votes against the Dutch,

fully confuted by the States-General.

The Majority vote the States Memorial to be false, scandalous, &c.

Sir *James Wisheart* was sent to *Holland* to quicken the Negotiations of Peace, under pretence of settling the Quota of the States for the *Marine* next Year; and Mr. *Thomas Harley* was sent to *Hanover* with the *Act of Precedence*, which, *says the Annalist*, was thought wou'd bespeak him a gracious Reception, and raise favourable Thoughts of the *British* Ministers; but that Court saw through these Cobweb Amusements, which were contradicted by the bare-faced Countenance given to the Enemies of the *Protestant Succession*, and the Discouragement of its best Friends.

House of Hanover *not to be impos'd upon by them.*

Lieutenant-General *Stewart* was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Ireland*, and *John*, Lord Archbishop of *Tuam*, one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom, jointly with Sir *Constantine Phips*, who openly favour'd the Pretender's Interest. *A.D.* 1712

On the 7th of *February* the Commons read a third Time a Bill in favour of *Episcopacy* in *Scotland*, upon which Occasion Sir *David Dalrymple* said, *That since he saw the House were resolved to make no Alterations in the Body of the Bill, he acquiesced, and only desired, that the Title of it might be thus*, A Bill for establishing *Jacobitism* and Immorality in *Scotland*. A Motion was then made that the Bill do pass *Nomine contradicente*, to which a *Scotch* Gentleman made Answer, *That he hoped many of his Countrymen, and added, all good Patriots, wou'd be against a Bill which was so diametrically opposite to the Treaty of* Union: It was sent to the Lords by Sir *Simeon Stewart*.

Sir David Dalrymple's *Saying of* Scots *Prelacy.*

The Ministers being extremely embarrass'd with the Negotiations of Peace, which all but their own Faction cry'd out against, imagin'd it wou'd be a Means to reconcile People to it, if they cou'd cast an Odium on the Treaties concluded in the Time of their Predecessors; and therefore their Adherents in the House of Commons call'd for the Barrier-Treaty, between the Queen and the *States-General*, and came to some Resolutions; which were supported by the same Wisdom, Honour, and Sincerity, that had distinguish'd their *Resolves* hitherto from those of all other Representatives. They voted that there were several Articles in the Treaty destructive to the Trade and Interest of *Great-Britain*; and Mr. *Maynwaring* prov'd the quite contrary, in a little Discourse he wrote on purpose, entituled, *A short Account and Defence of the* Barrier *Treaty*, which is printed in his Life, particularly he informs us, that with Reference to those Articles, *nothing was desired in them but what the* Dutch *had a Right to already*, as the Pensionary alledg'd, *and that it had been stipulated for them by the Treaty of* Munster, *that the Subjects of the States should have the same Privileges of Trade to the* Spanish *Dominions as were granted to the Subjects of* Great-Britain *and the Anseatick Towns*, &c. Notwithstanding which, and many Pages of Argument still stronger, to prove the Justice and Reasonableness of the *Barrier-Treaty*, the same Majority who voted the authentick Memorial of their High Mightinesses to be a *false, scandalous, and malicious Libel*, resolv'd, "That the "Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who negotiated and "sign'd, and all those who advis'd the ratifying "of the said Treaty, were Enemies to the Queen "and Country". If they had voted it to be Midnight at Noon-day, it wou'd not have been more preposterous. The learned Prelate, late mention'd, did also vindicate the Barrier-Treaty more largely in another Treatise; but what the Pensionary said, is of itself sufficient to justify the Lord *Townshend*'s agreeing to what had been agreed before. The *Harleians* attack'd this Barrier-Treaty with another View also, and that was to weaken the *Guaranty* of the *Protestant Succession*; for in the *new Barrier*-Treaty which their Negotiators made, they destroy'd the Force of the former Clause concerning it, by stipulating that the States shou'd do nothing towards the supporting it, but at the Request of *Great-Britain*, which, in such Hands as theirs, wou'd most surely have sent for the *French* to assist the Pretender, rather than for the *Dutch* to resist him. The *States-General* wrote a very submissive, pathetick Letter to the Queen, setting forth their just Claim to, and the Necessity

The Tories again break in upon the Union.

They vote the Barrier Treaty to be against Trade.

The contrary prov'd.

They vote the Lord Townshend *an Enemy to the Queen and Country.*

They destroy the Guaranty of the Protestant Succession.

A.D. 1712 Neceſſity of that Barrier, for the Security of *England* as well as *Holland*; cloſing it thus, *That if there were ſome Articles which, without affecting the Eſſentials of the Treaty, might be thought to want Explanation, her Majeſty ſhou'd find them willing and ready to Treat thereupon, and with all the Facility and Condeſcenſion that could reaſonably be required of them, whatever ſhou'd not be of the laſt Importance for the Security of their State; intreating, withal, her Majeſty to continue towards them that very precious Friendſhip and good Will with which ſhe had hitherto honoured them.* Every good *Briton* who read this Letter, that was made publick, was wonderfully affected with it; but it had no more Effect upon the Miniſters than if it had been ſaid to Men who were Mad or Drunk. Mr. *Anneſley* was Chairman of the Committee, who made theſe Reſolves about my Lord *Townſhend* and the *Barrier*-Treaty, and Mr. *Conyers* of the Committee that cenſur'd the Management of the War in *Portugal*; which is ſufficiently vindicated in a large Treatiſe, written in Juſtification of the Earl of *Galway*'s Conduct. Then the Commons, with the like Affectation of Zeal for the Good of the Publick, expell'd *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Secretary, and a Member of the Houſe, for taking a Fee of 500 Ducats from the *Contractors for Bread* and *Bread-Waggons*: They alſo fell upon *Waggon*-Money, *Forage*-Money, upon Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy-Paymaſter at *Amſterdam*, for One *per Cent.* of the *Contractors* aforeſaid, on hiring Troops, &c. All which Matters having no other View nor Effect, than to ſet People againſt the old Miniſtry, who wiſely and faithfully ſerv'd them, it cannot be worth either the Writer or Reader's while to dwell longer upon them.

They fall upon Mr. Cardonnel *and Waggon-Money, &c.*

The *Specifick Offers of* France being tranſmitted to *England* by the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford*, the general Indignation againſt them was ſuch, that no Set of Men in the World, but the Miniſters then in *England*, wou'd have hazarded their Necks ſo daringly as they did, by an obſtinate Purſuit of ſo dangerous and diſhonourable a Negotiation. They had a Trick of ſending Paragraphs to the News-Papers in *Holland*, to be taken thence, and inſerted in their infamous Paper the *Poſt-Boy*; for which they alſo invented ſuch News as they thought neceſſary, to introduce the Meaſures they were taking; and therefore they printed in the Article from the *Hague* this moſt impudent Falſity, even juſt at the Time that the *French* Offers came over and gave them the Lie.

The Biſhop of Briſtol, *and Earl of* Strafford *ſend over the ſpecifick Offer of* France.

The *Offers* of France, *however unreaſonable they might ſeem to ſome of that Country, did certainly promiſe much more to the* Engliſh *than was ever demanded in thoſe famous and numerous Articles, fallaciouſly term'd* Preliminaries, *which were ſign'd by the Duke of* Marlborough *and the Lord Viſcount* Townſhend, *in* 1709. The Newſmonger was generally ſuppoſed to be Secretary *St. John* himſelf; but if he did not dictate, he certainly directed ſuch Paragraphs, and protected and rewarded thoſe that did dictate them.

The Miniſters print a notorious Falſity.

On the 15th of *February*, my Lord *Halliſax* made a Motion in the Houſe of Peers for preſenting an Addreſs to the Queen, about the *Specifick* Offers of *France*, which he call'd *Trifling, Arrogant, and Injurious to her Majeſty and her Allies.* They were ſo Arrogant and Trifling, that ſeveral noble Lords, who bore no good Will to the old Miniſters, ſpoke againſt them; and it preſently appear'd that in the Senſe of that auguſt Aſſembly *theſe Propoſitions ought to be rejected with the utmoſt Indignation, that it plainly appear'd,* France *has no other View than to amuſe and divide the Allies.* Did not the Biſhop of *Briſtol* perceive this, if the Earl of *Strafford* did not, and ought he not, in the Sincerity of a Miniſter of the Goſpel, to have repreſented this to the Queen; but it was not for ſuch Work that the Treaſurer ſent him to *Utrecht*. It was farther ſaid in the Houſe of Lords, *That it was derogatory to her Majeſty's Honour to enter into any Negotiations with that Crown, 'till her Majeſty's Title was acknowledg'd.* Endeavours were uſed to adjourn the Debate, by ſuggeſting that the Offers that were handed about, had yet no other Authority, than their being inſerted in the *Holland Gazettes*, and therefore might not be genuine: Pray obſerve what Hands we are in. The Treaſurer and the two Secretaries, *&c.* knew they were genuine, and could not by this Delay have got above a Day or two; for by that Time it would have been univerſally known, and they would have been oblig'd to own they were genuine. "Therefore the Lords ought not to "take any Notice of them, 'till ſuch Time the "Queen had communicated them to the Houſe." But the Offers were ſo idle and inſolent, that it was reſolved, upon a Diviſion, to addreſs her Majeſty upon it, which they did as follows.

A.D. 1712 *The Offers Trifling, Scandalous and Injurious.*

The ſhameful Excuſe of the ſpecifick Offers.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs againſt them.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty the juſt Indignation of this Houſe, at the diſhonourable Treatment of your Majeſty by France, *in having propoſed to acknowledge your Majeſty's Title to theſe Realms, no ſooner than when the Peace ſhall be ſigned. And we cannot forbear expreſſing our utmoſt Reſentment at the Terms of Peace offer'd to your Majeſty, and your Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of* France. *And we do with the greateſt Zeal and Affection aſſure your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by, and aſſiſt your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes in carrying on this War, in conjunction with your Allies, till a ſafe and honourable Peace can be obtained for your Majeſty and your Allies.*

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks, for the Zeal you expreſs for my Honour, and for the Aſſurance you give of ſupporting me.

The Sileſia *Company compliment P.* Eugene.

Prince *Eugene* continued ſtill in *England*, and had a Compliment paid him by the *Sileſia* Company, as they were then called, a Body of Merchants and other Citizens of *London*, who lent the Emperor 250000 *l.* on his Mines in *Sileſia*, for the Service of the War in *Italy*; where Prince *Eugene* then commanded againſt the *French*. Sir *Alexander Cairnes* and Sir *Theodore Janſſen* were deputed by that Company to wait on his Highneſs; and to aſſure him, *that it was not ſo much to make Profit of their Money, as the Honour of being ſerviceable to the common Cauſe; and of having an Opportunity to ſhew their Reſpect for a Prince of ſo great a Reputation; and as they accounted themſelves particularly obliged to his Highneſs's Integrity, for the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and Principal; ſo, if in the Courſe of this War, his Highneſs ſhould have any occaſion for greater Sums, their Company would readily advance them upon his Highneſs's ſingle Security.*

His

*A.D.*1712 *The Prince's Answer.*

His Highness receiv'd their Compliment with Marks of the utmost Satisfaction, and was pleased to tell them, *that he was very much obliged to them, since the raising of the Siege of* Turin, *and the Successes that followed thereupon, were, under God, mainly owing to the seasonable Supply of Money he receiv'd from* England. In what Light do these Citizens of *London* appear on this Occasion, compar'd with the eternal Cloud in which this Ministry is involved?

His Memorial to justify the Emperor's Conduct in the War.

The Memorial which his Highness made publick about this Time, is so full, in answer to all the invidious Remarks on his Imperial Majesty's Conduct in the War, that I shall give an Extract of it. Having mention'd two Letters, written before his Arrival in *England*, by the two Secretaries of State to Count *Gallas*, about the Method of carrying on the War in *Spain*, his Highness proceeds.

" 'Tis certain the Emperor went from *Barcelona* before he cou'd have this Advice from Count *Gallas*, and that he was obliged to consult his Ministers and Generals, in order to draw up an exact Scheme, according to her Majesty's Desire. In this he did not lose one Moment of Time, but sent for me to *Insprach* to receive his Orders, and dispatch'd me immediately into *England* to her Majesty the Queen; because he thought he could send no Body who was better inform'd of his Military Affairs, and particularly of the State of all his Forces in the Empire, and that Side the *Mediterranean*. He sent also with me, as I mention'd before, the Count de *Corsana*, who is very well inform'd of all that relates to the Affairs of *Spain*.

" 'Twas therefore by his Imperial Majesty's Orders that I drew up my first Memorial, to request her Majesty to appoint her Ministers to enter into the Particulars of it with me, at least about the Affairs of *Spain*, in Case the present Conjuncture could bear the Continuance of the War.

" I think it needless to recapitulate what has pass'd during the Course of it. All the World knows that it was the House of *Austria* who began, and maintain'd it alone for above a Year, [*Not a Word of this is hinted in all the Invectives of this Ministry against the Allies, and their Conduct*] with vast Expence both of Men and Money; and that when the Allies enter'd into it, according to the Treaty of the *Grand Alliance*, his Imperial Majesty prosecuted it with the same Vigour in *Italy*, having besides a considerable Army in the Empire. And though the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carried the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continued his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the common Cause, but even exerted himself so far, that he had scarce a Garrison left to place in his Capital, which was then threatned with a Siege: Therefore 'tis plain, no Prince in the World could have shewn more Friendship and Zeal for the Good of the common Cause. And there was no Difference between those Years and them that follow'd, but only that the Regiments cou'd not be so compleat while all his hereditary Countries were in a Commotion. But he did not fail, immediately after Peace was restor'd there, and the Enemy remov'd from his Frontiers, on the side of *Bavaria*, to compleat all his Regiments, and likewise to raise new ones, for reinforcing his Armies in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the Empire, and elsewhere as was judg'd necessary. This Year his Imperial Majesty having apply'd himself to the recruiting and augmenting of his Regiments, particularly those of Foot, and knowing the Necessity there is of making all possible Efforts at once to put an end to the War, and to oblige the Enemy to such a Peace as the Safety of *Europe* requires, he is ready to redouble them on his Part, as appears by my former Memorials, so that they shall exceed not only 1600 Men, the Number set down in the Answer, but also above 14000, even though, as 'tis alledg'd in the Answer, his Imperial Majesty shou'd be obliged to furnish 90,000 Men, which does not appear to be founded upon any Treaty in Writing; his Majesty now offering to have 103,920 Men of his own Troops in the Field, without including the Garrisons of *Bavaria*, those of the Frontier Places being always reckon'd among the Troops in that Country, which the General is at liberty to diminish or augment according as the State of War shall require, as is seen by Experience in the *Low-Countries*, where the national Troops, *viz.* *English* and *Dutch*, and the Foreigners in their Pay, are put every Year in good Numbers into Garrisons. *A.D.*1712

" Her Majesty, the Queen, may please to consider, that the Month of *February* is almost at an End, that the Season is far more advanc'd in *Spain* than elsewhere, that no Disposition is yet made on that Side, that the Troops there are far behind us in Arrears, and that whether we have a Peace or War, not one Moment ought to be lost: For, if the first, our good Dispositions alone may oblige the Enemy to grant safe and honourable Terms, by letting them see that we are still in a Condition to continue the War with more Vigour than in the preceding Years: And, if the War lasts, there is not time enough to make necessary Preparations there, and in other Places.

" Their High Mightinesses, the *States-General*, had declar'd in several Conferences to the Queen's Ministers, and myself, as to the War in *Spain*, that they will keep the same Number of Troops in that Country that are now there; both of their own Troops, or in their Pay, and that they will send thither the four Battalions which were stipulated last Year; so that I hope her Majesty, the Queen, will please to order the Rest to be concerted with me. Besides my first Memorial, I declar'd in the Conferences, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, that he propos'd to have 30,000 Men of his own Forces; and that wherras the Charges of that Service wou'd amount to four Millions of Crowns, he wou'd take one Million upon himself. It may reasonably be judg'd that this Effort, if rightly consider'd, is no small Ease to *England*, is the greatest his Imperial Majesty is able to make; and if the two Maritime Powers make the like Efforts, we may hope to put a speedy and happy End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a safe and good Peace, *&c.*"

Some Days pass'd before the Ministry wou'd vouchsafe an Answer; and at last, when Secretary *St. John* acquainted the House of Commons with Prince *Eugene*'s Proposals about the 30,000 Men and the Million of Crowns, no Member said any thing to the Message; which made the Prince very uneasy. The next Day, *February* 27th, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, his

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Nephew dy'd of the Small-Pox, which was a great Trouble to his Highneſs, he having a particular Affection for that hopeful young Prince.

A ridiculous Breach of the Act of Union.

High-Church not having, as they thought, broke in ſufficiently upon the *Act of Union*, by the Patronages of Churches in *North-Britain*, they got another Act for reſtoring the Chriſtmas-Holidays to their former Uſe, which the *Kirk* had got to be ſuppreſt. What Heads theſe Men muſt have to have Room for ſuch Dreams, as well as ſuch Politicks: The *Yule Vacance*, or *Chriſtmaſſing* in *Scotland*, was hardly worth the Labour of two Houſes of Parliament, but this Miniſtry and their Aherents, ſhew'd Childrens Play, and did little Things to *ſpite* others only, while they were contriving their Ruin. This *Spiting* runs thro' all their Proceedings in a more or leſs Proportion.

The Miniſtry act in Spite.

The Lord Treaſurer's Brother, *Edward*, laid before the Commons, how much of the Thirty-five Millions had been accounted for in Mr. *Maynwaring*'s Office, and his own, Auditors of the Impreſt. Enough has been ſaid of this Tragi-Farce of the *Thirty-five Millions*; and the bringing it formally on the Stage again, was the more ridiculous now, becauſe the generality of the People, even of thoſe the Miniſtry endeavour'd to impoſe upon, had by this Time been convinc'd of the Fallacy and Malice of this Clamour, by two Letters, written by *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; who knew that Matter better than any one, and was, as Mr. *Maynwaring*, a very good Judge ſaid, the *beſt Maſter of Figures of any Man in his Time*: He made it appear in theſe Letters, to the Satisfaction of all Men who had any Honeſty as well as Underſtanding, "That the great "Debt of the Nation was occaſion'd by abſo- "lute Neceſſity: That the Good of the Pub- "lick, and the Authority of Parliament, re- "quir'd thoſe extraordinary Expences and Ser- "vices. That of the *Thirty-five Millions*, &c. "Accompts had been duely render'd for all but "*four*. The Delays which happen in paſſing "moſt of the Accompts, had ariſen only from "Neceſſity, and the Nature of the Services: "That the *common Courſe* and Method of Buſi- "neſs made it impracticable for ſeveral Accomp- "tants to comply with the Rules of the *Exche- "quer*. That if in ſome few Inſtances all "poſſible Care and Diſpatch had not been us'd "to proſecute and finiſh the Accompts, the "Blame was by no means to be laid where it "was intended. That of all the Money granted "for the Service of this War, and iſſued during "the late Adminiſtration, it did not appear "there had been the *leaſt Loſs* and Embezzle- "ment. That there was no Ground to ſuſ- "pect, that by not compelling the Accomp- "tants to paſs their Accompts, any Frauds or "Miſapplications had been *ſcreen'd* or conceal'd; "and that upon the whole, there never was a "greater Calumny rais'd upon leſs Grounds "than that which he had diſprov'd." Theſe Truths were too ſtrong for the Treaſurer and his Junto, who had conjur'd up this wicked Spirit, to digeſt; and therefore to be reveng'd on the Author, who had been re-choſen for the Borough of *King's-Lynn*, in *Norfolk*, they voted Mr. *Walpole* incapable of being elected to ſerve in this preſent Parliament; for without ſuch a Vote, the People of *Lynn* thought themſelves ſo happy, in having ſo able and honourable a Repreſenſative, that this Majority cou'd not have expell'd him oftner than they wou'd have re-choſen him.

Mr. Maynwaring's Character of Mr. R. Walpole.

Mr. Walpole proves the Falſhood of the Charge of Thirty-five Millions.

A malicious Vote againſt him and the D. of Marlborough.

They then voted the Two and a half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops, to be apply'd to the uſe of the War; which they might the better do, becauſe they knew well enough the Duke of *Ormond*, their new General, wou'd have no Occaſion for *Spies* or Intelligence. The Reader will obſerve, that theſe Men's Councils are always attended with ſomething that expoſes the Weakneſs and Wickedneſs of them: They got this Vote purely to colour the Cenſure they had unjuſtly paſt on the Duke of *Marlborough*, contrary to the Sentiments of the Allies; who paid that Two and a half *per Cent.* for to ſhew that theſe Princes deſign'd and deſir'd that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhou'd have that Deduction for the Uſes to which it was appropriated; and as a Proof of their Diſapprobation of all that this Miniſtry and their Majority had done concerning it, they order'd their Miniſters to repreſent, that *the Two and a half per Cent. being their own Money, they were willing to allow it as a* Free Gift, even *to the Duke of* Ormond, *as they had done to the Duke of* Marlborough, whom theſe Men, notwithſtanding all this, had order'd to be proſecuted by the Attorney-General. The Lords rejected the Bill, to exclude the Officers the Houſe of Commons; and the latter drew up a Repreſentation about the *Management of the War*, which is fully confuted by Biſhop *H——'s* Treatiſes, ſo call'd; but the Queen return'd an Anſwer to it, as graciouſly, as if it had been all Truth: She ſent a Meſſage, *That the Earl of* Strafford *had certify'd, That the Collection at* Rotterdam *for the building an Engliſh Church there, was not ſufficient by* 2500 *l. which ſhe deſir'd them to make Proviſion for*; and they comply'd with it, as one might well have ſuppos'd they wou'd.

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The Foreign Princes deſire to pay the Two and a half per Cent. to the D. of Marlborough, *which the Majority voted againſt.*

On the 13th of *March*, Prince *Eugene* was introduced to his Audience of Leave by Mr. Secretary *St. John*; the three next Days he ſpent in receiving and paying the Viſits of the Miniſtry and other Perſons of Quality. On *Sunday* Morning, *March* 16, he took Leave of his dear Friend and Partner in Peril and Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*; and having din'd with the honourable *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; He ſet out in the Afternoon for *Greenwich*, accompanied by the Duke of *Grafton*, Count *Naſſaw*, and the Lord *Lifford*. The next Morning his Highneſs and thoſe Lords embark'd for *Holland*, aboard the *Peregrine Yacht*, and arriv'd there *Wedneſday* the 19th of *March*. Whatever Speculations were then on the Succeſs of this Prince's Negotiations in *England*, they were random Gueſſes, and nothing ſo certain, as that he gain'd no manner of Ground of the Miniſters towards obſtructing the Peace, which they were reſolv'd to make at all Adventures: But that his Errand might not be entirely fruitleſs, they promis'd him one Third of the four Millions of Crowns, judg'd ſufficient for the War in *Spain*.

Prince Eugene leaves England.

While Prince *Eugene* was in *England*, the *Scowrers* began to play their mad Frolicks over again. The Beginning of them was in King *William*'s Reign; and *Shadwel* wrote a Comedy to expoſe their Folly and Brutality: Theſe were lewd young Fellows, who in their Cups aſſaulted thoſe they met in the Night, broke Windows, pick'd up Whores, beat them, and ſometimes did worſe. As all Orders and Degrees of Men have their Fools among them, ſome of theſe Rakes were above the common Rank, as to Birth, and that made their Pranks the more talkt of. They were now call'd

The Scowrers, call'd Mohocks.

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The Miniſtry give out they are Plotters.

Mohocks, and the new Miniſters immediately gave out they were ſo many Conſpirators againſt the Queen and Government; *great Number of the Diſaffected*, ſaid they, *have combin'd together to diſturb the publick Peace; they moſt inhumanly, and without any Provocation, Aſſault and Wound thoſe they meet in the Streets, ſlitting or flatting Peoples Noſes, gagging or diſtending their Mouths with Iron Inſtruments, and committing many other extravagant Fooleries.* The Annaliſt adds, "At "the ſame Time, printed Liſts were handed a- "bout of many Perſons, ſaid to have been "taken and committed to ſeveral Priſons, on "Account of theſe Barbarities; amongſt whom "ſome Men of Figure and Titles were inſinua- "ted to be." Theſe Stories were not only told us as by Authority, but a Proclamation was iſſued to diſcover theſe *Mohocks*, with 100 *l.* Reward for every ſuch *Mohock* ſo diſcover'd and appr hended, upon ſending Proof that he had *wounde- ſtabb'd, or maim'd any one without Provocation.*

Political Councils about the Mohocks.

Poſterity will not eaſily believe, that ſuch *Boys Play* as this ſhou'd be the Effect of State-Counſels. There was really no manner of Ground for this Report and Proclamation, but what was accidentally given by the Frolicks of the *Scowrers* abovementiond; much more frequent and rio- tous twenty Years before this. Yet the Privy-Council took this Matter into Conſideration, which, if there is any thing more in it than we know of, it was ſhrewdly ſuſpected that *B.....n*, and other Tools of Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s, got a parcel of Raſcals to do the Miſ- chief, and, as our Author adds, *threw the Odium of it upon the* Whigs, *whom, by all poſſible Means they endeavour'd to render obnoxious to the People. However, in order to juſtify the ſiniſter Proceedings of the Miniſters in this Affair, two common Pick-Pockets were try'd, convicted, and ſeverely puniſh'd for Form-ſake:* Nay, they carry'd this other abominable Device of theirs ſo far, that the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, a gallant young Nobleman, and an Officer of the Army, who at the Deſire, and in Company of a Conſtable, went out one Night, in Queſt of the pretended *Mohocks*, were arraign'd and try'd as Diſturbers of the publick Peace; but the ſhameleſs Fable of the *Mohocks* was univer- ſally exploded, and the Miniſters made as much a Jeſt of as the Miſchiefs they were doing wou'd admit; our Author ſays, *to the Shame and Confuſion of thoſe who firſt broach'd, and then en- deavour'd to countenance it.*

The Miniſtry's Tricking in it.

They are a Jeſt.

The Reader perceives that every Step taken by theſe Men, is ſo much out of the Character of good Politicians and good *Britons*, that while we are writing their Hiſtory with the ſtricteſt Regard to Truth, we may be cenſur'd as writing an Invective. They fell upon that up- right and long experienc'd Treaſurer, the Earl of *Godolphin*, for 12,000 *l.* part of 20,000 *l.* which the Queen had lent the Treaſury of *Scotland* before the Union, for ſecret Service: And tho' the Lord *Godolphin* affirm'd, in anſwer to the Re- port of the Commiſſioners of Accompts, that her Majeſty's Servants in *North-Britain*, had prevail'd with her not to require that 12,000 *l.* yet, *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*) we ſhall hear of him again when the Pretender is coming to *Scot- land*) and the other Commiſſioners declar'd it to be their judicious and honeſt Opinion, that my Lord *Godolphin* ought to pay back that 12,000 *l.* I muſt do Juſtice to them, and own their Words were, "*The whole Money lent, to be ac-* "*counted for:* But whether, *continues the ſame* "*Writer*, upon an Apprehenſion that the Earl "of *Godolphin* might eaſily clear himſelf of all "theſe trivial Accuſations, in caſe of a Proſecu- "tion, or upon ſome other Conſideration, "no other Notice was taken of it."

A falſe Charge brought by them a- gainſt the Earl of Godol- phin

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The *Dutch* Memorial bearing very hard on the Houſe of Commons, and the ſpreading it *going near*, as we are told, *to reſtore Sight to a a great many, whoſe Eyes had been faſcinated by falſe Colours and Miſrepreſentation of Things*, the Majority reſolv'd to ſhew their Reſent- ment at the Printing of it: They call'd it a *Libel*, as I have already mention'd; and a Committee was appointed to find out the Author, *&c.* Whereas every one knew their High Mightineſ- ſes the States-General of the United Provin- ces were the Author. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. *John Hungerford*, formerly expell'd the Houſe for taking a Bribe of the Or- phans of *London*; and they reported very gravely, that it appear'd to them, that *Samuel Buckley* was the Printer of the pretended Memorial; and he was thereupon order'd to be taken into Cu- ſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. This *pretended* Memorial, as thoſe wiſe Men call it, had been printed in *Holland* by the States Printer in Ordi- nary; nay, Monſ. *Borſelle*, their Envoy Extraor- dinary to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, deliver'd it to her Majeſty, by whoſe Order Mr. *St. John* the Secretary, wrote an Anſwer to it, in the pert frothy Stile of a Pamphleteer.

The Majo- rity for Piloring the Printer of the States-Ge- neral Me- morial.

Mr. St. John's *An- ſwer to it.*

Her Majeſty agreed, that according to the States Reſolution, abovemention'd, Great-Britain *will never contribute enough, nor the United Provinces too little.* Are Ironies and Witticiſms ſuch as theſe, becoming the Importance of the Subject, and the Dignity of the Perſon whom he makes to ſpeak? Again,

There is advanc'd a Maxim, That the Power of each of the Allies is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and after this, the States ſet up for Judges, as well of the Power of her Majeſty's Kingdom, as of that of their own State. 'Tis not difficult to perceive how far this ſort of Logick wou'd carry us. 'Tis notorious that no good Stateſman can make any Judgment of the Proportion of *Quotas*, but by ſuch Cal- culations; and no Body queſtions but the Mini- ſters of the *States-General* knew much better than the Miniſters then in *England*, what this Kingdom cou'd do for the Support of the common Cauſe. But to ſhew what he had learnt by his new Endearments with *France*, he aſſumes the haughty and commanding Airs of our new Friend the *French* King, as the *Faction* began now to prepare us to call him, *her Majeſty* ſays, *ſhe has given her Orders according to the Plan, in which there is not the leaſt Alteration to be expected.* He adds an Untruth, known to be ſuch by every Man in *Holland*, that knew what was doing in *England.*

The French *King to be call'd* Friend.

The Queen looks upon an Union betwixt herſelf and the States, to be the ſtrongeſt Support of the common Cauſe; and for that Reaſon has done all that ſhe cou'd to traverſe the Deſigns of thoſe Factious *Spirits, which tended to break that Union.* The *factious Spirits*, which he makes the Queen ſay *ſhe had travers'd*, were the Oppoſition the Mini- ſters met with, in their hurrying on *Meſnager*'s Peace; and the States were very well aſſur'd the Perſons in that Oppoſition were the only Friends they had in *Great-Britain.*

A Motion for a Bill againſt Printing.

The Printing of the Memorial anger'd the Majority of the Commons ſo much, that ano- ther Attempt was made to procure a Bill to reſtrain the Preſs, but it ſucceeded not; and all

they

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they did, was to lay a Stamp-Duty on News-Papers and Pamphlets. It was another Inſtance of the Ingratitude of theſe Men, in offering to lay the leaſt Reſtraint upon Printing; for, as our Author ſays, *They were chiefly indebted to it for their preſent Strength*, by the greateſt Abuſes of it that ever was known.

The *French* Refugees having preſented an humble Petition and Repreſentation to the Queen, praying her Majeſty's Interpoſition at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in Favour of their Brethren, under Perſecution in *France*, and for the Reſtitution of their Eſtates in that Kingdom, of which they had been ſo unjuſtly depriv'd; the Earl of *Dartmouth* wrote a Letter to Meſſieurs *Du Bourdieu* and *Graverole*, two *French* Proteſtant Miniſters, Agents for the reſt; aſſuring them that the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and the Earl of *Straſford* were already *under the ſtricteſt Orders to ſupport the Intereſt of the* French *Refugees at the Negotiations of Peace*. Accordingly the Queen appointed *Armand de Bourbon*, Marquiſs *de Miremont*, Nephew to the Earl of *Feverſham*, to go to *Utrecht*, and, in her Majeſty's Name, to take particular Care of the Intereſts of the *French* Refugees. Notwithſtanding all this, and whatever the Biſhop and the Earl ſaid for the *French* Proteſtants, if really they ſaid any thing, one of thoſe Proteſtants aſſures us in Print, *their Intereſts were either but faintly ſupported by* Great-Britain, *or the Court of* France *ſhew'd no Regard to her Majeſty's Interceſſion*; both which are certainly true.

The Earl of Dartmouth *ſays, the Earl of* Strafford *had ſtrict Orders to Support the* French *Proteſtants.*

Commiſſioners againſt King William's *Grants.*

A Bill to reſume King *William*'s Grants in *England*, entituled only, *to enquire into the Value of them*, had been tack'd to the *Lottery* Bill, but was now untack'd by the ſame Majority, on the Treaſurer's Promiſe to uſe his Intereſt in the Houſe of Lords, that it ſhou'd paſs ſingle. The Commiſſioners choſen for this impartial Enquiry deſerve to have their Names tranſmitted to Poſterity; *John Hind-Cotton*, Eſq; Honourable *James Murray*, Eſq; Lord-Viſcount *Down*, *Charles Cholmondeley*, Eſq; *James Bulteel*, Eſq; *William Levins*, Eſq; Sir *Edmund Bacon*. This Bill had like to have been flung out of the Houſe of Lords at the firſt Reading, it having been carry'd for a ſecond by two Votes only. After the third Reading, *May* 20, there aroſe a warm Debate, in which the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Ilay*, his Brother, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, and ſpoke emphatically in Praiſe of King *William*. His Grace ſaid, *That if for the Eaſe of the Publick, it was found proper to reſume the Grants of the Crown, he wou'd readily give his Vote for it, provided, they would go ſo far back as the Reſtoration of King* Charles II; *but that he cou'd never agree to limit the Bill to the Grants of King* William, *becauſe ſuch an Act wou'd be injurious to the Memory of the* Deliverer *of* Great-Britain *and all* Europe; *which ought to be had in Reverence by all honeſt Men*, and by all honeſt Men was had in Reverence. The Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Cowper*, and Lord *Halifax*, ſpoke with equal Force and Eloquence, againſt the partial Diſtinction between Grants ſince the Revolution and thoſe before it; adding, *that ſuch a Diſtinction wou'd give too much Credit to a Miniſtry, who by the paſſing of the ſaid Bill, wou'd have the Means in their Hands to oppreſs and ruin thoſe who had not the good Luck to pleaſe them.* The Earl of *Oxford* ſaid, it was only a Bill of Enquiry into the Value of the Grants; which he doubted not but the Parliament wou'd confirm; it being to be preſum'd, that thoſe who had theſe Grants had render'd ſignal Service to their Country. The Earl of *Wharton*, who knew the Man to the bottom, and was as much ſuperior to him in Wit and good Senſe, as in Nobility and Fortune, his Staff only excepted, reply'd, *It is alſo to be preſum'd that thoſe who enjoy the Grants of King* Charles II, *and King* James II, *might have likewiſe done important Service to the Nation: Wherefore, it wou'd be proper to look into the Motives of all thoſe Grants, in order to confirm them to thoſe who had deſerv'd them.* The Lord Treaſurer ſaid, *I have been informed, that the Commons have no Deſign abſolutely to reſume the Grants of King* William, *but only to make the Poſſeſſors pay four or five Years Rent for Confirmation.* The Earl of *Wharton* anſwered ſmartly, *I will not at all call in queſtion what a Lord of ſuch known Sincerity and Probity has advanced; but the Reſumption of all the Grants of* Ireland *ſufficiently ſhews, that the Commons have not been content with a Part.* The Queſtion, that *the Bill do paſs*, being put, the Votes were equal, 78 of a ſide; which is a *Negative*, according to the Uſage of Parliament; and was owing, in great meaſure, to the Vigilance of the late Duke of *Portland*; who being inform'd, that the Lord *Colepepyr* had ſent his Proxy to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who, by Reaſon of Indiſpoſition, could not produce it, immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the Lord *Colepepyr*, who ſent his Proxy by him, to another Lord, and it came Time enough to make a Part of the Negative.

The Lord-Treaſurer's Speech againſt King William's *Grants, cenſur'd by the Earl of* Wharton.

Duke of Argyle *vindicates the Memory of King* William.

When the Speaker preſented the Money-Bill to the Queen, *May* 15, he made a Speech, which had nothing in it ſo remarkable, as where 'tis ſaid, *Your faithful Commons are in hopes, that what they have ſo chearfully given for your Majeſty's Occaſions, will enable your Majeſty to put an end to the preſent War, by a ſafe and honourable Peace:* An Expreſſion on the Confines, at leaſt, of Nonſenſe; to give Money to make a *Peace* is to buy it; but to carry on the War, to make a Peace, is the way to have it *ſafe* and *honourable*. There being no Account come of any Peace, ſafe or not ſafe, made abroad, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *Benſon* of *Yorkſhire*, mov'd, when the Commons returned to their Houſe, to adjourn to the 15th of *June*; that the Call of the Houſe be then made, and he doubted not, the Queen would, by that Time, lay before them the Reſult of the preſent Negotiations. Mr. *Hampden* complain'd, *That notwithſtanding all the Promiſes given from Time to Time to the Commons, we had an* unactive *and* lazy *Campaign, and a* trifling *Negotiation of Peace; ſo that we were amuſed by our* Miniſters *at* Home, *and* Trick'd *by our Enemies* Abroad. Mr. Secretary *St. John* was touch'd to the quick with ſo juſt a Reflection; and according to his manner of anſwering, made Authority ſupply the Place of Reaſon: *Such Inſinuations*, ſaid he, with Vehemence, *highly reflect on her Majeſty and her Miniſters; but tho' ſome Members had been ſent to the Tower for leſs Offences, and that he who ſpoke laſt, might be fond of that Honour*, yet he hoped the Houſe would be of another *Opinion*. Sir *Richard Onſlow* replied, *To ſuppoſe her Majeſty, or her Miniſters, have any Influence on the Deliberations of this Houſe, is injurious to her Majeſty, and a Violation of the Privileges of this Houſe:* In which he was ſeconded by Mr. *Lechmere*; but the Debate went no farther; and the Houſe adjourn'd, waiting for News of the Peace, which coming by Bits and Scraps, was juſtly term'd by the Lord *Cowper*, a *Dripping Peace*.

Mr. W. Bromley's *Speech has an Infirmity.*

An unactive, lazy Campaign, and a trifling Negotiation of Peace.

People

A.D. 1712 People, who were to be impoſed upon by the fair Speeches in and out of Parliament, concerning it, flatter'd themſelves with great Advantages to be procur'd for us in Trade; that to the *South-Sea* they were as good as ſure of, and it was not doubted, but that of the *North-Sea*, of *Carthagena*, *Porto Bello*, and the Coaſts of *Mexico*, as well as *Chili* and *Peru*, would be free for our Merchants to trade to; but the making the Biſhop of *Briſtol* the Plenipotentiary for Commerce, as well as Peace, ſpoil'd all; *he not being verſed in theſe Matters*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, was obliged to direct himſelf by the Lights he received from *Arthur Moore*, a Perſon of as mean Extraction as *Matthew Prior*, who was nam'd to be the Plenipotentiary for Commerce, jointly with the Biſhop and the Earl of *Strafford*; *but the latter*, according to the ſame Author, *abſolutely refuſed to be join'd in Commiſſion with a Perſon of ſo low Birth, and threatned to lay down his Employment:* So Trade was left to the Biſhop, who had no Pretence to make any ſuch Exceptions.

Arthur Moore *the Biſhop of* Briſtol's *Inſtructor.*

I have ſaid before, that there being nothing agreeable, or indeed of Importance, in the Negotiations at *Utrecht*, conſidering the Peace was determin'd by the Miniſters in *England*, before the Biſhop and Earl went thither, and that the Congreſs was only a Matter of Form, I would not enter into the Detail, but ſhall obſerve, that after the ſeventh Conference with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies had an extraordinary Conference, wherein they communicated mutually their reſpective *ſpecifick Demands*; and Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Miniſter, inſiſted, That the Reſtitution of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be expreſsly mention'd. The *Dutch* declar'd, they were reſolv'd to make good all their Treaties made on occaſion of this War, as well thoſe that related to *Spain* and the *Indies*, as thoſe made with *Portugal*. But the *Britiſh* (Is this a delightful Story for a *Briton* to write or read?) were the only Miniſters that did not make any mention of *Spain* and the *Indies*, contenting themſelves with a general Declaration concerning the *Juſt and Reaſonable Satisfaction for the Queen's Allies*, in Conformity to her Alliances: *Juſt and Reaſonable Satisfaction* were Sounds only. If any Senſe was in them, it was, that whatever the Miniſtry thought fit to determine, ſhould be *Juſt and Reaſonable*; for if any thing better had been meant, it would have been mention'd. The Imperial Plenipotentiaries made ſuch preſſing Inſtances for the Explanation of thoſe Terms, that thoſe of *Great-Britain* could no longer put it off, without breaking with the Allies; for which, Matters were not yet ripe. The *Portugal* Miniſter earneſtly ſeconded the Imperial Miniſter's Demand for that Explanation; and the *Dutch* declar'd, *That by the Clauſe inſerted in all their Demands*, 'That all the Allies ſhall have 'Satisfaction on their Pretenſions.' *they underſtand, the Reſtitution of* Spain *and the* Indies *to the Houſe of* Auſtria: which Declaration oblig'd the *Britiſh* Miniſters to make the ſame; and it was inſerted in the *Protocol*, and, by common Conſent, depoſited in the Hands of Monſieur *Buys*, one of the *States* Plenipotentiaries. This was in the beginning of *March*; and the Miniſters of the Allies having then deliver'd their *ſpecifick* Demands to thoſe of *France*, the latter deſir'd three Weeks Time to give in their Anſwer, which muſt be conſider'd by the *French* King. In the mean while, they exclaim'd againſt the Unreaſonableneſs of the Demands of the Confederates; ſo did their Friends, the Miniſters in *England*. They excepted particularly againſt the Pretenſions of the Proteſtant Allies in favour of the *French* Refugees. The Abbot *de Polignac* was in expectation of a Cardinal's Cap; and to merit it, ſeem'd to be very much offended at the Preſumption of the Confederates, to intermeddle with his Maſter's Conduct with reſpect to the Hugonots his Subjects; which gave occaſion to one of the fineſt *Repartees* that ever was made, and that from a *Dutchman*, which we obſerve to animadvert on the Vanity of ſome *Engliſhmen*, who, tho' we never found but the *Dutch* were hard enough for us, when we had any thing to manage with them, think to ſhew their own Wit by making a Jeſt of *their Neighbours*. The Abbot, diſcourſing one Day with Monſieur *Vanderduſſen* on the Demands of the Proteſtant States, that the Proteſtants on board the Gallies, or detain'd in Priſon, ſhould be ſet at Liberty, ask'd him, *Whether the* States *would ſet at Liberty the People detain'd in their* Spin-houſe *and* Raſp-houſe. Monſieur *Vanderduſſen* reſenting this odious Compariſon, told him, *If the* French *Court would own the People detain'd in thoſe Houſes as their Brethren, as the* States *own'd for ſuch the* Proteſtants *in the Gallies, for whom they interceded, he did not queſtion but their High Mightineſſes would ſet thoſe Malefactors at Liberty.* The *French* Abbot, abaſh'd and confounded, turn'd the Diſcourſe off to other Matters.

A.D. 1712

The ſhameful Neglect of the Intereſts of the Allies by the Britiſh *Plenipotentiaries at* Utrecht.

The Dutch *Miniſters for recovering* Spain.

Monſieur Vanderduſſen's *fine Repartee to the Abbot* Polignac, *about the Refugees.*

It is not worth while, for the Reaſon before mentioned, to enter into the Particulars of the Diſpute between the Miniſters of the Allies and thoſe of *France*, about delivering the Anſwers of *France* to the ſpecifick Demands of the Confederates, in Writing, or by Word of Mouth. The *French* Miniſters inſiſted upon the latter; the Mareſchal *d'Huxelles* ſaid, *They had no Reaſon to deliver any thing to the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies in Writing, ſince they had made a bad Uſe of the laſt, to inflame the People againſt them.* To which, one of the Imperial Miniſters reply'd, *That the* French *had no more to do*, but to give in Juſt and Reaſonable *Propoſals in Writing, and then it would inflame the People againſt the Allies, if they refus'd them.* One of the *States* Miniſters told the Mareſchal *d'Huxelles*, *The* French *Court would be deceived, if they expected a Peace by tampering with ſome of the Allies, in order to divide them from the reſt.* The Mareſchal return'd this *Gaſconade* upon him, *That not only the preſent King of* France, *but even the whole Royal Family, would enter into a Vow, to take a ſevere Revenge on the* Dutch, *if they obſtructed the Peace.* To which, one of the Confederate Miniſters reply'd, *That ſuch Diſcourſes as theſe would only put the* Dutch *upon their Guard, and induce them to do their utmoſt to break the Arms of thoſe who threatened to beat out their Brains*, according to that Saying, *Præſtat prevenire quam preveniri.* It were to be wiſh'd, that this *French* Mareſchal had declar'd thus at *Gertruydenberg*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* was at the Head of the Confederate Armies, and he was begging Peace for his Maſter in a Nook of the Province of *Holland*. The Treatment he ought to have expected, would have been a Leſſon to all ſuch vain bluſtering Negotiators; but our Biſhop and Earl let him ſay what he would, with as much Unconern, as if they were not of the Number of the Confederate Miniſters. The Diſpute about Writing, or Dictating, was improv'd by the common Enemy's Plenipotentiares, to gain Time for the clandeſtine Negotiations between the Miniſters in *England* and *France*. The Truth is, *ſays a Modern Author*, "The

A fooliſh Gaſconade *of the* French *Plenipotentiaries.*

A.D. 1712

A treacherous clandeſtine Treaty between the Engliſh *and* French *Miniſters.*

" The *French* Plenipotentiaries knew that their " Buſineſs was not to be done at *Utrecht*, but by " a Negotiation carried on directly between *London* and *Verſailles*; the Particulars of which " they were let into by the Abbot *Gualtier*, " who, as well as Mr. *Thomas Harley*, arrived " at *Utrecht* about the Beginnning of *April*. A " few Days after, the *French* Plenipotentiaries " communicated to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and " the Earl of *Strafford*, under the higheſt Obligation of Secrecy, a *Plan* for a general Peace, " which the Biſhop of *Briſtol* accepted as a Mark " of the great Confidence *France* repoſed in them, " readily engag'd not to diſcover any thing of it " to the reſt of the Allies, and under the ſame " Caution, tranſmitted it to Mr. Secretary *St.* " *John*. But 'tis highly probable, this *Plan* was " concerted between *France* and *England*, ſent " by Mr. *Harley* to *Utrecht*, and by the Abbot " *Gualtier* to *Paris*, while the Allies were a- " muſed about Writing or Dictating." Here's a Plan formed by the Miniſters in *England* and *France ſeparately* from, and without the Knowledge of the Confederates; and yet a few days after, the Earl of *Oxford* affirm'd, there was no ſeparate Peace, and that the ſame would be FOOLISH, KNAVISH AND VILLAINOUS; and conſequently thoſe that treated thus ſeparately, were *Fools*, *Knaves* and *Villains*; againſt which I have no Buſineſs to ſay any thing.

A ſeparate Treaty,

call'd by the Treaſurer, Villainous.

On the 16th of *April*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having finiſh'd his Conferences at the *Hague* with the States-Deputies about both the War and Peace, repaired to *Utrecht*, the ſame Day the Earl of *Strafford* went from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, and earneſtly preſs'd the States-General to come into the Queen's Meaſures; a Phraſe very much in uſe about *St. James's*. The *States* were at the ſame Time well inform'd of more ſecret and treacherous Practices of the *Engliſh* Miniſters, who had us'd their Endeavours to hinder the States of *Brabant*, tho' the Emperor's Subjects, from ſupplying the Imperial Troops that were marching into the *Netherlands* with Bread and Forage. Therefore they ſent a Deputation to the Earl of *Strafford*, who, *to uſe the Words of our Author*, not having yet Orders to explain himſelf, and being under an Engagement of Secrecy with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the *common Enemy*, made no ſcruple to declare, " *That her Majeſty's Intentions* " *were, that her Troops ſhould act with the ſame* " *Vigour againſt* France, *as if there were no* " *Negotiation.*" He repeated this Declaration the ſame Evening in another long Conference with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Count *Zinzendorf*, the States-Deputies, and the Council of State; and a little above a Month afterwards, the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd, *he had receiv'd poſitive Orders by a Courier from the Queen, not to agree to a Battle*. The Duke of *Ormond* arriv'd at the *Hague* the 23d of *April*, and the next Morning expreſs'd to the *Great Penſionary, the Queen's Reſolution of puſhing the War with all poſſible Vigour, until the Enemy ſhou'd agree to ſuch Terms of Peace as might be ſafe and honourable for her and her Allies*. And a very few Days after, the Duke declar'd, *his Orders forbad him to enter into any Action againſt the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege*. Every Aſſizes and Seſſions in *England* afford Inſtances of Cheats and *Fourbes*, who for leſs Crimes than theſe, are whip'd and ſtigmatiz'd. There is no Inſtance of ſuch national *Fourberie*, and well may Monſ. *de Cize*, the *French* Hiſtorian, cry out, *Il y a tant de mauvaiſe foi dans cette Conduite qu on ne concoit pas comment degens d' Honneur et de Qualitè peuvent mettre en uſage des ſi bas Artifices. There is ſo much Falſhood in this Conduct, that one cannot conceive how Men of Honour and Qual ty can be guilty of ſuch mean Practices*; but we ſhall find the *St. Johns* and *Harleys* guilty of ſtill meaner, before a Month is at an end.

The Queen's Meaſures, a Phraſe.

More Treachery in the Miniſtry.

More Treachery.

The Duke of Ormond *in* Holland.

Tho' the Military Affairs of this Year are repeated ſhameful Incidents, in Proof of the treacherous and fooliſh Meaſures of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, yet ſomething muſt be ſaid of them, grating as it is to all good *Britons*.

The wretched Account of the Duke of Ormond's *Campaign.*

On the 26th of *May*, the two Confederate Armies, commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, broke up from their Camp between *Douay* and *Marchiennes*, and paſt the *Scheld*, at *Neufuille* and *Souches*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. Prince *Engene* encamp'd with the Right at *Noyelles*, and the Left at *Montrecourt*, the Lines paſſing by *Aveſnes le Sec* and *Haſpre*, where the Prince took his Quarters. The Duke of *Ormond*, whoſe Army conſiſted only of the *Britiſh* Forces, and the Forces in *Britiſh* Pay, the *Dutch* not having entruſted him with the Command of their Troops, for very good Reaſons, had his Right at ſome diſtance from Prince *Eugene*'s Left, and his Left extended as far as the *Briaſe*, on the River *Selle*, the Duke's Quarters being at *Solemnes*. The Body of Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, at *Lieu St. Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*, join'd the Armies upon their coming to the Camp, and took their Poſt in the Lines, but 13 Battalions and 30 Squadrons were left encamp'd between *Souches* and *Denain*, to cover the Bridge and ſecure the Communication with *Marchiennes*. For the ſame Purpoſe, 40 or 50 out of each Battalion of both Armies, were employ'd to throw up a ſtrong Line to take in all the Champian Country between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*; whither was brought a great Convoy of Proviſions, Artillery, and Ammunition, conſiſting of 147 Boats, which came from *Ghent* to *Tournay*; and was afterwards conducted to the Army by the *Palatines*, commanded by Count *Vehlen*. By all theſe happy Diſpoſitions made by Prince *Eugene*, in Concert too with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Allies ſeem'd reſolv'd either to attack the Enemy, who were encamp'd with the Right at *Caſtelet*, and their Left near *Cambray*, having the *Scheld* before them; or if that was found impracticable, to undertake a Siege. And Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, whoſe Heart was engag'd in this Cauſe, propos'd to the Duke of *Ormond* the ſending out a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy. The Duke cou'd not well deny his Conſent to ſo reaſonable a Propoſal; ſo 4000 Horſe of the two Armies, were detach'd on the 17th of *May*, under the Command of the Imperial General *Fels*, who advanc'd to the Side of *Caſtelet*; and being return'd without meeting any of the Enemy, acquainted the Prince of *Savoy* he had diſcover'd *that the open Country, between the Spring-Head of the* Schelde *and the* Somme, *was large enough for twenty Squadrons to march a-breaſt*. His Highneſs finding by this Report the Opportunity was as fair as cou'd be deſir'd to attack the *French* with Advantage, made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions in order to fight them; and on *Saturday* the 28th in the Morning, communicated his Deſign to the Duke of *Ormond*, which put the Duke upon a Diſcovery of the diſhonourable Part he was ſent to act. He ſaid, with ſome Confuſion, *he cou'd not give his Opinion immediately, but wou'd do it in the Afternoon.*

The Dutch *will not truſt him.*

A fair Opportunity to deſtroy the French *Army.*

A. D. 1712

Afternoon. In the mean time he detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with Design, as was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bochain*, below *Câſtelet*; but on their Approach, the *French* Army was under the deepeſt Conſternation, and were preparing to fly beyond the *Somme*; for which Purpoſe, with much Precipitation, they ſent a Body of their beſt Horſe to ſecure their Retreat: And thus had Prince *Eugene*'s Advice been comply'd with, the Confederate Army might have either fought the Enemy, or have beſieged *Cambray* with a great deal of Eaſe: Yet the *Britiſh* Detachment return'd, as was the Duke of *Ormond*'s Intention, without doing any thing, *being*, as they pretended, *uncapable to come at the Enemy, by reaſon of ſome Defiles and uneven Grounds, on which they were advantageouſly poſted*; but they were poſted upon the open Champian Country, between the Head of the *Schelde* and the *Somme*. *Wither*'s Report furniſhed the Duke of *Ormond* with plauſible Objections againſt Prince *Eugene*'s Propoſals; but the ſame being fully anſwer'd, and the Duke preſs'd by his Highneſs and the Field-Deputies of the States, he declar'd roundly, *he had received the Queen's poſitive Orders not to agree to a Battle.* The Prince of *Savoy* had lately ſuſpected ſome ſuch double Dealing on the Part of the Miniſtry in *England*; and not ſurpriz'd at this, he anſwer'd cooly, *It is no great matter, nor will ſuch Orders hinder the Succeſſes of this Campaign, ſince we may undertake the Sieges both of* Queſnoy *and* Landrecy, *and after the Conqueſt of theſe two Places penetrate as far as* Paris *this Campaign.* But the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd again, *his Orders forbad him to enter into any Action againſt the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege.* All that Prince *Eugene* cou'd ſay to him upon the favourable Opportunity that was now put into their Hands of gaining Victory over the Enemy, and forcing them by that Means to agree to a good Peace with all the Confederates, was in vain, tho' his Highneſs added, "That the Confederate "Army, having paſſed the *Schelde* and the *Selle*, "and advanc'd into the middle of the Enemies "Garriſons, they cou'd not now retire without "the hazard of receiving a Blow; and that it "wou'd be better ſince it was ſo, that the Duke "had diſcover'd his Orders before they approach'd "ſo near the Enemy's Army."

The Duke of Ormond *endeavours to hinder it, and declares he muſt not fight.*

Prince Eugene *ſays the Armies might penetrate to* Paris.

The Duke of Ormond *declares he muſt not beſiege.*

This laſt Declaration of the Duke's was kept ſecret, both to prevent ſuch Diſorders as might have happened thro' the Animoſity of the Troops, and to take ſuch Meaſures and Precautions as ſhould be neceſſary at that Juncture. The States-Deputies diſpatch'd an Expreſs to their High Mightineſſes, with an Account of what had paſt. Their Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* complain'd of this flagrant Breach of Faith and Honour to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; the Biſhop reply'd, "I know "nothing of the Matter, and will repreſent it to "the Queen:" But he knew ſo much of all thoſe bad Matters, as made every good Chriſtian admire how he cou'd reconcile the being concern'd in them to his Character. He then went on, "I muſt let "you know at the ſame time, that two Days be-"fore, I receiv'd an Expreſs, with a Letter from "her Majeſty; in which ſhe complains, that "notwithſtanding all the Advances ſhe had made "from time to time to the States, in order to "engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of "Peace, their High Mightineſſes had not an-"ſwered her as they ought, and as her Majeſty "hop'd they wou'd. That therefore they ought "not to be ſurpris'd if her Majeſty did now "think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into ſeparate "Meaſures, in order to obtain a Peace for her "own Conveniency:" How cou'd a Preacher of the Goſpel hear Lay-Men make him this Anſwer without Tremor? "Such a Step will be "contrary to all the Alliances and Treaties be-"tween their High Mightineſſes and the Queen. "They think they have merited otherwiſe, by "the Deference which on all Occaſions they "have ſhewn to her Majeſty; and they knew "nothing of the Advances which the Biſhop "ſays her Majeſty has made toward the States, "on the Subject of a Plan of Peace." The Biſhop was no more ſhock'd than before, tho' no manner of Advances had been made towards the States, but the directing an Acceptance of a *French* Plan, and proceeded, *I muſt not forget to tell you my Inſtructions do farther bear, that conſidering the Conduct of the States towards her Majeſty, ſhe thinks her ſelf diſengaged from all Alliances and Engagements with their High Mightineſſes.* This Declaration, made by ſo Right Reverend a Perſon, rais'd at once Aſtoniſhment and Indignation. It was communicated the next Day, *June* 3, N. S. to the Miniſters of the Allies at the *Hague*; upon which ſeveral Conferences were held, and private Meaſures concerted between the Miniſters of their High Mightineſſes, his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*, the brave, wiſe, and virtuous *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and ſome other Princes of the Empire, for ſubſiſting and paying the Foreign Troops in the Pay of *Great-Britain*.

A.D. 1712

The Biſhop of Briſtol *threatens the States with a ſeparate Peace.*

The Biſhop of Briſtol *ſays the Queen is diſengag'd from the Alliances with the* Dutch.

General *Cadogan*, who with much ado kept his Poſt in the Army, ſent an exact Draught of the Situation of the Confederate and *French* Armies, which Mr. *Maynwaring* got to be curiouſly engraved and made Publick. The Account of the Diſpoſition of the two Armies, printed at the bottom of the Draught, was drawn up by him, and it explains the Advantage the Confederates had of the *French*, in ſuch a manner as gave every one Reaſon to believe the Army of the Allies wou'd have had a compleat Victory, if the *Engliſh* General had not let that Opportunity ſlip.

General Cadogan *ſends home an Account of the Situation of the Confederate and* French *Armies.*

The States-General wrote a long expoſtulating Letter, on the Biſhop's Declaration, to the Queen, and the Baron *Hohendorf*, Adjutant-General to Prince *Eugene*, who was going to *England* to forward the Payment of the Subſidy for *Spain*, had Inſtructions from his Highneſs and Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Ambaſſador in *Holland*, to confer with the Miniſtry about the preſent melancholy Juncture of Affairs; but neither the States Letter, nor his Conference, had any other Effect than a colluſive Order to the Duke of *Ormond* to concur in a Siege: Tho' that Duke boggled at nothing which the Miniſters requir'd of him, yet he cou'd not but be a little affected at the poor Figure he made in the Confederate Armies, where the Duke of *Marlborough* always made ſo glorious a one; which drew from him this tame Expoſtulation, in the Cloſe of one of his Letters to Secretary *St. John*: *By this and my former, you may gueſs how uneaſy a Situation I am in; and if there be no Proſpect of Action, I do not ſee of what Uſe I am here: If it ſuits with her Majeſty's Service, I ſhall be glad I might have leave to return to* England; *but in this, and all other Matters, I ſhall readily ſubmit to her Majeſty's Pleaſure.*

The Duke of Ormond *makes a poor Figure in the Confederate Armies.*

News of the Duke's and Biſhop's Declarations coming to *England*, it ſtruck every Man who had the leaſt Concern for the Honour and Welfare of his Country with Horror; and ſome fondly fed themſelves with Hopes that the Treaſurer wou'd never

A.D. 1712 never be able to escape Censure and Punishment, for procuring such shameful and destructive Orders to be sent to the Duke of *Ormond*. But, alas! the major Vote was so much at his Devotion, since the new and wonderful *Creation*, that he had Encouragement to attempt any thing. The Lord *Hallifax* open'd the Debate about these Orders, in the House of Peers, *May* 28th. "He shew'd "the ill Consequence of the Duke's Declaration, "and the Necessity of carrying on the War with "Vigour, and concluded with a Motion for an "Address to have those Orders laid before them."

The Lord-Treasurer vindicates the Duke of Ormond's *Conduct.*

The Ministers being desir'd to explain whether there were any such Orders or not, the Treasurer said, "The Ministers cou'd not discover the Queen's Orders to her General, neither her Majesty's particular Directions: "That, however, he wou'd adventure to say, "That if the Duke of *Ormond* had refus'd to "act offensively, he did not doubt but he had "followed Instructions, and it was Prudence "not to hazard a Battle upon the Point of concluding a *good Peace*; especially, considering "they had to do with an Enemy so apt to break "his Word."

Lord Wharton *answers him.*

I am extream glad, says the Earl of *Wharton*, *to find that noble Lord so candid as to acknowledge the Insincerity of* France; *but, in my Opinion, that is a strong Reason for keeping no Measures with such an Enemy, but rather for pushing him with the utmost Vigour, 'till he is reduced to the Necessity of acting honestly.* The Lord-Treasurer reply'd, "That tho' the Duke of *Ormond* "might have refus'd to hazard a General Battle, "yet he cou'd be positive that he wou'd de"cline joining with the Allies in a Siege, Orders "having been sent to him for that Purpose." As no Body thought the Treasurer understood any thing of Military Affairs, so what the Duke of *Marlborough* said in Answer, was the less surprizing; *I do not know how to reconcile the Orders, nor to hazard a Battle, and to join in a Siege, to the Rules of War, since it is impossible to make a Siege without either hazarding a Battle, in case the Enemy attempt to relieve the Place, or shamefully raising the Siege.* His Grace the Duke of *Argyle* spoke of the Imprudence of trusting Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* with the Management of the War; because a Battle won or lost might break off a Negotiation of Peace. His Grace added, "That two Years "before, the Confederates might have taken "*Arras* or *Cambray*, instead of amusing them"selves with the *insignificant* Conquests of *Aire*, "*Bethune*, *St. Venant*." The Earl of *Nottingham* declar'd, *He cou'd not comprehend why Orders had been given our General not to fight, unless certain Persons were apprehensive of weakning the* French, *so far as to disable them to assist them in bringing about Designs which they durst not yet own*, which is the plain Truth of the Matter. They wou'd not have had better Terms if *France* wou'd have given them, for fear, if she was too much weakened, they might not have had Assistance from thence to impose the Pretender upon us. The Duke of *Devonshire* cou'd not help expressing his Concern, that the Duke of *Ormond* shou'd be put upon such dirty Work; his Grace said, *That by Proximity of Blood he was more concern'd for the Duke of* Ormond's *Reputation than any other; and therefore he cou'd not forbear declaring he was surpris'd to see any one dare to make a Nobleman of the first Rank, and so distinguish'd a Character, the Instrument of such a Proceeding.* Earl *P*—— answer'd, "That no Body cou'd doubt of the Duke of "*Ormond*'s Courage and Bravery; but that he "was not like a certain General, who led Troops "to the Slaughter, to cause a great Number of "Officers to be knock'd in the Head, in a "Battle or against Stone-Walls, in order to fill "his Pocket by disposing of their Commissions." A.D. 1713

A very rude Expression against the Duke of Marlborough.

This being the most shocking of all the rude Expressions that had been utter'd against that victorious General, within Doors or without, it is not to be express'd how general the Indignation was against it, as far as it became known, and most People were well pleas'd with his Grace for resenting it as he did. The Lord *Cowper* made a long Speech, wherein he complain'd *of their being kept so long in the Dark about the Progress of a Negotiation of Peace:* And some other Lords in the same Sentiments, having press'd the Earl of *Strafford*, lately arriv'd from *Holland*, to give the House an Account of it, his Lordship excus'd himself, but the Treasurer assur'd them, *that in a few Days her Majesty, according to her Promise, wou'd lay before her Parliament the Conditions on which a Peace might be made, which he doubted not wou'd give intire Satisfaction to every Member of that House, and to all true* English-men, when at the same time he knew that all *true Englishmen* wou'd abhor those Conditions; for the agreeing to which, Mr. *St. John* was so honest, as to own *they both ought to have been hang'd*, as will be seen hereafter. The Earl of *Strafford* made a Motion for the Papers relating to the *Hague* and *Gertruydenburg* Treaties, to be laid before the House, which was carry'd in the *Affirmative*; tho' 'tis difficult to reconcile this Earl's Impatience for a sight of those Papers, containing an Account of a wise and faithful Negotiation, for the Advantage of the common Cause, with the Conduct of the present Negotiators at *Utrecht*, which was neither wise nor faithful, nor for the Advantage of the common Cause: But their way was every Day to cast Mists before the Peoples Eyes, to blind them; and being in their Hands, they were then easily misled.

The Duke of Marlborough *calls Earl P—— to Account.*

As soon as the House was up, the Lord *Mohun* went to Earl *P*—— and told him the Duke of *Marlborough* desir'd to have an *Eclaircisment* with his Lordship about some Expressions he had us'd in that Day's Debate; and therefore desired him to go and take the Air in the Country. "The Earl, says the *Annalist*, who readily un"derstood the Meaning of such an *Eclaircisment*, "ask'd my Lord *Mohun*, whether he brought "him a Challenge? To which he answer'd, "*My Message wants no Explanation, and I* "*will accompany the Duke of* Marlborough. "Earl *P*—— being return'd Home with some "Emotion, and having given his Lady a Hint of "what had past, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Se"cretary of State, was soon acquainted with "it, and went immediately to the Duke of "*Marlborough*, and desir'd him not to stir a"broad: At the same time, he caus'd two Cen"tinels to be plac'd at Earl *P*——'s House; "and having inform'd the Queen of the whole "Affair, her Majesty sent him back to the Duke "of *Marlborough*, to desire him to go no far"ther. His Grace gave his Word of Honour "that he wou'd comply with her Majesty's "Commands." But Mr. *St. John*'s infamous Libeller, the *Examiner*, was directed to treat his Grace with his usual Insolence for encouraging *Party Duels*, tho' the one was as much above Sixty as the other was above Forty Years old; and such Duels were what the Whigs were in no manner of Apprehension of. The Duke of *Ormond*, who at the Expence of a great Fortune,

*A.D.*1712 was once very popular, loſt for a while much of his Popularity, by his odious and ſhameful Conduct in *Flanders*, which, it was ſaid, no Command nor Orders cou'd excuſe; but that a Man truly Brave and Noble, wou'd have flung ſuch Orders in the Face of him that ſhou'd have dar'd to bring them to him.

Cenſures on the Duke of Ormond.

"Moſt People, continues our Author, were "free with the Duke of *Ormond*; and to this "Purpoſe, we may take Notice, that an Ale-"houſe Keeper in *Weſtminſter*, having either "for a Jeſt-ſake, or out of mere Simplicity, ſet "up for a Sign, that *Duke*'s *Head*, with this In-"ſcription, *The General of Peace*; the Govern-"ment order'd the ſame to be taken down:" A fine Inſpection for Miniſters of State!

The Miniſters order an Alehouſe Sign to be taken down.

Mr. Pulteney's *Motion againſt the Duke of* Ormond's *Conduct.*

Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, *March* 28th, "That an Addreſs be preſented to "her Majeſty, to acquaint her that her faithful "Commons were juſtly alarm'd at the Intelli-"gences receiv'd from Abroad; that her Gene-"ral in *Flanders* had declin'd to act offenſively "againſt *France*, &c. and that they beſought "her Majeſty, that ſpeedy Inſtructions might be "given him to proſecute the War with the ut-"moſt Vigour, as the beſt Means to obtain a "ſafe and honourable Peace." Mr. Secretary *St. John* having given that Houſe the ſame Aſſurances as the Lord-Treaſurer had done, ſaid, in Anſwer to what had been ſuggeſted by a Member, *That the preſent Negotiations had been carry'd on in a* clandeſtine *and* treacherous Manner. "He hop'd it wou'd not be accounted Trea-"chery to act for the Glory and Advantage of "*Great-Britain*:" *Why did he deſerve to be hang'd then, according to his own Confeſſion?* "That he gloried in the ſmall Share he had in "the Negotiation; and whatever Cenſure he "might undergo for it, the bare Satisfaction "of acting in that View, *the* Gallows, *accord-ding to his own Saying*, "wou'd be a ſufficient "Recompence and Comfort all his Life-time."

Inſtead of Mr. *Pulteney*'s Addreſs, this *Majority*, the Pinks of *Patriotiſm*, voted *an intire Confidence in the Queen's Promiſe, to let them know the Terms of Peace before they were concluded.* The next Day, *March* 31, upon a Motion of Mr. *Murray*, a *Scots* Member, an Addreſs was voted, *that the Rents of the Biſhops Lands* in *Scotland* might be given to ſuch of the *Epiſcopal* Clergy there as ſhou'd take the Oaths to her Majeſty.

Falſe and ridiculous Politicks to keep France *and* Spain *divided.*

The extream Folly, as well as Treachery, of what is to come, muſt render theſe Men as contemptible as they will be hateful to Poſterity. The preventing the Union of the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* for the Preſervation of the Balance of Power, was the View the Confederates had in proſecuting the War, for recovering *Spain* out of the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. This War had coſt hundreds of Millions of Treaſure, and little leſs than Millions of Lives. The *Engliſh* Miniſters are now about putting a diſhonourable and diſadvantageous End to it, but have the *Effronterie* to aſſert, they will preſerve that Balance of Power, and effectually hinder the dreaded Union of thoſe two Kingdoms. And how will they do this? Why, by taking the Duke of *Anjou*'s *French* Word, "That if you will let him be King of *Spain*, he will never be King of *France*, though that Crown ſhou'd fall to him. This they called, *A Renunciation*, which the Court and Kingdom of *France*, in the Caſe of *Lewis* the XIV and his Queen, the *Infanta Maria Thereſa* of *Spain*, had 50 Years before frequently and ſolemnly declar'd to be null and void of itſelf. Neither *France* nor *Spain* had the Face to offer ſuch a Security for preventing the Union of the two Crowns; but the *Engliſh* Miniſtry begg'd it of them, as the only Colour they had to conclude a Treaty ſo diametrically oppoſite to the Terms and Ends of the Grand Alliance. This ridiculous Expedient for preventing the *Union* of *France* and *Spain*, was ſent over to *France* by Meſſieurs *Harley* and *St. John*; the Meſſenger was the *Pretender*'s pretended Mother's Agent, Abbot *Gualtier*, who carry'd a Memorial about it from them to the Marquiſs *de Torcy*, who was ſo plain with Secretary *St. John*, as to declare, *That the* Renunciation *deſir'd, would be null and void* by the Fundamental Laws of *France*, according to which, the neareſt *Prince to the Crown is of Neceſſity the Heir thereto; and they wou'd deceive themſelves, who received the King of* Spain's Renunciation *as a ſufficient Expedient to prevent the Miſchief they propos'd to avoid.* But the Queen's Miniſters ſtill inſiſting on this *inſufficient Expedient*, the Marquiſs *de Torcy* undertook to prevail with the King his Maſter, to ſee what the Duke of *Anjou* might be brought to; upon Condition, however, that there ſhou'd be a *Ceſſation of Arms between* Great-Britain and *France*. *So dexterouſly did he turn Mr.* St. John's *Forwardneſs*, adds our Author, to the promoting the fatal Breach of the Confederacy. It was theſe Counſels that occaſion'd the Orders before-mention'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, not to engage in a Battle or Siege; and to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to declare the *Queen was now under no farther Obligations to the States*; and to the Earl of *Strafford*, to repair to *London* forthwith, to have his Part given him by thoſe that were in the Depths of the Secret, into which they did not let one of the Allies, and yet had the Front to deny themſelves, and to make others deny that there was any ſeparate Treaty. Matters being huddled up between *England* and *France*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, *Friday* the 16th of *June*, and having paſſed three publick and ſix private Acts, made a Speech to both Houſes, containing the Terms of Peace.

*A.D.*1712

Torcy *declares Mr.* St. John's *Project for it vain and uſeleſs,*

yet he inſiſts upon it,

and breaks the Confederacy for it.

The Miniſters treat ſeparately, and poſitively deny it.

It ſignify'd nothing, that every good *Briton* conceiv'd ſo great Indignation at the Report of thoſe Terms, that the Complaint and Clamour againſt them were as univerſal as was the Love of our Country and the Proteſtant Succeſſion. Stocks tumbled immediately 4 or 5 *per Cent.* and the Reſentment and Apprehenſions that were occaſion'd by it, were not to be expreſs'd. The *Annaliſt* ſays, *That ſome, even of the* High-Church *Party*, were greatly ſurpriz'd; notwithſtanding all which, the Blow being ſtruck, it muſt be followed, and no Time given for Recollection; ſo the *Majority* immediately *reſolv'd*, to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks, *and humbly to deſire her Majeſty to proceed with the preſent Negotiation for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.* Mr. *Freeman* of *Hertfordſhire* was the Chairman of the Committee for this Addreſs: And the Queen's Anſwer was ſo worded, that it wou'd have ſerved if the Treaty had been open, general, honourable and ſafe. *I have the Safety and Intereſt of all my People ſo much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleaſure in this your dutiful and* PRUDENT *Addreſs; and I thank you kindly for it: I have ſtudy'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between ſo affectionate a Prince, and ſuch faithful Subjects.* The Houſe thank'd her Majeſty in an Addreſs for her Speech.

Generally abhorred without Doors.

The Majority addreſs for it.

Things

A.D. 1712 Things went not quite ſo ſmoothly in the Houſe of Lords. As ſoon as the Queen left it, a Motion being made for Thanks, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *They had all the Reaſon in the World to do it, eſpecially for that Part of her Majeſty's Speech, wherein ſhe was pleas'd to declare,* That the Securing the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* to theſe Kingdoms, was what *ſhe had neareſt at Heart. But that her Majeſty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greateſt Conſequence and Importance, he was of Opinion the Houſe would do well to take her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration the next Day*; which was readily agreed to. The Lords being met accordingly on *Saturday* the 7th of *June*, the Earl of *Wharton* propos'd, that the Letter from the *States-General* to her Majeſty, arriv'd that Morning from *Holland*, might be read. But this was oppos'd, it being ſuggeſted, that the Houſe ought not to take notice of a Writing which carried no Authority with it. Then their Lordſhips took her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration, which occaſion'd a warm Debate. Among the reſt, the Duke of *Marlborough* repreſented, *that the Meaſures entered into, and purſued in* England *for this Year paſt, were contrary to her Majeſty's Engagements with the Allies,* did ſully *the Triumphs and Glories of her Reign, and would render the* Engliſh *Name odious to all other Nations.* Whereupon the Earl of *Strafford* ſaid, *that ſome of the Allies,* meaning the *Dutch, would not ſhew ſuch Backwardneſs to a Peace as they had hitherto done; but for a Member of that illuſtrious Aſſembly,* meaning the Duke of *Marlborough, who maintain'd a ſecret Correſpondence with them, and endeavour'd to perſuade them to carry on the War, feeding them with Hopes that they ſhould be ſupported by a ſtrong Party here.* Great is the Inequality between the Speakers in theſe Debates; but the major Vote ſupplies all Defects. The Lord *Cowper* anſwer'd this Earl, who having not expreſt himſelf in all the Purity of the *Engliſh* Tongue, Lord *Cowper* took Occaſion from thence to ſay, *That that noble Lord had been ſo long Abroad, that he had almoſt forgot, not only the Language, but the Conſtitution of his own Country; that according to our Laws, it could never be ſuggeſted as a Crime on the meaneſt Subject, much leſs in any Member of that Auguſt Aſſembly,* to hold *Correſpondence with our Allies, ſuch Allies eſpecially whoſe Intereſt her Majeſty had declar'd to be* inſeparable *from her own, in her Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion: Whereas it would be a hard Matter to juſtify and reconcile, either with our Laws or the Laws of Honour and Juſtice, the Conduct of ſome Perſons in treating* clandeſtinely *with the common Enemy, without the Participation of the Allies.* The Lords took afterwards into Conſideration the Advantages offer'd by *France* to *Great-Britain*, particularly in ſettling the Trade to *Spain* and to the *Weſt-Indies*, as in the Time of the late King of *Spain, Charles* II. On which Occaſion the Earl of *Godolphin* ſaid, *he did not pretend to any great Knowledge in Trade, but that during the Time he had the Honour to be in the Adminiſtration, he had obſerv'd, and he might eaſily make it out by the Books of the Cuſtom-houſe, that the ſingle Trade to* Portugal *brought to* England *in Times of War double the Wealth of the Trade to* Spain *in Times of Peace; ſo that whatever might be ſuggeſted to caſt a Miſt before the Eyes of the People, it was to be preſum'd, that the Trade to* Spain *would be leſs for the future, becauſe the* French *had made themſelves abſolute Maſters of it.* The Debate ended in a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks, which was much to the ſame Purpoſe as that of the Commons. A Motion was made for adding theſe Words to it, *and in Order to that, that her Majeſty would take ſuch Meaſures in Concert with her Allies, as might induce them to join with her Majeſty in a mutual* Guaranty. The Earl of *Nottingham* and the Lord *Cowper* ſpoke with Force and Eloquence for the adding the Words; Earl *Mortimer* and *Oxford*, and Earl *P*—— ſpoke againſt it; but it was reſolv'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 81 Voices againſt 36. The Reaſons of this great Majority were, *Firſt*, becauſe the *Proxies*, of which the *Affirmatives* had more than the *Negatives*, were not call'd for. *Secondly*, Becauſe ſeveral Lords, as the Duke of *G*——, the Earl of *D*——*t*, the Earl of *M*——*r*, and the Lord *A*——*m*, did not at that Time think fit to vote againſt the Court. Five and Twenty Lords entered a Proteſt againſt the Rejecting of the *Guaranty Clauſe*, with their Reaſons for ſo doing, which were printed and publiſhed.

Earl of Strafford's *Speech againſt the Duke of* Marlborough.

Animadverted upon by Lord Cowper.

He charges the Managers with a clandeſtine Treaty.

A.D. 1712

A Clauſe propoſed for a Guaranty among the Allies.

Carried in the Negative.

The Majority of the Houſe of Lords were ſo offended at this *Proteſt*, that on the 13th of *June* the Queſtion being put, Whether it ſhould be expung'd out of the Books of the Houſe, it was carried in the *Affirmative*. This Proteſt and the ſolid Reaſons contain'd in it were doubtleſs drawn up with the Earl of *Godolphin*'s Approbation at leaſt; for the Copy was convey'd to the Preſs by ſome who had it from him. The Lords appointed a Committee to enquire who were the Printers and Publiſhers, both of this *Proteſt* and of that concerning the Orders produced by the Duke of *Ormond*; but neither by their Lordſhip's Enquiry, nor by an Order of the Queen in Council, for the Diſcovery of the Perſon that directed the Printing of the ſaid Proteſts, nor the 100 Pound Reward promiſed in that Order, had any Effect, the Perſon who did direct it was very ſafe, tho' more than my ſelf were in this Secret.

The Proteſt ordered to be expung'd

The Proceeding againſt Dr. *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, one of the moſt pious, reverend and learned Prelates that ever our Church was bleſt with, was enough of it ſelf to have markt the Character of this Miniſtry, who ſet it a foot with Infamy, had not every other Meaſure they engag'd in, laid the like Mark upon it. His Lordſhip having re-printed Four Sermons he had formerly preach'd, prefix'd a new Preface to them, which treated of the Iniquity of the Times, particularly with Relation to thoſe Miniſters. After having enumerated the glorious Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms and Counſels, while ſhe was ſteady in the Obſervance of her Treaties with her Allies, and in proſecuting the War for obtaining the End of them, that holy Biſhop added, *We were, as all the World imagined, then juſt enter'd on the Ways that promiſed to lead to ſuch a Peace, as would have anſwer'd all the Prayers of our religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a moſt able Miniſtry, the Payments of a willing obedient People, as well as all the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; when God, for our Sins, permitted the* Spirit *of* Diſcord *to go forth; and by troubling ſore the Camp, the City and the Country, and, oh! that it had altogether ſpared the Places ſacred to his Worſhip, to ſpoil for a Time the beautiful and pleaſing Proſpect, and give us, in its Stead, I know not what— Our Enemies will tell the reſt with Pleaſure.* Theſe Words of eternal Truth

Bp. Fleetwood's *Preface.*

A.D. 1712

pronounced in ſo awful and moving a Manner, did the Majority of this Houſe of Commons vote to be *malicious* and *factious*, and condemn'd his Lordſhip's Preface to be burnt by the Hands of the *common Hangman*. The good Biſhop imitating the Apoſtolical Reſignation, as his Perſecutors imitated the *Pagan* Barbariſm and Inſolence, ſaid only when he was told of it, *I eſteem myſelf happy to ſuffer with the Duke of* Marlborough, *the Earl of* Godolphin, *and ſo many other illuſtrious Patriots, whoſe Reputation their Enemies endeavour to blaſt.* "On "the other Hand, ſays *our Hiſtorian*, this Treat- "ment of a Prelate of ſuch ſignal Merit, ſo "unblameable a Life, and ſo univerſally eſteem'd, "particularly by the Queen herſelf, who, before, "was us'd to call him *her Biſhop*, was highly re- "ſented by many true Sons of the Church." The Truth is, the Actions of this Set of Miniſters, and their Adherents, are riſen ſo from one Degree of Deformity to another, that they are become monſtrous; and it is almoſt mortal, either to write or read them; for which Reaſon, I pity both myſelf and my Readers for what is ſtill to come of them: They got an Addreſs to the Queen, not to anſwer the States-General's moſt excellent Letter in Vindication of their Conduct, becauſe it was Printed, for Fiends and Spectres, according to vulgar Notions, dread not the Light ſo much as they did: "It was obſerved, *adds the Author* "*laſt quoted*, that a Cenſure was paſt on the "Letter, to gratify Secretary *St. John*." Notwithſtanding Mr. *Lechmere* and other worthy Members, made ſeveral Speeches to juſtify the Conduct of the States, which in the Articles alledg'd by theſe Men in their Libels and Invectives, was rather laudable than blameable.

Order'd to be burnt by the common Hangman.

His pious Saying upon it.

They reject the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Mr. *Hampden* having made a Motion for the Allies to be *Guarantees* of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, the Queſtion was put with ſome Difficulty; and *St. John* and the Enemies to the Royal Houſe of *Hanover* were then ſo prevalent, and withal ſo impudent, that it was carried in the *Negative*, NOES 133. YEAS 30. If any of this traiterous Faction have eſcaped the Puniſhment due to their Crimes, and are ſtill living, will they after this ever dare to pretend an Attachment to the Intereſt of the Royal Family; whom they in this Vote, as far as the Nature of it extended, renounced and rejected? Inſtead of this Guaranty it was reſolved to addreſs the Queen, that they had an *entire Confidence* in her Majeſty's Concern for the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line.

The Queen highly commends the Peace as advantageous to England.

The Queen cloſ'd the Seſſion with a Speech to both Houſes, *June* 26th; in which are ſome *Extraordinaries* that wou'd have been more aſtoniſhing, had not People known who it was that put the Words into her Mouth, which ſhe lately deliver'd with as much ſeeming Pleaſure as if the Subſtance of them had been Sincerity and Glory.

Your ſatisfactory Addreſſes will give me Strength to ſtruggle with any Difficulties as may yet be raiſed: And I hope, that neither they who envy the making a good Peace, nor who think it their Intereſt to continue the War, will be able to defeat our joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of Britain, *and the Security of all our Allies.*

The French *highly commend it, &c.*

There was not a Mortal in all *Europe*, out of the Pale of the Miniſtry, who ſaid this was a *good Peace*, and who, inſtead of envying, did not abhor the making of it: Cou'd it be a good Peace for *France* and for *England* too? A great deal depends upon this: They have made her Majeſty tell the *Britiſh* Nation, that the Peace ſhe was now making, was ſo good as to raiſe *Envy* againſt her for the making it. Now read what the Biſhop of *Rennes*, at the Head of the States of *Bretagne* in *France* ſaid of this ſame Peace to the *French* King, in a Speech pronounced by him *January* 29th, N. S. half a Year after the Queen's Death: Having deſcribed the extream Diſtreſs that Kingdom was reduc'd to about the end of the War, he tells him, *His Majeſty, by the Superiority of his Genius, had found Means to extricate it, by creating Diviſion among his Enemies, when* France *was upon the very Brink of Ruin, which had enabled him to ſave* Spain, *and keep it in the Hands of his Grandſon, and alſo to* GIVE *Peace to* Europe, *on Terms perfectly glorious to himſelf, and advantageous to his People.*

A.D. 1712

Advantageous to France.

The Parliament being adjourn'd, and not *prorogued*, occaſioned a Surmiſe that it was intended as a farther Mortification to Mr. *Walpole*, who rather choſe to continue a Priſoner in the *Tower*, than to make his Submiſſion for an Offence, of which he was not guilty. The narrow Education and Spirit of the Prime Miniſter, and the Malice of his then Boſom Friend, the Secretary *St. John*, were ſufficient Grounds for ſuch a Surmiſe. The Parliament being afterwards prorogued, Mr. *Walpole* was of courſe ſet at Liberty, and took that Opportunity to publiſh his Caſe; in which he clear'd himſelf of all the falſe and malicious Imputations in the Cenſure that had been paſt upon him, to the Satisfaction of all the impartial World, and to the Shame and Confuſion, if it had been poſſible, of the Miniſters who had made ſuch vile Uſe of their Power and Prevalence, to mortify and injure him. In a *Poſtcript* to the Caſe, Mr. *Walpole* took notice of what paſt after his Expulſion, upon his being re-choſen Member of the Commons, and ſhew'd, "That as no Law or Uſage made Expulſion an "Incapacity, nothing but a Declaration of Par- "liament cou'd do it; which having been not "made previous to Mr. *Walpole*'s ſecond Election, "there cou'd be no Incapacity at the Time of the "Election, and therefore ſuch a Declaration, "ſubſequent to the Election, was, in other "Words, a ſecond Expulſion." This Aſſertion was corroborated by the Inſtances of Mr. *Wooliaſton*, who was alſo *expell'd*, *re-elected* and ſate in the ſame Parliament unmoleſted; and of Sir *Robert Sawyer*, who was alſo *expell'd* and *re-elected*, immediately after the Sentence of Expulſion was paſs'd, in the Vacancy occaſion'd by his own Expulſion; this plain Reaſoning had no Effect on the Minds of the Majority who had expell'd him. But Mr. *Walpole*'s Lodgings in the *Tower* were every Day ſo crowded by the Attendance of Perſons of the higheſt Rank and Diſtinction, for Quality and Merit, as the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, &c. that the Miniſters were much more mortify'd with the juſt Reſpects that were paid him, than Mr. *Walpole* was with the Injuſtice they did him.

The Miniſtry's Hatred to Mr. R. Walpole

He deſpiſes it, and proves their Charge falſe.

and their Proceedings arbitrary and illegal.

The Addreſs of the City and Lieutenancy of *London*, againſt which, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* and Sir *Charles Peers* objected, *That making Peace and War, being the Prerogative of the Crown, they ought not to meddle with it*, procur'd Knighthood for *William Stewart*, one of the preſent Sheriffs, and *John Caſs* the other, of chief Note, for being a Friend and Confident of Sir *John Friend*, who was hang'd for the *French*-Invaſion Plot; *Samuel Clark* was alſo Knighted on this Occaſion. Counties, Cities and Boroughs, followed the Example of the *Londoners*, in Addreſſes about the Queen's Peace; which were introduced with great Pomp, and long Anſwers made

Addreſſes in praiſe of the Queen's Speech. Men Knighted.

*A.D.*1712 made to them, as if they had really been the Senſe of the Nation; whereas it is moſt certain, that nothing wou'd have been more eaſy than for the Miniſters who ſet theſe Addreſſes to work, to have got Addreſſes for the Peace, and againſt the the Peace, from the ſame Places, and at the ſame Time, as any one may ſee by looking into the *Hiſtory of Addreſſes*, publiſh'd by my ſelf about this Time, to make a Jeſt of the Contradictions, Inconſiſtency, Extravagance, and Impertinence in them. The like of which is no where to be met with.

Duke of Ormond *order'd to concur in a Siege* Queſnoy *beſieged.*

Orders having been ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* to concur in a Siege, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* order'd *Queſnoy* to be inveſted; and the Trenches were open'd before it the 20th of *June*. The Duke of *Ormond* aſſiſted to cover the Siege a Day or two, and then declared he cou'd do it no longer, being oblig'd by his Inſtructions to march with the Queen's Troops, and thoſe in her Majeſty's Pay, to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, which the *French* had engag'd to deliver. Accordingly ten Battalions, commanded by the Earl of *Orkney*, were detach'd for that Service; but the Generals of the Allies declining to obey the Duke's Orders for marching, it was defer'd ſome Days. *Theſe Generals ſaid they had Orders from their Maſters to obey his Grace's Command while he ſtaid with the Confederates, but had no Orders to march away with him.* The ſame Day, *June* 25th, the Duke, at a Conference with Prince *Eugene* and the *States* Field-Deputies, acquainted them he had receiv'd Orders from the Queen his Miſtreſs, to publiſh within three Days a Suſpenſion of Arms for two Months, between his Army and the *French*, which he propoſed alſo to them. The Prince and the States Deputies demanding Time to conſider of it, the Duke told them, *that did not depend upon him; and if they yet perſiſted in carrying on the Siege, he wou'd cover it no longer, intending to march off with his Troops in three Days.* He caus'd alſo the Generals of the Auxiliary Forces to be inform'd, that *if they expected Bread, or Pay, or Arrears, they muſt obey his Commands.* What a glorious Commiſſion has he charg'd himſelf with! And what muſt thoſe Generals, who were all gallant Men, and Men of Honour, think of him, when he was putting it in Execution? They demanded Time of him to conſult their Principals, with whoſe Miniſters the States-General having conferr'd, they diſpatch'd Meſſ. Van *Weldren* and *Hop* to the Army, to concert proper Methods with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, to engage thoſe Generals to continue with him, and to provide for their Subſiſtence. The *Auxiliaries* ſuſpending their Obedience to the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders, he was oblig'd to defer the March of the Detatchment for *Dunkirk*. None of the Generals expreſs'd ſuch an Abhorrence of Separation from the Confederate Army, as the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, who commanded the *Pruſſians*, and ſaid *they were all* Poltrons, *who reported the King of* Pruſſia *would ſeparate from the Allies.* A ſufficient Explanation of the Character of thoſe who did ſeparate from them.

The Duke of Ormond *withdrew his Troops.*

And publiſh'd a Suſpenſion of Arms.

The Generals of the Allies will not deſert with him.

Prince of Anhalt *calls thoſe that ſeparate* Poltrons.

In the mean Time the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was as little abaſh'd at *Utrecht*, as the Duke of *Ormond* was at the Army, when he propos'd a Suſpenſion of Arms to the Plenipotentiaries *June* 27th. None of thoſe Miniſters thought fit to return him an Anſwer. Their Surprize and Reſentment ſtruck them Dumb; ſo the Biſhop left them to themſelves; and when he was gone, ſome of them ſpoke warmly againſt his Propoſal, which he urg'd again at a Conference in the Afternoon; but they were unanimous to wait for Orders from their Maſters. On the 29th of *June* the Duke of *Ormond* ſent his Adjutant with a written Order to the Generals of the *Auxiliaries*, commanding them to hold themſelves and their Troops in a Readineſs to march. But thoſe brave Men unanimouſly anſwer'd, *They could not follow him, nor ſeparate from Prince* Eugene, *without expreſs Orders from their Principals.* The only Generals of the *Auxiliaries* who obey'd the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders, were Major General *Berner*, who commanded four Squadrons and one Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein-Gottorp*; and Major General *Waleſ*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*, who had the Queen's Commiſſion. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* bid the Adjutant tell the Duke, *the* Heſſians *deſir'd nothing more than to march, provided it were to fight the* French. It was obſervable, that the Mareſchal *de Villars*, at that critical Juncture, caus'd ſeveral Bridges to be laid over the *Sanſet*; and the Surmiſe was pretty general, that he intended to have fallen upon the Confederate Army, if the Duke of *Ormond* cou'd have prevail'd with the Troops in *Britiſh* Pay to have ſeparated from them when he did. 'Tis certain the Duke of *Ormond*'s Behaviour had ſo ſunk his Credit with all but the *French*, that Prince *Eugene* believ'd him capable of ſeizing the Towns which the Duke of *Marlborough* had recover'd and taken from the Enemy in the *Pais Conquis*, as *Flanders* was call'd in the Maps of *France*. The Prince of *Savoy* ſent for General *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Doway*, and deſir'd him to take Care that the *Engliſh* Troops, deſign'd for *Dunkirk*, might not go through that City; and the like Caution was given to other *Dutch* Governors; for which there was very good Reaſon, as we ſhall ſee preſently. Such was the Duke of *Ormond*'s Campaign, ſuch Glory was he acquiring for his Country and himſelf; the *Engliſh* Name, that but laſt Year was ſo highly honour'd, and ſo well belov'd all over *Europe*, where the common Enemy was not Maſter, is in leſs than a Twelve Month grown into contempt and hatred. One cannot expreſs how ill the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Conduct was taken in all the United Provinces, where extraordinary Aſſemblies were held on this Occaſion. The City of *Amſterdam*, as ſhe contributes moſt towards the publick Expences, ſo has ſhe the greateſt Sway and Influence in all Conſultations; and ſhe now ſent an extraordinary unprecedented Deputation to the *Hague*, conſiſting of three Burgo-Maſters, and as many principal Magiſtrates. Before their Departure, the Regent Burgo-Maſters held an Aſſembly, in which Monſieur *Corver*, their Senior, a Perſon no leſs venerable by his Age, being 84 Years old, than by his Integrity and Wiſdom, made this memorable Speech. *I am an old Man, upwards of Foreſcore, and have ſeen far more difficult Times, even the* French *at the very Gates; but by the Bleſſing of God, on our Firmneſs and Reſolution, we have hitherto preſerv'd our Liberty. I have no private Intereſt in Trade, and no other concern than for the good of my Country and the Common Cauſe; yet I would give half of what I have in the World, nay all, and you know I have ſomething to loſe, rather than ſuffer the Loſs of our Liberties. But if at laſt we are overpower'd, then let us lay our Cities under Water, betake ourſelves to our Ships, and ſail to the* East-Indies. *And let thoſe who ſee our Country laid waſte ſay,* there liv'd a People, who choſe to loſe their Country rather

Duke of Ormond *loſes all Character, and the Character of his Country.*

Mr. Corver *of* Amſterdam's *generous Speech.*

*A.D.*1712 rather than their Liberty. These Words had not only an Effect upon the Assembly at *Amsterdam*, but on that of the States-General also, to whom they were reported. However the States, out of Deference to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, wou'd not presently come to a Resolution about the Suspension of Arms, till they had better inform'd themselves of the Sentiments of the Confederates.

While these Things past in *Flanders* and *Holland*, Major General *Groveslein*, Governor of *Bouchain*, who had been detach'd by Prince *Eugene*, with about 1500 Horse, Dragoons and Hussars, made a successful Incursion into *France*; and having ravag'd, plunder'd, and burnt several open Towns and Villages in *Campagne*, and the Country of *Metz*, and struck Terror and Consternation as far as *Paris*, made his Retreat by *Traerbach*, and from thence, through the Bishoprich of *Liege*, to *Maestrecht*; where he deposited a great Number of Hostages he brought away with him for Contributions. The Duke of *Ormond*, not content with his Obedience to the Orders which were sent to him to desert the Allies, acquainted Prince *Eugene*, that his Troops should continue in the Army, if he would give over the Siege of *Quesnoy*. But his Highness return'd this Heroick Answer, *That instead of putting a Stop to the Siege, he would cause it to be prosecuted with all imaginable Force; and he would let the Duke be Witness of another Expedition, after the taking of that Town.* From this Time, all Correspondence ceas'd between the Duke of *Ormond* and Prince of *Savoy*, who perceiving that frequent Expresses went between the Duke and the *French* Army, which might prove detrimental to the Confederate Cause, his Highness express'd himself as desirous of his marching off, as the Duke was to march; *the* British *Troops* being now, said the Prince, *only a Burden to the* Netherlands, *since they had declar'd they would not fight against* France. On the First of *July* the Confederates storm'd and carry'd the Counterscarp of *Quesnoy* in four Places; and two Days after, Monsr. *Labadie*, the Governor, surrender'd himself and Garrison Prisoners of War.

An Irruption into France.

Prince Eugene's *gallant Answer to a Proposal of the Duke of* Ormond's.

Quesnoy *taken.*

The Delivery of *Dunkirk* to the *British* Forces was put off for some Time, on pretence, that the *Suspension of Arms*, which was to be the Condition of it, shou'd include not only the *British* Troops, but the Troops in *British* Pay. However, the *French* Court finding the *Auxiliaries* fix'd in their Resolution, not to separate from Prince *Eugene*; and fearing, if he should disgust the Ministry in *England*, by balking their Expectations of having Possession of *Dunkirk*, the Duke of *Ormond* might still be order'd to act with the Confederates, Orders were sent to the Count *de Aumont*, Governor of *Dunkirk*, to deliver that Place to those whom the Queen of *Great-Britain* should send to take Possession of it; which was done accordingly; and Brigadier *Hill* with his own, Col. *Disney*'s, and Col. *Kane*'s Regiments, and about 1000 Marines, being admitted into the Town the 7th of *July*, the *French* Garrison march'd out, and the *English* took their Posts: But the *French* Ships and Gallies were permitted to remain in the Harbour, with two or three Battalions of Marines in the Town, on Pretence of Guarding the Stores. The Privateers were also indulged the Liberty of coming in and out, provided they brought no *English* Prizes, which they might take and carry any where else. The Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd his last Instructions, Rarities no doubt! return'd to *Holland*, where Rejoicings were then making for the *Surrender* of *Quesnoy*; and the Earl asking for what the Cannon and small Shot were so furiously discharg'd, was answer'd, for the taking that Place: To which he reply'd, *You make a great Noise for a* Bicoque, *a paltry Town.* Prince *Eugene*, being, as he said, determined to prosecute the War with Vigour, and let the Duke of *Ormond* be a Witness of some other Conquests, broke up from the Camp at *Haspre* the 16th of *July*; and the next Day order'd the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau* to invest *Landrecy*. The Duke of *Ormond* abandoning him and his Army to the Enemy's Insults, now superior to the Confederates in Numbers, march'd away to *Avesne le Secq*; giving out, and making loud Complaints, that he was himself abandon'd by the Prince of *Savoy*. Such an Imposition on the Eyes, Ears and Understandings of both Friends and Foes, that a Man of great Heart and great Genius cou'd not have given way to it for any Consideration.

Brigadier Hill, *Mrs.* Masham's *Brother, has* Dunkirk *deliver'd to him.*

*A.D.*1712

Earl of Strafford *speaks scornfully of the taking* Quesnoy.

More ill Conduct of the Duke of Ormond.

The *French* Author, whom I have often quoted, was an Officer in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army at the time of the Separation; and I chuse to copy him rather than one of our own Writers, because he was on the Spot, and being a Foreigner, had nothing but Truth to bias him.

" *Si les Troupes Auxilaires en eussent eu autant*
" *a quel Carnage*, &c. If the Auxiliary Troops
" had marched off with them, to what Butchery
" had the Confederates been expos'd, after so
" great a Defection? They had nothing to do
" but surrender themselves at Discretion to
" the Mareschal *de Villars*, whom they had so
" often beaten, or resolve to have their Throats
" cut. This is what the *French* General made
" sure of; and no Thanks to the Ministry in
" *England*, that he did not accomplish his Designs,
" and been reveng'd of those who had so often
" reveng'd the Quarrel of their Masters. The
" *English* being thus separated from their old
" Companions, with whom they had gather'd
" many Laurels, and might with much ease have
" gather'd more, by the taking of *Landrecy*, and
" marching into *France*, the Lord *Strafford*
" perswaded the Duke of *Ormond* to lay the
" Blame of the Separation on Prince *Eugene* of
" *Savoy*; as if the latter had left the *English*,
" and not the *English* left him. The Duke
" caus'd it to be told his Highness, that he was
" oblig'd to publish the Cessation of Arms, to
" prevent his being at the Mercy of the *French*,
" and to save the *English* Army. There is so
" much Treachery in this Conduct, that one
" cannot conceive how Men of Honour and
" Quality can be guilty of such mean Artifices.
" The Allies soon felt the dismal Effects of this
" Separation in the unhappy Affair of *Denain*;
" but they were as much disquieted by the Mo-
" tion of the *English* Army, as they were dejected
" at the Success of the *French*. The Duke of
" *Ormond*, at the Persuasion of Monsr. *de Torcy*,
" and by Advice of the Lord *St*——, seiz'd
" *Ghent* and *Bruges*, two Places that cut off the
" Communication between *France*, *Holland* and
" *Flanders*: This Enterprize was thought of, to
" find out a Pretence to quarrel with the *Dutch*,
" &c."

Torcy *and* St—— *persuade him to besiege* Ghent *and* Bruges.

The Massacre at *Denain*, where the Mareschal *de Villars*, with the greatest Part of the *French* Army, surrounded the Earl of *Albemarle*, and cut off several Battalions of the Troops of the Allies, before Prince *Eugene* cou'd come to their Relief, was entirely owing to the Duke of *Ormond*'s Deserting with the *British* Forces about a Week before; and that Success so spirited the *French*

The Massacre at Denain *occasion'd by him.*

A.D. 1712 *French* General and his Army, that taking Advantage of the Diviſion among the Allies, they recover'd *Queſnoy* and *Bochaine*, and even *Douay* before the end of the Campaign. And the *French* Hiſtorian aſſures us, that the ſeizing of *Ghent* and *Bruges* was in purſuance of Monſ. *de Torcy*'s Advice, tho' the Orders for it came from *England*: The Treaſurer wrote the Duke of *Ormond* a Letter upon it, full of ſuch awkard Flattery, as if that Expedition, in Breach of all Faith and Honour, had been as glorious as the March to *Blenheim*, or the Conqueſt of *Liſle*.

The Queen of *Great-Britain*, as well as *Lewis* XIV. expected that the great Turn of Affairs in the Field, wou'd quicken the Negotiations of Peace; but notwithſtanding the Butchery at *Denain*, and the abandoning ſo many Towns to the Superiority of the Mareſchal *de Villar*'s Numbers, the Confederates rather provok'd by the Treachery of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry and General, than frighten'd by the boaſted Succeſſes of the Enemy, continu'd firm in their Reſolution, not to agree to the Suſpenſion of Arms, 'till *France* made other Offers for Peace than had hitherto been communicated to them from *England*.

The Biſhop of Briſtol *and Earl of* St——, *inſiſt on the Ambaſſadors of the Duke of* Anjou's *Admiſſion.*

The States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* agreed to take moſt of the *Britiſh* Auxiliaries into their Pay, and order'd their Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to inſiſt on the reſtoring of *Stratſburgh*, and the Demolition of all the fortify'd Places the *French* had built on the *Rhine*; and while the Miniſters of the Allies were buſied in concerting the Meaſures for a vigorous Proſecution of the War, 'till *France* was reduc'd to the Neceſſity of agreeing to a juſt, ſafe and honourable Peace, the Earl of *Strafford*, and his Colleague, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, inſiſted on the Admiſſion of King *Philip*'s Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs at *Utrecht*. Thus inſtead of recovering *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, according to all the Treaties *Great-Britain* had enter'd into for carrying on the War againſt *France*, according to all the Addreſſes of the Parliament, and to all the Queen's Anſwers and Aſſurances, are the Biſhop and the Earl, her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, the only Miniſters that inſiſt upon acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou* as King of *Spain*. It is eaſy to imagine the Concern and Conſternation the *Dutch* were in to ſee themſelves betray'd and abandon'd by the Miniſtry in *England*, and they cou'd not help expreſſing their Reſentment of ſuch notorious Breaches of Faith, Honour and Friendſhip, as were a ſhame to Men, and much more to Chriſtians. The Earl of *Strafford* telling them, when he came back, that he had a new *Barrier-Treaty* to offer them, one of the Miniſters reply'd, *What Reaſon is there for a new one? which cannot be more to our Satisfaction, or more ſolemnly executed than the old one; unleſs Treaties hereafter among you are to be Triennial, like your Houſe of Commons, which indeed I think may be proper; for they, it ſeems, uſe them as they think fit.*

A juſt, but ſevere Reflection, by a Dutch *Miniſter to the Earl of* St——.

Sir Thomas Hanmer *goes to* Flanders.

Sir *Thomas Hanmer* Speaker of the next Parliament going to *Flanders*, and cauſing the Depth of the Harbour of *Oſtend* to be ſounded: As alſo viewing the Fortifications, with a Regard which exceeded that of Curioſity; it gave occaſion to much Speculation in thoſe that had a better Opinion of the Capacities of the Managers in great Opinions, than ſuch had as had moſt Knowledge of them. 'Tis plain, by what happen'd ſoon after, that the Earl of *Strafford*, who went alſo to *Flanders*, had Inſtructions to go to the Army, and be aſſiſting to the Duke of *Ormond* in the Deſign upon two of the Emperor's Towns, *Ghent* and *Bruges*; where Sir *Thomas Hanmer* ſpent ſome Days, and, doubtleſs, prepar'd Matters with the *French* Faction in thoſe Places, for the Reception of the *Britiſh* Troops, in purſuance of the Directions the Managers had received from the Court of *France*, whoſe Orders, as their Intimations may be well call'd, were punctually obey'd by Meſſrs. *Harley*, *St. John*, &c. *Tout ceque M. de* Torcy, *demandoit*, ſays the *French* Hiſtorian, *All that Monſ. de* Torcy *demanded or inſinuated, was executed more punctually than if his Orders had been directed to Officers in the Pay of* France. Nay, after the Slaughter at *Denain*, in which the Miniſters took ſingular Pleaſure, Monſ. *de Torcy*, well aſſur'd how agreeable the News of it wou'd be to them, writes to Mr. *St. John*, *The King of* France *is perſuaded that the Advantage which his Troops have obtain'd, will give the Queen ſo much the more Pleaſure, as it may be a Motive* to oblige her Confederates to accept of the Terms *France* offer'd them. The *Secret Committee*, who inquir'd into theſe Affairs, ſay, *They cou'd not with Patience read a Letter from a Miniſter of* France, *declaring to the Secretary of State of* England, "That a Victory obtain'd by the Queen's Ene-"mies over her good Allies, muſt be a Pleaſure "or Satisfaction to her Majeſty." And how the Miniſters in *France*, and thoſe in *England*, ſympathiz'd in Joy upon the Surprize, and Maſſacree of the *Dutch*, and other Troops at *Denain*, may be farther ſeen in that wretched Piece of Fuſtian which the Treaſurer wrote to the General, who having abandon'd thoſe Troops to that Butchery, had in Proſecution of the treacherous Counſels taken in *England*, by Directions from *France*, ſeiz'd *Bruges* and *Ghent*. Earl *Mortimer* having told him it was a *Coup de Maitre*, adds, *I take a double Pleaſure in it, becauſe it is done by the Duke of* Ormond; *to whoſe Perſon I have ſo entire a Friendſhip, and in whoſe Succeſs I take ſo particular an Intereſt. Monſ. de* Torcy *wrote a very juſt Compliment on the Affair of* Denain; *That the Allies might now ſee what they had loſt by her Majeſty's with-drawing her Forces, and what value they ought to put upon a Nation which every where carry'd Victory along with it.* But the ſeizing of *Ghent* and *Bruges* was not a more uncommon Act of Baſeneſs and Treachery than the Duke of *Ormond*'s deſcending ſo low, as to take on him the Office of an Intelligencer, in favour of the *French*, and for the farther Deſtruction of the Confederates.

A.D. 1712 *The* Engliſh *Miniſters directed by thoſe of* France.

Wonderfully pleaſed with the Slaughter of the Dutch *Forces at* Denain.

The Lord Treaſurer's Flattery on the Duke of Ormond's *having* Ghent *and* Bruges *betray'd to him.*

The Duke of Ormond *betrays the Confederates Counſels to the* French.

The *Dutch* encourag'd by their Enterprize upon Fort *Knocque*, had form'd a Deſign for ſurprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*, which the Duke getting Information of, he wrote an Account of it immediately to Secretary *St. John*, made Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, in the following Terms; "I take this Opportunity to acquaint your Lord-"ſhip with an Affair which has been communi-"ted to me, by a Perſon very well inclin'd to her "Majeſty's Service; your Lordſhip will beſt "judge of the Importance of it, and the Uſe "that is to be made of it, when I tell you that "the Succeſs of the Enterprize upon *Knocque*, "has encourag'd the forming a Project for ſur-"prizing of *Newport* or *Furnes*; and that the "fortifying of *Dyxmude*, is made uſe of as a "Pretence for drawing together a Body of "Troops ſufficient to put the Deſign in Execu-"tion: If it be thought more for her Majeſty's "Service to prevent it, I am humbly of the "Opinion ſome Means ſhou'd be found out *to* "*give Advice of it to Mr.* de Villars, *who may poſ-*"*ſibly think we owe him that good Office*

A.D. 1712.

" *in requital of ſome Informations he has gi-*
" *ven me.*

The Biſhop and Earl at Utrecht,

One of the moſt ſcandalous Incidents in all the Negotiations of the *Utrecht* Peace, is the *Biſhop* and Earl's Offer of the *Queen's* Speech to the Miniſters of the Allies, as a Plan to found the Treaty upon; but the Miniſters of *France* declar'd openly they had no Orders to agree to that Plan, and thereby diſown'd our Miniſters in that ſolemn Declaration, which they dictated for their Royal Miſtreſs. The *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries agreed to accept of the *Queen's* Speech *pro Materia Tractandi*, if the *French* Miniſters would allow it to be their Maſter's Plan; but the latter would not hear of it. What a ſtaring Falſity is this in a Letter from one of the *Britiſh Plenipo's*, upon the Duke of *Ormond's* Deſertion. *All the* Engliſh *ſeem to rejoice to march off*; and then he adds, *except two or three ſour Faces, who ſigh and wiſh the* Hanoverians *had not ſeparated from us*; *but I ſhall tell them, perhaps, it may be the better*; *he may ſee by this time the wrong Advice he has follow'd.* What a Head that was to reflect thus on the Conduct of the wiſeſt Prince in *Europe?* " But this, ſay the *Secret Committee*,
" was not the only Inſtance of his, the Lord
" *St*——'s Scorn and Contempt expreſs'd on
" the like Occaſions; for *July* 16, 1712, giving
" an Account of a Converſation with Mr. *Bu-*
" *leau*, the Elector of *Hanover's* General,
" wherein his Lordſhip declar'd, *That the Queen*
" *had yet made neither Peace nor Truce*; which
" Declaration was made near a Month after the
" Articles for a *Suſpenſion* of Arms was ſign'd:
" And his Lordſhip repreſenting the great Dan-
" gers the Queen's Troops were expos'd to, be-
" ing left alone in their Camp when Prince
" *Eugene* march'd, and Monſ. *Buleau* replying, in
" caſe of any Attack they had been ſure of their
" Aſſiſtance and Protection, his Lordſhip ſays,
" *My Anſwer was in a diſdainful way*; *it wou'd*
" *be a very odd thing when an Elector of the Em-*
" *pire ſhould be a ſufficient Protection for* Great
" Britain." We muſt remember, that the eloquent Lord *Cowper* animadverted on this *Plenipo*, in the Houſe of Peers, for his underſtanding as little of our Language as our Conſtitution; and the Quotations out of his Letters in the Report of the Secret Committee, are a Proof of Lord *Cowper's* Remark. In another Letter, *December* 14, to Mr. *St. John*, he ſays, *Count* Zinzendorf *own'd it was impoſſible to carry on the War alone, eſpecially ſince the Elector of* Hanover, *who was the greateſt Hero for the War, has threaten'd the States to recal his Troops, if they do not pay him the Queen's Share. In ſhort, Count* Zinzendorf *himſelf could not but laugh at the ridiculous way of Proceedings of that Court.* The *Annaliſt* tells us, the Elector of *Hanover* offer'd in the firſt Place to maintain, during the War, at his own Expence, the half of the Troops he had in the Service of *Great-Britain*, beſides the Regiment of Dragoons of *Bothmar*, and to agree for the Maintenance of the reſt upon eaſy Terms.

Diſown'd by the French *Miniſters.*

The Earl of Strafford's *Reflections on the Elector of* Hanover.

Mr. Secretary St. John *goes to* France.

I ſhall take no farther Notice of the new Viſcount *Bolingbroke's* Journey to *France*, than what is ſaid of it in the Report, except a Circumſtance or two; which, tho' more Perſonal than Political, is not more important. The Lord Treaſurer ſaid in his Letter to the Queen, mentioned in the ſaid Report, That there was no manner of Occaſion for the Secretary's going to *France*; and it ſeems indeed that his main Buſineſs was to receive the Preſents and the Compliments, which he thought his Treaſon to his own Country deſerv'd from the Enemy. Being at General *Erle's*, in *Dorſetſhire*, not long after, and a Gentleman in Company expreſſing his juſt Suſpicions, that our Managers were to be well paid for the Peace, that gallant Officer ſaid, *I have been juſt reading the Life of the* De Wits, *and find the* French *King paid many Millions of Livres Penſion to his Faction in* Holland: *But*, adds the General, *if our Miniſters have not* 100 *Millions Sterling for their Peace*, their Bargain will be as fooliſh as it is wicked. It is ſuppoſed, that *St. John's* hurrying away to the *French* Court, had relation not only to the Continuance of the Suſpenſion of Arms, and the Propoſition of a Separate Peace, but alſo to ſerve *lucrative* Ends of his own. It appears by Lord *Bolingbroke's* Inſtructions, according to the Report, that he was empower'd to conclude a Separate Peace with *England*, *France* and *Spain*. Let us not forget what Earl *Mortimer* and *Oxford* ſaid of the making ſuch a Peace, that it was *Fooliſh*, *Knaviſh* and *Villainous*; and there bears at this time ſome Doubt relating to the particular Intereſts of *Great-Britain:* He was to endeavour to get them explain'd, and to do his beſt to diſcover the *Ultimatum* of *France:* For they had broke with all the Allies; they had divided and ruin'd the Confederate Army; they had got to be deliver'd, even from the Throne, that *France* made ſuch Offers for Peace, when at the ſame time *France* denied ſhe had made thoſe Offers, and had not let them know what Orders ſhe wou'd make. But whether the *French* Miniſters would let our Secretary into the *Ultimatum* or not, he was to conclude the Treaty; and the Miniſtry thought they had ſufficiently diſcharged their Duty in declining to be ingag'd to impoſe what Terms *France* ſhould think proper upon the Allies. *Thoſe Allies*, in the Words of the Report, *to whom the Queen was bound by the Faith of Treaties, and all the moſt ſolemn Engagements, and Publick Declarations, to procure all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, according to their ſeveral Alliances: but now it ſeems ſufficient that we did not debar them from the liberty of endeavouring to obtain ſtill better for themſelves. With theſe Inſtructions* Lord Bolingbroke *goes to* France, *and without entring into farther Particulars, the Convention for a general Suſpenſion of Arms between* Great-Britain *and* France *for four Months was ſign'd at* Paris *by Lord* Bolingbroke *and M.* Torcy, Auguſt 27, N. S. 1712. France *was now become entire Miſtreſs of all future Negotiations, and did not fail to make uſe of the Power that was put into her Hands.* An early Inſtance of which was ſeen in the Affair of *Tournay*, which the *French* immediately demanded to be deliver'd up to them, though, as the Viſcount *Bolingbroke* confeſſes, *the Queen intended it, in her Speech, to be Part of the* Dutch *Barrier.* However, when it was debated in the Cabinet Council, where the Surrender of it was warmly oppos'd by ſome Lords, the Viſcount valuing nothing what was intended by the Speech, propos'd Expedients whereby it might be reſtor'd to *France*, and gave Monſ. *de Torcy* Advice by what Management *Tournay* might be ſecured to the *French* King, contrary to the avow'd Senſe of what the Queen had declar'd in Parliament: And in this the Treaſurer was as deeply engag'd as the Secretary; an Article which we ſhall find hereafter render'd both guilty of *High-Treaſon*, and it is ſure enough that their not ſuffering the Pains and Penalties, will be the beſt Reaſon that Poſterity will have for not giving

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General Erle's *Saying of the* French *bribing the Miniſtry.*

Lord Bolingbroke *concludes a Separate Peace.*

He ſigns a General Suſpenſion of Arms.

The Lord Treaſurer ſays there was no Occaſion for it.

A.D.1712 Credit to the Tranſactions of theſe Times. There's no need of giving the Particulars of the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Reception in *France*, the Honours that were paid him being the Purchaſe of that Treaſon. After having receiv'd ſome of them at *Calais* and *Paris*, he was carried by Monſ. *de Torcy* to *Verſailles*, where the King was, and an Apartment magnificently fitted up for him. On the 21ſt of *Auguſt* he was introduc'd to the King, to whom he preſented the Queen's Letter; and that Monarch aſſur'd him, *That he ever had the higheſt Eſteem for the Queen*, [even when he ſent the Pretender to *Scotland* to dethrone her, if the Pretender and he could have done it;] *that ſhe had proceeded in ſuch a manner, as to turn that Eſteem into the ſincereſt Friendſhip; and he hop'd ſhe was ſatisfy'd he had done every thing on his Part which might facilitate the Peace; that he was pleas'd to find it ſo near a Concluſion; that there were ſome who us'd all Endeavours to obſtruct it, but that, God be prais'd, they would not be long able to do ſo.*

The French *King's Talk with Lord* Boling-broke.

General Stanhope *will not wait on the* French *King.*

General *Stanhope*, who had been exchang'd for the Duke of *Eſcalona*, taking *Fontainbleau* in his way through *France* to *England*, the Viſcount offer'd to introduce him to the King; but that General declin'd it, having other Sentiments of the Honours receiv'd from the Common Enemy, than the Secretary had. He ſaw him, as he went a Hunting in his Chaiſe, with a gay Retinue of Ladies. Whether it was accidental, or concerted, when the Viſcount went to the Opera, he found the *French* King's Box, in which he was to have ſate, taken up by the Pretender, and the Secretary ſeated himſelf in one that was near it. He had agreed, that King *James*'s Dowager ſhould have Threeſcore Thouſand Pounds a Year paid her by the Court of *England*, by way of *Dowry*; and doubtleſs both ſhe and her pretended Son had reaſon to rejoice, as they did, in what was done and doing for them, by this, and other Managers in *Great-Britain*. She herſelf was under Attainder, and to correſpond with her was Death by the Laws of *England*: What then was it to make Bargains for her, and to rob the Treaſury of 60,000 *l.* a Year, to ſupport her, and her *Outlaws*, in carrying on their wicked Deſigns againſt the Religion and Liberties of our Country? While the Viſcount was at *Fontainbleau*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, another declared Enemy to the Confederates, and a Rebel under the Ban of the Empire, came thither, and had a Conference with him, in which he deſired him to recommend his, and his Rebel Brother the Elector of *Cologn*'s Intereſts to the Queen his Miſtreſs. Theſe two Princes had moſt ſhamefully betray'd the *Common Cauſe*, which they were bound to ſupport by all the Ties of Duty, Honour and Gratitude. He of *Cologne* had deliver'd his Country, on the Frontiers of *Holland*, to the *French*, who had made War ten Years with the Allies, to hinder his Advancement to that Electorate. He of *Bavaria* in one Day admitted *French* Troops into all the ſtrong Towns of *Flanders*, of which he had been made Governor by the Procurement of King *William*, and his Confederates, whom he abandon'd, and rais'd a terrible Rebellion, with the Aſſiſtance of *France*, in the Bowels of the Empire. Were theſe Princes fit Objects to be recommended to the Queen's Protection? But unworthy as they were, their Intereſts were eſpouſed by her Miniſters, and the Duke of *Marlborough* was ſtripp'd of his Principality of *Mindelheim* in favour of *Bavaria*, who had forfeited it by the Laws of the Empire, of which he was a Member. On the 29th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Suſpenſion of Arms for four Months longer was proclaim'd in *England*, to the Terror and Aſtoniſhment of all good *Britons*, who abhorr'd any *Suſpenſion*, while our Friends the Confederates continu'd in Arms for the Support of that Cauſe we had deſerted. The ſame Day an Order of Council was publiſhed, about delivering out Paſſes to Merchants, and Maſters of Ships, which was pretended to be a great Benefit to them; but like all the other Benefits of this unhappy Adminiſtration, it was accompanied with ſome miſchievous and ruinous Circumſtances. This Order laid on our Merchants a Neceſſity of purchaſing *French* Paſſes from the Secretaries of State, who filled their Pockets with the Fees exacted for them. At the ſame time the *French* Court delay'd ſending over their Paſſes; and ſome of their Ships, which were taken by Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were releas'd upon producing of our Paſſes, while ſeveral of our Ships were made Prizes for want of theirs.

Lord Bolingbroke's *Bargain for K.* James II. *his Dowager for* 60,000 *l.*

The Duke of Marlborough *ſtript of his Principality of* Mindelheim.

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The French *abuſe the* Engliſh.

The *Britiſh* Secretary having receiv'd a Preſent of a fine Jewel, which had been the late *Dauphin*'s, worth 4 or 5000 *l.* Sterling, left *Paris*, and return'd to *England* by the Way of *Dunkirk*. We have hinted that the Lord-Treaſurer, in his Letter to the Queen, took notice of the Importance of this Journey; and it is obvious, that a Suſpenſion of Arms, which was already agreed upon ſo far, that it took up but a few Hours Time for a Concluſion, by the Secretaries of *England* and *France* at *Paris*, did not require the Preſence of ſo important a Perſon as the *ſecond Miniſter* in *England* to go thither on Purpoſe to conclude it. It is therefore probable, that his main Buſineſs, as was then generally believ'd, was to ſue for the altering the Dates of former Agreements, in order to palliate ſome forward and unwarrantable Advances which Mr. *Harley*, Mr. *St. John*, *&c.* had made in this clandeſtine Negotiation.

Dates alter'd by Lord Bolingbroke.

The French *deſtroy our Sugar-Iſlands, while the Biſhop and Earl are at* Utrecht.

Notwithſtanding theſe, and all the other Advances of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, to come at this *French* Peace, the *French* Court, who had engag'd them ſo deep in the Secreet, that they durſt not depart from it, treated them, and the Nation, as they thought fit; and while the Duke of *Ormond* was taking the Confederates Towns from them in *Flanders*, to facilitate the Operations of the Mareſchal *de Villars* againſt them, a *French* Squadron in the *Weſt-Indies* was taking the Sugar-Iſlands belonging to the *Engliſh*, deſtroying their Plantations, carrying away their *Negroes*, and making Hoſtages of the Planters. This News came time enough to welcome the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Return to *England* from the Embraces of Monſieur *de Torcy*, and his dear Friends at the Court of *France:* He left *Prior* behind him, to do what Drudgery remain'd towards concluding a Separate Peace; and having receiv'd Advice of the Invaſion of the *Leeward-Iſlands* by the *French*, he wrote thus to him, *September* 19, O. S. "This proves a very un-
"toward *Contretemps*. It gives a Theme to
"the *Whigs*, [*he himſelf the Great Grandſon of*
"*that* St. John, *who was call'd* Cromwell's
"*Dark-Lanthorn*,] and ſerves to awaken the
"Paſſions that were almoſt lull'd aſleep. We
"expected that *Coſſart*'s Squadron might have
"gone to the Coaſt of *Brazil* [*mind what*
"*Intelligence our Managers had*] *or to* Surinam;
"but we never imagin'd our Colonies would
"have been attack'd by him, at a Time when
"we

A.D.1712 " we were knitting the Bonds of Friendſhip be-
" tween the two Nations with all poſſible Induſtry.
" Could this ill Opinion of our new Friends
" have enter'd into our Heads, [*ſomething of*
" *theſe Heads has been hinted already*] I do aſ-
" ſure you, he ſhould have been accompanied
" by a Fleet of the Queen's, which would have
" kept him in Reſpect." He remembers the Orders that were ſo punctually and chearfully obey'd by the Duke of *Ormond*; and then adds, " I will not ſay this Order ſav'd their Army " from being beat; I think in my Conſcience " that it did. In a word, we depended ſo much " upon the good Underſtanding, which we " thought eſtabliſh'd, and were ſo earneſt to " prevent any thing which might break in upon " it, that we not only avoided to fortify our " Squadron, as we might have done, *but we* " *alſo neglected to put in execution* ſome Deſigns " which would have annoy'd the *French* and " *Spaniards* perhaps more than any which have " been effected in the Courſe of this War." In his Letter of the 29th of *September*, to his *Dear Matt*, as he calls him, " I have got at laſt the " Affair of the *Griffin* compounded, not with-
" out very great Difficulty; and though the
" Sum paid to the Captors was ſo large as 35000*l.*
" the *Ship was plainly Prize*, and the Paſs ſent
" over hither might have been prov'd to have
" been numerically one of thoſe I deliver'd at
" *Fontainbleau* four Days after the *Griffin* was
Gualtier's *Villany own'd by Lord* Bolingbroke. " in Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Power, though *Gual-*
" *tier* was ready to ſwear, he receiv'd it ſome
" Months before." Was it not very much for the Credit of the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, to admit ſuch a Raſcal, as the Viſcount owns *Gualtier* was, into their ſtricteſt Confidence; to ſend him on their Errands to *France*, and to employ him as one of the chief Agents in the Negotiations of Peace? A Wretch that offer'd to ſwear falſly in an Admiralty-Cauſe; of whom the Secretary himſelf could not help ſaying, *this Part of the Abbot has, I confeſs to you, done him no Good in my Opinion*; but ſtill he employ'd and truſted him: And what honeſt Man wou'd have been a Tool for the bad Work he was to do with him?

We have ſeen how the Secretary values himſelf to the *French* Court, on the Earneſtneſs of himſelf and the other Managers in *England*, to knit the Bands of Friendſhip between the *Britons* and the common Enemy; we ſhall now find them ſo well knit, that the *French* King makes uſe of the *Engliſh* Agent in *France*, to
Mr. Prior *an Agent for* France. be his Plenipotentiary in *England*. It is ſaid to the Report, " About the latter end of *October*,
" Mr. *Prior* was ſent into *England*, and by
" what appears, left his Reſidence in *France*,
" without the Leave or any Order from the
" Queen his Miſtreſs; but was ſent over by the
" King of *France* as a *proper Perſon*, *whom he*
" *thought fit to entruſt with the great Secret of*
" *prevailing with the Queen, by her Credit, to*
" *obtain what the King demanded for the Elector*
" *of* Bavaria." *Prior* brought a Credential Letter from the *French* King to the Queen, and about the middle of *November* went back to *France* with new Inſtructions, wherein the Propoſal of a Neutrality in *Italy* is one of the chiefeſt Articles. He carry'd alſo a Letter from the Queen to the King of *France*, wherein, among other Things it is ſaid, *That Mr.* Prior *continuing to behave himſelf ſo, as that his Conduct may be entirely agreeable to the King of* France; *he does but literally execute the Orders the Queen had given him, and is a Proof of his Duty and Zeal for her Service.* A.D.1712

We muſt not forget, that while theſe Endearments and friendly Negotiations paſt between the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *France*, the Congreſs continues at *Utrecht*, where the Squabble between the Count *de Rechteren*'s and Mr. *Meſnager*'s Footmen, made a Pretence to interrupt the Treaty, which is hurry'd on by the *Britiſh* and *French* Miniſters in their ſeveral Courts, with little or no Regard to the Conferences of the Plenipotentiaries in *Holland*; where the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford* labour much the Point of Paſſports for King *Philip*'s Ambaſſadors; but the *States-General* alledg'd they cou'd not be granted without doing a manifeſt Injury to the Emperor, who had at leaſt an Equal Title to the Crown of *Spain* with King *Philip*.

Endearments between the Miniſtry and common Enemy.

Biſhop of Briſtol *and Earl of* St——'s *Negotiations little regarded by them.*

It is no Wonder that the Earl of *Strafford*'s grand Airs and high Tone had made him Enemies enough in *Holland*, nor, that the Populace at *Utrecht* were provok'd to let him ſee the Indignation they had conceiv'd againſt him: It being given out, that the Duke of *Savoy*, whom the *Engliſh* Miniſters were tampering with to come into their ſeparate Meaſures, had abandon'd the Allies, ſome of the ordinary People at *Utrecht* broke not only the Windows of the Marquiſs *de Borgo*, the Duke's Plenipotentiary, but alſo of the Lord *Strafford*; and as a farther Indignity to the latter, they ſet up a *Wheel* on the Rails before his Houſe, with a Paper on it, in which was written the *Dutch* Word *Straff-art*, alluding to the Earl's Name, and implying, that he deſerv'd the Puniſhment denoted by the *Wheel*; the Word *Straffen*, in *Dutch*, ſignifying to *puniſh*. This Outrage was ſo reſented by the Magiſtrates of *Utrecht*, that they publiſh'd a Placaert, promiſing a Reward of 400 Guilders to any one that ſhou'd diſcover the Authors of it, and that the Name of the Informer ſhou'd be conceal'd; but I do not find he was enough reſpected in that City to excite a Diſcovery; or that the *Britiſh* Court inſiſted on farther Satisfaction. We have mention'd the Endeavours us'd by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, to draw the Duke of *Savoy* off from the Confederacy; one of them was the Contrivance of Secretary *St. John*, to make him an Offer of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which at once, as he thought, wou'd flatter the Vanity of the Duke of *Savoy*, and mortify the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which was always in his View. The Earl of *Peterborough*, who was then at *Turin*, receiv'd this Anſwer from his Royal Highneſs; *I am not ſo vainly impatient of the Title of King, as to loſe or hazard my real Intereſt for an empty Name; but I think it much more extraordinary, that a Prince beaten two Years together by his Enemies, ſhou'd remain at laſt with the Prize contended for, and which, ſo often by Parliament, had been declar'd the juſt and unavoidable Motive of the War.* But his Miniſter at *London*, having ſucceeded in his Negotiation, for the Payment of the Arrears of Subſidies, due from *Great-Britain* to his Maſter; and the Queen's Guaranty for his Poſſeſſion of *Sicily* and other Territories, yielded to him by former Treaties, prevail'd at laſt, over thoſe juſt and generous Sentiments, and brought him into the Meaſures of our Miniſtry.

The Earl inſulted at Utrecht.

The Miniſtry tamper with the Duke of Savoy *to come into their Meaſures.*

He deſpiſes them, and joins in them.

Mr. *Thomas Harley*, a Man never heard of out of the Marſhes of *Wales*, 'till his Kinſman took him thence to make a Stateſman of him, having been ſome time in *Holland*, went from thence in *July*, with Mr. *St. John*, the Secretary's Brother,

A. D. 1712

Mr. Tho. Harley *ſent to* Hanover.

ther, to the Court of *Hanover*, where Mr. *Thomas Harley* took on him the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary. Thoſe who knew the Buſineſs he went about, thought it a Jeſt to ſend ſuch a Perſon to convince the Elector of *Hanover*, as he endeavour'd to do, *That his Electoral Highneſs's not coming into the Queen's Meaſures, would do him an Injury in the Minds of the People, who were ſet upon Peace.* But the Elector, whoſe Character was Steadineſs, as well as Wiſdom and Goodneſs, remain'd firm in the Sentiments which he expreſs'd in that excellent Memorial preſented about a Year before by the Baron *de Bothmar*, and anſwer'd the Treaſurer's Couſin to this Effect: *I do not put my ſelf upon the Foot of one pretending immediately to the Throne of* Great-Britain. *The Queen is a young Woman, and I hope will live a great many Years; when ſhe dies my Mother is before me. Whenever it pleaſes God to call me to that Station, I hope to act as becomes me, for the Advantage of the People. In the mean time ſpeak to me, as to a* German *Prince, and a Prince of the Empire. As ſuch, I muſt tell you, I cannot depart from what I take to be the true Intereſt of the* Empire *and the* Dutch. It is worth obſerving what Anſwers the Agents of the *Britiſh* Miniſters receive every where, when they go about to divide the Confederates; with what Truth, and what Spirit the Princes reſiſt their unjuſt and ſeparate Propoſitions.

His Electoral Highneſs's generous Anſwer to his bad Propoſal.

Not long after the Inſult the Earl of *Strafford* met with at *Utrecht*, he went to *England*, and was made a Knight of the Garter at the ſame time with the Duke of *Kent*, D. *Hamilton*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Earl *Paulet*, and the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*. Lord *Bolingbroke* was very much diſguſted that he too had not the Ribbond, and was not let into the whole Secret of Mr. *Thomas Harley*'s Embaſſy to *Hanover*; at leaſt he ſuſpected as much, and was never afterwards in any Degree of Friendſhip or Confidence with the Treaſurer; but ploughing with the ſame Heiſer as the latter had done, he, by Lady *Maſham*'s, and other Ladies Influence on the Queen, did gradually undermine the Earl of *Oxford* in her Majeſty's Favour.

Lord Bolingbroke *ſupplants the Earl of* Oxford.

About this time ſeveral Gentlemen of Figure and Fortune form'd themſelves into a Club, that met once a Week at *Charing-Croſs*, and took the Name from that Illuſtrious Family, for whoſe Service they aſſembled. This Society was very inſtrumental in keeping up the *Whig* Spirit in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and conſequently throughout the whole Kingdom. A Liſt of the Names of theſe worthy Perſons is fit to be handed down to Poſterity.

A LIST of the *Hanover-Club*, as it ſtood *November* 4, 1713.

The Hanover *Club.*

1 THE Lord Viſcount *Caſtlecomer.*
2 *Thomas* Lord *Pelham.*
3 *William Coventry*, Eſq;
4 *Bryan Fairfax*, Eſq;
5 *William Strickland*, Eſq;
6 *Charles Churchill*, Eſq;
7 *Hugh Cholmley*, Eſq;
8 *Martin Bladen*, Eſq;
9 *Richard Edgecomb*, Eſq;
10 *James Craggs*, Eſq; jun.
11 *Paul Methuen*, Eſq;
12 *William Pulteney*, Eſq;
13 *George Montagu*, Eſq;
14 *Thomas Frankland*, Eſq;
15 *John* Duke of *Montagu.*
16 *Richard* Lord Viſcount *Lumley.*
17 *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln.*
18 *Richard Topham*, Eſq;
19 *William Benſon*, Eſq;
20 Sir *Robert Marſham.*
21 *Robert Furneſe*, Eſq;
22 *Richard Steele*, Eſq;
23 Sir *John Ruſhout*, Bart.
24 *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale.*
25 *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq;
26 *Lewis Watſon*, Eſq;
27 *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq;
28 *Horace Walpole*, Eſq;
29 *Edward Aſhe*, Eſq;
30 *Leonard Smelt*, Eſq;
31 *John Knight*, Eſq;

Secretary to this Society of True Patriots, Mr. *Ambroſe Philips*;
To whom they made a generous Allowance Yearly.

About this Time too appear'd three Pamphlets with the following Titles:

Reaſons againſt the Hanover *Succeſſion*, &c.
What if the Queen *ſhould die?*
What if the Pretender *ſhould come?*

In each of theſe Pamphlets there were ſeveral Paſſages highly treaſonable; and it was eaſily perceiv'd they were writ by *Daniel Foe*. Mr. *Benſon*, who, as I ſaid before, was under a ſham Proſecution, was reſolv'd to carry on a real one againſt this Tool of the Miniſters. He ſpar'd neither Pains nor Expence on this Occaſion, and in a few Days he got into his own Poſſeſſion the Original Manuſcripts of all thoſe three Pamphlets, written in *D. Foe*'s own Hand, or rather Hands, for they were every one of them different; but all the three being prov'd by one of the Printer's Servants, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, to be the Hand-writing of *D. Foe*, his Lordſhip granted a Warrant to take him up; which being done, tho' not without much Trouble and Charge, his Lordſhip committed him to *Newgate:* But what was Matter of great Surprize, was, that the very Perſon whoſe proper Buſineſs it was to appear againſt him, appear'd for him, and approv'd of his Bail, namely, Mr. *Borret*, Sollicitor to the Treaſury, which he durſt not have done without Order from his Maſters. Mr. *Benſon* immediately apply'd to Sir *Edward Northey* (then Attorney-General) and offer'd him no leſs than ten Guineas to retain him againſt *D. Foe*; but he declin'd it, and told Mr. *Benſon*, he could not be concern'd in the Proſecution without an Order from a Secretary of State. Mr. *Benſon* then went to another eminent Council (now one of the greateſt Ornaments of *Weſtminſter-Hall*) who made no Difficulty, but enter'd very heartily into the Proſecution, and it was brought near to a Day of Trial; at which Time the ſame Perſon who had procur'd *D. Foe* to be bail'd, procur'd his Pardon, which *Foe* produc'd in the Queen's-Bench.

Here the Reader may obſerve the *unparallel'd Impudence* of the then Miniſters, who had made the Queen ſo often declare to her Parliament, how much ſhe had the Houſe of *Hanover* at Heart, and who had themſelves ſo often ſolemnly ſworn to it; yet here, in Defiance to all Senſe and Conſcience, they appear'd as openly for the Pretender, eſpecially the then Lord *Bolingbroke* (who counterſign'd the Warrant for *D. Foe*'s

A.D. 1712 Pardon) as if they had been at that very Inſtant, what *Bolingbroke* has been ſince, the Pretender's own Miniſtry.

This Proſecution, however, which was begun and follow'd by a private Gentleman, and entirely at his own Expence, and was carried ſo far that the Royal Pardon only cou'd protect the Criminal, had the good Effect, that the Tools of the Miniſters were afterwards oblig'd to be more cautious.

It was on the firſt Day of *Eaſter*-Term, that *Daniel Foe*, for whoſe Appearance *J. Grantham*, Printer, and *T. Warner*, Publiſher, had been bound in 400 *l.* a Piece, did appear, among others, at the Court of Queen's-Bench; and her Majeſty's Attorney-General acquainting the Court that he was order'd to proſecute him for the above-mention'd Libels, he was continued upon his Recognizance; but before he went out of Court the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* cau's'd the two *Reviews* of the 16th and 18th of *April* to be ſhewn to him, and ask'd him whether he was the Author of them, which, after ſome Heſitation, he confeſs'd; whereupon his Lordſhip declar'd, that thoſe two Papers were very inſolent Libels againſt him in particular, and alſo againſt the Laws of *England*; but that his Lordſhip being perſonally concern'd, he would leave it to the other Judges to do what they thought fitting in that Matter; and the two *Reviews* being then diſtinctly read their Lordſhips concurr'd in Opinion, that they were highly inſolent to the Lord Chief-Juſtice, and a notorious Contempt to that Court, and the Laws of the Nation, and that the ſaid *Daniel Foe* ſhould be committed Priſoner to the Queen's-Bench for his ſaid Offence.

The Court was unanimous, that the Books for which he was bound over were *ſcandalous*, *wicked* and *treaſonable Libels*; but *D. Foe* endeavouring to excuſe himſelf, by ſaying the Books were writ Ironically, he was told by Judge *Powis*, after ſeveral learned Arguments to prove the Abſurdity of that Pretence, that he might be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd for thoſe Books: But *Daniel Foe* had the good Luck to eſcape the Gallows, in the manner as has been mentioned. There was a Search at this time for *Pittis*, the Author of *Jus Sacrum*, but he could not be found. This Wretch had been at *Oxon*, ſold his Fellowſhip of *New-College*, went to *London*, turn'd Quack, *Jacobite* and Libeller, and was ſoon reduc'd to Beggary and Infamy, which well qualify'd him for the Service of the Cauſe he now eſpous'd.

The *Renunciation*, which was declar'd beforehand by the *French* Court to be Null, and of no Effect, was ſworn by King *Philip*, *November* 5, N. S. the Lord *Lexington* being then at *Madrid*. This was confirm'd afterwards by the *Cortez*, or States of *Spain*, in his Lordſhip's Preſence, the King valuing himſelf to them on his Preference of the Crown of *Spain* to that of *France*, in Return for the *Spaniards* keeping it on his Head, when it was in the moſt tottering Condition. Tho' his Army was forc'd to raiſe the Siege of *Campo Major*, yet the *Portugueſe* finding they were like to be left by *England*, if they continu'd the War againſt him, the Count *de Tarouca*, the King of *Portugal*'s Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, was prevail'd upon by the Biſhop of *Briſtol* to come into the Queen's Meaſures, and ſign the Suſpenſion of Arms, *November* 7, the *Engliſh* Forces in *Portugal*, and thoſe in *Catalonia*, were order'd home, which diſabled Count *Staremberg* to execute the Deſigns he had form'd for the Defence of that Principality. Thus, by the End of the Campaign, the Duke of *Savoy* and King of *Portugal* were wheedled, or hectored, by the Miniſtry in *England*, and their Agents, into a Compliance with the *French* Plans of Peace, and all *Spain* given up to the Duke of *Anjou*, except *Barcelona*, and a Caſtle or two in *Catalonia*, which could not long ſtand out againſt the joint Forces of *France* and *Spain*. The Emperor, by this Means, found himſelf under a Neceſſity to maintain the War againſt the two Crowns with the Strength of the Empire, and its Princes only; for the *Dutch* began to be weary of their Oppoſition to the Peace, which *England* was determin'd to conclude, or rather had concluded ſecretly and ſeparately with the common Enemy. For Duke *Hamilton* was appointed the Queen's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, having been made Maſter of the Ordnance in *Auguſt*. The Duke *d'Aumont*, Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the *French* King, was appointed to be his Ambaſſador at the Court of *England*; and the Choice of theſe two Ambaſſadors was extreamly agreeable to the Pretender's Friends, whoſe Cauſe and Intereſt they both openly favour'd.

A.D. 1712

Duke Hamilton truſted with the Embaſſy to France.

The Duke d'Aumont ſent by the French King to England.

If the Treaſurer's Capacity had been of ſo great Extent as his Flatterers made him believe, he would have been aſham'd of the pretended Conſpiracy againſt his valuable Life, of which this ridiculous Account was printed, *That a* Band-Box *had been ſent him, with three Piſtols charg'd and cock'd, whoſe Triggers being tied by Packthread faſten'd to the Cover, the Piſtols wou'd have gone off, and done Execution, at the opening of the Box, had not the ſame been miraculouſly prevented by Dr.* Jonathan Swift, *who being then in the Room, while the Earl of* Oxford *was ſhaving, ſuſpected ſomething, and opened the Box in ſuch a manner, that no Miſchief was done.* But, as the *Annaliſt* writes, "The Belief of ſuch an "extraordinary Plot was ſoon exploded, when "it was found that the three Piſtols were "no more than a Steel ſet on a Piſtol-Stock to "ſtrike Fire, and two Ink-horns, or Squibs; "ſo that *Jonathan Swift*, the lucky Diſcoverer, "was by many ſuſpected to have been the inge-"nious Contriver of this *Political Machine*," for which Service, the Earl of *Oxford* procur'd him the Deanary of *St. Patrick* in *Dublin*; for what other Service he did him, except in writing falſe and ſcurrilous Libels againſt the old Miniſters, his firſt Patrons, does no where appear. This Man was ſuppos'd by Mr. *Maynwaring* to be employ'd in the Weekly Libel, called the *Examiner*, and he never denied it. In one of thoſe infamous Papers, the making a ſpeedy Peace on any Terms, to prevent the Emperor's growing Power, is preſs'd very much. Mr. *Maynwaring* lays it to *Swift*'s Charge, and corrects him for it thus: "This is a Propoſal ſo *treacherous*, "as well as contrary to common Senſe, that I "have often wonder'd how it has been poſſible "to engage ſo many unhappy Men to expoſe "themſelves in writing on that Subject; for I "think the ſole Glory of diſplaying our Dan-"gers from the Emperor, ſhould have been left "to that Author who writ the *Tale of the Tub*; "and the ſame Title would have ſerv'd for "his Treatiſe upon this Argument. A Man, "who to pleaſe the very worſt Men among us, "the *Deiſts*, *Socinians* and *Free-Thinkers*, made "a Satyr upon Religion, is the only fit Perſon "to be employ'd in ſuch Drudgery of Scribbling; "and it would be Impudence in a Clergyman, "who has ridicul'd Chriſtianity, to pretend after

Dr. Jonathan Swift *diſcovers the* Band-Box *Plot.*

Made Dean of St. Patrick.

Mr. Maynwaring *corrects him for his Satyr on Religion.*

The Biſhop of Briſtol *prevails with the principal Plenipo's to deſert the Allies.*

A.D. 1712 Foe *and he have one Maſter.*

"after that to ſtick to any thing elſe. This "Province therefore ſhould have been kept en- "tire for him, and the ſhameleſs *D. Foe* ſhould "have been forbid to meddle with it; for he "brings great Diſgrace upon his preſent Maſters, "by declaring ſo publickly for *France* and the "*Pretender*."

Lord Mohun *fights with Duke* Hamilton *and kills him.*

About ten Days after the *Band-Box* Plot was ſo happily diſcover'd, and prevented, the Miniſtry did what they could to form another Conſpiracy againſt them in the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, whom my Lord *Mohun* kill'd in a Duel, *November* the 15th. The Occaſion of the Quarrel was taken from Duke *Hamilton*'s reflecting on Mr. *Whitworth*, Father to the late Lord *Whitworth*, who was Evidence for Lord *Mohun* in his Suit with Duke *Hamilton*, for the Succeſſion to the Earl of *Macclesfield*'s Eſtate. The Duke and the Lord *Mohun* meeting at Mr. *Orlebar*'s, a Maſter in *Chancery*'s Chambers, the Duke ſaid, after Mr. *Whitworth* had been examin'd, *He has neither Truth nor Juſtice in him*, the Lord *Mohun* retorted, *He has as much as your Grace*. This Law-Suit had depended long, been very Expenſive, and, as uſual in ſuch Caſes, made ill Blood between theſe two Noblemen; Duke *Hamilton*'s Reflection on Mr. *Whitworth* broiling in Lord *Mohun*'s Stomach, he could not be eaſy 'till he had ſent Lieutenant-General *Maccartney* to him to let him know, he thought himſelf injur'd in his Friend, and requir'd Reparation. General *Maccartney* having been twice at Duke *Hamilton*'s Houſe, a Meeting was appointed at the *Roſe* Tavern in *Covent-Garden*, where the Duke and the General were a few Minutes in private, the Lord *Mohun*, and Colonel *John Hamilton*, who came with the Duke, being in ſeparate Rooms. Mr. *Maccartney* went ſeveral times between the Duke and the Lord *Mohun*, which in Charity and Reaſon one ought to think was rather to compoſe than inflame the Quarrel: But the Tools of the Miniſtry affirm'd the contrary, and that the Time and Place of the Duel was then fix'd, and that General *Maccartney* kept the Lord *Mohun* at the *Bagnio* in *Long-Acre* all Night, that he might not cool upon it; and to that end took Care that he ſhould be well warm'd with Wine. A moſt villainous Lye! For the Lord *Mohun* and Mr. *Maccartney* lay the Night before the Duel at the *Bagnio*. They drank little or nothing, and my Lord was ſo far from being warm, that he walk'd up and down the Room ſilent and thoughtful, as I was inform'd by the Waiter. The next Morning, *Saturday* the 15th of *November*, they two went in a Hackney-Coach to the *Lodge* in *Hide-Park*, where being ſoon after met by Duke *Hamilton* and his Second, Colonel *Hamilton*; they all jump'd over a Ditch into a Place call'd the *Nurſery*. The Lord *Mohun*, knowing this to be in effect a Family Quarrel, about the Right and Intereſt of Relations, rather than a Diſpute of Honour, very juſtly would have excus'd the Seconds from Engaging; but Duke *Hamilton* would not, ſaying, *Mr.* Maccartney *ſhould have a Share in the Dance*. All having drawn, immediately the two Principals made ſuch violent and deſparate Paſſes, or rather Stabs, that they ſoon fell down mortally wounded, and the Lord *Mohun* grappling with the Duke, and ſhortning his Sword, gave him that Wound on the fleſhy Part of the Shoulder which reach'd his Breaſt, and was ſaid to have been given him by *Maccartney* after he fell: Another villainous Lye, which was ſo far countenanc'd by the Miniſtry, that they publiſhed an Advertiſement *for the Diſcovery of Lieutenant-General* Maccartney, *who, as appear'd upon Oath, gave the Duke of* Hamilton *the Wound of which he dy'd*. The Man they got to ſwear this was *Hamilton*, the Duke's Second. *The Falſity of that horrid Imputation*, as the *Annaliſt* tells us, *ſufficiently appear'd, both from the Depoſitions taken at the* Coroner's *Inqueſt, and from the Report and Declarations of two or three eminent Surgeons, who were unanimous*, that the Wound the Duke received in his Right Arm, and which was allow'd on all Hands to be given by the Lord *Mohun*, was the immediate Occaſion of the Duke's Death. One of thoſe Surgeons, Mr. *B*—— a *French* Man, declar'd particularly, that the Wound, ſaid to be given him by *Maccartney*, had the Symptoms of a Weapon in the Hands of a Man in the Agony of Death, as was Lord *Mohun*, *ſe remuant*, the Term he made uſe of to Colonel *Coot*; a Hand that ſhakes with Convulſion, and not a direct Thruſt. Having mention'd Colonel *Coot*, I muſt obſerve, that that Gentleman and myſelf, were deſir'd by Sir *Samuel Garth*, in the Name of the Duke of *Richmond*, to whoſe Houſe Mr. *Maccartney* retir'd after the Action, to get Copies of the Affidavits taken by the Coroner; which being refus'd, we got the Names of the Witneſſes, and in a few Days, all the Witneſſes themſelves, at the Tavern in *Jermyn-Street*; where we deſir'd them to recollect, if they cou'd, what they had ſworn concerning the Duel which ſome of the Servants at the *Lodge* ſaw, and ran to part the Duelliſts, but came too late; and they all agreed in a poſitive Denial of General *Maccartney*'s running near the Duke, 'till after he had receiv'd his Wounds; and both his, and Colonel *Hamilton*'s Swords had been deliver'd to them. Notwithſtanding this apparent well prov'd Truth, did the *Examiner*, by the Miniſters Direction or Sufferance, make theſe diabolical Reflections on the whole *Wigg Party*; "They having tried all o- "ther Methods in vain, they return'd to their "laſt Expedient of *Murder*, and employ'd Trea- "chery and Violence at once. Their General, "the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet the Example of "Party Duels, which was only to give them a "*Sanction*, and deputed that infamous Meſſen- "ger of his Challenge to be the Bully of the Fa- "ction. That Bravo *Maccartney* was forc'd "to keep his Patron's Courage up with Wine; "and the Mortal Wound the Duke receiv'd, af- "ter his Adverſary was run through the Heart, "cou'd not be given him by any but *Maccartney*.

A.D. 1712 *The Miniſtry publiſh that falſe Report.*

Falſe Reports againſt General Maccartney.

The Examiner's *lying Account of it.*

The Miniſters puſh'd on this deteſtable Calumny on *Maccartney* ſo far, as to make *Hamilton* ſwear it before the Privy-Council; and if this perjur'd Wretch had really ſeen him ſtab Duke *Hamilton*, as he ſwore afterwards, what a baſe worthleſs Fellow was he to let *Maccartney* walk ſoberly off, with his Cane on his Button, and his Arms a-croſs, from the Nurſery to the *Park-Gate*, at *Kenſington*; when, with the Help of the Waiters at the Lodge, he might eaſily have ſecur'd him? But tho' he and *Maccartney* ſtood on the Spot a conſiderable Time taking care of their Principles, he ſaid not a Syllable of it then, but, doubtleſs, took his Leſſon afterwards from Secretary *St. John*, &c. which he improv'd at his mock Trial; and no doubt, if theſe Miniſters who had promis'd 500 *l.* Reward for taking *Maccartney*, cou'd have caught him, *Hamilton* was ready to have given that fictitious Evidence againſt him; nor cou'd they have wanted

Hamilton *the Duke's Second perjur'd.*

more

A.D. 1712 more such Witnesses to have murder'd General *Maccartney*, and that too by Form of Law. But he escap'd beyond Sea, and liv'd there 'till his late Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; after which, he took his Trial in *Westminster*-Hall, and came off honourably in the Opinion of the Court, and of all that heard it: *Hamilton*, the false Witness, liv'd a while in Contempt, and died miserably.

As to the Lord *Mohun*'s being the Aggressor in this Quarrel, it might very well be, considering the Animosity occasion'd by the Law-Suit. Duke *Hamilton* had been often forewarn'd to avoid his Lordship's Company, who probably might be inclin'd to decide the Matter by Combat, after the *Saxon* Mode, upon an Apprehension that the Duke wou'd remove the Cause into the House of Peers; where, says our Author, p. 609, *he might hope to supply, by Friends and Interest, what he wanted in Justice and Equity; or that he might beg and obtain the late Earl of* Macclesfield's *Estate, the Prize contended for, on Pretence, that the Outlawry against that Earl was not revers'd in due Form.*

Another sham Plot.

The next Plot, with which the Ministry frighten'd the Queen, occasion'd the doubling of the Guard at *Windsor*. Information was given, that some disaffected Persons lurk'd in the Night near the little House in which her Majesty liv'd: These disaffected prov'd three young *German* Gentlemen, who came to *Windsor*, *Saturday* the 22d of *November*, to view the Castle; and happening to walk about the Queen's House in the Evening, were challeng'd by a Centinel, as usual; but they not understanding *English*, and thinking they had come too near her Majesty's Apartment, instead of answering, betook themselves to their Heels: Upon this, the Centry call'd to his Corporal; and the commanding Officer being acquainted with it, made his Report to the Minister, then at *Windsor*, and it being work'd up into a treasonable Design of the *Whigs*, the Guards, as has been said, were doubled.

It was wonder'd by many, how the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was justly honour'd as the greatest Hero of this, if not of all Ages, cou'd stay in *England* to bear the Insults of the vile, virulent Faction, who wrote under the Protection of the then Government. All who were anxious for his Safety, in hope that he might yet be one Day useful in the Defence of the *Protestant Succession*, against its open and secret Enemies, wish'd him Abroad; for it wou'd not have been surprizing, had those Murderers of his Fame, the Ministers and their Emissaries, murdered his Person, which, with a little Caution, might certainly have been done with Impunity. They were so profligate as well as malicious, as to insinuate that the Duke of *Marlborough* spirited up the Duel in which the Pretender's best Friend, Duke *Hamilton*, was kill'd. *Oldisworth*, *Swift*, *Prior*, and probably Secretary *St. John*, continually pelted his Grace with the foulest and falsest Aspersions. His Patience had been put to such frequent Trials, that it gave way at last to so many Provocations, and he resolv'd to leave an unthinking ungrateful People, as were all that adher'd to the Ministers in the Prosecution of their *French* Peace. The Persons he communicated his Design to, were the Earl of *Godolphin* and Mr. *Maynwaring*, I name none of his Family, they being included of Course.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Flanders.

The *Annalist* is wrong in saying, *He opened his Design to the Earl of* Oxford, *and demanded a Pass, which was readily granted.* His Grace never open'd himself to the Treasurer since he had the Staff; but Mr. *Maynwaring* spoke to the Earl of *Oxford* about it, and the Pass was far from being readily granted. The major Part of the Ministers, particularly Monsieur *St. John*, was against it, being afraid of his Grace as well Abroad as at Home, and thought their Power wou'd secure them better against him here. However, the Treasurer, to oblige Mr. *Maynwaring*, remov'd all Difficulties, conquer'd all Opposition, and concerted with that Gentleman the manner of granting and limiting the Pass, which was done to my Lord Duke's Satisfaction: The Pass was accompanied with a Letter from the Queen, to testify how well pleas'd she shou'd be with the honourable Reception his Grace every where met with. The Duke having settled his Affairs, sent a Gentleman from his Seat at *St. Albans* to *Windsor*, to fetch this Pass; but the Lord-Treasurer wou'd send it by a Messenger of his own, who was enjoin'd not to deliver it 'till the Duke of *Marlborough* had consented to write a few Lines to him, which that Messenger was to bring back, importing, that the Pass was procur'd by the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Acknowledgment for it, was due only to him; which being comply'd with, his Grace had the Pass and Letter deliver'd to him. On *Sunday* the 1st of *December*, the Duke embark'd at *Dover* on Board the *North-Britain* Packet-Boat, and landed at *Ostend* the next Day, under a tripple Discharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts; my Lord Duke was receiv'd at his landing by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governour of the Place; and was conducted by a vast Concourse of People to Captain *Brown*'s, where he din'd; he supp'd with the Governour, lay that Night at the Burgo-master's, and the next Day set out for *Antwerp*. He was receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Respect in all the *Dutch* Garrisons, particularly, *Maestricht*, from whence he repair'd to *Aix la Chapelle*. The Ministers were so offended at General *Cadogan*'s Civilities to his Grace, that they soon after turn'd him out of all his Employments, which, if other Instances of Baseness and Ingratitude were wanting, wou'd be sufficient to make their Memory odious to Futurity.

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Lord Bolingbroke *opposes it.*

The Lord Treasurer requires a Letter from the Duke, owning that he got the Pass.

Gen. Cadogan *turn'd out by the Ministry for his Civilities to his Grace.*

On Duke *Hamilton*'s Death, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, now almost as deep in this political Mire as the rest, was appointed to succeed him in the Embassy to *France*; and there was an Affectation in the Court of *England*, to shew singular Marks of Regard and Friendship to the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, after the Expence of above 100 Millions Sterling, and a Million of Lives, to get from them what they had, by Violence and Injustice, got from others; which now was readily and shamefully given up by our Ministry. The Marquis *de Monteleone*, appointed to be one of King *Philip*'s Ambassadors at *Utrecht*, taking *London* in his way, to receive his Passports from *Holland*, had Audience of the Queen, and spoke to her thus;

MADAM,

The Catholick King, my Master, has sent me to give your Majesty a Thousand Thanks for the great Pains you have been pleas'd to take, to procure Peace to Europe: *The whole* Spanish *Nation, in particular, owe their Lives to your Majesty; for had the War continued there is not one faithful* Spaniard, *who wou'd not have spent the last Drop of his Blood in my Master's Quarrel.*

Duke of Anjou's *Minister's Speech to the Queen.*

The

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The Queen's Anſwer was;

I Thank my Brother, the King of Spain, *for the Complement he makes me by you. I think my ſelf very happy, in being able to contribute to the Safety of ſo Brave a Nation, and ſo Loyal a People.*

Whom by her Declaration, publiſhed by the Duke of *Ormond* in the Expedition to *Cadiz*; by that, publiſh'd by the Earl of *Peterborugh* and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, three Years after; by the Negotiations of Mr. *Crow* in *Catalonia*, and the Endeavours of the Earl of *Galway* in *Portugal*, ſhe had exhorted and invited to riſe up in Arms againſt him.

The Earl of *Strafford* return'd to *Holland* in the Beginning of *December*, and carry'd with him a new Plan of Peace, the Subſtance of which is contain'd in the Cloſe of what the Earl ſaid to the Deputies of the States-General, and the Grand-Penſionary, "Preſſing for a ſpeedy "Reſolution, whether the States was willing or "not to ſign the Peace jointly with her Majeſty, "immediately and without Delay, for other-"wiſe her Majeſty would be oblig'd to ſign *her* "*Peace*, without waiting for them to come into "it any longer than a Fortnight or three Weeks "at fartheſt. That her Majeſty aſſuring her-"ſelf that the States would not delay to con-"clude the Peace with her, would procure "*Tournay* for them, which, with many other "Places, were not to be expected from *France*, "if the Queen ſhould ſign her Peace ſeparately. "That as to the *Empire*, there would be no "Alteration in what is contain'd in the Queen's "Speech relating thereto, nor in any thing with "reſpect to the Emperor, only that *Sardinia* "ſhould be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, "and that the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould have *Sicily*. "That her Majeſty was very deſirous to have "the Concurrence of the States in all that re-"lated to that Duke, as well as to the Elector "of *Bavaria*, and to oblige the Emperor to con-"ſent to the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to with-"draw his Troops from *Catalonia*. That ſhe "further deſir'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of "the States at *Utrecht* might be furniſh'd with "full Powers to conclude forthwith the *new* "Treaty of *Barrier*; a Copy of which he de-"liver'd into the Hands of the Regiſter *Fagel*."

Earl of Strafford's *laſt Propoſal to the* Dutch *about the Peace.*

The new Plan being communicated to the States of the reſpective Provinces, the Members of thoſe Aſſemblies were variouſly affected. The Ceſſion of *Tournay*, after the Treaſurer and Secretary in *England* had put *France* upon inſiſting to have it reſtor'd, was a great Bait to the *Dutch*; and the Threat that they would loſe it, with ſeveral other Places, if the Queen ſign'd her Peace ſeparately, chang'd the Minds of many of them, and diſpos'd them to give a favourable Ear to the Lord *Strafford*'s Propoſals. That *Plenipo* went incognito to *Amſterdam*, where he had ſeveral ſucceſsful Conferences with the leading Magiſtrates. That City has always great Influence on the States of *Holland*, as thoſe States have on the States-General, and the Diſpoſition of *Amſterdam* is generally a Rule for the Cities and Provinces in the Affairs of War and Peace; but the States of *Utrecht*, where the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was not idle during his Colleague's Abſence, were the firſt that conſented to the new *Plans* for the *Peace* and the *Barrier*; and on the 29th of *December* the States of *Holland* did the ſame, which the States-General agreed to the ſame Day, and wrote a very reſpectful and affectionate Letter to the Queen; wherein they ſignify'd their Reſolution to enter into her Meaſures, and to conclude and ſign a Peace jointly with her, as alſo to take, with her Majeſty, new Engagements on the Proteſtant Succeſſion and Barrier-Treaty.

They agree to them.

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The Compliance of the *Dutch* quickned the Paces of the Negotiations at *Utrecht*; but while the *Britiſh* Plenipo's were hurrying on the Treaty there as faſt as they could, after the Accommodation of the Conteſt between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Meſnager*, the Miniſters in *England* were in the moſt direful Apprehenſions of what would be the End of them, and their Treaty, from the Treatment they met with from *France*, where the Miniſtry ſeem'd not to care what became of them, if they could gain their Ends; and having them now faſt enough in their Clutches, they flew off from their Agreements in favour of the *Engliſh* Commerce in *North-America*. The *Report* of the *Secret Committee* fully explaining theſe Matters, I ſhall take my Account of them from it.

The French *Miniſters careleſs of the* Engliſh.

"While the *Engliſh* Miniſtry are doing theſe "good Offices to the Subjects of *France*, and "taking all Opportunities, both Publick and "Private, to eſpouſe their Intereſts, the Com-"mittee is ſurpris'd at the ill Treatment which "*England* receiv'd from *France* at this Time, "and at their Backwardneſs in making good the "Promiſes and Engagements they were under "in ſome Points that moſt nearly concern'd "the Intereſts of *Great-Britain*." For at the very time that the Biſhop and the Earl at *Utrecht* were preſſing the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies to conclude a Peace with *France* jointly or ſeparately, the Advantages *Great-Britain* was to expect and reap from it were, in a great Meaſure, unſettled and undetermin'd, notwithſtanding what had been ſaid to them in the Queen's Speech.

The French *Court contradict the Queen's Speech.*

France began to cavil, and, as Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid, go back from what the King had promiſed the Queen. He tells Mr. *Prior*, *He cannot be perſwaded the* French *act either fairly or wiſely. They preſs us to conclude, that they may have others at their Mercy, and at the ſame time they* chicane *with us concerning the moſt Eſſential Article of all our Treaties, and endeavour to elude an Agreement made, repeated and confirmed.*

"The two great Points of Moment in diſpute "were concerning the *Fiſhery* at *Newfoundland*, "and in what manner the Ceſſion of *Cape* "*Breton* was to be made. The other was a-"bout the Treaty of Commerce. As to the firſt "it is obſerved, that in the Queen's Inſtructi-"ons to the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, he is directed "to propoſe, as *the Queen's laſt Reſolution, that* "*ſhe will conſent to give and yield up to his moſt* "*Chriſtian Majeſty, the entire Poſſeſſion and* "*Propriety of the Iſland of* Cape Breton; *but with* "*this expreſs Condition, that his ſaid Majeſty* "*ſhall, on his Part, in Conſideration of the ſame,* "*relinguiſh to her Majeſty all manner of Right* "*to Fiſhing, and drying Fiſh, on the Coaſt of* "Newfoundland, *or any Part reſerved to his* "*Subjects by the Articles ſign'd at* London *the* "*27th of* September, O. S.

Inſtructions to the Duke of Shrewſbury, *Ambaſſador in* France.

"Several Repreſentations were ſent back-"wards and forwards, ſhewing the fatal Conſe-"quences of what was demanded by the *French*, "altho' Lord *Bolingbroke*, in his Letter of the "19th of *January*, $17\frac{12}{13}$, inſiſted, that the

A. D. 1712 " Queen had never yielded what *France* pre-
" tended to; yet in his Letter to the Duke of
" *Shrewſbury*, of the ſame Date, he tells him,
If the French *cloſe with the Overture he then made them with Regard to the Diſputes concerning Commerce, her Majeſty is willing to accept the laſt Expedient propoſed by Monſieur* de Torcy *for adjuſting our Differences about* North-America, *and to conſent that the King in the Ceſſion of* Newfoundland, *do reſerve to his Subjects a Right of Fiſhing and Drying on the Coaſt of* Newfoundland, *from Point* Ruht *North about to Cape* Bonaviſta; " and here no Direction is given about Cape " *Breton*, of which the *French* got the entire " Poſſeſſion and Propriety, altho' in the Duke " of *Shrewſbury*'s Inſtructions it is declar'd, *That the Queen look'd on Cape* Breton *to belong to her, and reckon'd that Iſland a Part of the ancient Territory of* Nova Scotia, *which is by this Treaty reſtor'd to her.* " But if the Duke could " not prevail upon them to agree with him, in " the Article of Commerce; he was to declare, " that neither will the Queen agree with them " in their Propoſition concerning *Newfoundland.* " Here the *Committee* conſiders upon what " Conſideration this valuable Privilege of taking " and drying Fiſh upon the Coaſt of *Newfound-* " *land*, was yielded up to *France.*" In Monſ. *de Torcy*'s Anſwer to the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Memorial, *May* the 24th, 1712, it was agreed, " That *Britain* and *France* ſhould grant to the " Subjects of each Crown reciprocally the ſame " Privileges and Advantages, which they ſhall " either of them grant to the Subjects of any " other Nation whatſoever: Upon this Foun-
Lord Bolingbroke *owns the* French *falſe to them.* " dation was eſtabliſhed the Principle of treat-
" ing, and being treated as *Gens Amiciſſima*; and " purſuant to this Principle the Tariff of 1664, " which was granted to *Holland*, except the four " Species, was likewiſe to be granted to it, and " by the eighth and tenth Articles of the Treaty " of Commerce it was ſo ſettled. But *France* " pretending now that this Tariff would be too " beneficial to us, refus'd to grant it to us un-" til another Tariff ſhould be made in *Britain* " exactly conformable to that of 1664, where-" by our Duties ſhould be reduc'd as low here " as theirs are in *France* by that Tariff." *This*, Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays, *is an open Violation of Faith, and by this they are removing a Corner-Stone, which was laid early in the Foundation of a Building brought almoſt to Perfection, the Fall whereof muſt prove of as fatal Conſequences to them as to us.* He adds, *I was ſtrangely ſurpris'd, when I ſaw the Precedent of the* Utrecht *Treaty quoted, to perſwade us to refer our Commerce, as the* Dutch *then did theirs, to Commiſſioners, to be treated of after the ſigning the Peace.*
Lord Bolingbroke *argues againſt referring Trade to Commiſſioners,* *The Behaviour of the* French *upon that Occaſion has given us Warning, and it is from thence we have learn'd whatever is referr'd and given up; and they muſt have a mean Opinion of thoſe whom they would perſwade to purſue the ſame Method to get the* Tariff *of* 1664, *by which the* Dutch *then loſt it.* " But he had either not learn'd this " Leſſon, or had entirely forgot it, when on the
And then propoſes it himſelf. " 24th of *May* he himſelf had propoſed, *That ſeveral Points relating to Commerce, requiring a longer Diſcuſſion than the Criſis would admit, Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the Differences.* " After this he propoſes to " ſtrike out of the Project of the Treaty of " Commerce, the ninth and tenth Articles, and " inſtead thereof to inſert one to the Effect of " that which he had drawn; and the Accep-
" tance of this Amendment, was to put an A. D. 1713 " End to all Differences, and gave ſuch ample " Advantages to *France*, that the *French* readily " agreed to it, and inſerted it *Verbatim* as it was " ſent; which makes the *ninth Article* of the " *Treaty of Commerce*, as it now ſtands, and is " the ſame that was rejected by the Parliament, " of which Sir *Thomas Hanmer* was Speaker. " And this Article, which has been ſo univer-" ſally and juſtly condemn'd, appears to be the " Work of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, and the Price " for which they ſold *France* the Fiſhery of " *Newfoundland.*
The Miniſtry ſell the Newfoundland *Fiſhery for the rejected Article of the Treaty of Commerce.*

" This Treatment of *France* could not but give " the Miniſtry the greateſt Uneaſineſs, though " the Apprehenſions, leſt the Circumſtances " they were in ſhould be known, far exceeded " their Concern at the Diſappointment *Great-* " *Britain* was like to meet with." They had ſign'd a *Separate* Treaty with *France* in 1711. We cannot forget what ſolemn Declarations and Aſſeverations they made againſt this, and that the Earl of *Oxford* pronounc'd thoſe to be *Fools*, *Knaves* and *Villains* who conſented to ſuch a Treaty: " Upon this ſingle Principle, " that the Intereſts of *Great-Britain* were in the " firſt Place to be adjuſted; and as long as they " had this to ſay, they were unconcern'd at other " Events. They had gone on for fifteen *Months* " together, and acted in every thing as the In-" ſtruments of *France*, and are at laſt in Dan-" ger of being diſavow'd by *France*, in the moſt " eſſential Part of all their Treaty. One of the chief Inducements, and principal Conditions " upon which the *fatal Ceſſation* was granted, " was, that no Privileges or Advantages rela-" ting to Commerce with *France*, ſhall be yield-" ed to any Foreign Nation, which ſhall not at " the ſame time be granted to the Subjects of her " *Britannick* Majeſty. But *France* had now " reap'd the full Benefit of the *Suſpenſion*, and " were at liberty to diſpute the Principle of *Gens* " *Amiciſſimæ*. In theſe Circumſtances were the " *Engliſh* Miniſters in *January* 1712; and to " extricate themſelves, they give up all Points " in Diſpute in *North-America*, and the Fiſhery " of *Newfoundland*, upon the ſingle Conſider-" ation of the ninth Article of the Treaty of " Commerce, which the Parliament rejected " with a juſt Indignation. However, to bring " *France* to a Compliance, even upon theſe " Conditions, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* is in-" ſtructed to prevail with *France* to come to " this Reſolution, without the loſs of a Mo-" ment's Time. The Parliament was ſudden-" ly to meet, and it would be neceſſary for the " Queen to communicate to both Houſes the " preſent State of the Negotiation. The Duke
The Duke of Shrewſbury*'s further Inſtructions.* " is then to repreſent to Monſ. *de Torcy*, *How ſmoothly every thing would glide along, if the Queen was able to ſpeak of her own Intereſts as abſolutely determin'd with* France; *and on the other Hand, what Travels we ſhall be expos'd to, and what Confuſion may ariſe, if our Negotiation appears to be ſtill open; and if the* Secret *comes to be divulg'd, that* France *refuſes to make good in the Treaty the full Effect of former Promiſes to the Queen: That as the* French *Miniſters deſire that the Queen would precipitate the Concluſion of* her *Peace, and leave all the Confederates at their Mercy, they muſt be told, that when the mutual Intereſts of* France *and* England *are ſettled, the Plenipotentiaries if* Great-Britain *ſhall publickly declare in the Congreſs, that they are ready to ſign with thoſe of* France, *and ſhall call upon the Al-*

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lies to quicken their Negotiations, and conclude without loss of Time: But if they seek unnecessary Delays, or make unreasonable Demands, her Majesty, who has induced them to treat, will, by the same Measures, engage them to conclude, or at least she will sign without them. And that the Queen having once declar'd her Interest to be settled, and her Treaty ready to be sign'd, the General Peace becomes from that Moment sure, and the Remainder of the Negotiation easy. It is therefore wise for the French *to comply with her Majesty.* Thus are these Deserters to the common Enemy, at the same time that they are publickly boasting of giving Peace to *Europe*, begging it of the *French*.

The English *Ministry beg Peace of* France *privately.*

" The great Distraction they were in, appears " sufficiently from this long Letter of Lord *Bo-* " *lingbroke*'s to the Duke of *Shrewsbury:* But " to be fully satisfy'd what their own Appre- " hensions were, and what they themselves " thought would be the Consequence of such " Proceedings, the *Committee* takes notice of " two Letters writ upon this Subject by Lord " *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*; one of *January* " the 19th, the other of the 22d, O. S. In the " first he says, *We stand indeed upon the Brink* " *of a Precipice, but the* French *stand there too.* " *Pray tell Monsr.* de Torcy *from me, that he* " *may get* Robin *and* Harry *hang'd, but Af-* " *fairs well soon run back into so much Confusion,* " *that he will wish us alive again.*" This frank Confession of their deserving the Gallows for what they had done, makes it astonishing that they should escape it, or that the least Attention should be given to what the Treasurer said afterwards in Vindication of himself, his Bosom-Friend, and Fellow-Counsellor in the Peace, having own'd that hanging was their Due, tho' the Debt, to the great Scandal of National Justice, was not paid them. Their Merit is further explain'd in what the *Quondum* Viscount says in the same Letter: " Unless the Queen " can talk of her Interests, as determin'd with " *France*, and unless your Court will keep our " Allies in the wrong, as they are sufficiently at " this time, I foresee inextricable Difficulties. " My Scheme is this, Let *France* satisfy the Queen, " and let the Queen immediately declare to her Par- " liament, and in the Congress, that she is ready to " sign; at the same time let the *French* Plenipo's " shew a Disposition to conclude with all the Allies.

Lord Bolingbroke *owns he and the Lord Treasurer in danger of being hanged.*

Then he enumerates the several Offers which he would have *France* make to the several Allies; which tho' very general, and insufficient, he says, " If such Overtures as these made to the Allies, " were not instantly accepted, our SEPARATE " PEACE would, sitting the Parliament, be " address'd for, made and approv'd, and the " Cause of *France* for once become *popular* in " *Britain*. If they were accepted, let Monsr. " *de Torcy* sit down and consider what a Bar- " gain would be made for *France*; let him re- " member his Journey to the *Hague*, and com- " pare the Plans of 1709 and 1712." The Treaty of the *Hague*, of which he puts *Torcy* in Mind, is here acknowledged to be for the Advantage of the Confederates; and that at *Utrecht*, or rather the Ministry's Separate Convention with the *French* Ministers, to be for the Advantage of *France*; yet had this *prodigious* Ministry been so unjust, as to get the Lord *Townshend* to be voted an Enemy to his Country, which he had so faithfully and eminently served in the Treary of the *Hague*. The Secretary in another Letter writes to *Prior*;

Lord Bolingbroke *boasts of the Advantages* France *has by the Separate Peace.*

He proves the Vote against the Ld. Townshend, *which himself got, to be unjust.*

A.D. 1713

" We are now at the true Crisis of our Disease; " we die at once, or recover at once; let " *France* depart from that shameful Expedient, " by which they thought to bubble us out of " the Advantage which they had solemnly " yielded, and All is well; otherwise, *By God,* " both they and we are undone." The Impiety and Lewdness of the Character broke out here in a Degree not known to *Pagans*, *Turks* or *Papists*, who all abhor the Profanation of the tremendous Name of the Almighty in so daring a manner. How must the pious Queen be impos'd on, to admit a Man capable of this Wickedness, into her Cabinet. He adds in the Letter, " The Queen can neither " delay the Meeting of the Parliament, nor " speak to the Houses, 'till we hear from you. " My Complements to Monsr. *de Torcy:* " Let him know, that if they do not agree with " the Queen, I may perhaps be a *Refugee*; if I " am, I promise before-hand to behave myself " better in *France*, than the *French* Refugees " do here. Make the *French* asham'd of their " *sneaking Chicane: By Heaven!* they treat " like *Pedlars*, or, which is worse, like *At-* " *torneys.*

He swears in his Letter,

And says, he must fly his Country.

The *Committee* of *Secrecy* having observ'd, that most of these Publick Transactions pass'd through the Hands of the Lord *Bolingbroke*, proceed to shew, that the Earl of *Oxford* directed and govern'd all these Councils, not only in the great and treasonable Affair of *Tournay*, but also in giving up the *Newfoundland* Fishery to *France*, and in writing to the *British* Plenipo's at *Utrecht*, to sign the Separate Peace immediately, if the Ministers of the Allies hesitated any longer about signing with them. By which he made himself answerable for all the fatal Consequences of the Cessation of Arms, the precarious Articles of Commerce, and the whole *French* Peace. M. *de Cize* writes, *Il est divertissant de voir l' Embarras ou ils soient de justifier leur Conducte devant le Parliament. Nous sommes sur le bord du Precipice mais les François y sont aussi, je vous prie dites de ma part a Monsr.* de Torcy *qu il peul faire pendre* Robert & Harry, *&c.*

'Tis pleasant to see how they were embarrass'd " to justify their Conduct to the Parliament: " *We are on the Brink of a Precipice*, says Lord " *Bolingbroke to Mr.* Prior, *but the* French *are* " *there also. Tell Mr.* de Torcy *from me, he may* " *get* Robert *and* Henry *hang'd*, &c. as before; and then my Author adds, " However, we see " that Lord *Bolingbroke* acted by the Lord Trea- " surer's Direction, who assum'd the Sovereign " on several Occasions: he corresponded with " Foreign Princes, and treated of Peace and " War, sometimes without the Queen's Know- " ledge, or communicating it to the Ministers; " but he seldom interpos'd his Authority, except " the Case was very extraordinary. The Pleni- " potentiaries at *Utrecht* found the Behaviour " of the *French* there so different from what " they had promis'd, that they were mightily " perplex'd, and cou'd not bring themselves to " sign the Peace by Orders from Lord *Boling-* " *broke* only: Upon which the Earl of *Oxford* " writes them a Letter himself, which overcame " all their Scruples, and the Peace was presently " sign'd by the *English* and *French* Plenipoten- " tiaries.

Mr. Rob. Harley *at the Head of these Transactions.*

" We find in the whole Course of this Nego- " tiation, that the Ministers were in great Per- " plexity for fear of having their clandestine

" Practices

*A.D.*1713 " Practices diſcover'd; they were continually " contriving how to hide their Deſigns from the " People, and were fix'd in their Reſolution to " have a Peace at any Rate. One ſees they " were entirely devoted to the Intereſt of *France*, " and were always throwing Contempt on the " Houſe of *Hanover* and the *Dutch*, whom *Bo-* " *lingbroke* compar'd to wild Beaſts in the Toils " that ſtruggled in vain to break them, and being " at laſt tir'd with ſtruggling, became tame and " tractable." He declar'd alſo, *in a Letter to the Biſhop and Earl at* Utrecht, *That the Queen did not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of* Hanover, *as a Matter of any Importance*, &c. And it is obſervable, that among all the Demands that were made on the account of any Prince or Potentate in the Alliance, none met with the leaſt Regard; when at the ſame time, the Intereſt of the Princeſs *Urſini*, was eſpous'd in the ſtrongeſt manner, tho' ſhe was known to be a zealous Agent for the Pretender when ever ſhe had Opportunity; a Principality in the *Netherlands*, with a Revenue of 30,000 Crowns a Year, was to be demanded for her, as a Condition *ſine qua non* of the General Peace.

Lord Bolingbroke's *infamous Reflections on the Queen's Diſregard of the Houſe of* Hanover.

The Miniſtry's ſhameful Demand for the Princeſs Urſini, *Agent for the* Pretender.

The Treaſurer's Letter to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* being come to hand, it remov'd all their Obiections as to ſigning the Peace; and on the 11th of *April*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford* ſign'd the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *France* at about three o' Clock in the Afternoon. This Example was follow'd by ſeveral of the Allies, and laſt of all, when it was in vain to hold out any longer, the *Dutch*, about Midnight, ſign'd their Treaties of Peace and Commerce, and the Emperor and Empire alone, choſe rather to bear the weight of the War, than ſubmit to ſuch diſadvantagious and diſhonourable Terms as had been carv'd out for them by *England* and *France*.

L. Bolingbroke's *Brother brings the Treaty of* Utrecht *to* England.

On the 14th of *April*, N. S. this Treaſure, the Treaty of Peace and Commerce between *England* and *France*, was brought to *St. James's*, by Mr. *St. John*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Brother. To make this good News ſtill better, it was given out that the Plenipotentiaries of *Pruſſia*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, and the States-General, had ſign'd their reſpective Treaties; and the State Guns were order'd to be fir'd; the Bonefire Men, very much in the Intereſt of the Treaſurer and Dr. *Sachaverel*, perform'd their Part in the Evening. Four Days after, a Council was held at *St. James's*, in which the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, who had put the Great-Seal to all the ſecret Commiſſions that were ſent him to authorize theſe Negotiations, was declar'd Lord High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, and the Duke of *Athol* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; then the Queen propos'd to the Board, the ratifying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce: To which, the Earl of *Cholmondeley* objected, ſaying, " That " this Matter being of the higheſt Importance " for her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, as well as " all *Europe*; it requir'd the matureſt Conſidera- " tion; and theſe Treaties containing ſeveral " Terms of the Civil Law, in which the leaſt " Equivocation might be of great Conſequence, " and being, beſides, couch'd in *Latin* and " *French*, it ſeem'd very neceſſary to have them " tranſlated into the vulgar Tongue." His Lordſhip was back'd by another Member; but the *French* being in haſte, and our Miniſters ſo too, their Opinion was over-rul'd, as no doubt they expected it wou'd be, and only ſaid it to bear their Teſtimony againſt the Ratification, which was perfected on the Spot; and the next Day, *April* 8, O. S. the White-Staff, as Treaſurer of the Houſhold, was taken from that noble Lord; and Sir *Richard Temple* was diſplac'd from the Command of the Regiment of Dragoons, formerly the Earl of *Eſſex*'s. The very next Day after this, the Queen, who was made to believe that ſhe was about to beſtow an almoſt infinite Bleſſing to her People, went to the Houſe of Peers, the Parliament being to meet that Day, and made a long Speech to both Houſes, which has in every Paragraph Matter enough for Reflection, if the Miniſtry that drew it up had not put her Majeſty's Name to it; for it extols the Advantages obtain'd in Commerce for the *Britiſh* Nation, her Majeſty's Zeal for the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and has other things as extraordinary and well grounded.

*A.D.*1713 *He is turned out of his Poſt*; *As is alſo Sir* Rich. Temple.

Lord Cholmondeley *oppoſes in Council the ratifying it.*

The Queen being retir'd from the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of *Beaufort* mov'd for an Addreſs of Thanks, which occaſion'd a Debate; Objections being made to the Expreſſion *General Peace*, one of thoſe Abſurdities by which the Miniſtry diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in all their publick Speeches and Declarations; the Emperor, the King of *Poland*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes and States of the Empire were not yet come into it: But the Friends to the Miniſters anſwer'd, *That tho' the Peace was not Univerſal, yet it was General; becauſe the major Part of the Allies had ſign'd it.* It might as juſtly be ſaid, that a Vote is *Nemine contradicente*, becauſe the Majority had no Negative amongſt them. In order to know, for what Thanks were to be given, a Motion was made for an Addreſs, *to have the Treaties of Peace and Commerce laid before the Houſe*; but according to the *Detection*, p. 452, it was carry'd in the Negative, both Lords and Commons, in their reſpective Addreſſes, chiming in with the Court, and giving Thanks for a Peace, the Articles of which had not yet been laid before them. The Commons indeed did, upon a Motion of General *Stanhope*, reſolve to addreſs for the *Treaties of Peace and Commerce* to be laid before them; but the Miniſtry's Emiſſaries added theſe Words *in due Time*, that is, after they had out-done all former Thanks in the laſt for the glorious Peace that had been made, tho' they knew not what it was.

The Queen's remarkable Speech in Praiſe of the Peace.

Call'd General, *tho' ſeveral Princes had not ſign'd.*

Addreſſes of Thanks for the Peace, without knowing what it was.

The Peace being approv'd, ſays the *Annaliſt*, and a Supply voted, the obſequious Commons, in Complaiſance to the Court, proceeded to the ſtigmatizing thoſe that delighted in War: In order to that, Mr. *William Shippen*, who never was charg'd with taking any ſuch Delight, made a Report of Miſmanagements from the Committee, to examine *the Debts due to the Army*; the Prevarications and Miſrepreſentations of which, are too many to be enumerated, ſince no more came of it than a Blaſt of ill Breath againſt thoſe that had ſo faithfully and ſucceſsfully ſerv'd in the Adminiſtration in the beſt Times, ſince the Death of King *William*. They paſt a ſlight Cenſure on *William Churchill*, Eſq; a Member of their Houſe, for being, when a Commiſſioner for Sick and Wounded, a Partner in Contracts relating to that Office; they alſo made a vain Attempt to faſten a Miſdemeanour on the Earl of *Wharton*, for taking 1000 *l.* of one *Hutchenſon*, for procureing him the Office of Regiſter of Seizures in the Cuſtoms; but they dropt it, becauſe it was done before the laſt Act of Indemnity: " Thus ended the Storm, ſays our Author, which for " ſome time, had threatned that great Patriot, who

A.D.1713 " who look'd down with Contempt on the im- " potent Malice of his Enemies." We are oblig'd in this Period of our Hiſtory to remember Perſons and Things that are below its Dignity, but are thrown into our way by the Unhappineſs of the Times. Of this Kind is the Pretender's Proteſtation, which he ſent by the Poſt to the *Plenipo's* at *Utrecht*, who otherwiſe wou'd not deign'd to have receiv'd it. It contain'd in Subſtance, *That ſince after a War ſo long and ſo pernicious to all* Chriſtendom, *all Parties ſeem'd ready to come to a Peace, and were ſpeedily about to ſign it, he thought it fit and neceſſary, by this ſolemn Proteſtation, to aſſert his undoubted Right, againſt any thing that might be done towards the Diminution of it. That he would not enlarge upon what had been unjuſtly done againſt him, ſince no body could doubt of the Juſtice of his Cauſe. Nor was he indeed only moved with the Condition of his own Affairs; but being uncapable to change his Affection towards his Subjects, he could not, without the moſt ſenſible Grief, behold, that neither their Blood nor their Wealth had hitherto been ſpar'd to ſupport the great Injuſtice that had been done him; and that they were at laſt reduc'd ſo far, that if a Peace was made excluſive of him, they muſt neceſſarily become a Prey to Foreigners. That ſince he underſtood, that the Confederate Powers had no Regard to his Right, he thought himſelf moſt indiſpenſably oblig'd to himſelf, to Poſterity, and to his Subjects, not to ſeem, by his Silence, to conſent to what was tranſacting to the Prejudice of him, and the lawful Heirs of his Kingdoms. And therefore he ſolemnly proteſted againſt All that might be agreed or ſtipulated to his Prejudice, as being void by all the Laws in the World.* This Piece of Impertinence and Falſhood was receiv'd, as it deſerv'd, with Contempt, and no notice taken of it.

The Pretender's *Proteſtation againſt the Peace.*

The Biſhop and Earl left at Utrecht.

Upon the ſigning of the Peace at *Utrecht*, the Imperial Miniſter left that Place, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford* had no body to rejoice with upon it but the Ambaſſador of *France:* For tho' the Plenipotentiaries of other Powers had ſign'd the Treaty, they were drawn to it by the Separate Meaſures of *England*, and what they did was againſt their Wills.

On the 9th of *May*, Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, preſented to the Houſe the Copies of the ſeveral Treaties and Acts made at *Utrecht*, which went down very glibly, all except the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, which were debated five Days after. Mr. *Arthur Moore*, whoſe chief Skill in Buſineſs lay in Stock-jobbing, particularly the *African*, was the Man whom the Treaſurer conſulted in the Affairs of Commerce, and the Balances of the Trade of the World, which he knew no more of than himſelf, having never been a regular Merchant either by Breeding or Practice. However, he made him a Commiſſioner of Trade; and the Fortune he had rais'd by Stocks or otherwiſe, procur'd him a Seat in the Houſe of Commons, wherein he labour'd, in a rude manner, to prove that Trade with *France* would be very beneficial to the Nation. He enumerated the ſeveral ſort of Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of *Great-Britain*, which the *French* drew from hence before the two laſt Wars.

A. Moore *extols the Trade with* France.

Here this Creature of the Treaſurer inſiſted boldly on an Aſſertion which every one knew to be falſe, that was ever ſo little acquainted with the Trade with *France* before the Revolution; which, by the Conſent of all Parties, was at leaſt a Million a Year to the Advantage of *France* in the Balance; yet had he the Impudence to offer ſuch Stuff to the Houſe for Fact and Argument. I do not wonder that Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Benſon*, and Mr. *Ward*, ſpoke on the ſame Side with *Arthur Moore*; but it is wonderful that Sir *James Bateman* ſhould have been wheedled into ſuch groſs Contradiction to all Commercial Knowledge, by the Lord Treaſurers's good Words and Looks. This Gentleman, whoſe chief Dealings had been in Stocks and Funds, by which he had acquir'd an immenſe Eſtate, was, on that Account, much courted by the Treaſurer; and going one Day to dine with him, was met by a Gentleman, whom I have often mentioned in this Hiſtory, who underſtanding whoſe Gueſt he was to be, told him, *He would be miſtaken if he thought to make a new Friendſhip there, for there was no truſting to a Word he ſaid.* Sir *James* reſolv'd to make the Experiment, and went his way. Some Days after he ſaw that other Gentleman again, and taking him aſide, ſaid, *You are in the right; tho' I ſtay'd with him 'till ſix or ſeven o'Clock, and endeavour'd ſeveral times to bring him to a Point on a certain Subject, I could never get any thing from him that was intelligible.* In anſwer to *Arthur Moore*, and thoſe that back'd him, Mr. *Lechmere* endeavour'd to prove, that the Trade to *France* would be very prejudicial to our Woollen Manufactures, and to our Commerce with *Portugal*, which was ſo notorious, that it might be as well doubted whether there was ſuch a Country as *Portugal*, as whether we did not get more by the Trade to it than by any other Trade whatſoever; and that a great Part of that Trade, if not all, would have been loſt, if the Trade with *France* had been put on the Foot of *Arthur Moore*'s and the Miniſtry's Project. Mr. *Lechmere* was ſupported not only by General *Stanhope*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *Nath. Gould*, Sir *Peter King*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Mr. *Wortley Montagu*, Lord *Caſtlecomer*, and other good *Engliſhmen*, but alſo by Sir *George Newland*, one of *Sacheverel*'s Patrons, and Mr. *Robert Heyſham*, who, tho' formerly a Hoſier in *Fanchurchſtreet*, had for many Years paſt been a principal *Weſt-India* Merchant, and converſant with Commerce of moſt Kinds. *Newland* and he had 'till then gone almoſt always with the Court; but this Attempt, ſo ruinous to the Trade of the Nation, and conſequently to the Nation itſelf, ſo diſguſted him at the *Harleians*, that he would have no more to do with them. Mr. *Gould* ſaid in anſwer to Mr. *Moore*, " That he " begg'd the very thing in Queſtion, and that, " in his Opinion, the opening a free Trade " with *France*, would be highly detrimental to " the Nation. That ſince the *Revolution*, the " State of Commerce was entirely chang'd; and " as *France* had ſet up, and very much encou- " rag'd Woollen Manufactures, and made a " Shift without ſeveral Goods which they drew " from hence, ſo *England* had learn'd to be " without the Product of *France*, by ſetting up " Silk Manufactures, and Paper-Mills, encoura- " ging the making of all manner of Toys, &c. " which ſav'd and gain'd vaſt Sums of Money to " the Nation, and employ'd an infinite Number " of Artificers, who would be reduc'd to Beggary, " if the Importation of *French* Goods of the " ſame Kind were allow'd; becauſe the *French* " had their Work done for leſs Money, and " conſequently could ſell their Commodities " cheaper. He added, that the moſt valuable " Branch of our Trade was that to *Portugal*,

Sir James Bateman's *Saying of the Treaſurer's Inſincerity.*

A.D. 1713 " which of late Years was mainly owing to " the great Quantities of Wines that were imported from thence, and consumed in *Great-Britain*, instead of *French* Wines, by reason " of the high Duties laid on the latter. But if " these Duties were, pursuant to the Treaty of " Commerce in question, reduced and made " equal with those on *Portugal* Wines, the " Importation and Consumption of the latter " would infallibly decrease, and thereby our valuable Trade with *Portugal* be in Danger of " being lost." Instead of answering these solid Reasons, Sir *William Wyndham* took Occasion to reflect on the late Ministry, as much as it was foreign to the eighth and ninth Articles of *Arthur Moore*'s Treaty of Commerce with *France*, in which Secretary *St. John* was his Fellow-Labourer. The old Ministry, in his Opinion, had let Slip the Opportunity of making a good Peace when they had it in their Power; tho', as Mr. Secretary had put *Torcy* in mind, the late Ministers had made a good Peace at the *Hague*, and the *French* durst not have refus'd to ratify it, had not the *Tories* in *England* given them Hopes of the Distractions and Divisions which follow'd soon after; and the shifting of Hands in favour of the common Enemy. Then, as it was customary for these Men during their usurp'd Authority, comes a Menace, *A Time might come, and he hop'd was not far, when the Mismanagements of the Enemies to their Country should be animadverted.* In which, like the *Gentile* Priests, he spoke prophetically, without knowing or intending it; and his Prophecy was in part, tho' not perfectly, fulfill'd, in the Impeachments of the Ministers with whom he was then in Conjunction.

Sir William Wyndham *answers the Merchants with reflecting on the old Ministry.*

I recommend what was said further in this Speech, to the least Dabbler in Foreign Commerce. As to the *Portugal* Trade, he said, *That that Kingdom would ever have Occasion for the Woollen Manufactures and Corn of* England, *and consequently be oblig'd to take off great Quantities from hence, as they did before the Year* 1703, *when the Court of* Portugal *had laid high Duties on* English *Goods and Merchandize.*

What he said of the Portugal *Trade.*

I have often observ'd, that this Ministry had little Regard to what themselves or others said for or against a thing, if they thought it would serve their Purpose at the Instant to assert or deny. At the same time that this was said of the Trade to *Portugal*, and the Duties of 1703, Signor *Bruciado*, the *Portugueze* Minister at *London*, represented to the Court in a Memorial, *That in Case any Breach was made in the Treaty concluded in* 1703, *whereby the Duties on* French *Wines were stipulated to be at least one Third higher than on those of* Portugal, *the King his Master would renew the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures and Products of* Britain. Which not only allarm'd the *Portugal* Merchants, but all Persons concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures all over *England*: And nothing can give us a better Idea of the Strength and Temper of this Minister's way of arguing, than by comparing Sir *William Wyndham*'s Speech with Signor *Bruciado*'s Memorial, and General *Stanhope*'s Answer to it.

Answer'd by a Memorial of the Portugueze *Ambassador,*

And by General Stanhope.

" That the Affair now in question was not a " Party Business, neither did it concern the late " or present Ministry, but the whole *English* " Nation; and therefore for his own Part he " would freely speak his Thoughts about it with " the utmost Impartiality. That the Peace being made, it was now preposterous to speak " any thing for or against it; but as no Treaty " could bind the Commons of *Great-Britain* to " make any Act or Deed against their own Interest, the only Point to be consider'd was, " whether a Free Trade with *France* would be " advantageous or not; and that in order to " clear that important Matter, it was necessary " to consult the Merchants and Manufacturers, " who had presented several Petitions and Representations about it." This was also urg'd by Mr. *Smith*, late Speaker, who made a Motion for adjourning the Debate, and taking the Papers before them into Consideration; but the Question being put, it was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 252 against 130. *A.D.* 1713

Good God! that the entire Well-being of *England* should have so little Weight in the Balance against the Prevalence of Party in the Support of such a Ministry! Those in the Country Interest despairing of doing any Good, by staying in the House any longer, went out, and left the Minister's Creatures and Adherents to vote as they pleas'd: So a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, which would effectually have destroy'd the most beneficial Commerce of this Kingdom.

The French *Commerce Bill order'd to be brought in.*

As bad as the Peace was, the Populace had been so well prepar'd for it by the Inferior Clergy, and other Instruments made use of by the Ministers, that when it was proclaim'd, *it was*, as the *Annalist* observes, *receiv'd with the loudest Acclamations of the giddy People, who fondly expected great Benefits by it; but it was not long before the Eyes of the Generality were open'd*; and the Treaties of Peace and Commerce being printed and publish'd, *the latter rais'd such a Clamour, as rous'd the Genius of* England, *which by some powerful Inchantment seem'd to have been plung'd into a profound Lethargy. Hereupon many worthy Patriots, Mr.* Robert Walpole, *General* Stanhope, *&c. exerted themselves, and publish'd several excellent Pieces, that shew'd the Advantage of the Trade with* Italy, Spain *and* Portugal, *to which Nations we constantly exported more than we imported from them, and brought the Balance in Money; whereas a Trade with* France *would be destructive of our Home Manufactures, and of our Commerce with other Nations.* The *East-India* Company resolv'd to petition against the *French*-Trade Bill, but were prevented by a Vote in their Favour. However, the *Turkey* Company, the *Italian*, *Spanish* and *Portugal* Merchants, the Weavers of *London*, and the Woollen Manufacturers of all Parts and Quarters of the Kingdom, petition'd against it; and let the Reader judge whether they, or Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, knew best what was for the Interest of *England* in respect to its Commerce. I make use of the *Annalist* in the following Paragraph, not but I was well acquainted with the Particulars he relates. I copy him, only to avoid the Charge of Partiality.

The Merchants and Manufacturers allarm'd at it, petition against it.

" To stem this Torrent, those at the Helm " thought fit to encourage the publishing of a " weekly Paper, entituled, *Mercator*, or *Com-* " *merce Retriev'd*; which was generally fa- " ther'd upon *Arthur Moore*, Chief Manager of " the Treaty, assisted by Dr. *D'avenant*; but " the latter solemnly disown'd it; and it " was soon after discover'd to be the Productions " of an *Ambodextrous* mercenary Scribler *Daniel* " *Foe*, employ'd by that very *Statesman*, the " Earl of *Oxford*, who when Secretary of State had

The Lord Treasurer hires Dan. Foe *to write the* Mercator.

A.D.1713 " had caus'd him to be pillor'd for a *Whig-Libel*, but who, nevertheleſs, for this dirty " Work, allow'd him a conſiderable Weekly " Salary.

The Author here is only out in ſaying the Earl of *Oxford* was Secretary when *Foe* ſtood in the Pillory, for it was the Earl of *Nottingham*, who was then in that Office; *Foe*, as well as the Lord-Treaſurer, had been a rank Presbyterian, or *Independant*, and having paſs'd thro' *Bankrupcy*, as a *Hoſier*, was ready to engage in any Drudgery that he cou'd get ſomething by: Mr. *Harley*'s Genius was ſo near a-kin to *Foe*'s, that he cou'd not but take him into his Confidence as ſoon as he got Acquaintance with him; and tho' he never had been a Merchant, otherwiſe than peddling a little to *Portugal*, and was for ſome Years Secretary, as he ſtil'd himſelf, to the *Tile-Kilns* and *Brick-Kilns* at *Tilbury*; he was ador'd and careſs'd by that mighty Stateſman, who gave him, as that Mercenary ſaid himſelf, to the Value of 1000 *l.* in one Year: *Foe*'s Buſineſs was only to puzzle the Cauſe by mercantile Cant and bold Sophiſtry; which ſeveral eminent Merchants and others being appriz'd of, they deſir'd Mr. *Henry Martin*, Bailiff of *Southwark*, an ingenious judicious Man, to publiſh a Paper call'd the *Britiſh* Merchant, which came out twice a Week; wherein, with plain Reaſon, and unconteſted Matters of Fact, he expos'd the Fallacies, Blunders, Inconſiſtencies and Ignorance of the Hireling *Mercator*, inſomuch, that at length, the Thoughts of true *Engliſhmen* about Commerce, which, at firſt, were repreſented to be the Efforts of Diſcontent and Faction, as was hinted in the Queen's Speech, appear'd to be the univerſal Senſe of all Traders.

Oppos'd by the Britiſh *Merchant.*

Malt-Tax to extend to Scotland.

There was about the ſame Time another Affair of great Conſequence depending in Parliament, concerning the *Malt-Tax* Bill, which was now propos'd to extend to *Scotland*, which, without ſome particular Modification, with reſpect to that Kingdom, they had reaſon to think a Grievance; and the Majority of the Houſe of Commons being in no Diſpoſition to relieve them, their Repreſentatives in Parliament, Lords and Commons, deputed four of their Number, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Mar*, Mr. *Lockhart* and Mr. *Cockburn*, to lay the State of their Caſe before the Queen, which they did; and intimated, that if ſo inſupportable a Burden was laid on the *Scots*, it might *prompt them to declare the* Union diſſolv'd. To this, the Queen anſwer'd, *It is a precipitate Reſolution, and I wiſh they may not repent it; but, however, I will endeavour to make all Things eaſy.* On *Monday* the 1ſt of *June*, the Earl of *Finlater* open'd the Debate of this Affair in the Houſe of Lords; and having ſet forth the *Scots* Grievances, mov'd for the bringing in a Bill for *diſſolving the* Union, *and ſecuring* the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the *Houſe of* Hanover: This Motion was ſeconded by the Earl of *Mar*, and oppoſed by the Lord *North* and *Grey*; whoſe Eloquence was no more remarkable than his Decorum, in reflecting on the *Scots* Nation before ſo many noble Peers, Natives of that Kingdom. The Lord *Eglington*, in anſwer to him, ſaid, *If the* Scots *were poor, they were leſs able to pay the* Malt-Tax. The Earl of *P*———*h* ſpoke againſt *diſſolving the Union*, and was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Ilay*. The Earl of *P*———*h*, in his Reply, animadverted on the *Scots*, as a People that wou'd never be ſatisfy'd; that they wou'd have all the Advantages of being united to *England*, but wou'd pay nothing by their good-will; and that they had more Money from *England*, than all their Eſtates amounted to in their own Country. One might be ſure ſuch Expreſſions as theſe, wou'd not paſs without Remark in that auguſt Aſſembly; and there was Room enough for an *Engliſh* Peer, much more a *Scots*, to take off the Force of them. His Grace the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd, with equal Spirit and Eloquence; " That he was by ſome reflected on, as " if he was diſguſted, and had chang'd Sides; " but that he deſpis'd their Perſons, as much as " he undervalu'd their Judgments; that it was " true, he had a great hand in making the *Union*; " that the chief Reaſon that mov'd him to it, " was the ſecuring the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; but " that he was ſatisfy'd that might be done as well " now, if the Union were diſſolv'd: That he " believ'd in his Conſcience, 'twas as much for " the Intereſt of *England*, as of *Scotland* to have " it diſſolv'd; and if it were not, he did not expect long to have either Property in *Scotland*, " or Liberty in *England*. He urg'd, that the " Tax upon *Malt* in *Scotland*, was no leſs unequal, than the taxing Land by the Acre " throughout *England* wou'd be; becauſe Land " is worth 5 or 6 *l.* per Acre, about *London*, and " not ſo many Shillings in remote Parts of the " Country; that this was the Caſe between the " *Scotch* and *Engliſh* Malt, the latter being worth " three or four Shillings the Buſhel, the other " not above one; ſo that if this Tax were collected in *Scotland*, it muſt be done by a Regiment of Dragoons." The Lord Chief-Juſtice *Trevor* having aſſerted 'twas impoſſible to diſſolve the Union, he was back'd by the Lord-Treaſurer, who had been very buſy in making it, and ſent *Foe* to *Scotland*, as a Preſbyterian, to forward it, if he cou'd, among the Brethren of the *Kirk*. He was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Earl of *Sunderland* ſaid, *That tho' he had a Hand in making the* Union, *yet, if it had not that good Effect which was expected from it, he was likewiſe for diſſolving it:* The Lord *Townſhend* was of the ſame Opinion, provided Means cou'd be found for the ſecuring the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; and therefore he deſir'd to know what Security the *Scots* cou'd give for that eſſential Point before they proceeded any farther. The *Scots* Peers reply'd, that wou'd appear when the Bill was brought in. The Lord *Halifax* declar'd alſo for *diſſolving* the *Union*, provided it cou'd be made appear, that the *Succeſſion* in the Proteſtant Line cou'd be ſecur'd. It was obſervable, that when the Danger *England* wou'd be in from the *Pretender*, if the *Union* was diſſolv'd, was urged in this Debate, the Lord *Townſhend* anſwer'd, *That the Queen, Lords and Commons of* England, *if join'd in one Intereſt, need fear no Enemy in the World; and therefore ought to deſpiſe the* Pretender *and all his Abettors.* The Duke of *Argyle* having occaſion to mention the *Pretender*, ſaid, *He knew not what Appellation to give him, his Name being now as uncertain as his Parents:* But the Earl of *Scarſdale* call'd him the *Prince*, or added, *the* Pretender, *which you will.* It does not ſeem to be which they wou'd; he was, by the Laws of *England*, an attainted Out-Law, and no Prince. The Queſtion being put upon the Earl of *Finlater*'s Motion, 'twas carried in the *Negative* by four Voices. The Earl of *Oxford* having, in the Courſe of this Debate, advanc'd, *That if tho' the* Malt-Tax *were laid, it might be remitted by the Crown, and not levied:* The Earl of *Sunderland* ſaid, *He wondred ſuch Expreſſions, as tended to eſtabliſh a deſpotick diſpenſing Power, and* arbi-

Oppos'd by the Scots *Lords and Gentlemen.*

A Motion for diſſolving the Union.

Lord North *and* Grey's *indecent Reflection on the* Scots.

Lord Peterborough's *Speech,*

anſwer'd by the Duke of Argyle.

Duke of Argyle *concerning the* Pretender.

The Earl of Scarſdale *calls him* Prince.

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trary Government, *ſhou'd come from that noble Lord*. The Earl of *Oxford*, touch'd to the Quick by ſo juſt a Reproof, deſcended ſo low, as perſonal Reflection, ſaying, *His Family had never been for promoting and adviſing Arbitrary Meaſures, as others had done*; he having been made a Lord not many Months before, and his Family never in Station to give Counſel about State-Meaſures: This Eſcape of Malice and Vanity was the more remarkable. The Earl of *Sunderland* taking this as 'twas intended, to be a Reflection on his Father, vindicated him, and added, *the other Lord's Family was hardly known in thoſe Days*; ſuch *new* Men often meet with the like Rebuffs, when they take too much upon them, in the Preſence of thoſe, who, by the Nobility of their Anceſtry, have a Right to give a Check to their Forwardneſs and Petulance.

The Lord-Treaſurer's perſonal Reflection on the Earl of Sunderland.

The Earl of Sunderland *retorts.*

The next Day, *June* 2, the Lords reſum'd the Conſideration of the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, and heard ſome eminent Traders, particularly Mr. *Cooke* and Mr. *Torriano*; but they came to no Reſolution, intending to ſee what Turn that Matter wou'd take in the Houſe of Commons, who, in a grand Committee, *June* the 9th, took it again into Conſideration: Sir *Robert Davers* in the Chair, Mr. *Cooke* attending, was heard to it, in behalf of the *Turkey* Company, and ſpoke with great Solidity of Reaſon and Argument, and had the Applauſe of all who were not liſted on the other ſide of the Queſtion. He ſhew'd how detrimental the opening a Trade with *France* would be to the *Britiſh* Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and to all the Branches of our Trade. After he was withdrawn, General *Stanhope*, to corroborate what Mr. *Cooke* had alledg'd, quoted the Preamble to an Act of Parliament, made in the 13th Year of *Charles* II. which runs thus; *Foraſmuch as it has been, by long Experience, found that the Importing of* French *Wines, Brandies, Linnens, Silk, Salt and Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the* French *King, has much exhauſted the Treaſure of this Nation, leſſen'd the Value of the Native Commodities and Manufactures thereof, and caus'd great Detriment to this Kingdom. Be it therefore enacted*, &c. Mr. *Bromley*, the Speaker, who prov'd not to be ſo well vers'd in theſe Things as General *Stanhope*, ſaid, *There was no ſuch thing in that Act.* Upon which the General inſiſted that the Clerk ſhould read the ſaid Act; and his Quotations appearing to be right, *he and other Members*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *animadverted with ſome Vehemence on the Speaker's Blunder.*

Mr. Cook, *the Merchant, heard againſt the* French Committee *Bill,*

and General Stanhope.

Mr. Wil. Bromley's *Blunder animadverted on.*

On the the 10th of *June* the *Spaniſh*, *Italian* and *Portugal* Merchants, and the Weavers of *London*, were heard upon their ſeveral Petitions. Mr. *Torriano*, who ſpoke in Behalf of the *Spaniſh* Trade, having animadverted on the *eighth* and *ninth* Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, and mention'd the *tenth* and *eleventh*, as relating to the two former, ſome of the Miniſter's Creatures were offended at it; and after he had done ſpeaking, mov'd, that a Mark of their Diſpleaſure might be ſet on him; but General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Peter King*, and the late Speaker, Mr. *Smith*, ſaid, "That unleſs "they gave the Merchants full Liberty of "Speech, the Houſe would never be able to "form a right Judgment;" which, in truth, was what thoſe who were for the *French* Peace did not deſire to have found. "This, ſays our "Author, together with the noble Spirit which "appear'd in the Houſe on Behalf of the Mer- "chants by the great Number of Members both "*Tory* and *Whig*, who all at once ſtood up to "defend Mr. *Torriano*, made the Courtiers drop "that Matter;" and ſo Mr. *Wyat*, for the *Italian* Merchants; Mr. *Milner*, for the *Portugal* Merchants, and Colonel *Lekeux*, for the *London* Weavers, were heard to their ſeveral Petitions; as were other Petitioners the next Day. And a Motion being made, *June* 15, that the Bill ſhould be engroſs'd, it occaſioned a warm Debate from three o'Clock in the Afternoon 'till near eleven at Night. General *Stanhope*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Gould*, Mr. *Hampden*, and others, expatiated on the Diſadvantages of an open Trade with *France*; and it was a pitiful Caſe that the Miniſters had no better Advocate for it than *Arthur Moore*, who, beſides that he was one of the chief Contrivers of the two Articles in Diſpute, and indeed of all the Articles of that wretched Treaty of Commerce, and conſequently was not heeded, as being a Party concerned, was but ill ſtock'd with any thing but Impudence for the Support of an Argument. What help'd very much to the throwing a *Negative* on this Bill, was a Speech of Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who was at firſt for it, as might have been expected from a Perſon who was in the Depths of the Secret of the *Utrecht* Peace. But on the Queſtion for this Bill, he ſaid to this Purpoſe: *That before he had fully examined the Affair, he had given his Vote for the bringing in the Bill; but that having afterwards maturely weighed, and conſider'd the Allegations of the Traders and Manufacturers in their ſeveral Petitions and Repreſentations, he was convinc'd, that the paſſing of it would be of great Prejudice to the Woollen and Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom, and conſequently increaſe the Number of the Poor, and in the End affect Land. That while he had the Honour to ſit in that Houſe, he would never be blindly led by any Miniſtry; neither on the other Hand was he biaſs'd by what might weigh with ſome Men*; viz. *the Fear of loſing their Elections. But that the Principles upon which he acted were the Intereſt of his Country, and the Conviction of his Judgment; and upon theſe two Conſiderations alone, he was againſt the Bill.* This Speech made a great Impreſſion on many Members; and Mr. *Aiſlabie*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty proceeding on the ſame Principles, notwithſtanding his Place at the Board, and Mr. *Fr. Anneſley*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accompts, leaving the Miniſtry's Party on this Occaſion, the Bill was rejected by a Majority of 194 againſt 185, a full Houſe, conſidering the Seaſon, almoſt *Midſummer*. Sir *William Withers*, one of the *London* Members, and at that Time (for at another he went with the *Whigs*) a ſtaunch *Tory*, voted for the Bill. The three other *London* Members, *Hoare*, *Caſs* and *Newland*, voted againſt it, as was ſuppoſed, to ſecure their Election. Upon the News of the Bill's being thrown out, there were Bonfires and Illuminations in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and moſt other Cities and Trading Towns in *England*. It was reported, that the Earl of *Oxford*, being apprehenſive of the Fate of his Bill, wrote the Night before a Letter to the Speaker, deſiring him to uſe his Intereſt to have it dropp'd; but after the Speaker's late Blunder, and the Increaſe of the Oppoſition, it was not likely he would be able to effect it, the *Negatives* being reſolved to have it rejected with Diſgrace to the Promoters of it. However, the rejecting it being carried but by nine

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More Merchants heard.

Sir Tho. Hanmer's *Speech againſt the Bill.*

And Mr. Aiſlabie.

Tories *were for puniſhing Mr.* Torriano *the Merchant.*

The Bill flung out.

The Lord Treaſurer writes to the Speaker to get the Bill dropt.

A.D.1713 nine Voices, the Miniſters deſpair'd not of procuring an Addreſs from their wonted Majority, to palliate the Matter, and ſkreen them from Inquiry and Puniſhment: And they ply'd Sir *Thomas Hanmer* ſo effectually with their Reaſons for confirming the Treaty of Commerce, as well as the Treaty of Peace, that notwithſtanding whatever the Merchants had ſaid to the Conviction of his Judgment againſt that ruinous Treaty, he made a Motion for an Addreſs, "To "thank her Majeſty for the great Care ſhe had "taken for the Security and Honour of her Kingdoms in the Treaty of Peace, and alſo for "what ſhe had done in the Treaty of Commerce "with *France*, by laying a good Foundation "for the Intereſts of her People in Trade, and "humbly to deſire her Majeſty, that ſhe would "be pleas'd to appoint Commiſſioners to treat "with Commiſſioners on the Part of *France*, "for adjuſting ſuch Matters as ſhould appear "more neceſſary to be ſettled by the Treaty of "*Commerce*, &c." It will not bear repeating: The Viſcount *Bolingbroke* had declar'd, that referring a thing to *French* Commiſſioners, was giving it up.

This Addreſs was carried by the Majority aforeſaid, and Sir *Thomas Hanmer* the next Day reported the Queen's Anſwer, which I know very well was the Earl of *Oxford*'s and Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Anſwer, and do grieve, with all good *Britons*, that ever they had an Opportunity to get ſuch Words delivered from the Throne. *The Queen extols the Advantages in Trade gain'd for her Subjects.* *She thank'd them moſt heartily for that Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſs'd their Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with* France. Adding, *It was with no ſmall Difficulty that ſo great Advantages in Trade were gain'd for her Subjects.* I dare not ſpeak the Truth: Let the Citizens of *London* ſpeak for me, and they ſay in their Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in the firſt Parliament of King *George*, that they ſhould enquire, *By whoſe Advice and Management the beſt Branches of our Trade were exchang'd for Chimera's, and the Ruin of the whole endanger'd by a* VILE *Treaty of Commerce with* France. Article 11. turn to the Annals.

Commons trick'd into Thanks by Mr. Wm. Bromley, *&c.* "This Anſwer ſurpriz'd many of the Mem"bers, who had readily gone into the Addreſs, "with no other Intentions than to approve the "Treaty of *Peace*, abſtracted from the Treaty "of *Commerce*. But the Speaker having early "the next Day reported that Anſwer to a very "thin Houſe, it was reſolv'd to return her Ma"jeſty Thanks for that too. However, tho' "the Miniſtry eſcap'd thus in a Miſt induſtriouſly "rais'd, yet ſome began to fear that this ugly "Affair of Trade would at laſt end in their utter Ruin, unleſs prevented by more deſperate "Meaſures, which, in all probability, from this "time forward they reſolved to purſue.

What Preparations they had made for ſuch deſperate Meaſures, will appear pretty plain in the Report of the *Secret Committee*, as follows:

The Miniſtry now enter upon deſperate Meaſures. It is evident, that ſome *Negotiations which required more than ordinary Privacy, were verbally tranſacted*; "And upon all Occaſions Abbot "*Gualtier* was the Perſon to whom the *French* "and *Engliſh* Miniſters mutually referr'd each "other. And as nothing could be a greater Se"cret than all Matters relating to the *Pretender*, "this Province was particularly allotted to Ab"bot *Gualtier*, that through his Hands, and "under his Conveyance, by *French* Couriers "going continually betwixt *France* and *Eng*"*land*, ſuch Practices might be carried on A.D.1713. "with great Safety, which in any other man"ner had been too dangerous an Undertaking. "The firſt time that any Secret Negotiation is "referr'd to Abbot *Gualtier*, is found in a Let"ter, where Mr. *St. John*, *March* 4, 17$\frac{11}{12}$, "tells Monſ. *de Torcy*, *He has deferr'd writing to him of late 'till the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made concerning our People at home, and 'till the Queen had taken the only Reſolution which could bring us in a ſhort time to a good and ſolid Peace. I have the Satisfaction to tell you, that this Reſolution is taken, and that Mr.* Harley *will carry with him this Night, or to Morrow Morning, the final Inſtructions of the Queen to her Plenipo's. I refer to Mr.* Gualtier, *to explain to you more at large this Gentleman's Commiſſion, and what the Queen hopes his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will do to operate with her.* *They make uſe of* Gualtier, *the* Pretender's *Agent.*

"It is not to be expected that thoſe who "have been ſo careful to ſuppreſs Matters of "leſs Importance, would leave behind them any "Tranſactions that might tend directly to fa"vour the Cauſe of the *Pretender*; but as the "Committee has obſerved ſeveral Paſſages, "which are a plain Indication of the Regard "with which the Cauſe and Perſon of the *Pre*"*tender* were treated as often as mentioned, "they thought fit to bring them together, and "lay them before the Houſe in one View. "There is a Paper that was left in Lord *Bo*"*lingbroke*'s Cloſet, dated at *Verſailles*, *Sept.* "24, 1711, endors'd as other Office-Papers uſu"ally are. It gives an Account, that the Pope's "Nuncio had, in his laſt Audience of the King, "made the following Declaration. *The Court of* Rome *being fully inform'd that* France *was endeavouring to procure a Peace upon the moſt advantageous Terms that was poſſible, and being perſwaded that if the Peace ſhould be made,* England *would not ſuffer that the King of* France *ſhould permit the Prince of* Wales *to continue in his Realms, the Court of* Rome *offers to the King of* France *to give this Prince an Aſylum at* Rome, *or in any other Part of the Eccleſiaſtical Dominions.* To which the King of *France* return'd in Anſwer, *That an Aſylum for the Prince of* Wales *would be no Obſtacle to the Peace. That if the Allies did really deſign to make Peace, he would accept of any reaſonable Propoſitions they ſhould make, and in this Caſe, an Article for the Prince of* Wales *would be inſerted in the Treaty. June* the 7th, 1712, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, giving an Account to the Lord *Bolingbroke* of ſome Diſcourſe he had with ſome of the Miniſters of the Allies, ſays, Conſbruck, *one of the Emperor's Plenipo's, kept alſo within the Terms of Decency, ſave only, that he took it for granted that the great End of all this Management on our Part, was to bring in the* Pretender; *which Apprehenſion one of the Miniſters of the States own'd in private Diſcourſe to have been the fundamental Reaſon of all their Conduct of late.* "It cannot be forgot what "great Streſs and Weight was laid upon the Re"moval of the Pretender out of the Domini"ons of *France*. This is what all the Nation "with great Juſtice expected, and what the "Queen declared was taken Care of as an Ad"ditional Security to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; "but his removing out of *France*, and being "permitted to reſide in *Lorain*, was not only "a great Surprize to all the Nation, but was "receiv'd with ſuch Indignation, that the Par"liament addreſs'd the Queen upon this Occa"ſion, *That ſhe would inſiſt upon his Removal* *Their Concerns for the* Pretender.

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from Lorain, *that Reſidence being equally, or more dangerous to* Great-Britain *than his Abode in* France. Her Majeſty anſwer'd, *that ſhe would repeat her Inſtances:* "Which occaſion'd in the "Houſe of Lords a becoming Reſentment, that "the Duke of *Lorain* would preſume to receive "and entertain the *Pretender* to her Crown, in "Defiance to her Majeſty's Application to the "contrary. *This will be enlarg'd upon hereafter.* "But it will now appear in what manner the "Removal of the *Pretender* out of *France* was "ſettled, and that his reſiding in *Lorain* was not "only with the Approbation, but even by the Di-"rection and Appointment of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry. "Mr. *St. John*, in his Letter to Monſ. *Torcy*, "*May* 24, 1712, concludes with ſaying, *He hopes that with the general Repoſe, we ſhall ſee renew'd in a few Weeks a good Underſtanding between two Nations, which may become to each other the moſt uſeful Friends, for the ſame Reaſon they have been the moſt formidable Enemies. The Queen commands me to tell you, that ſhe hopes when you ſend an Anſwer to this Letter, we ſhall have an Account that the Chevalier has begun his Journey.* In anſwer to this Monſ. *de Torcy* ſays, *You may aſſure the Queen, that the Chevalier is ready to depart at a Moment's Warning, if he did but know where he is to go, and in what Place he might be in Safety. I own to you that I know no Prince who is willing to receive him, for fear of diſpleaſing the Queen, or other Powers. It will be abſolutely neceſſary, that there be ſome Explanation upon this Subject, which I deſire you to make to me by the Abbot* Gualtier, *if you do not judge it proper to do it your ſelf.* Mr. *St. John*, "*June* 6, 1712, O. S. writes a publick Letter "in anſwer to the ſeveral Points contain'd in "M. *de Torcy*'s laſt Letter, but in that takes no "notice at all of the *Chevalier:* But the Day "after, *June* 7, he writes a *private Letter*, as he calls it himſelf, to Monſ. *de Torcy*, and concludes, *The Abbot* Gualtier *will write to you upon the Subject of the Chevalier*; who ſtaying ſtill in *France*, Mr. *Prior* wrote thus concerning him, *December* 28, 1712. "A further Point upon "which the Queen is very ſollicitous is, that the "*Chevalier* remaining in any Town of *France*, "obſtructs the ſigning of the Peace, yet he can-"not go to *Lorain* 'till the Emperor's Paſſports "will ſecure him there. Your Lordſhip by the "Peruſal of the Papers will ſee the State of that "Caſe; and I have only to add upon this Sub-"ject, that the Court of *France* expreſſes an "Impoſſibility on their Side to do more than "they have done, and hopes we ſhould have "Intereſt enough with the Emperor, to obtain "ſuch Paſſports from him, as may ſecure as well "the Perſon who is to go into *Lorain*, as the "Duke of *Lorain*, who is to receive him." Mr. *Prior* on the 29th writes to the ſame effect to the Lord-Treaſurer, and ſays, *The Monarch is a good deal troubled upon this Head, leſt the young Man ſhould fall into the Hands of the* Huſſars *and* Barbarians; *and Monſ.* d'Aumont *has, I preſume, Orders to ſpeak to our Miniſtry upon it. As to the* Dowry, *I ſhall not only be dunn'd to Death, but* hang'd. [We ſhall find preſently he and all of them richly deſerv'd it] *for the* Dowager *ſends Meſſengers to me, which you in* England *do not think it extreamly lawful to receive. But if it is to be paid, pray let it be done in a handſome Manner, that may ſhew the* Charity *of the Queen, and the Generoſity of her Lord-Treaſurer.* For a Perſon whom to correſpond with was Treaſon by Law. "The Papers re-

The Miniſtry direct the Pretender's Reſidence in Lorain.

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"fer'd to in Mr. *Prior*'s Letter, contains an Ac-"count of what the Duke of *Lorain* had done "at the Deſire of the King of *France*, to ob-"tain from the Allies the neceſſary Safeguards for "the *Chevalier*." He ſays, *That underſtanding the Queen of* Great-Britain *had already granted her Safeguard, or Protection, to the* Chevalier de St. George, *he believ'd they had no more to do but to apply to the Emperor, and to the States-General.* "By this Account it is evident, that the Abbot "*Gualtier* managed the Affairs of the Pretender, "with whom ſuch Practices were verbally to be "tranſacted, as our own Miniſters did not think "proper to commit to Writing. That the "Place to which he was to go, becauſe no body "would receive him at the Hazard of the "Queen's Diſpleaſure, and where he might re-"main in Safety, was to be preſcrib'd from "*England*; that this was not fix'd and deter-"min'd 'till Lord *Bolingbroke* went into *France*. "And if his Inſtructions are conſider'd, it will "be hard to find in them any thing of that Im-"portance and Secrecy, *as to requ re his going in "Perſon to ſettle it.* He gives an Account from "thence that the *Pretender* was to go to *Bar*, "and this is acquieſced in here without the leaſt "Objection made." The Miniſtry are told by Mr. *Prior*, *That the Court of* France *hopes by our Intereſt, ſuch Paſſports might be procur'd as might ſecure his Perſon.* And in the Paper ſent "to *France* from the Duke of *Lorain*, it is aſ-"ſerted, that the *Queen of* Great-Britain *had* "*already granted her* Protection *to the* Pre-"tender."

The Queen's Protection granted to the Pretender.

Was it not high time for all good *Engliſhmen* to ſhew the Extent of their Zeal for the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; when, notwithſtanding ſo many Declarations from the Throne, that Nothing was more at Heart than the ſecuring it, *Protection* is granted to the Impoſtor, who laid Claim to the Crown as well of the Poſſeſſor as the Succeſſor. On the 30th of *June*, the E. of *Wharton* mov'd in the Houſe of Lords, *That an Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, that ſhe would be pleaſed to uſe her moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of* Lorain, *and with all the Princes and States in Amity and Correſpondence with her Majeſty, that they would not receive, or ſuffer to continue within their Dominions, the* Pretender *to the* Imperial Crown *of theſe Realms.* Several Members being ſurpriz'd at this unexpected Motion, which was deſign'd to try the Inclinations of ſome Perſons, there was a Pauſe for a while. At laſt the Lord *North and Grey*, who in Breach of Oaths and Abjurations, did afterwards openly eſpouſe that Pretender's Intereſt, broke Silence, and endeavour'd to have that Motion laid aſide, repreſenting, "That ſuch an Addreſs would "ſhew a Diſtruſt either of the Queen, or of her "Miniſters, and that her Majeſty would be "puzzled what to do, in caſe the Princes and "States in Amity with her ſhould be unwilling "to comply with her Inſtances, ſince it would "not be in her Power to compel them. He concluded with aſking, *Where they would have the* Pretender *reſide, ſince moſt, if not all the Powers in* Europe, *were in Amity with her Majeſty?* A notable Queſtion truly! Let him reſide where he would, what Matter was it to us, as long as he was far enough off from his traiterous Faction in *England*. The Earl of *Peterborough* anſwer'd, *Since he began his Studies at* Paris, *the fitteſt Place for him to improve himſelf was* Rome. The Earl of *Oxford* endeavouring to have the Motion laid aſide, or a Negative to be put upon it,

A.D.1713 Addreſs againſt receiving the Pretender abroad.

it, was taken up with ſome Warmth by the Earl of *Wharton*, whoſe ſuperiour Genius, and perfect Knowledge of that of his Antagoniſt, gave him great Advantages over him in this and other Debates. The Queſtion being put, it was carried in the Affirmative; and the Addreſs to the Purport of the Motion being preſented to the Queen *July* 2, ſhe was pleaſed to anſwer, *That ſhe took extream kindly their Addreſs, and the Thanks they gave her for what ſhe had done for eſtabliſhing the* Proteſtant Succeſſion; *that ſhe ſhould repeat her Inſtances to have that Perſon removed according to their Deſire, and that ſhe promis'd herſelf they would concur with her; that if they would cure their Animoſities and Diviſions at Home, it would be the moſt effectual Method to ſecure the* Proteſtant Succeſſion. By *Animoſities* and *Diviſions* in this and the like Anſwers, ſince *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, we are to underſtand the Oppoſition of our Patriots and their Adherents, to the Beginning, Progreſs and Concluſion of the Treaty of a diſhonourable, diſadvantagious Peace, with the inveterate Enemy to our Country, Religion and Liberty, and to all the ſcandalous ruinous Meaſures of the then Miniſtry, whoſe ſecret Inclinations to deprive us of the ineſtimable Bleſſing of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, we have had ſome Light into, and ſhall have more. Yet the only way to ſecure that *Succeſſion* was, it ſeems, to let thoſe Miniſters go on, without Interruption, with their Endeavours to deſtroy it. The Lord-Chancellor *Harcourt* having reported the Queen's Anſwer to the Houſe of Peers, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Lord-Preſident, very frankly ſaid, *He had never heard of any Inſtances that had yet been made to the Duke of* Lorain, *for removing the Pretender out of his Dominions.* Had either of the two Principal Secretaries of State been in the Houſe, they might have explain'd her Majeſty's Anſwer; but being both at Dinner with the Duke *d'Aumont*, the *French* Ambaſſador, the Earl of *Sunderland* took that Opportunity to make a Motion for a ſecond Addreſs, which was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and after ſome Oppoſition, it was order'd, "That an humble Addreſs be "preſented to her Majeſty, to return her Thanks "for her Anſwer to their Addreſs, and for the "Aſſurances ſhe had been pleaſed to give them "of repeating her Inſtances for removing the "*Pretender*, and to expreſs their Surprize, "that ſuch Inſtances had not had their full Effect, notwithſtanding the *French* King and "King of *Spain* had ſhewed their Compliance "to her Majeſty's Deſires on that Occaſion: "And to aſſure her Majeſty, that this Houſe "would ſtand by her, and ſupport her in whatever her Majeſty ſhould judge proper for obtaining a Demand which was ſo warranted by "the Laws of Nations, and ſo neceſſary for "the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty, and "for the preſent and future Peace and Quiet of "the People." Whether the Queen, as Lord *North and Grey* ſaid, was puzzled, or whether the Miniſters were, and could not tell what Anſwer to make to ſo reaſonable an Addreſs, certainly it had no Anſwer, and both the Addreſſes were for ſome time thrown by as waſte Paper.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Another Addreſs againſt the Pretender.

Both rejected.

The next Day after the Earl of *Wharton* made the above-mention'd Motion in the Houſe of Lords, General *Stanhope* made a like Motion in the Houſe of Commons, and was ſeconded by Mr. *Lechmere*. The only Objection that was rais'd againſt it was ſtarted by Sir *William Whitlock*, Son to the famous Parliamentarian *Bulſtrode Whitlock*, who ſaid, *He remembred that the like Addreſs was made to the* Protector, almoſt threeſcore Years before, *for having* Charles Stuart *remov'd out of* France; *notwithſtanding which that Prince was ſome time after reſtored to his Father's Throne.* If this antiquated Knight had no more Law left in him than Politicks, he muſt have little Conſcience to take Fees for his Counſel. Was the *Pretender*'s Father as well known, and his Right as well eſtabliſh'd as *Charles Stuart*'s? Beſides, had it not been for Deſerters and Renegadoes, ſuch as was the Compoſition of the new Miniſtry, *Charles Stuart*, as he calls him, might have wander'd from one Place to another as long as he liv'd, which will be the Fate of the *Pretender*. The *Tory* Members not caring to hazard their Elections for the next Parliament, which were coming on, fell in with General *Stanhope*'s Motion, and it paſs'd *Nemine Contradicente*, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented "to her Majeſty, acknowledging the great Care "her Majeſty had always taken, particularly in "the late Treaties of Peace and Guaranty, to "prevent the *Pretender* to her Throne being in "a Condition to diſturb theſe Realms; and to "beſeech her Majeſty that ſhe would uſe the "moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of *Lorain*, and with all other Princes and States in "Amity or Correſpondence with her Majeſty, "that they would not, under any Pretext whatſoever, receive, or ſuffer to continue within "any of their Dominions, the Perſon, who in "Definace of her Majeſty's undoubted Title to "the Crown, and the Settlement thereof in the "Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, had aſſumed "the Title of King of theſe Realms; and to "aſſure her Majeſty, that the Commons of "*Great-Britain* would, on all Occaſions, ſupport her Majeſty in ſuch Steps as ſhould be neceſſary towards rendring thoſe Inſtances effectual."

The Commons Addreſs to the like Purpoſe.

This Addreſs was preſented by the whole Houſe five Days after, and her Majeſty anſwer'd coldly, *She thank'd them for it, and would give Directions according to their Deſire.* All this while the Miniſters knew full well that the *Pretender* was in *Lorain* by their own Management, and under the Protection of the Queen. The Magnificence with which he was receiv'd in that Dutchy, was exaggerated, to keep up the Spirits of his Party, which indeed were all this time ſo far from languiſhing, that ſome of them had the Impudence to avow their treaſonable Principles in Addreſſes to her Majeſty, which were ſo far from being diſcountenanc'd, that they were printed in the *London* Gazette.

We ſhall ſee preſently what a Farce the Miniſtry led the two Houſes into, by concealing from them their being the Movers in the Pretender's Reſidence in *Lorain*, which occaſion'd Addreſſes againſt what her Majeſty and they themſelves had done, and the returning Thanks for Anſwers which were never intended to be perform'd. But the moſt deplorable Circumſtances of the Management of theſe evil Counſellors, are the appointing a Day of *Faſting* for procuring a bad Peace, and a Day of *Thankſgiving* for the concluding it. The former has been mention'd already; the latter was appointed to be the 7th Day of *July*, *to render Thanks to the Almighty God for a Safe and Honourable Peace.* Let us once more ſee the Senſe of the City of *London* on this Subject, the Thankſgiving being celebrated with a great Affectation of Pomp in their own Cathe-

A Day of Thankſgiving for a bad Peace.

A. D. 1713 Cathedral St. *Paul*'s, and we ſhall find that Senſe in a *Letter to the Liverymen of the City of* London, which had great Influence on the Election of Members, a Year and half after this Thankſgiving-Day. The Author tells the Citizens, among other things, *I might mention to you the deplorable Condition to which the Iniquity and Folly of the Men lately in Power had reduc'd the Trade of this Kingdom in general, and of this City in particular, by the Pernicious and Deſtructive Treaties of Peace and Commerce.* To thank God in ſo ſolemn a manner for ſuch a Peace, what a Tremor does it put one into to think of it? The *Annaliſt* ſays, "The Abſence of the *Whig* Mem- "bers, was from their taking it to be a down- "right *Mockery* of Religion, to return God Al- "mighty thanks for a Peace which they had ſtre- "nuouſly oppos'd, and ſtill loudly condemn'd." However, the Rabble, who had been kept warm by Lampoons and Ballads ever ſince the *Doctor* was impeach'd and condemn'd, made Bonfires and Illuminations, and magnificent Fireworks were play'd off on the *Thames*, whether by Accident or on Purpoſe, over againſt *Whitehall*, where more magnificent Fireworks had been ſhewn for the Birth of the ſuppoſitious Prince of *Wales*. The Queen being ill of the Gout, went not to St. *Paul*'s on this Occaſion, but nine Days after her Majeſty was ſo well recover'd as to come to the Houſe of Peers and paſs ſeveral publick and private Acts, which done, ſhe ſpoke to this Effect:

The Queen glories again in the Advantages of this Peace.

"That ſhe came to put an End to that Seſſion "with great Satisfaction, and to return them "All her hearty Thanks for the good Service "they had done the Publick. She more parti- "cularly thank'd the Commons for their Sup- "plies, and recommended to them All to make "her Subjects truly ſenſible what they had gain'd "by the Peace, and that they would endeavour "to diſſipate thoſe groundleſs Jealouſies which "had been ſo induſtriouſly fomented amongſt "us; that our unhappy Diviſions might not "weaken, and in ſome ſort endanger the Ad- "vantages ſhe had obtain'd to her Kingdoms." This ſo often Repetition of things contradictory to People's Seeing and Feeling, was doubtleſs an Effect of the Treaſurer's Contempt of People's Senſes and Underſtandings, and of his Politicks to ſay any thing that ſerv'd the preſent Turn, let wiſe and ſober Perſons take it as they pleas'd. Theſe Advantages are ſpoken of in the firſt Speech made by the noble and worthy *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; Speaker of King *George*'s firſt Parliament, to his then Majeſty: *Your Commons could not ſee, without the utmoſt Indignation, the Glory of her late Majeſty's Reign tarniſh'd by a treacherous Ceſſation of Arms; the Faith of Treaties violated, that ancient Probity for which the* Engliſh *Nation had been juſtly renown'd throughout all Ages, expos'd to Scorn and Contempt, and the Trade of the Kingdom given up by inſidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce; whilſt the People amus'd with new Worlds explor'd, were contented to ſee the moſt advantageous Branches of their Commerce in* Europe *loſt or betray'd.*

After the Queen had ended her Speech, with remembring to encourage Church *Principles, and reduce the Spirit of Faction*, the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 25th of *July*, and before that Day diſſolv'd, having left upon it, ſays the *Annaliſt*, *a ſtrong Imputation of* CORRUPTION. Be that as it will, it left upon it moſt certainly a ſtrong Imputation of a blind and abject Obedience to the Directions of a Miniſtry, whoſe Memory will ever be had in Abhorrence by all *good Britons.* *A. D.* 1713

The Sentence by which *Sacheverel* was forbid to preach for three Years, expiring in *March* this Year, his Rabble made Bonfires and Rejoycings every where, as if ſome extraordinary Felicity had happen'd to them; and that *inſignificant Tool*, as he was term'd at his Trial, in his firſt Sermon, *made*, to uſe the *Annaliſt*'s Words, *a tacit, but an obvious arrogant Parallel between his Sufferings and thoſe of our bleſſed Saviour.* That he was the Miniſter's Tool, appears by the Treaſurer's Hiſtorian, in his Book entituled, *The White Staff*; but as *Inſignificant* as he was otherwiſe, they got the Queen to give him one of the beſt Benefices in *England*, that of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, and he made a ſawcy Scoundrel, his Footman, Clerk of that great and populous Pariſh. About the ſame time Dr. *Atterbury*, afterwards an Exile in *France* for his treaſonable Practices, was advanced by them to the See of *Rocheſter*, and Dr. *Smalridge*, who was ſaid to have had a great Hand in *Sacheverel*'s Speech, to that of *Briſtol.* The Earl of *Dorſet*, a Nobleman of great Parts and ſteady Attachment to the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover*, was remov'd from being Governor of *Dover*, and Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, to make room for the Duke of *Ormond* and his Son-in-Law, the Lord *Aſhburnham*, in thoſe Poſts, and not long after the Duke had a Penſion of 5000 *l. per Ann.* ſettled upon him *in Conſideration of his eminent Services*, for which, however, he was in leſs than two Years impeach'd and attainted for *High-Treaſon*, by Act of Parliament. *Berwick* alſo was put by them into truſty Hands, and Sir *Henry Bellaſiſe*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo notably at *Port St. Mary*'s, when he was there with the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Beginning of this Reign, was again taken into Service. The Earl of *Portland* was order'd to diſpoſe of his Poſt of Colonel and Captain of the firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards, which was given alſo to the Lord *Aſhburnham*. Sir *John Powel*, one of the Judges of the Queen's-Bench, dying, was ſucceeded by Sir *Thomas Powis*, one of the Council againſt the Biſhops in King *James*'s time. *James Cardonnel*, Eſq; late Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*, was turn'd out of his Place as Commiſſioner of the Salt-Office, and was ſucceeded by *Martin Killegrew*, Eſq;. His Grace the Duke of *Montagu* having obtain'd the Queen's Leave to travel beyond Sea, generouſly reſolv'd to ſtay abroad, and follow the Fortune of the Duke of *Marlborough* his Father-in-Law. The Duke of *Montroſe*, having ſignaliz'd himſelf by his Zeal for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, was remov'd from his Place of Lord Privy-Seal of *Scotland*, and was ſucceeded by the Duke of *Athol*; "which Change, ſays the "*Annaliſt*, rather increas'd than abated the pre- "ſent Ferment in that Part of *Great-Britain:* "For on one Hand the *Preſbyterian* Miniſters "refus'd to obſerve the Publick Thankſgiving- "Day for the Peace, *and their Conduct was a tacit Reproof of thoſe, who calling themſelves the Servants of the moſt High, in the other Part of* Great-Britain, *comply'd ſo far with the Orders of State, as to mock him even at the Altar, and thank him for the Calamities which were like to be the Conſequences of that dangerous and diſgraceful Treaty.* "On the other Hand the Friends of the "*Pretender* preſuming on the *Connivance* of the "Government, or their Strength, made great Pre- "parations to celebrate his Birth-Day in *Scotland.*

Sacheverel *compares his being ſilenc'd for three Years to the Sufferings of* Chriſt.

Lords and Gentlemen turn'd out of Place by the Miniſtry.

A.D. 1713 In this Place let us inſert a few more Anecdotes of theſe rare Times. Beſides the ſeveral ſevere Pieces that were now publiſh'd againſt the Miniſtry, by Mr. *Maynwaring*, Mr. *Steele*, *&c.* by Direction of the Leaders of the Whigs, who were always upon the watch to detect and obviate every Step that was taken either at Home or Abroad in favour of the *ignominious Peace*, or *ſpurious Pretender*, it may be remember'd that the News-Paper, call'd the *Flying-Poſt*, gave ſuch broad Hints from time to time, of the Deſigns of the *Jacobite* Party, and ſuch ſharp Invectives againſt their Managers, as made both the Queen and her Miniſtry very uneaſy, they knowing very well that the honeſt Paragraphs againſt them ſent to that Paper, came from the moſt noble and beſt inſtructed Hands. There were three Papers in particular, for which the Author being proſecuted, and oblig'd to fly his Country, I ſhall mention the Paragraphs for which the Informations againſt him were fil'd in the Court of Queen's-Bench, and give a little Account of the Proceedings thereupon, from ſome Minutes taken at the Trial; the rather, becauſe tho' it made a great Noiſe at that time, I don't meet with it in any of our State-Trials.

The Proſecution of Mr. Ridpath.

In the *Flying-Poſt* of *July* 5, 1712, was the following Letter, ſaid to be from a very good Hand at *Paris*, dated *June* 20, N. S.

" The Chevalier *de St. George* is at *Chaillot*, " where he is to be retired ſome Days, and lay " aſide the Title of King. 'Tis not yet ſaid what " other Title he will take, tho' 'tis not doubted " but it will be that of Prince of *Wales*, and " that all this is done *in concert*, becauſe it would " not be convenient for him to go to *England* " with the Title of King, but with that of the " Preſumptive Heir, *&c.* 'Tis not known whi- " ther he is to go from hence at firſt, but only " that he is to ſet out as ſoon as the Peace ſhall " be declar'd."

Flying-Poſt of *September* 4, 1712. " If the " Allies don't come to a General Peace within " four Months, a Peace will be concluded be- " twixt *France* and *Great-Britain* excluſive of " them. The *French* flatter themſelves that " *Great-Britain* will join with them to force " the Allies to a Peace, and that the *Pretender* " is to be aſſociated with in the Sovereignty."

Flying-Poſt, *September* 30. " I deſire you " would be ſo good as to print the Abjuration- " Oath at large, for the uſe of the *Inferior* " *Clergy*, who, by their common Diſcourſe, " wou'd make one believe either that they have " forgotten what they have ſworn, or that " they value their Oaths no more than their " Subſcriptions.

The firſt Article ſo enrag'd the *French* and *Jacobite* Faction, that at the Quarter-Seſſions held the Week following for *Weſtminſter*, they procur'd a Preſentment againſt it by the Grand Jury upon their Oaths, as a Paper *containing diverſe malicious and unaccountable Inſinuations, and indirect Practices, whereby to make a Difference between her Majeſty's Subjects, and prevent the Peace now under the Conſideration of her Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament.* And on the 8th of *September* following Mr. *George Ridpath*, a Native of *Scotland*, was taken up upon Suſpicion of being the Author, carried before a Committee of Council at the *Cockpit*, and tho' he had Bail ready, could not get Leave to ſend for them, but was inſtantly hurry'd to *Newgate*, where, rather than lie on the Common-Side amongſt Felons, he was forc'd to give near Five Pounds for one Night's Lodging. However, A.D. 1713. he was next Day admitted to Bail before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*; *Grey Nevil*, Eſq; of *Billingbear* in *Berkſhire*, and *Walter Steuart*, Merchant of *London*, being each bound in 300 *l.* for his Appearance the next Term, and himſelf in 600 *l.*

He appear'd accordingly, with his Printer, at the Court of Queen's Bench, the firſt Day of *Michaelmas* Term, from whence he was continued upon his Recognizance 'till the Sittings after *Hillary* Term $17\frac{12}{13}$, when, upon the 19th of *February*, his Trial came on at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*.

It was ſet forth in the firſt Information, that a Negotiation of Peace being on foot, the Defendant (who was therein term'd) a ſeditious Perſon, and a notorious Inventer and Framer of Libels, did, on the 5th of *July* laſt, publiſh the Libel firſt mention'd, *in favour of the Pretender*, and to ſtir up the People to a *ſeditious Diſlike of the ſaid Negotiations*. The Impudence of this was the more daring, for that thoſe that drew the Information knew it to be a Lye, and that *Ridpath* wou'd do nothing in favour of the *Pretender*.

The Council for the Queen, who were Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General, Sir *Robert Raymond*, Sollicitor-General, and Sir *Thomas Powis*, Serjeant at Law, one of the Council againſt the ſeven Biſhops, having aggravated their Charge in the moſt odious Terms that it could poſſibly admit of, call'd their Witneſſes (which were but two) one of whom, the *Devil* (which is the common Nickname for Runners to and from the Preſs) had been ſecreted from his Maſter the Printer, and fed and cloath'd on purpoſe to be a Witneſs for the Proſecutors; and the other was a Preſs-man, both whoſe Depoſitions amounted to no more than this, that the Copy of the Papers in queſtion was indeed fetched from the Defendant's Houſe, in order to be printed and publiſh'd, but that only a part of it was in the Defendant's Hand-writing, the reſt being written by Mr. *Whatley*, his Aſſiſtant; and that ſometimes the Defendant, and ſometimes Mr. *Whatley*, and ſometimes both of them, corrected the Paper. Of theſe two Evidences, the Lord Chief Juſtice himſelf obſerv'd, that he they called the *Devil*, was no better a Witneſs *than a Carrier's Horſe*, becauſe it appear'd in Court, that he could neither write nor read; and as for the other doughty Evidence, the Preſs-man, the Publick may judge what Credit ought to be given to his Teſtimony, ſince the *Devil* himſelf depoſed at the Bar upon Oath, that he ſaid, *It wou'd never be well 'till the Pretender was here, and that he hop'd to ſee the Maſs-Houſes as full as the Churches.*

The pack'd Evidence againſt him.

The Attorney-General was pleas'd to obſerve to the Jury, that the Defendant had for ſome Years outſtripp'd all his Predeceſſors in *Scandal*, and that the like is not ſuffer'd in any Nation in the World. Both himſelf and the other Council argu'd, that the Word *concert* could be applicable to nothing elſe but *concerting* with the Queen; and if Libellers were ſuffer'd to dreſs up Perſons and Things in ſeeming Diſguiſe, but in ſuch Terms as may be underſtood by every Body except a Judge and Jury, we are in a ſad Caſe.

I am well aſſur'd, that there was a former Information drawn up againſt this Paper, in which a different *Inuendo* was put upon the Word *concert*, *viz.* in *concert* with the *Queen* and her *Miniſtry*; which ſhews, how little Streſs is to be laid upon *Inuendoes*, when they are capable of

*A.D.*1713 different Conſtructions by ſome of the greateſt Men of the long Robe. And upon this Occaſion 'tis worth while to remember the firſt of the Reaſons upon which the Houſe of Lords revers'd a Judgment given againſt Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*; which Reaſon was as follows, *viz.* "The "Information in this Caſe being grounded upon "Letters, which in themſelves were not ma- "terial, but made ſo by *Inuendoes*, their Lord- "ſhips declar'd, that *Inuendoes*, or ſuppoſed or "forced Conſtructions, ought not to be allow- "ed; for all Accuſations ſhould be plain, and "the Crimes aſcertain'd." And if the Reader will but give himſelf the Trouble to turn back to her Majeſty's Speech, and the Lords and Commons Addreſſes to her upon the Pretender's Invaſion in 1708, he will find the Myſtery of a *Concert* fully explain'd, ſince they all aſcribe that deſperate Attempt, which was proſecuted with ſo few Ships and Troops, to a *Concert with ſome of her Subjects of reſtleſs Paſſions and arbitrary Principles*, who had miſrepreſented the Inclinations, Intereſts and Actions of her beſt Subjects, and created Jealouſies in her of thoſe who had ſerv'd her Majeſty moſt eminently and faithfully.

The Defendant's Council were ſix of the moſt eminent that ever were call'd to the Bar: All but one of them have ſince been advanc'd to the Bench, and three of them to the Peerage of *Great-Britain*, and to the Privy-Council. They were

Mr. Serjeant *Pratt*, afterwards Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench, and a Commiſſioner of the Great-Seal.

Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, afterwards Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, Lord *King*, and Lord High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq; afterwards Attorney-General, Lord *Lechmere*, and Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, *durante Vitâ*.

Sir *John St. Leger*, afterwards Baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*.

Charles Talbot, Eſq; afterwards Sollicitor and Attorney-General, and now Lord *Talbot*, and Lord High-Chancellor.

William Cowper, Eſq; Nephew to Earl *Cowper*.

I have not room to give all, or indeed the Subſtance of all the Arguments of thoſe learned Gentlemen in Defence of their Client, but ſhall mention what I think ought ever to be remember'd to their Honour, as obſerv'd by all who attended the Trial, that they exerted themſelves with as much Zeal in his Behalf, as if their Hearts, more than their Fees (which I am aſſur'd were not ſmall) engag'd them in his Cauſe; inſomuch, that the Attorney-General *Northey* complain'd to the Court, how hard it was that the Queen's Council ſhould be *ſtorm'd* out of a Proſecution. The Council for the Defendant, after having ſhewn in what manner this Proſecution had been *ſpirited up*, argued that the Words in the firſt Paper meant *concerting* with the *French* King: That neither of the three Papers was libellous; and that the Information againſt the firſt was not ſufficiently prov'd, unleſs it was prov'd by Authorities under the Great-Seal, that a Negotiation of Peace was on foot, and that there was ſuch a Perſon as the Chevalier *de St. George*.

The 2d Paper was not ſufficiently prov'd; and as to the *third*, the Defendant's Council pleaded, that it ought not to be applicable to the Clergy of the Church of *England* only: But the Queen's Council wou'd not allow of this Plea, becauſe, tho' there were Preachers and Teachers of other Congregations, yet the Law knew none by the Name of Clergy but thoſe of the Church of *England*. Fine Divinity this, and fine Reaſoning! To conclude: After the Trial had laſted eight Hours, the Defendant's Council would have prevail'd on the Court to leave it Special; which not being comply'd with, they then ſtickled hard, and tender'd a Demurrer, but it wou'd not be receiv'd. And then the Lord Chief-Juſtice having ſumm'd up the whole with great Judgment and Candor, left it to the Jury; who, in about a half quarter of an Hour, brought the Defendant in guilty of the firſt and third Libels, and that the one meant the Queen, and no Body elſe, and the other the Clergy of the Church of *England*, the worſt part of them no doubt, for the beſt of them were aſham'd of this Proſecution. *A.D.*1713

However, a Bill of Exceptions was ſign'd in Court before the Verdict was allow'd, in order to have the Matter argu'd before the Lord Chief-Juſtice, and the other Judges of the Queen's-Bench. And after the Trial was over, the Preſsman above-mention'd was bound over to anſwer for the Treaſonable and Popiſh Expreſſions then charg'd upon him by his Fellow Evidence the Printer's *Devil*, who was alſo bound over to be Evidence againſt him; and one *Took* was likewiſe bound over for tampering with the other Evidence againſt Mr. *Ridpath* in Court; but the *Devil* was committed to Hard Labour at *Bridewell* in about a Month after, by a Warrant from Sir *William Withers*, for ſtealing ſome Plate; and ſo we heard no more of this Proſecution, nor indeed of Mr. *Ridpath*'s, who being adviſ'd to go beyond Sea by his Friends, who foreſaw that the Intention of Mr. *St. John*, *&c.* was to put him in the Pillory, and there to expoſe him to the Rage of their Mobs, ſurrender'd his Perſon and Effects to his Bail, and with their Conſent, and being furniſhed with Money by the very Gentleman who at the ſame time was at his own Expence proſecuting *D. Foe*, *Pettis* and other Libellers, for writing againſt the *Hanover* Succeſſion, he left *London*. The Libel written by *Pettis* was entitled, *Jus Sacrum*, or *a Diſcourſe* wherein it is fully prov'd, *that no Prince ought to be depriv'd of his Natural Right on Account of Religion*, &c. and 'tis remarkable that both he and *D. Foe* had already been elevated to the Pillory.

Mr. *Ridpath* ſet out at Midnight, about the latter End of *April*, for *Scotland*; and after a ſhort ſtay at Colonel *Areſkine*'s fine Seat in the Shire of *Fife*, being cloſely purſu'd by *Bolingbroke*'s Greyhounds, who firſt got Scent of him at Sir *William Strickland*'s Seat in the *North*, where he had harbour'd for a Day or two, in his Way to *Scotland*, he ſet out in a ſmall Veſſel for *Holland*. While he was there he wrote two ſeaſonable Pamphlets, the one call'd, *Parliamentary Right maintain'd*, or the *Hanover Succeſſion juſtified*, in anſwer to Dr. *Bedford*'s *Hereditary Right of the Crown of* England *aſſerted*; and the other entitled, *The new Project examin'd, or the Deſign of the Faction to deprive the* Family of Hanover *of the Power to name Lords Juſtices, anatomiz'd*. His Friends in *England* took care to follow him to *Holland* with Recommendations to proper Perſons on that Side of the Water, by whom he was protected and countenanc'd, and afterwards preſented to King *George*, when he came to the *Hague*, in his Progreſs to the Throne of *Great-*

A.D.1713 *Great-Britain.* Mean while *Bolingbroke* offer'd a Reward of One hundred Pounds in the *Gazette*, and *Poſt-Boy*, for apprehending Mr. *Ridpath*; and was ſo inrag'd to ſee the *Flying-Poſt* ſtill carried on with the ſame Spirit, that his Recognizances were order'd to be eſtreated for Non-appearance; but by ſome Accident or other the Matter was put off from time to time, 'till the latter End of *July*, 1714, when it was abſolutely determin'd to proceed forthwith againſt his Bail; but the Quarrels among thoſe at the Helm, and the Sickneſs and Death of the Queen, prevented it.

D. d'Aumont *arrives at* London.

I leave to other Hiſtorians the Ornament of the Duke *d'Aumont*'s Embaſſy in *England*, who doubtleſs had Orders from his Maſter, the *French* King, to ſcatter Money among the Populace, that they too might feel the Effects of *French* Friendſhip as well as their Governors. He arriv'd at *London* the 2d of *January*, and was lodg'd at *Powis-Houſe* in *Ormond-ſtreet*. The Miniſters ſeem'd to vie with each other who ſhould entertain him with moſt Profuſion of Expence and Careſſes. He ſupp'd firſt with the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, and then went his Rounds in Viſits and Entertainments. The Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, another Secretary of State, conducted him to a private Audience of the Queen, who return'd his Complement in very gracious Terms. A Countryman of his ſpeaks thus of his Equipage. "The *French* Am-
His Retinue of ordinary Perſons.
" baſſor was accompanied by about forty Gen-
" tlemen, all in deep Mourning; but it was ob-
" ſerv'd, that excepting the Marquis *de Car-*
" *vaſin*, a Relation of his, Monſieur *Nicholas*,
" Son to the firſt Preſident of *la Chambre des*
" *Comptes*, Monſieur *Le Vidame de Cambray*,
" and Monſieur *de St. Aubin*, Counſellor in the
" Parliament of *Paris*, *to whom he might have*
" *added the Prince* d'Harcourt, the reſt of his
" Retinue rather diſgrac'd than credited his Em-
" baſſy, being made up of obſcure Perſons, a-
" mong whom were ſome Tradeſmen, who,
" to get their Expences, brought over ſeveral
" ſorts of Merchandize in the Ambaſſador's
" Trunks and Package." On the 6th of *January* the Earl of *Oxford* paid him a Viſit, and the ſame Day he found by Experience what little Streſs was to be laid on the Applauſe of the Multitude: For having ceas'd to throw Money amongſt them, they gave free Vent to their natural Averſion to *France*, and inſtead of following his Coach with Acclamations of Joy, ſet up a Cry of *No Popery, No Pretender.* Some of them committed greater Inſolencies before his Houſe, and meeting with Oppoſition, a Scuffle enſu'd; upon which it was thought fit to order the Conſtables of that Pariſh to look to the Security of the Ambaſſador's Houſe: And truly there was need enough of it; for the People had got Intelligence, that his Domeſticks had brought over and run Wines, Silks, and other Goods, which they ſold, as they could well afford, at cheaper Rates than the *Engliſh* Tradeſmen could do. The *French* deny'd the Goods were run, and the Ambaſſador diſown'd his Servants in ſuch Practices; but certain it was, Wine was ſold by Retail in his Houſe before his Arrival, if not after; and the People in their Indignation put up the Sign of the *Bunch of Grapes* before it in the Night-time, and ſeveral Ballads were writ upon it both in *French* and *Engliſh*, one called the *Merchant A-la-mode*, by no mean Poet, which reflecting not only on the Ambaſſador, but on the Treaſurer, and even higher ſtill, ſtrict Search was made after the Publiſher of it, one of whom was taken, and thrown into Jail; but if the Author had been diſcover'd, the Treaſurer would have been extreamly puzzled what to have done, having profeſs'd Friendſhip to him when he was making his Way to the Prime Miniſtry. Several Letters were ſent Monſieur *d'Aumont* by the Penny-Poſt, to give him Notice that his Houſe would be fir'd; which, whether by Deſign or Accident, happen'd on *Monday* the 26th of *January*. The Fire broke out about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and was ſo furious, that the whole Houſe was burnt to the Ground before Night. I my ſelf ſaw Plate, and other valuable Goods, flung out at the Windows, but the richeſt Part of the Furniture was ſav'd. The Duke of *Ormond* not only ſent Detachments of the Horſe and Foot Guards to *Ormond-ſtreet*, but went himſelf to direct the Engineers and Firemen. The Loſs the Ambaſſador and his Domeſticks ſuſtain'd, was by ſome magnified to a prodigious Degree, with a View, as was ſuppoſed, of making it well up by Reparation from the Court of *France*. Indifferent Perſons made ſlight of it, and it was ſaid afterwards the Duke *d'Aumont* was far from being a Loſer by it. Some ſaid the Fire happened by the Careleſsneſs of his Confectioner, who was preparing criſp Almonds for the Deſert, and went down Stairs from his Confectionary, an upper Room, without leaving any one to look after his Stove. The Miniſters of *Venice*, *Sweden* and *Florence*, the Lord *Waldegrave*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, dining with him that Day, were at Dinner when *Fire* was cry'd, and the Ambaſſador was juſt then jeſting on the Penny-Poſt Letter he had receiv'd about burning his Houſe. Others reported that the Houſe was ſet on Fire by an Iron Pot full of Charcoal that had been put into the Middle of a Room newly painted, to dry it. Others again ſaid, it was ſet on Fire by two Bricklayers, who two or three Days before had been employ'd to mend the Tiles of the Houſe, and did it at the Inſtigation of the *Whigs*. This wild nonſenſical Story was eſpouſed by the Miniſters, thoſe *able Heads*, as their Flatterers then cry'd them up, and the two Bricklayers were immediately taken hold of by the Queen's Meſſengers. Nay, an Advertiſement was publiſhed in the *Gazette* of *February* 3d, importing, *That her Majeſty thought fit to promiſe, that if any of the Perſons who wrote the Letter to the Duke* d'Aumont, *or any other Perſon whatſoever ſhould diſcover the Contrivers or Actors of ſo ſcandalous and wicked a Deſign, ſo that they, or any of them, be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, and her Majeſty's Pardon for the Offence.* The ſtricteſt Enquiry that could be made proving to no purpoſe, this Plot, like the *Screw* and *Band-Box* Plots ſerv'd only to render the Miniſtry as ridiculous as they were odious to all good *Engliſhmen*. Our Hiſtorian adds to this Account, what I remember then was the common Talk, if not the Belief of many, who conſider'd, *That as ſoon as the Queen was inform'd of the Misfortune that had befallen the* French *Ambaſſador, ſhe gave immediate Orders that the fineſt Appartment in* Somerſet-Houſe *ſhould be prepared for his Accommodation, began to entertain a Suſpicion that* Powis-Houſe *was deſignedly ſet on Fire, for a Pretence to remove the* French *Ambaſſador to a Royal Palace on the River* Thames, *where any Perſons might come to him by Water undiſcover'd, and indeed have Acceſs to him ſafely by Land. Others carried their Surmiſes ſo far, as that the Pretender him-*

He is ſhouted, and then inſulted by the Populace.

The Houſe he lodg'd in burnt.

The Miniſters pretend it was burnt by the Whigs.

The Pretender thought to be with d'Aumont.

A.D.1713

A.D. 1713 *himself was come over with the Duke* d'Aumont, *his fast Friend, and had private Interview with the Queen, and some of her Ministers. These Jealousies were encreas'd by the frequent Entertainments and Balls which the Duke gave in his Apartment, where a great Concourse of Persons resorting to his Masks, he had an Opportunity to sound the Sentiments of many concerning the Chevalier* de St. George.

For my Part, I did then, and do still believe, that neither the Chevalier, nor his Friends the Ministers, had Courage enough to run such a Venture. The Chevalier must needs have learned what would have been the End of an *Attainted* Person, if he was caught in *England*; and the Ministers knew and dreaded it too much, to risk it in such a manner on his Account. However, I must not omit what I was told by Colonel *Sands*, an old Courtier, who had Lodgings in *Somerset-House*, as had also several Papists, whom Neighbourhood had made him very familiar with, and they did not stick at intimating to him, after Duke *d'Aumont* was gone, that the *Pretender* had been in *England*, and lodged in that Palace, putting him in Mind of the sudden fitting up of an Appartment, which, he said, they in the House were surpriz'd at; adding, *It was for him.* Another Story I had from as credible Hands as low Life could furnish. A Woman who serv'd People of Quality with Oranges, and attended daily at *Powis-House*, when the Lord was in Town, for that Purpose, but more especially when the *French* Ambassador was there, was, being a zealous Papist, inform'd, *that the King*, as those Miserables call'd him, *was in* England. She imagining he must be at *Powis-House*, upbraided one of the Servants with not letting her into the Secret, and so earnestly press'd him to tell her if it was true, that the Servant confess'd he came with Duke *d'Aumont*, and that she had seen him. The Orange-Woman transported at so good News, prevail'd at last with the Domestick to give her some Sign how she might know him, and the Answer was, there will be a select Company to Night at Supper, and the young Gentleman in Scarlet embroider'd with Gold is he, but for your Life take no notice of it. The Woman being admitted, as usual, no sooner saw the young Man in the Embroider'd Coat, than she fell upon her Knees, burst into Tears and Prayers for his Majesty, which threw all the Company into Confusion. She was thrust out of the Room, with a strict Charge to say nothing, tho' it was pretended she committed a Blunder, and mistook the Person. I give no more weight to this Tale than the Reader who is most scrupulous; but it may, perhaps, entertain the Curiosity of others. I shall only add, what Monsr. *de Cize* writes, *On eut de violents Soupcons que la Chevalier* de St. George *etoit eu en personne a* Londres, &c. "'Twas strongly "suspected that the Chevalier *de St. George* was "at *London* in Person; that he lodg'd in *So-*"*merset-House*; that it was for him the Duke "*d'Aumont* made so many Masquerades, to give "him Opportunities of making Acquaintance "with the *English* Nobility, and that he was "often in the Queen's Closet." And truly his Declaration after her Death seems to warrant such Suspicions. However, this is true, that Dr. *Sacheverel* was in great Esteem with the *French* Ambassador's Domesticks, who said he was so all over *France*. Being in a Publick-House when one or two of his Equipage, who I believe had some Dealings with the Man that kept it, came in, I observ'd they presently had their Eye on the *Mezzotinto* Print of the Doctor, which was the Decoration of every Tavern and Eating-House in City and Country, as well as Ale-Houses and Stews. The *Frenchmen* pointed to the Picture, and gave the Landlord to understand, they had it in *France*, and drank his Health as we did in *England*.

Dr. Sacheverel *admir'd in* France.

A.D. 1713

One of the most remarkable Things which the Duke *d'Aumont* did, during his Embassy, was to present a Memorial against Monsr. *Dubourdieu*, the *French* Minister of the Royal Chapel in the *Savoy*, to desire that *Exemplary Punishment* might be inflicted on him and all Ministers, who *abus'd their Pulpits by Declamations against his Master.* This Memorial is perfectly of the libellous Kind, and makes one apt to suspect, that Mr. *St. John* or *Swift* had a hand in it. *As no body has express'd himself with more Rage and Scandal than Mr.* Arnold Dubourdieu, *Minister of the Church of the* Savoy, *whose whole Religion is reduc'd to Declamations against* France, *and the Person of the King; he thinking by that Means to gain the Esteem of Parties to conceal his scandalous Life,* &c. One may perceive by this, that the *Richlieus*, the *Mazarines*, the *Louvois*, and the *Colberts* were dead, and there was a Run of Weakness in the *French* Counsels, which prov'd their having been conquer'd as much as the Loss of their Provinces and Cities. Mr. *Prior* had before-hand acquainted the Viscount *Bolingbroke*, that such a Memorial was intended; but the *French* Minister depending on the Infatuation of the *English* Ministry in their Compliances with him, consider'd not that it would clash with the Constitution of our free Government, and that as well inclin'd as those at the Helm in *Great-Britain* were to serve them, they durst not give Occasion to the least Murmur against the Persecution of a *French* Protestant Minister, for complaining of the Cruelties his Brethren in *France* suffer'd in Gallies, Jails, &c. for Conscience-sake. The Answer to this Memorial was, *That it was the Bishop of* London's *Business*; who accordingly cited Monsr. *Dubourdieu* to appear before him; and having examined that Divine, was so well satisfy'd with what he said, that upon his Report of it to the Queen, the Matter dropt; which some, who hated the present Management, wish'd to have been push'd farther, the Ministers having more to fear from it than Monsr. *Dubourdieu*. Notwithstanding there was such an Affectation of Zeal for the Protestant Religion Abroad, as well as for the *Church* at Home, that a Letter was written to the King of *Poland* to dissuade him from letting his Son, the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, go to *Rome* to renounce the Faith of his Baptism, and become a Son of that Idolatrous Church, that Instances were made in *France* to the King in Behalf of the Protestants of that Kingdom, yet the great Disregard that was had of the Protestant Succession, the only Security under Providence for our Holy Religion, render'd these Steps in its favour suspected.

D. d'Aumont *presents a Memorial against Mr.* Dubourdieu *the Minister.*

A Contemporary Writer speaks of it thus: *We shall but just hint at the Application made to the Queen to use her Interest at the* French *Court in favour of the poor Protestants on Board the Gallies; but now having granted such a Peace to* France *as she could scarce ever hope for three or four Years before,* Louis the XIVth *seem'd to have little Regard either for our Friendship or Interest.*

The

A.D.1713 The Duke *d'Aumont*'s Publick Entry and Audience; his Speech to the Queen full of nauſeous Flattery; his Cajolleries afterwards to ingratiate himſelf at Court, and the Flaſhes of his Wit, equally affected and ſurfeiting, and only agreeable to a *French* Taſte, will without doubt be enlarg'd upon by the Panegyriſts of this Miniſtry, to whom they are left entire.

The Magiſtrates of Dunkirk *petition the Queen not to demoliſh the Fortifications*, &c.

About the Middle of *July* there came the moſt whimſical Deputation to our Court that ever was, or perhaps ever will be heard of, and that was, from the Magiſtrates of *Dunkirk*, doubtleſs at the Inſtigation of the Miniſtry in *France*. The Demolition of the Fortifications, and the Spoiling the *Harbour* was the main Argument made uſe of by the *Britiſh* Miniſters and their Advocates, for making the *Utrecht* Peace. It was the only Compenſation they procur'd for *Great-Britain*, for giving up the Glory and Advantages of ten Victorious Campaigns, and for the Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure; yet the Miniſtry in *France*, and the Magiſtrates of *Dunkirk* had ſuch wrong Heads, as to flatter themſelves that the Deputy *Tugghe*'s Memorials would diſſolve that only Article of the Treaty, which had any thing in it that look'd favourable to *England*. The Subſtance of his two Addreſſes or Petitions, was to beg her Majeſty's Clemency in ſparing the Harbour and Ramparts of their Town, which, *if left ſtanding*, he ſaid, *ſhould be an eternal Monument of her Glory*. Every Word of his Papers being Impertinence, there's enough of them, and I ſhall content my ſelf with Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Anſwer, which has ſomething of the ſame Kind. *That the Queen had read with Attention the Addreſs Mr.* Tugghe *had preſented to her in the Name of the Magiſtrates of the Town of* Dunkirk, *and that ſhe had commanded him to tell him, that ſhe beheld with Sorrow*, [what every good *Briton* would moſt certainly have beheld with unſpeakable Joy] *the Damages which the Inhabitants of that Town would ſuſtain by the demoliſhing of its Ramparts and Harbour*; *but that ſhe did not think it convenient to make any Alteration in a thing agreed on and determin'd by a Treaty*. *Tugghe* was ſo fooliſh as to print one of his Memorials, as an Appeal to the People, who doubtleſs if they had known him, and his Errand, would have given him a deciſive Anſwer. This Paper was ſmartly animadverted upon by Mr. *Steel*, in his Daily-Paper, called *The Guardian*; but not by Mr. *Maynwaring*, as the *Annaliſt* writes, that Gentleman having been dead ſome Months before Mr. *Tugghe* came to *England*. The Rebuff this extravagant Deputation met with, the Commiſſion granted to Colonel *Armſtrong* and Colonel *Clayton*, to ſee the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* demoliſhed, and the ſending two Captains of Men of War to ſee the Harbour filled up, gave ſome Relief to the Impatience of the Nation to have that Work accompliſhed; and it was accordingly begun and carried on, but in what manner, we ſhall ſee by a Concluſion of a Memorial laid before his Majeſty King *George* upon his Acceſſion to the Throne.

The Folly of Tugghe *the* Dunkirk *Deputy.*

1. "The *Demolition* of *Dunkirk* was not begun "'till after the time in which it was to have been "finiſhed was elapſed. 2. Thro' the Advice, "and with the Conſent of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, the Fortifications of the Town and Harbour of *Dunkirk* were entirely demoliſhed before any Step had been made towards deſtroying the Harbour, whereby they gave up the "the only Means, which *Great-Britain* had in her Hands to get the Harbour filled up, and "to hinder *France* from making the new Canal "from *Mardyke*. 3. The *Engliſh* Miniſtry conſented, that in order to open a new Canal, "the *French* ſhould make uſe of the Pretence "of preſerving the Country from being drowned. "4. They not only acquieſced in, but even approved and authorized the making the new "Canal, altho' they had been forewarn'd by "the Commiſſioners, and in particular by Mr. "*Armſtrong*, that the *French* intended thereby "to get a new Harbour. 5. By Means of this "new Canal the Harbour of *Dunkirk* becomes "more Uſeful and Advantagious to *France* than "it was before. In this whole Negotiation the "*Britiſh* Miniſtry ſuffer'd themſelves to be "ſhamefully impos'd upon, or rather there is "reaſon to ſuſpect that this whole Affair was concerted between the two Courts, and that the "*Engliſh* Miniſtry made only faint Repreſentations, of which they expected to reap no other Fruit than to ſerve for their own Juſtification, in caſe this Matter ſhould ever be examin'd into."

A.D. 1713

J. Robinſon, *D.D. made Biſhop of* London.

In the Beginning of *Auguſt*, Dr. *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was remov'd to the See of *London*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Henry Compton*. The *Annaliſt* tells us, it was in Conſideration of his late *Pacifick Labours*. It could not be in Conſideration of his due Diſcharge of his Paſtoral Office in the Dioceſe of *Briſtol*, where he never was in his Life, at leaſt after he was Biſhop. Such Men, who in Defiance of their Duty in ſo holy a Vocation, entirely neglect the Cure or Care of Souls, will be at a loſs to account for it when they are call'd to it at the laſt Tremendous Day. About the ſame time the Earl of *Peterborough* was inſtalled Knight of the Garter at *Windſor*, with the other Knights before-mention'd; Sir *Jacob Bancks*, the *Swede*, ſtanding Proxy for the Earl of *Strafford*. On the 5th of *Auguſt* a Proclamation was publiſhed for diſſolving the Parliament, and another on the 17th of *Auguſt* for calling a new one. *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; was created Lord *Bingley*, and named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to King *Philip*. His Place of Chancellor of the Exchequer was given to Sir *William Wyndham*, to whom the Nation was in great Meaſure indebted for the *Schiſm Bill*, and the Deſign to take away from Proteſtant Diſſenters the liberty of educating their Children in their own Way. The Earl of *Mar*, who two Years after broke out into Rebellion at the Head of *Scots*, *Iriſh* and other Papiſts, was made Secretary of State, as was alſo Mr. *William Bromley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. Mr. *Thomas Moore*, Brother to *Arthur Moore*, was made Paymaſter of the Forces Abroad, in the room of the Honourable Mr. *Brydges*. Mr. *Thomas Foley* was appointed Auditor of the Impreſt-Accompts, in the room of Mr. *Maynwaring*, deceas'd; the Lord-Treaſurer's Brother, Mr. *Edward Harley*, being the other Auditor; and thus he got the Publick Accounts into his own Family. Whether his ingroſſing the Management of the Principal Affairs to himſelf, and treating the other Miniſters as his Dependants, diſguſted the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, whoſe Vanity and Arrogance could hardly bear an Equal, and much leſs a Superior in Power; or whether, what is pretended, he would not come into the Secretary's Scheme in favour of the Chevalier *de St. George*, it is certain that there was a great Miſunderſtanding between them, which grew upon them to

Honours conferr'd.

The Parliament diſſolv'd.

R. Benſon, *Eſq; made Lord* Bingley.

His Place of Chancellor of the Exchequer *given to Sir* W. Wyndham.

The Earl of Mar *and Mr.* Bromley *made Secretaries of State.*

A.D. 1713. an irreconcilable Hatred, and ended in a Rupture, which ruin'd the Lord-Treaſurer's Intereſt at Court; where, towards the End of this Reign, none were ſo welcome as the moſt obnoxious *Tories* and *Jacobites*. Before the Breach among them happen'd, the Earl of *Finlater* was made Chancellor of *Scotland*, *George Granville*, Lord *Lanſdown*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the room of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*; Lord *De la-war* Treaſurer of the Chamber, in the room of the Lord *Fitzharding*, an old, faithful and beloved Servant of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Queen's Conſort; *Francis Gwynn*, Eſq; ſtaunch in all Times to High-Church Principles, was made Secretary at War; the Duke of *Northumberland* and Sir *John Stonehouſe*, a *Berkſhire* Gentleman, were made Privy-Counſellors, and the latter Comptroller of the Houſhold; the Earl of *Denbigh*, Teller of the Exchequer; and the lower Places were every where filled with Perſons in the ſame way of Thinking, to the great Satisfaction of all thoſe who wiſh'd well to *Hereditary Right* and *Perſecution*.

The Lord Treaſurer's ill Credit in the City.

The Earl of *Oxford* having caus'd an Advertiſement to be inſerted in the *Gazette*, to propoſe the borrowing of 300,000 *l.* upon *South-Sea Stock*, lodg'd in the Hands of the Chamberlain of *London*, and the Deputy-Tellers of the Exchequer, not above 70,000 *l.* of it was ſubſcribed in ſeven Weeks time. To quicken the Subſcription, he iſſued an Order the 19th of *September*, importing, that whoever ſhould ſubſcribe 100 *l.* to the ſaid Loan, ſhould be entitled to buy ten Tickets of 10 *l.* each in the Houſhold-Lottery of 500,000 *l.* a Sum of Money which he got out of the laſt Parliament in a very extraordinary unaccountable manner. Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, carried a Meſſage from the Queen to the Commons, in *June*, importing, "That ſhe lay under great Difficulties "by Civil Liſt Debts, *formerly* incurr'd; ſo that "ſhe found her ſelf oblig'd in Juſtice to many "Creditors, to order an Eſtimate to be laid be"fore them of what was owing on that Liſt in "the Year 1710, *&c.*" 'Tis all of a Piece; Eternal Prevarication! Decency forbids the true Name for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then preſented the Eſtimate of the *Civil Liſt Debts owing about Midſummer* 1710. Would one think that ſuch a Perſon would offer to ſuch an Aſſembly an Eſtimate that was not true, purely to lay a wrong Imputation on the late moſt faithful and able Miniſters; yet thus it is, for *John Smith*, Eſq; late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then one of the Tellers, having objected to that Eſtimate, ſaid, *That to his certain Knowledge, the Debts of the Civil Liſt in the Month of* Auguſt, 1710, *two Months after Mr.* Benſon's Midſummer, *did not amount to above* 150,000 l. *for the Payment of Part of which Sum, there were ſome Monies ſtanding out, beſides great Quantities of Tin; whereas by the Eſtimate now laid before the Houſe, the ſaid Debts to* Midſummer, 1710, *were made to amount to* 400,000 l. This was ſo plain an Impoſition upon them, that a Motion was made to have an Account of the Arrears of the Civil Liſt Funds at *Midſummer*, 1710; and alſo an Account of the Civil Liſt Debts, as they were then laid before the Houſe. But that would have made a ſcandalous Diſcovery of the falſe Eſtimate, and therefore, upon the Queſtion, it paſt in the Negative, and a round Sum of 500,000 *l.* was readily given to anſwer it, and at the ſame time fix another Brand of Male-Adminiſtration on the old Miniſters. It is a hard Caſe that *England* only, a Nation diſtinguiſh'd by its Character of Probity and Integrity, ſhould furniſh Hiſtory with Inſtances of Men in the higheſt Station, who during the four laſt Years were guilty of Diſhoneſty and Baſeneſs, never before met with but in the loweſt Life.

Queen's Meſſage for 500000 l. *by Mr.* R. Benſon.

Who gives a falſe Eſtimate, prov'd by Mr. Speaker Smith.

A.D. 1713. *A falſe Charge on the old Miniſtry.*

The Marquis *de Miremont*, whom the Queen had ſent to *Utrecht* with a Commiſſion to take Care of the Intereſt of the *French* Proteſtants, being come over, waited on her Majeſty at *Windſor* in *September*, and gave her an Account of what he had done in purſuance of her Orders. He alſo return'd her Majeſty thanks for the Enlargement from the Gallies of one hundred thirty ſix Confeſſors of the *Proteſtant Faith*, deſiring her ſtill to interpoſe her good and pious Offices for the Deliverance of one hundred eighty five more of thoſe poor Sufferers, who were ſtill detain'd in the Gallies. The Marquis *de Rochegude*, a *French* Proteſtant, being then at *Windſor*, deliver'd to her Majeſty a Letter from the *States-General* and the Princeſs *Sophia* to the ſame Purpoſe. The Queen, who had been given to underſtand that all the Proteſtants on Board the *French* Gallies had been enlarg'd, was extreamly ſurpriz'd to find there were ſo many under Affliction, and deſir'd the Marquis *de Rochegude* to give her a Liſt of them, which he did accordingly; and the Archbiſhop of *York* ſeconded both the Marquiſſes Sollicitations, which, after many Delays, had the deſired Effect. The Duke of *Shrewſbury* being recalled from his Embaſſy in *France*, in order to go Lord-Lieutenant to *Ireland*, Lieutenant-General *Roſs*, of whom the Miniſters had no Reaſon to complain, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to that Court.

Marquis de Miremont *thanks the Queen in the Name of the* French *Proteſtants*

General Roſs *ſent to the* French *Court.*

In the mean time the Election for Members of Parliament went on, not ſo much to the good liking of the Miniſtry as many expected. It was impoſſible but ſo many raſh and ruinous Meaſures muſt, by degrees, open the Eyes of thoſe that meant well, tho' they judged ill; and probably had the enſuing Parliament taken thoſe Meaſures into Conſideration, theſe Miniſters might not have been able to keep their Ground much longer, had there been no Demiſe, unleſs they had deliver'd up the Nation to the *Pretender*; and how it would have far'd with him and them afterwards, was well worth their conſidering. *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, a great Stickler for his Intereſt, being choſen Member of Parliament for *Edinburgh*, the Inhabitants gave him a Petition to be preſented to the Parliament for *Diſſolving* the *Union*. Nay, the *Scots Jacobites* were ſo daring, as the Report was, that one *Arbuthnot*, their Agent at *Roan*, preſented a Petition to the *French* King, repreſenting their Grievances, and deſiring his Protection for their Redreſs, in Conſideration of the ancient Alliance between *France* and *Scotland*; which being Treaſon in *Arbuthnot* and his Principals, Care was taken to prevent any Proof of it. We muſt not forget, that a little before the Writs were iſſued for calling a new Parliament, ſeveral Letters ſign'd *H*, meaning *Harley*, were ſent by the Poſt to the Mayors, and other Magiſtrates of diverſe Corporations, *recommending to them to promote the Intereſt of the* Pretender *in the next Elections*, which, *'twas ſuggeſted, would be acceptable to the Queen and Miniſtry*. No Body imagin'd that the Man, of whoſe Name *H* was the *initial*, wou'd write ſuch Letters; but it appear'd by it, that ſome, perhaps, that ſate at the ſame Table with him in Council, were conſpiring his Ruin, tho' it muſt be own'd this Dirt was not likely to ſtick.

Scots Jacobites *appeal to the* French *King againſt the* Union.

Letters to promote the Intereſt of the Pretender.

It

A.D. 1713 It ſeems to me more probable, that it came from that Quarter than from the *Whigs*, who generally are not ſo great Fools out of Place as the *Tories*, and have better Heads than to attempt Political Miſchief when there is no Hope of doing it. The pitiful Reward for the Diſcovery of the Author or Authors of the ſaid Letters ſeems to confirm the Suſpicions that it was rather a *Tory* Stratagem than a *Whig*. The following Advertiſement was inſerted in the *Gazette* of the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.

The Earl of Dartmouth's *Advertiſement about the Letters ſign'd* H.

WHEREAS ſeveral Treaſonable Letters ſign'd H, *have lately been ſent by the Poſt to the Mayors and other Magiſtrates of diverſe Corporations; her Majeſty is pleas'd to promiſe her moſt gracious Pardon to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover to either of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to any Juſtice of the Peace or other Magiſtrate, the Author or Authors of the ſaid Letters, and thoſe who have thus diſpers'd the ſame, for any Crime, of which he or ſhe may have been guilty, by concealing his or her Knowledge thereof, or abetting the ſame; and as a farther Encouragement to ſuch Diſcovery, ſuch Perſon ſhall have the Reward of One hundred Pounds, to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.*

DARTMOUTH.

What follows is an Anecdote which well deſerves no longer to remain ſo, but to be recorded as a flagrant Proof of the ill Intentions of the *Harleian* Miniſtry towards the Houſe of *Hanover*.

The Importance of the Act of Succeſſion.

About the latter End of the Year 1713, ſomething happen'd which very well deſerves a Place in the Hiſtory of thoſe Times. No one was ignorant of how much Importance the Regency-Bill was to the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover* in *Great-Britain*, and conſequently to the Liberties of *England*; and the chief Strength of that Security depended upon the Power given to the Perſon next in Succeſſion, to nominate as many as He or She pleas'd to act with the great Officers nam'd in the Bill, upon the Death of the Queen. This was, properly ſpeaking, the Sheet-Anchor of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Act was very particular (as it ſhould have been to prevent Impoſitions) in directing ſeveral things to be done in that Affair by the Perſon next in Poſſeſſion abroad, and by his Miniſter or Agent here.

A dangerous Miſtake with relation to that Act diſcover'd by Mr. W. Benſon.

Mr. *Wm. Benſon* (the Gentleman who has been already more than once mention'd in this Hiſtory) was apprehenſive that ſome Omiſſions might have been in this reſpect, by which the Nomination could not be of any Uſe, whenever the Caſe for which it was to provide might happen. Upon Application to Baron *Bothmar*, to be inform'd in this Particular, he found his Fears were too well grounded. The Act directed that the Inſtruments of Nomination ſhould be three in Number, and tranſmitted hither to the Reſident of the Perſon next in Succeſſion, whoſe *Credentials were to be inroll'd in Chancery, and after ſuch Inrollment*, the Reſident was to depoſit one Part in the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, another with the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and the third was to remain in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Reſident; and that the ſeveral Seals of the ſaid three Perſons ſhould be affixed to the Covers in which the ſaid Inſtruments were included. Now it happen'd that Baron *Bothmar*, in whoſe Hands one of theſe Inſtruments was left, had not the Character of Reſident, and that Mr. *Kreinberg*, who had the Character of Reſident, and whoſe Credentials were inroll'd as *Reſident*, was not at all concern'd in this Matter. Again, neither Baron *Bothmar*'s Seal, nor Mr. *Kreinberg*'s was affix'd to the Inſtruments, nor the Lord Chancellor's, but the Seal of M. *Schutz*, who had been driven away from the Court (as has been already mention'd) and of the Lord *Cowper*, who was no longer Chancellor; neither had Monſ. *Schutz* the Character of Reſident whilſt he was here, and had depoſited the Inſtruments; but M. *Kreinberg* was at that time alſo Reſident, and his Credentials were then likewiſe inroll'd in Chancery; ſo that if the Queen had dy'd whilſt this Matter was in this Situation, theſe Inſtruments could never have been open'd, the Act of Parliament not having been comply'd with. That this is certain beyond all Diſpute, appears from the firſt Speech which the Lord Chancellor *Harcourt*, in the Name of the Lords Juſtices, made to both Houſes of Parliament, *Auguſt* 5, 1714, wherein he ſays, "The three Inſtruments were produc'd and open'd before the Privy-Council, which had been depoſited in the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-Chancellor, and the Reſident of *Brunſwick*, *according to Acts of Parliament for ſettling the Succeſſion*; and that the Regency had regulated their Proceedings by the *Rules preſcrib'd in thoſe Acts*." Which proves, beyond all Queſtion, that if the *Rules preſcrib'd by the Act*, in depoſiting thoſe Inſtruments, *had not been ſtrictly obſerv'd*, the Great Officers of the Council (who were themſelves the Regency appointed directly by the Act) could not have taken any notice of them.

In this Light Mr. *Benſon* repreſented this important Concern to Baron *Bothmar*, upon his being firſt appris'd of it; and the Baron was very much alarm'd, and deſir'd Mr. *Benſon* to go to the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker* and acquaint him with the whole Affair, which Mr. *Benſon* did immediately; and his Lordſhip being under no little Concern, deſir'd there might be a Meeting of the chief Perſons truſted by the Houſe of *Hanover*, the next Morning at the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s, and that Baron *Bothmar* would bring his Part of the depoſited Inſtruments with him. Accordingly there was a Meeting at the Duke's, and upon examining the Seals affix'd to the Inſtruments, and taking the other Matters above-mention'd into Conſideration, every one preſent was of Opinion the whole was wrong, and that it was of the utmoſt Conſequence that it ſhould be redreſs'd as ſoon as poſſible. The Lord Chief-Juſtice undertook to direct the proper Forms, which he did with all the Speed imaginable; and a Meſſenger was immediately diſpatch'd to *Hanover*, who return'd with great Expedition with Inſtruments according to Law; the firſt of which was to appoint Mr. *Kreinberg Reſident*, and *after the Inrollment* of his Credentials, he had new Inſtruments to be depoſited by him, purſuant to the Act of Parliament. Mr. *Kreinberg* went forthwith to the Lord-Chancellor, and deliver'd him his new Credentials, and deſir'd *they might be inroll'd*, which his Lordſhip told him ſhould be done in a few Days. Two or three Days after Mr. *Kreinberg* went to him for the *Credentials*

The Miſtake rectify'd by the Court of Hanover.

A.D.1713 *Difficulty of getting the* Hanover *Minister's Credentials properly inroll'd.*

dentials inroll'd; but his Lordship made some Excuse, and desir'd him to come again, which he did; but the *Credentials were not yet inroll'd.* Upon this, Mr. *Kreinberg* went to him a third time, and told him, that if his Credentials were not return'd to him inroll'd by the next Post, he must acquaint the Princess *Sophia* with it. This his Lordship resented, but, however, bid him come again in a Day or two, and he shou'd have *his Credentials.* M. *Kreinberg* attended his Lordship again according to his Orders, at which time his Lordship deliver'd him *not his Credentials*, but a Copy thereof on a common Piece of Paper.

When this Paper was shewn to the Lord Chief-Justice *Parker*, as deliver'd by the Lord-Chancellor himself to the Resident of the House of *Hanover*, *as his Credentials inroll'd*, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, his Lordship was in a very great Surprize, and desir'd that he might have the Paper to carry with him to *Westminster-Hall* (whither he was that Minute going) that he might shew it to the Lord-Chancellor, and speak to him about it. As soon as the Lord Chief-Justice came to *Westminster-Hall*, he went into the Lord-Chancellor's Room, and sent him Word (then sitting in Court) that he desir'd to speak with him. When he had shewn the Paper to the Lord-Chancellor, and told him, that it had been deliver'd to the *Hanover* Resident as his *Credentials inroll'd*, without saying who had done it, the Lord-Chancellor look'd over the Paper, as if he knew nothing at all of the Matter, and after some little Hesitation, said with some Warmth, and Marks of Anger, *This is very wrong, but this is a young Fellow just come into his Office, his Father being lately dead; but let me have the Paper, and I will take Care to set this Matter to rights for M.* Kreinberg, *if he will come to me in a Day or two.* M. *Kreinberg* did not fail waiting upon his Lordship, and at last got his Credentials back again *properly inroll'd*, on or about the 27th Day of *March*, 1714. In a very short time afterwards the Instruments appointing the Persons to be added to the Lords Regents upon the Queen's Demise, were deposited in proper Form; which had not been done before in eight Years time; for so long the Act had subsisted, having been passed in 1706.

The critical Juncture in which this Inrollment was finish'd.

To which I cannot help adding this Remark, *that the Queen did not live four Months after it*; so that it seem'd as if that Providence, which had so often interpos'd for the Deliverance of this Country in its greatest Dangers, had preserved the Queen alive 'till we were actually in Possession of the only Humane Security that was left us.

Duke of Shrewsbury *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

People were generally very willing to believe that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* preserv'd his *Revolution Principles*, tho' he comply'd with the Ministry so far as to give into their Schemes for Peace; and his going to *Ireland* was grateful to both Parties. The Government there, since the Lord *Wharton* resign'd it, was *Jacobite* almost without Reserve, and the Boldness of the *Irish* Papists, countenanc'd by Sir *Constantine Phipps*, one of *Sacheverel*'s Advocates, alarmed the Protestants, and made them be on their Guard against the Attempts of their Enemies, who began to be as Impudent as in the Time of *Tyrconnel*, or as in *England* when the infamous *Jefferies* and Father *Petre* were Ministers. *Phipps* being one of the Lords-Justices, began his Tyranny in the City of *Dublin*, with endeavouring to impose a Tool of his upon them for Lord-Mayor. The Aldermen chose Mr. *Pleasants*, and were strenuously oppos'd by the then Lord-Mayor, which occasion'd a Reference of the Affair to the Privy-Council, where one must imagine the Lords-Justices had the Direction. Accordingly on the 4th of *September* the Council came to these Resolutions, That the "Lord-Mayor of the City of *Dublin* for the "Time being, has the Right of nominating "three Aldermen to be put in Election for "Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*, and that the Lord-"Mayor and Aldermen are oblig'd to elect one "of the three to be the succeeding Lord-May-"or, unless just Objections be made against "him. 2. That the Proceedings of seventeen "Aldermen in the Election of Alderman *Plea-"sants* for Lord-Mayor, and *James King* for "Sheriff, in the Absence of Sir *Samuel Cook*, "Lord-Mayor, was a Breach of the new Rules, "and that such Election was null and void." Six Days after, the Lord-Mayor summoned the Aldermen to meet to proceed to a new Choice; and in pursuance of the Resolution of the Council, he named Sir *William Fownes*, Alderman *Constantine* and Alderman *Mason*, the same who were in Nomination before. But twenty Aldermen insisted on a previous Question touching the first in Nomination, and offer'd some Objections to him; upon which the Lord-Mayor dissolved the Court. When the Duke of *Shrewsbury* came to *Dublin*, he quickly perceiv'd the *Pretender*'s Friends had receiv'd no small Encouragement from Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Lord-Chancellor, and took hold of all Occasions to give a Check to that Spirit of Rebellion which the Countenance of *Phipps* had fomented. His Grace, in a particular manner, on King *William*'s Birth-day declared, *He was still the same he was in the Year* 1688, and publickly drank *to the Pious and Glorious Memory of King* William, a notable Reproof of the Disaffection of the Bishop of *Cork*, who preach'd against drinking that Health, pretending, that drinking for the Dead was like praying for the Dead. A new Parliament being call'd in *Ireland*, the Struggle there between the Protestant Interest and the Ministry Interest was as great as in *England*, particularly in the Metropolis, the City of *Dublin*, where Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker* were set up by the *Tories*, and Mr. Recorder *Forster* and Mr. *Burton* by the *Whigs*. The Poll began on the 6th of *November*; and the Sheriffs perceiving the Electors were going into a Riot, sent to the Guards for a File of Musqueteers to prevent it; upon which a Tumult arose, and the Guards being assaulted by the rude Multitude, fired some Shot among them, kill'd one Man, and wounded some others. Both Parties made their Complaints to the Lord-Lieutenant, who the next Day appointed a Committee to make a strict Enquiry into the Disorder, and directed the Sheriffs to take the Poll at two different Places, to prevent the meeting and clashing of the two contending Parties; and upon Information that the *Papists* and *Jacobites* were the chief Promoters of the Riot, his Grace caus'd several *Popish* Chapels in *Dublin* to be shut up, which wonderfully endear'd him to all Protestants. On the 17th of *November* the Sheriffs clos'd the Poll, and Mr. Recorder *Forster* and Mr. *Burton* were declar'd duly elected by a great Majority. The most disagreeable Circumstance in the

A.D.1713

His Measures oppos'd by the Duke of Shrewsbury.

Drinking to the glorious Memory of K. William.

Sir Const. Phipps's *Tyranny in* Dublin.

His Grace's good Government.

A.D. 1713 the Duke of *Shrewſbury*'s Government, was the Speech the *Engliſh* Miniſters carv'd for him to make to the Parliament when they met, which was on the 25th of *November*. It began thus, *That her Majeſty having procur'd a* ſafe *and* honourable *Peace, had nothing more to wiſh but that her Subjects might enjoy the Benefits and Advantages of it.* The Miniſters were perpetually dinning People in the Ears with the *Safety*, *Honour*, *Benefits* and *Advantages* of a Peace, which the People were continually crying out againſt, as dangerous, diſhonourable, diſadvantageous and deſtructive to their Trade. The next Day there was a great Struggle in the Houſe of Commons about the Choice of a Speaker. The *Tories* put up Sir *Richard Leving*, whom a *Tory* Parliament had voted guilty of ſpreading *groundleſs and ſcandalous Reports*, and the *Whigs* gave their Voices for *Alan Broderick*, Eſq; who carried it by a Majority of four Voices only.

Abſurd and ridiculous Praiſe of a bad Peace.

Alan Broderick, *Eſq; choſen Speaker of the Parliament of* Ireland.

The Addreſſes of Compliment to the Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant, having been preſented, the Commons proceeded vigorouſly in providing, by good Laws, for the Security of the Proteſtant Religion againſt the open and ſecret Deſigns of the *Papiſts*. They order'd a Bill to be brought in to *attaint* the *Pretender*, and all Perſons that adher'd to him, of *High-Treaſon*, with a Clauſe for a Reward to any Perſon who ſhould, within that Kingdom, take the *Pretender* living, or bring in his Body dead. They appointed a Committee to enquire into the Proceedings againſt *Edward Lloyd*, for printing and publiſhing a Book, entitled *The Memoirs of the Chevalier* de St. George; and againſt *Dudley Moore*, Eſq; and others, relating to a pretended Riot at the Play-Houſe, occaſioned by that Gentleman's ſpeaking the Prologue to *Tamerlane* in Praiſe of King *William*, which giving Offence to the *Papiſts* and *Tories*, they grew noiſy and inſolent, being ſure of the Protection of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord-Chancellor, which the Well-affected not taking patiently, a Scuffle happen'd, and *Phipps* caus'd Mr. *Moore*, and other Proteſtants, to be proſecuted as Aggreſſors, when the *Tories* and *Papiſts* were the Occaſion of the Uproar.

The Commons attaint the Pretender.

A Reward for taking him alive or dead.

Sir Conſt. Phipps's *Tyrannous Proceedings againſt Mr.* Moor.

The Houſe taking the Riot at the *Dublin* Election into Conſideration, came to ſeveral Reſolutions, "confirming the Election of "Mr. *Forſter* and Mr. *Burton*, and declaring "that to prevent the taking a free Poll, and "to procure Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. "*Tucker* to be choſen, a dangerous Deſign "was form'd to inſult and mob Mr. *Bradſhaw* and Mr. *Surdeville*, who acted as Sheriffs with great Prudence, Integrity and Impartiality." The next Day, *December* the 16th, it was further reſolved, "That *Thomas Harvey*, Gent. Servant to Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord High-Chancellor of "*Ireland*, was a chief Promoter of, and Inſtrument in the carrying on the riotous "Deſign, and Force uſed to obſtruct the Poll "at the *Tholſel*; and that *Robert Symons*, "Aſſiſtant-Armourer in the Ordnance, and "eleven other Perſons, who were active in "that Riot, be taken into Cuſtody. That "there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſend "for the Guard to quell the Tumult, Capt. "*Hales*, and other Officers under his Com-"mand, diſcharg'd their Duty, and acted according to their Orders; and that the Vote A.D. 1713 "of this Houſe relating to the ſaid Captain "*Hales*, and other Officers, be laid before the "Lord-Lieutenant.

Vigorous Proceedings of the Commons againſt the Dublin *Rioters.*

Two Days after the Commons *unanimouſly* reſolved,

1. "That the Book entitled, *Memoirs fo "the Chevalier* de St. George, was a *ſeditious "and treaſonable* Libel.

2. "That the faint and remiſs Proſecution "of *Edward Lloyd*, News-writer, for pub-"liſhing Propoſals to print the ſaid Libel, "gave great Encouragement to the *Popiſh* and "*other Friends of the Pretender* in that King-"dom.

3. "That the Deſign of the ſaid *traite-"rous Libel* was to impeach her Majeſty's "Title to the Crown, and the Succeſſion to "the ſame in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Ha-"nover*.

4. "That Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Knt. "Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*, having "repreſented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of "her Majeſty's Mercy, as not having an "evil Deſign in publiſhing the ſaid Libel, in "order to obtain a *Noli Proſequi* on the In-"dictment againſt him, acted therein contrary "to his Duty, and contrary to the Proteſtant "Intereſt of that Kingdom.

The Houſe of Commons vote againſt Sir Conſt. Phipps.

5. "That the ſaid Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, "in a Speech made by him on the 16th of "*January*, 1712, to the Mayor and Alder-"men of the City of *Dublin*, being then one "of the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*, did take "upon himſelf, by declaring his Opinion, to "prejudge the Merits of the Cauſe then de-"pending between her Majeſty and *Dudley "Moore*, Eſq; and thereby to influence the "Aldermen, ſome of whom are conſtantly "return'd as Juries in Cauſes of Importance "of that City.

6. "That an Addreſs be preſented to her "Majeſty, humbly to beſeech her to remove "Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Place of "Lord High-Chancellor, for the Peace and "Safety of her *Proteſtant Subjects* of that "Kingdom.

The Biſhops of *Ireland*, tho' preferr'd for the moſt part by *Whig* Chief Governors, reſolv'd not to leave Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Advocate to the Reſentment of the Houſe of Commons, and therefore did their utmoſt to get a contrary Addreſs voted in the Houſe of Lords, where they very often turn'd the Scale by their *Dead Weight*; and accordingly it was there reſolv'd, *That Sir* Conſtantine Phipps, *Knt. Lord High-Chancellor of* Ireland, *had, in the ſeveral Stations wherein he had ſerv'd her Majeſty, acquitted himſelf with Honour and Integrity.* And a Committee was order'd to draw up an Addreſs immediately purſuant to that Reſolution; which was done in haſte, and preſented to the Lord-Lieutenant to be tranſmitted to *England:* But it was obſerv'd, that this was an Arbitrary Vote, without the leaſt Hint of a Reaſon for it; whereas the Votes of the Commons carried with them the Reaſons why they

A.D. 1713 were pass'd. And tho' Mr. *Richard Nuttal*, a Lawyer, was censur'd by the Lords, for saying *The Lord-Chancellor of* Ireland *was a* Canary-Bird, *and a Villain, and had set the Kingdom together by the Ears, and ought to be hang'd*; it was almost the general Opinion in *Ireland*, and not an uncommon one in *England*, that what he said was true.

Mr. Nuttal *the Lawyer says he deserv'd to be hang'd,*

On the 21st of *December* the Commons took into Consideration the State of the Nation, and came to the following Resolutions, which will explain to us the Conduct of the Duke of *Ormond*, and those employ'd under him, and other Lord-Lieutenants and Justices of the same Stamp with *Phipps*.

Votes of the Parliament against the late Chief Governors in Ireland.

1. "That for some Years last past there "had been a Design form'd and carried on "to subvert the Constitution, and alter the "Government of the City of *Dublin*.

2. "That, to carry on that Design, a cor- "rupt and illegal Attempt was made in 1711, "to corrupt Alderman *Ralph Gore*, then Lord- "Mayor, by offering him a Bribe of Five hun- "dred Pounds to name thirty-two Persons, "mark'd in a List then deliver'd to him by "*Martin Tucker*, Esq; Sub-Collector of the "Port of *Dublin*, to be *Common-Councilmen* for "the said City.

3. "That it appear'd on the Examination "of *Martin Tucker*, Esq; that he was sent to "offer the said Sum of Five hundred Pounds "to Alderman *Gore*, while Sir *Constantine* "*Phipps*, Knt. Lord High-Chancellor of *Ire-* "*land*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, were "Lords-Justices.

4. "That the City of *Dublin* had of late "been, and still continued, in great Disorder "and Confusion, by reason of the frequent "Disapprobation of Persons elected Lord- "Mayors and Sheriffs of the said City, all "of them of known Affection to her Majesty's "Person and Government, and to the Consti- "tution in Church and State.

5. "That Sir *Constantine Phipps* had been "the chief Cause and Promoter of such Dis- "approbations, and thereby the Occasion of "the said Disorder and Confusion.

6. "That since the making the new Rules "in 1672, until Sir *Constantine Phipps* arrived "in that Kingdom, no Person elected Lord- "Mayor of the City of *Dublin* had been dis- "approv'd, except in the Government of the "Earl of *Tyrconnel*.

It is very remarkable, that this Phipps, *the High-Church Advocate, being unhappily trusted with the Administration, fell presently into* Tyr- connel's *Methods of Government, in which he anticipated a little the Ministry in* England *by their very good Liking, or they would have left him to the Justice and Resentment of the Parliament of* Ireland.

7. "That the Council-Board had not at "this time, nor had since the Term given "them by the Explanation-Act expired, any "Power to make Rules or Orders for regula- "ting the Election of Magistrates in any Cor- "poration of that Kingdom.

A.D. 1713

8. "That the Right of Election of Lord- "Mayor of *Dublin*, is in the Lord-Mayor and "Aldermen of the said City; and that the "Aldermen are in no sort restrain'd in the "Choice of the succeeding Lord-Mayor to "one of any three Persons nominated to be "put in Election by the Lord-Mayor.

As I have taken little or no Notice of the *Convocation-History* of *England*, it being, as the Revenue-Clerks say, a *Nil Account*, so I should have entirely omitted that of *Ireland*, had it not been for the Incident I am about to relate. *Robert Molesworth*, Esq; afterwards Lord Viscount *Molesworth*, famous for his most excellent Preface to the *State of* Denmark, being a Privy-Counsellor in *Ireland* as well as Member of Parliament, was at the Castle of *Dublin*, with other Members, on the Day they presented their Address against the Chancellor *Phipps*. The two Houses of Convocation coming there to present a quite contrary Address to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. *Molesworth* said, jocularly, THEY THAT HAVE TURNED THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN, ARE COME HITHER ALSO. Notwithstanding they must needs know that this was said of the Apostles, yet they took it so much in Dudgeon, that the Lower House of *Convocation* sent a Complaint to the Upper, representing with equal Segacity and Temper, "That they look'd upon the Words utter'd "by Mr. *Molesworth*, to be an intolerable "Profanation of the Holy Scriptures; and "that his speaking them at that Time, and "in that Place, was with design to cast an "Odium and Aspersion on their *Graces* and "their *Lordships*, *the true Apostolical Stile*, and "the whole Clergy, and to represent them a "turbulent and seditious Body. That they "thought themselves in Duty oblig'd to lay "the Matter before the Upper House, not "only for the Reasons above-mention'd, but "because they conceiv'd it to be a high Af- "front to her Majesty, and great Disrespect to "her Representative, the Lord-Lieutenant. "And they humbly pray their Lordships to "vindicate the whole Clergy from this wicked "Calumny.

Mr. Molesworth's *Saying of seditious Priests.*

The Convocations Address against him.

The Upper House of *Convocation* immediately laid this Complaint before the House of Lords; where themselves had so great Influence, that their Lordships desired a Conference with the Commons, and left with them a Copy of the *Convocation-Paper*. *The Commons*, says the *Annalist*, *laid no great Stress on that Complaint*. In truth, the Words spoken were just among them, as Mr. *Molesworth* apply'd them, and made many merry as well in *England* as *Ireland*. However, the *English* Ministers vented their Spite against that worthy Gentleman, by getting an Order for his Removal from the Council-Board in *Ireland*, who could not be much enamour'd with a Seat there in Company with such Men as *Phipps*, *&c.*

Mr. Molesworth *turned out of the Council.*

On the 24th of *December* the House of Commons voted Thanks to be given by their Speaker to *John Forster*, Esq; Recorder of the City of *Dublin*, for his *unshaken and steady* Behaviour

A.D.1713 Behaviour in the Defence of the Liberties of that City, and of the Proteſtant Intereſt in that Kingdom. They alſo paſs'd the like Votes in Honour of Alderman *Ralph Gore*, the late Lord-Mayor, and of the following Aldermen:

Sir *John Rogerſon*,
Thomas Quin, Eſq;
Samuel Wallam, Eſq;
John Page, Eſq;
John Pearſon, Eſq;
Thomas Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Thomas Curtis, Eſq;
Benjamin Burton, Eſq;
John Eccles, Eſq;
James Barlow, Eſq;
James Stoyte, Eſq;
Thomas Bolton, Eſq;
George Forbus, Eſq;
William Dixon, Eſq;
Thomas Pleaſants, Eſq;
Thomas Bolton, Eſq;
Anthony Barky, Eſq;
Matthew Pearſon, Eſq;
William Quail, Eſq;
Robert Cheſham, Eſq;

The Encouragement given by *Phipps*, and others at the Helm in *Ireland*, embolden'd the Papiſts ſo much, that Men were inliſted almoſt publickly for the *Pretender*, particularly by one *Toby Butler*, a Lieutenant in the Lord *Galway*'s Regiment; to apprehend whom the Duke of *Shrewſbury* iſſu'd a Proclamation. This Parliament being not at all reliſh'd by the Miniſtry in *England*, his Grace receiv'd Orders to prorogue them; but before he did it, he ſent for the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons out of the Country to attend him, and told him the Queen was willing to give them an Opportunity to do themſelves Juſtice; but if they did not proceed with Unanimity at their next meeting, he had Orders to diſſolve them. The Proceeding with *Unanimity*, in the Cant of the then Miniſters, ſignified an Acquieſcence in all they did. This Parliament being by no means ſo diſpos'd, they ſat no more in this Reign: The Duke himſelf did not much like the Situation he was in, and having conſtant Inteiligence of the ill State of her Majeſty's Health, from one of her Phyſicians, he thought it too dangerous for him to chooſe Abſence from Court in ſo critical a Juncture as her Demiſe was like to be. So he deſir'd, and obtain'd Leave to return to *England*; but he left two Men in the Government of *Ireland*, Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord-Chancellor, and Dr. *Lindſay*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, than whom he could not have pick'd out two other Men in the whole Kingdom more diſagreeable to all good Proteſtants. Perhaps he could not help it; for, as the Author I laſt quoted writes, *He was little more than the Pageant of the Government of* Ireland, *of which the main Springs were in the Lord-Chancellor's Hands*, but one Remove from the *Pretender's*. He found that he was not much conſider'd; for upon the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*'s Death, three Months before, his Grace would have advanced to that Primacy that excellent Prelate Dr. *Talbot*, his Kinſman, Biſhop of *Oxford*; but on the Recommendation of *Phipps*, Dr. *Lindſay*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, was immediately preferr'd. This Man was, as has been hinted, at firſt Parſon of *Woolwich* in *Kent*, and getting into the good Liking of Dr. *Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, he went over to *Ireland* with Sir *Cyril Wyche*, by that Biſhop's Recommendation, and ſome how or other, made himſelf ſo acceptable to the Lord *Capel*, that he took him into his Favour, and promoted him when he was Chief Governor of that Kingdom. *He was a Perſon ready to go all Lengths*, ſays the ſame Author, *to favour the Scheme in Hand.*

A.D.1713. *Dr.* Lindſay, *late Parſon of* Woolwich *made Archbiſhop of* Armagh *by* Phipps's *Recommendation.*

In *England* the Jacobite Faction threw off all Diſguiſe, and in the moſt impudent and treaſonable Manner, aſſerted the Pretender's Right to the Crown, in a voluminous Libel, entituled, *The* Hereditary Right *of the Crown of* England *aſſerted*, &c. The Book itſelf is a Heap of hiſtorical Lies, Miſrepreſentations, falſe Suggeſtions and Sophiſtry; which it was charg'd with by ſeveral Writers at that Time. This traiterous Book was not only advertis'd in the *London* Gazette with particular Allowance, tho' all who were concern'd in it deſerv'd to have been hang'd for it, but diſperſed and cry'd up with great Induſtry. If to write againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion was Treaſon by the Laws of the Land, and Mr. *Bromley*, one of the Secretaries of State, did, as was then reported, own the allowing it a Place in the *Gazette*; let the Reader judge what was the Crime and what ought to have been the Puniſhment. Some of the Quotations in this Book were taken out of Manuſcripts in the *Harleian* Library. For tho' the Earl of *Oxford* was far from being an Adept in polite Learning, or Maſter of any of the finer Arts; yet becauſe Lord *Somers*, Lord *Halifax* and Lord *Sunderland*, *Whig* Miniſters, had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by the *Belles Lettres*, as well as by *Politicks*, he too affected to collect a Library, and did it with the Help of ſuch as underſtood thoſe Things better than himſelf. I ſpeak what I am about to ſay of my own Knowledge, that *John Bagford*, a Journeyman Shoemaker, afterwards an Aſſiſtant to *John Bullord* the *Auctioneer*, aſſiſted the Prime Miniſter in his Collection of Antiquities. His throwing his Library open to *Jacobites*, who made ſuch a wicked uſe of it, occaſion'd Surmiſes not at all agreeable to his Profeſſion of Attachment to the Houſe of *Hanover*. If they were reaſonable or not, is left to others to determine; but this was not the only Surmiſe which alarm'd the Well-affected to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. On the publiſhing this daring Piece of *Treaſon*, there was a Report, which was thought to be too well grounded, that one of the firſt Preſents of the Book, ſplendidly bound, was made to her Majeſty's own Perſon at *Windſor* by Mr. *Nelſon*, who was ſuppos'd to have the greateſt Hand in it, and by the Stiffneſs of the Stile one would think *it had paſs'd under the Pen*, to uſe a Phraſe of Earl *Mortimer*'s, of the ſame Author, who was at ſo much Pains to prove the Holineſs of Saint's Days, *Faſts and Feſtivals*. See what the *Detector* writes upon this.

Bedford's *treaſonable Book againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion encourag'd.*

Mr. Wm. Bromley *allows it a Place in the Gazette.*

John Bagford, *the Journeyman Shoemaker, helps the Lord Treaſurer in his Library.*

The Book preſented to her Majeſty by Mr. Nelſon.

Mr.

A.D. 1713.

Mr. Nelson *the Nonjuror admitted frequently to the Queen's Closet. Pleads for* Bedford.

Mr. Hezekiah Bedford *being now try'd and convicted for publishing a Book concerning* Hereditary Right, *a Reverend and Able Divine informs us in a Letter publish'd and address'd to the Bishop of* Carlisle, *that he had form'd more than ordinary Indignation at the hearing from an Eye-witness, it was presented to the Queen by a Gentleman who had not taken the Oaths to her, and who at that Time would not have gone to the Chapel with her, and by Principle could never pray for her; and yet that Gentleman, upon and after the Publication of that Book, had frequent Accesses to the Royal Closet, and by his own Application and Interest obtain'd a hasty Discharge of a great Part of the Penalty inflicted by Law on the Nonjuring Priest who convey'd the Copy of it to the Press, and corrected the Sheets.*

The Friends to the House of *Hanover* bestirr'd themselves so much to find out the Persons concern'd in the Publishing it, that the Ministers were oblig'd to order *Richard Smith* the Bookseller to be apprehended; and he confessing that *Bedford*, the Nonjuror above-mention'd, brought the Copy to the Printer, he was also taken up, and own'd impudently enough, that it was true. Upon which, for Form-sake, he was bound over to appear at the Court of *Queen's-Bench*. A faint Prosecution was also carried on against him, who had render'd himself as Criminal as the Author or Authors, by putting it to, and taking Care of it at the Press, though he was not thought capable of writing it, as bad as it was written. He was fin'd One thousand Marks, to remain in Prison 'till it was paid, and for the Term of three Years. He was also to find Five Thousand Pounds Security for his good Behaviour during Life, and to be brought into all the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, with a Paper affixed to his Head, denoting his Offence. But after Sentence was pass'd, an Order was produc'd from the Government, counterfign'd by a Secretary of State, it is no matter which of them, directing the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench* to supersede the ignominious Part of the Punishment by reason of the Sacred Function of the Criminal. The Jargon! Is Treason to one's Country a less Crime than destroying a Bastard-Child, for which a *Shropshire* Vicar was hang'd some Years before, not three Years after *Paul*, another Vicar, was hang'd also at *Tyburn* for Rebellion. What is the Function to a Man that is a Disgrace to it? The Truth is, the Ministers, two of whom car'd no more for the Function than they did for a *Pædagogue*'s, were not willing to give any Discouragement to the Rebellious Spirit then in the highest Ferment among the *Nonjuring* and *Jacobite* Priesthood. *This Proceeding*, said that eminent Lawyer Mr. *Lechmere*, *could bear no other Construction than as a Licence and Protection to Men in Holy Orders to propagate their Destructive Positions with Impunity, and the Character of the Person, which ought, in Justice, to have aggravated his Guilt, and heighten'd his Punishment, became his Indemnity against the Reproach of it, even by the Authority of the Government itself, against which that Treatise was level'd. This Indulgence appear'd the more glaring, considering what Severities were at the same time exercis'd against those Persons who had Courage enough to assert the Interest of their Country, and of the Protestant Succession.* Particularly Mr. *George Ridpath*, who wrote the *Observator* and *Flying-Post*, and was forc'd to fly out of *England* to avoid the mortal Effects of Mr. *St. John*'s Resentment and Cruelty; no body doubting but that if he had staid, and been put into the Pillory, as it was intended, he would have been murder'd, as his Printer *Hurt* would have been, when he was pillor'd for printing some Jests on the Dutchess of *Shrewsbury* and others, had he been kept a Minute longer. Several Fellows in *Bolingbroke*'s Livery were among the Rabble that assaulted *Hurt*. But *Foe*, the Bankrupt Hosier, and Apostatiz'd Independant and Republican, who was then in the Earl of *Oxford*'s Pay, as he said himself to me and many more, and knowing it would not displease him, had written several Pamphlets, which seem'd to favour the *Pretender*'s Interest, whom, to my Knowledge, he look'd upon as a despicable Impostor, 'till the Treasurer took him into his Protection: *Foe*, I say, and have already said, had a Pardon under the Great-Seal, which was publickly declar'd, as if to encourage the like Labours in others to wean People from their Fondness of the Protestant Succession; but that was not in their Power, and its taking Effect, was, Thanks be to Almighty God, nearer than even their Guilt and their Fears made them imagine.

A.D. 1713

He is faintly prosecuted.

Bedford *pardon'd as to the Ignominy, on account of his Sacred Function.*

Foe *has a Pardon.*

Before the new Parliament met, the Marquis of *Lothian*, Colonel of the *Scotch* Regiment of Foot-Guards, was remov'd from that Post, and succeeded in it by the Earl of *Dunmore*. Sir *Richard Temple*'s Regiment of Dragoons was bestow'd on Major General *Evans*; and Major General *Sibourg* had the Regiment of Horse lately commanded by the Marquis of *Harwich*, deceas'd.

Marquis of Lothian *turn'd out.*

The Loyal *Hanover* Club before-mention'd took the Occasion of the Queen's Birth-Day, *February* the 6th, to signalize their Zeal and Affection to the *Protestant Succession*, by causing the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender* to be carried in solemn Procession from *Charing-Cross* to the *Royal Exchange*, and so back to *Charing-Cross*, where they were burnt. Three Drummers of the Guards attended the Procession, and in the first Line of the March were Colonel *Coote*, and other Gentlemen, to lead the Populace, who were very numerous and hearty, and not the least Disorder was committed; but the Drummers having beaten within the City Liberties without special Warrant from the Lord-Mayor, their Retreat was cut off at *Ludgate*, and they were seiz'd and sent to Prison, which did not hinder the Procession continuing to *Charing-Cross*, where a numerous Meeting of Officers, and other Gentlemen, waited to see Execution done, and assist at the doing it. The Lord *M*——— came once to such a Meeting at *Man*'s Coffee-House, and told the Officers, as a Friend, that there were Spies upon them; and he desir'd, that whatever they thought, they would put a Guard upon their Expressions, for the Queen had always an account of them.

The

A.D.1713. The Prorogation of the Parliament, from time to time, was occaſion'd by the *Queen's* Illneſs, which kept her at *Windſor*; and the Jars among the Miniſters, who had Heads well enough fitted to Factions and Seditions, but ill enough turn'd for ſober Counſel and ſound Politics. The Lord-Treaſurer's Cunning did, with many, paſs for Gravity, and doubtleſs his own was ſuperior to thoſe that endeavour'd to ſupplant him in Court-Favours. "It was then ſtrongly reported, ſays the "*Annaliſt*, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, Mr Secre- "tary *Bromley*, and Sir *William Wyndham*, who "was lately made Privy-Counſellor, having gained "the Aſcendant, the Lord-Treaſurer entertain'd "Thoughts of Retirement." Which is far from being true; he never intended to retire, but, on the contrary, to form new Schemes, and a new Party, himſelf to be always at the Head; and, in order to accompliſh it, he was in no great pain what ſide to join with, being determined to take that which was ſtrongeſt, *de menager tout le monde & de ſe ranger du cote du plus fort*, which Side it is not unlikely he thought would be form'd by the Friends of the Houſe of *Hanover*, in conjunction with thoſe Tories, who were weary of *Bolingbroke*'s Inſolence and Inconſtancy.

Jars among the Miniſters.

The Hiſtory of the White Staff; *written by* Foe; *by the Ld. Treaſurer's Direction.*

One cannot doubt but, the *Secret Hiſtory of the White Staff*, a Pamphlet *Foe* wrote ſoon after King *George*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, was by the Earl of *Oxford*'s Direction, and that the moſt natural Hints for it came from him, becauſe the whole Treatiſe is calculated for his Vindication; and *Foe* depended upon him too much, to dare to publiſh any ſuch thing without his Participation and Conſent. Tho' 'tis full of Falſhood, both in Fact and Argument, yet there are ſome Things which have a Face of Truth, inaſmuch as it agrees with the Characters of his Opponents, the Men above-mentioned, to whom muſt be added the then Lord Chancellor; and *theſe*, ſays the Treaſurer's Advocate, *above all the ſeveral Diviſions, beſt deſerve the Name of Faction.* The Queen was adviſed by him to apply *Faction* to the old Miniſtry, her beſt Servants, and *their* Friends; and now he himſelf, by the Pen of his Hiſtorian, applies it to *St John*, *Bromley*, *Harcourt*, &c. If he is partial, let them prove him to be ſo, 'tis no Buſineſs of mine. One of the chief Reaſons of their quarrelling with him, next to that of getting his Staff into their own Hands, was, becauſe he would not do as they would have had him, which was thus, according to his Hiſtorian,

P.40. *calls the Lord* Bolingbroke, *the Lord* Harcourt, *Sir* W. Wyndham, *and Mr* Will. Bromley, *the Factious.*

Their Quarrel.

"They told him, it was time to ſtrike home, "*as it was call'd*, at the whole *Whig-Party*, to p. 25. *with the Lord-Treaſurer.* "give them the *Coup de Grace*, that they might "die at once, to make a thorough Reformation, "by diſplacing every Whig, or moderate Man in "the Nation, to carry a ſtreight Rein, and make "the Government formidable; to *reſtore* the "*Prerogative*, and make the People know their "Duty: To rule by Law, they ſaid, was to put "the Law effectually in execution, and not "make the Law a Terror to the *Miniſtry*, in- "ſtead of being a Terror to the *People*. That "there was no way to quell *Seditions*, but by "*Correction*. That *Juſtice* was made uſe of "againſt a *Faction* to keep them down before "they get up, as well as to pull them down when "they are up. That they had now gained "an entire *Victory*, and they were not to act "like *Hannibal*, who having overthrown the "*Romans*, had the Benefit of his Victory wrung "out of his Hands, for want of a vigorous fol- "lowing his Blow. That now was their time "to ſuppreſs effectually the Whigs, who had thus "long ſtruggled with them. That a *Home-blow* A.D.1713. "now would for ever knock them down," and the like.

His Schemes to deſtroy the Whigs.

Whatever the Earl of *Oxford* could ſay to the contrary, "theſe Men, *continues his Hiſtorian*, "went on to form Reſolutions againſt the "moderate Meaſures, and againſt all that oppo- "ſed the Methods of their own preſcribing, in "which they were ſo fix'd and unalterably re- "ſolved, that they not only refuſed to concert "with the Lord *Treaſurer* the Meaſures of their "future Conduct, but ſolely to oppoſe him, and "underwork him in every thing. Not content "with this, they began openly to cenſure his con- "duct, charging him with reſerving in his Ad- "miniſtrations, and with taking Meaſures preju- "dicial to the Intereſt in which they were en- "gaged," there ſeems to be ſome Truth in this. Monſ. *de Cize*, a *French* Hiſtorian, who was then an Officer in the *Engliſh* Service, writes, *Bolingbroke ſe voyant a la tete de la Party que la Reine conſideroit croit qu'elle ne pouvoit rien luy refuſer.* "*Bolingbroke* finding himſelf at the Head of a "Party to which the Queen inclin'd to ſhew Fa- "vour, thought ſhe could refuſe him nothing. "He form'd the Model of a new Miniſtry, a new "Army, a new Adminiſtration in all things; of "which himſelf, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and the "Lord High-Chancellor *Harcourt*, were to be "Chiefs. Thoſe who were to ſerve under them, "were to be of their Kidney, that is, fiery, "bold, without reſpect to Perſons or Things, "capable of undertaking any thing, who aimed "at nothing but the overturning the Govern- "ment, without minding what would be the "Conſequences, or what People thought or ſaid "of them."

Lord Bolingbroke's *Contrivances againſt the Lord-Treaſurer.*

The Raſhneſs and Wickedneſs of this Faction.

In the mean time, the Queen was taken ill at *Windſor* on *Chriſtmas*-Eve; it was given out, to be no more than an Ague-fit; for which ſhe took the *Bark*, and ſeem'd to mend upon it. It was whiſper'd, however, that it was a Fit of an Apoplexy; and, as ſhe was never really well after it, there is reaſon to believe, the Miniſtry conceal'd her Diſtemper from the Public as much as poſſible. The *Detector* tells us, "it alter'd her Com- "plexion ſo much, that ſhe did not look like the "ſame Perſon as before, and therefore it was ex- "pedient from henceforward to uſe Paint to diſ- "guiſe the Diſcolourings: but this was kept ſo "ſecret, that it never was as much as whiſper'd "in her Life-time, neither did it become a popu- "lar Diſcourſe after her Death."

The Queen taken ill.

Said to be an Apoplexy.

Nowithſtanding the Endeavours of the *Faction*, as the Lord Treaſurer's Hiſtorian calls *St John*, *Harcourt*, *&c.* to turn every *Whig* out of Place, eſpecially near her Majeſty's Perſon; yet her Eſteem for the Ducheſs of *Somerſet* was ſuch, that ſhe not only continued her in her Poſt of Groom of the Stole, but frequently ſent for her, eſpecially in the time of her Illneſs; and having done this once or twice in this Juncture the Meſſage was not deliver'd: And when the Lady came of her ſelf to viſit the Queen, ſhe was receiv'd with ſome Coldneſs, and expoſtulated with about the Reaſon of her Non-Attendance. The Truth was ſoon found out, that no Meſſage was deliver'd to the Ducheſs, but the Excuſes made for it were admitted; yet the Queen, from henceforward, when ſhe wrote to the Ducheſs at *Petworth*, or elſewhere remote from her, ſent her Letter by a particular Meſſenger to the Poſt-Office, and always required a Receipt for the Delivery of it from the proper Officer, that ſhe might not for the future be impos'd upon, when ſhe had a mind to have

Queen abuſed by the Miniſters in the Caſe of the Ducheſs of Somerſet.

*A.D.*1713. that Lady near her Perſon. *Every body may remember*, ſays our Author, *what a Clamour the New Miniſtry made againſt the Old, for making a Property of the Queen, and ſuffering none to come near her. I defy them, with any Face of Truth and Sincerity, to give ſuch an Inſtance of ill Uſage and Diſobedience as this; ſuch an Irreverence to Majeſty is ſcarce to be parallell'd in any of our Hiſtories.*

Detect. 436.

*A.D.*1714. The uncertain State of the Queen's Health kept every thing in a State of Uncertainty; and the juſt Apprehenſions of the People, that *St John* and his *Faction*, as the Earl of *Oxford*'s Hiſtorian call'd them, were in the Intereſt of the *Pretender*, and endeavouring to bring about a *ſecond Reſtoration*, (becauſe we had been made ſo happy by the firſt) made Publick Credit ſuffer much, and the Funds fell gradually, from the Beginning to the End of *January*. It was reported, that a Squadron of Men of War was fitting out in the Ports of *France*; and that the Duke of *Berwick* was drawing 12 or 14000 Men down to the Coaſts, to be tranſported to *England*. It is probable Peoples Jealouſies both of the Queen and her Miniſters favourable Diſpoſition to the *Pretender* might magnify the Danger from that Quarter: For though there is no doubt that they were not ſo well affected towards the Houſe of *Hanover* as they ſometimes profeſs'd; yet there is no likelihood, that any direct Steps were taken for bringing in the Chevalier *de St George*. *Bolingbroke* was indeed likely enough to have run ſuch a Hazard, having already run ſo many Hazards equally mortal; and he had no way, as he had all the Reaſon in the World to think, to eſcape National Juſtice, but by running that too. His *Faction* was, doubtleſs, in the ſame Diſpoſition, and had his Courage been equal to his Guilt and his Malice, ſome deſperate Attempt of that kind might reaſonably have been fear'd, and was fear'd ſo much as to reduce the Publick Affairs to Perplexity and Confuſion. The Queen's Sickneſs, having, as was thought, precipitated their evil Deſigns to prevent the farther Fall of Stocks and Credit, her Majeſty wrote this Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, by the Advice of her Miniſters.

Lord Bolingbroke's *Faction for the Pretender.*

Stocks fall.

ANNE R.

The Q's Letter to the Lord Mayor of her Health.

" RIGHT Truſty and Well-beloved, We " greet you well. Altho' an aguiſh Indiſ- " poſition, ſucceeded by a Fit of the Gout, has de- " tain'd Us at this Place longer than We deſign'd, " yet ſince it has pleaſed Almighty God to re- " ſtore Us to ſuch a degree of Health, that We " hope to be able ſoon to return to Our uſual Reſi- " dence: We continue determined, to open Our " Parliament on *Tueſday* the 16th of this inſtant " *February*, according to the Notice given by the " Proclamation. Thus much We have judged " proper to communicate to you; and by you to " the Court of Aldermen, and others of Our " loving Subjects of Our good City of *London*, to " the Intent, that you may all, in your ſeveral " Stations, contribute to diſcountenance and put " a Stop to thoſe malicious Rumours ſpread by evil- " diſpos'd Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and " to the eminent Hazard of the Publick Peace and " Tranquillity. And ſo We bid you farewel.

" Given at Our Caſtle at *Windſor*, the firſt Day " of *February*, 1713, in the Twelfth Year " of Our Reign.

By Her Majeſty's Command,

BOLINGBROKE.

To Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved, Sir Samuel Stanier, *Knight, Lord-Mayor of Our City of* London.

There being a great Run upon the Bank of *England* at this time, the Directors ſent four of their Number to the Lord-Treaſurer, to repreſent the Dangers that threaten'd Publick Credit, and deſire his Advice and Aſſiſtance: But as his own Credit at Court was ſinking daily, and was never great in the Nation, they could not expect to have ſuch Relief from him as they had from the Lord-Treaſurer *Godolphin* on the like Occaſion. This Letter, and the Accounts from *France*, that the pretended Armament was a Fiction, in a little while put a Stop as well to the Run on the Bank, as the Fall of Stocks. *A.D.*1714.

In the mean time, the War between the Emperor and *France* continued; and the former, after the Loſs of *Friburgh* and *Landau*, inclin'd to hearken to a Treaty upon Overtures made him on the Part of the *French* King by the Electors of *Cologne* and *Palatine*. The Conferences held at *Radſtadt* between Prince *Eugene* and the Mareſchal *de Villars*, previous to the Treaty, were kept ſo ſecret that the *Engliſh* Miniſters knew no more of them than what they found in News Papers: A Mark of Contempt, which they might with Reaſon have expected, after the Slights they had put on his Imperial Majeſty's Miniſters. They were uneaſy at it, and the Earl of *Strafford* was order'd to confer upon it with the States Deputies, to whom he made a long Harangue. The Subſtance of which will be ſeen in the Anſwer return'd by their High Mightineſſes a few Days after. *They thanked him for the Aſſurances of Friendſhip he gave them, on the Part of her Majeſty of* Great Britain, *and offered to concert with her Majeſty the Meaſures proper to be taken for the Security of the Proteſtant Religion, eſpecially in the Empire, and for procuring the Abolition of the Clauſe of the fourth Article of the Peace at* Reſwick. *As to the Apprehenſions of a new War in* Italy, *their High Mightineſſes hop'd, that by the Peace of* Radſtadt *the Emperor and the King of* France *had provided for the Tranquillity of that Country; and that they had likewiſe regulated the Affairs relating to the Duke of* Savoy, *and to* Sicily. *For this Reaſon, and becauſe the Conditions of that Peace were not yet known to their High Mightineſſes, they could not, at preſent, enter into Deliberations with the Earl of* Strafford *upon theſe Matters. That as to the Treaty with* Spain, *their High Mightineſſes had the Regard they ought to her Majeſty's Recommendations for the Intereſts of the Princeſs* Urſini. What a Rout is there made about this Princeſs *Urſini*, a zealous Papiſt, and Friend to the Pretender, whoſe Intereſt was eſpous'd by the *Engliſh* Miniſters with Warmth and Clamour, while that of the *Proteſtant Religion*, of which the Proteſtant Succeſſion was the chief Support, was neglected, if not abandon'd, for whatever appear'd in it's Favour was forced and affected. Theſe Miniſters were more ſollicitous for the Intereſt of Madam *Urſini* than even the King of *Spain* himſelf, who was the only Prince that had particular political Obligations to her; as appears by the States Anſwer, *that they had given ſuch good Reaſons why they could not agree to a Guarantee, that the King of* France, *and even the King of* Spain *had acquieſc'd in them, and deſiſted from their Demands thereupon; that for this Reaſon, the States-General promiſed themſelves, from the Queen's Goodneſs and Equity, that her Majeſty would not inſiſt upon a thing which even the King of* Spain *himſelf had let drop.* It is ſurprizing, that Men in their Wits ſhould, in the Name of the Queen of *England*, make Demands of the States in behalf of an Enemy to the Proteſtant Religion and Succeſſion, which the obliged Friends of the Party, alike Enemies

Conferences at Radſtadt, *between Prince* Eugene *and Mr* Villars, *not communicated to the Q's Miniſters.*

The Earl of Strafford's *Speech to the States upon it.*

Their Anſwer.

An odious Zeal for the Intereſt of the Princeſs Urſini.

A.D.1714. Enemies to both had given up, or that they could get any one to act this Part for them in *Holland*. The reſt of the Anſwer is concerning the States withdrawing their Troops from *Oſtend*, and the Queen's withdrawing her's from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which they would have communicated to the Emperor, not doubting but the *Spaniſh Netherlands* were yielded to him by the Treaty of *Radſtadt*, they deſir'd that no Deviation from, or Alteration in the *Barrier* Treaty, might be made. The Earl of *Strafford* was very officious in negotiating with the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*, or Deputations from the Proteſtants, to aſſiſt at the Congreſs at *Baden*, in *Swiſſerland*, for concluding a Peace between the Emperor and the *French* King, purſuant to the Reſolution taken at *Radſtad*. But it was generally ſuſpected, that this Proceeding of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, was rather to perplex the Emperor, than to favour the Proteſtants; and accordingly when the Earl of *Strafford* preſs'd the States-General to ſend a Miniſter to *Baden*, to act in Concert with the Miniſter her Majeſty would ſend thither, to negociate the Abolition of the Clauſe in the fourth Article of the *Ryſwick* Peace, their High-Mightineſſes anſwered coldly, *That the States of the Empire having referred it to his Imperial Majeſty, to conclude the Peace in the Name of the Empire, it was believed the Electors and Princes would not ſend any Miniſters thither, and that for that Reaſon, their High-Mightineſſes did not think it proper to ſend any on their Part.* The Truth is, their High-Mightineſſes had been given to underſtand, that the Emperor would not admit any Miniſter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, nor from them, that there might not appear Diſtinction.

Treaty of Radſtad.

The Earl of Strafford's *Negotiation in* Holland *ſlighted.*

The Emperor, as a further Mortification to the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, order'd Baron *Heems* to declare to the States Deputies, "That his Imperial Ma-"jeſty was diſpoſed to treat with their High-"Mightineſſes, concerning a *Barrier* in the *Ne-"therlands*, that the Treaty might be prepared "and brought to ſome Maturity at the *Hague*, "but that the Emperor would be glad to have "it perfected and concluded at *Vienna*, whether "their High-Mightineſſes were deſired to ſend a "Miniſter." One may ſuppoſe, that whatever Face the *States General* put upon it, they were well enough pleaſed at this Slur on the *Britiſh* Court and Miniſtry, and with the Earl of *Strafford*'s Part in it particularly, on account of the grand Airs he had aſſum'd in the Courſe of the Negotiations at *Utrecht*. The Earl expreſs'd great Surprize at this Declaration, when it was told him by the States Deputies, and ſaid, among other things, *That her Majeſty, as well as the States, was intereſted in the Affair of the* Barrier, *and therefore no Step ought to be taken in it, without acting therein in concert with her Majeſty*, which moſt certainly was right. But the Miniſtry, and Himſelf in particular, had done ſo many provoking things in neglecting and offending the Allies, that this was only rendering the Meaſure by which they themſelves had meeted. What follows, is in the Tone of the late Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at *Utrecht*. *That He had Orders to declare, in the Name of the Queen* his Miſtreſs, *That the treating and concluding on the* Barrier *at* Vienna, *ſeemed to be propoſed with Intention only to exclude her Majeſty from the Negotiations about it. That in ſuch a Caſe, her Majeſty would forthwith renounce all Engagements with this State.* And again, almoſt in a Breath, *I muſt declare that her Majeſty would look upon ſuch a Proceeding, as a form'd Deſign of their High-Mightineſſes, to diſſolve all Engagements now ſubſiſting between her Majeſty and the State.* In private Life this would be the richer bullying the poorer, where there was Dependance. But in this Caſe, the Intereſts that bound thoſe Engagements, were mutual and inſeparable. And unleſs thoſe Miniſters had a form'd Deſign to betray their Country to *France*, their Gaſconnade was as ridiculous as it was abſurd. Both *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſtood in Neceſſity of mutual Aſſiſtance for the Security of their Religion and Liberty. Neither of them could ſingly ſecure them againſt the Power and Tyranny of *France*. Suppoſe the *Dutch* had been as weak and as raſh as the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and had taken them at their Word, they muſt have been a Prey to the *French*, one after the other, and the *Britons* would have only had the lighter Chains at firſt, becauſe they came early and volantarily into Slavery. This Matter was accommodated afterwards. The Earl of *Strafford* endeavour'd to draw to the *Hague*, the Negotiations of the Peace in the *North*; and engaged the Court of *France*, by Monſ. *de Chateauneuf*, their Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, to offer their Mediation for that Purpoſe to the *Northern* Allies. But the King of *Pruſſia* having caus'd the King of *Poland* to be founded, whether he was inclin'd to enter into the Engagement which Baron *Sparre*, and the Count *de Rottenbourg*, had propoſed at the *Hague*, on the part of *France*, his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſignify'd, *That he could never have any ſuch Thoughts, for it would never be his Intereſt to ſeparate himſelf from his Allies.* What a killing Reproach was this tacitly to the Adminiſtration in *Great Britain*.

A.D.1714.

The wretched Politicks of it.

Farther Slights on the Britiſh *Miniſtry.*

The Biſhop of Briſtol's *Tone upon it.*

The Archbiſhop of *York* dying when the Queen was ill, ſhe, upon her Recovery, preferred a Baronet, Sir *William Dawes*, to that Metropolitan See, and made Dr *Francis Gaſtrel* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in the room of Sir *William Daws*, Bart. the late Biſhop of that Dioceſe; Dr *Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was made Lord-Almoner, and the Military Preferments ran in the ſame Channel with the Religious and Civil. The ſecond Troop of Horſe-Granadier Guards, vacant by the Death of the Earl of *Crawford*, was beſtow'd on the Earl *Mareſchal*, a *Scots Jacobite* Nobleman, who was one of the firſt of his Nation of Quality, that broke out into open Rebellion a Year or two after. Sir *Thomas Veſey*, another Baronet, was made Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*, and ſeveral Clergymen, Juſtices of the Peace in *England* and *Ireland*, to the great Comfort of all who believ'd the Church was in Danger.

Earl Mareſchal made Captain of the Granadier Guards.

Baronets made Biſhops, and Clergymen Juſtices of the Peace.

While the Duke of *Marlborough* was beating the *French*, the *Tories* look'd upon them as their beſt Friends. *Les* Tories *en general*, ſays my *French* Hiſtorian, *ont plus d' Inclination a s' attacher a la* France; and *The* Tories *in general have more Inclination to join with the* French, *than with the* Dutch, *either out of a liking of their Deſpotic Government, or becauſe they cannot maintain themſelves without the* French *King's Aſſiſtance.* And whatever Profeſſions of Affection to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* were made by ſome of the Miniſters, eſpecially the Earl of *Oxford*, it was obvious to all Men of common Senſe, that every Step they took in favour of *France*, which was every Step ſhe was concerned in, was alſo in favour of the *Pretender*. That Earl ſent his Couſin *Thomas Harley* again to *Hanover*, about the middle of *February*, to inform that Court, who wanted not his Informations, with what good Intentions the Court and Miniſtry in *England*, gave ſo much

A.D.1714. Encouragement to *Jacobites* and *Papiſts*, and upon all Occaſions maltraited the hearty Friends to the the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* Line. The Annaliſt does Honour to two or three of Mr *Thomas Harley*'s Companions, by naming the Son of Mr *Bromley*, Mr *Creſſet*, and Mr *Winnington*. On the 16th of *February* the Parliament met, and upon a Motion of Viſcount *Scudamore*, choſe Sir *Thomas Hanmer* to be their Speaker. The *Convocation* meeting alſo, choſe Dr *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be their Prolocutor, which will be all that we need ſay of them in this Reign.

The new Parliament choſe Sir Thomas Hanmer *Speaker.*

The Lord-Treaſurer, and ſeveral Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, having huddled up the *Aſſiento* Buſineſs among themſelves, a General Court was held the 27th of *February*, to communicate what Papers they had prepar'd for them. The Members were ſtrangely ſurpriz'd at the Contents of them. Let us not forget what her Majeſty and her Miniſters have ſaid again and again, of the great Advantages procur'd for the Nation in Trade, particularly this *Aſſiento*, with which I remember a *Spaniard*, called Sir *James de Caſtillo*, twenty Years before hawk'd about, offering it for an inconſiderable Sum, in compariſon with the Price the *Spaniſh* and *Britiſh* Miniſters now put upon it. The Company expected the Queen had procur'd the whole *Aſſiento Contract* for them, and they now found that one half of the clear Profits was reſerv'd for her Majeſty and the King of *Spain*, beſides 7 ½ *per Cent.* granted to an *unknown Perſon*. I do not ſay, or believe, it was the *Pretender*, but there is good Reaſon to believe it was a Perſon they were aſham'd of. Beſides theſe Exceptions, Mr *Milner*, an eminent *Portugal* Merchant, who knew the Trade and Value of the *Aſſiento* better than all of them, declared that the Company might very well ſpare the trying Experiment of a Trade, by which other Nations were known to have been Loſers, eſpecially upon ſuch hard Terms as were offered to them, the rather becauſe the ſaid Trade would be *precarious*, and at the Mercy of their late *reconciled* Enemies. He was back'd by other Merchants, and *Arthur Moore*, who may be ſuppoſed to have learn'd ſomething of the Negro Trade under Sir *James Hayes* his Maſter, whoſe Servant he was, a leading Man in the *Royal African Company*, laboured in vain to bring the *South-Sea* Company into a good Opinion of this boaſted *Aſſiento*. They ordered the Papers that had been prepared for them to be printed, for the Information and Satisfaction of all their Proprietors againſt another Meeting; when, after the reading of the Papers, ſeveral Speeches were made for and againſt accepting the *Aſſiento* Contract, *Arthur Moore*, and *John Ward*, the Treaſurer's chief Advocates, endeavoured to ſhew the great Advantages of that Contract, Mr *Craggs*, Mr *Newman*, Mr *Fiſher*, and other Gentlemen of great Experience in commercial Affairs, maintained the contrary Opinion, with ſuch Force and Argument, that it was thought, if the *accepting* or not *accepting* had been then put to the Vote, it would have been carry'd for the latter by a great Majority: But it being moved and agreed to decide the Queſtion by *Ballot*, and the Members ſhould have one Vote for every 500*l.* Capital Stock, what by the Influence of the Directors, who were to be Managers of the Trade, and almoſt ſure to be *Gainers*, or they did not underſtand the *Direction* as well as thoſe of other Societies; what by the Contrivance of the *Stock-jobbers*, whoſe Buſineſs was, and is, to keep the Funds in perpetual *fluctuation*; and in order to that, to engage the Company in *dubious Adventures*: What by the juſt Apprehenſions the generality of the Members had, that the rejecting of this Trade would be interpreted as an Affront to the Lord-Treaſurer, who made them a Company, and in Reſentment might do what he could to unmake them, by ſtopping the annual Proviſion for their Intereſt till 1716. Upon all theſe, and other Conſiderations, it was carry'd, to accept of a Contract, as a prodigious Advantage, which all other Nations, that had before accepted of it, were *Loſers* by. About the ſame time, the Queen's Meſſengers brought over from *Holland* the Ratifications exchang'd of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*; and the Peace was proclaimed the firſt of *March*. The *Catalans* were abandon'd in this Treaty, and a ſeparate Article agreed to in favour of the Lady Princeſs of *Urſini*, to guaranty to her a Grant of a Principality, and 30,000 Crowns a Year, which the Duke of *Anjou* had conferred on her, while we were at war with him, out of the Emperor's Province of *Limburgh*: Tho' what need we had to trouble ourſelves about this Lady *Urſini* could only enter into ſuch Heads as our Miniſtry was now compos'd of.

A Court of the South-Sea Company. *Mr* Milner, *&c. againſt the* Aſſiento *Contract.*

All Nations before loſe by the Aſſiento.

The Catalans *abandon'd by the Treaty with* Spain.

On the 2d of *March* the Queen was carry'd in a Chair to the Houſe of Lords, and made a pretty long Speech to both Houſes; the Subſtance of which is, in the *Detection*; and I choſe to take it from thence, that I might not be eternally charg'd with Partiality by the *High Church*, of whoſe Patrons, now in the Miniſtry, no Hiſtorian can ſpeak Truth, without being accuſed of writing a Satire inſtead of a Hiſtory, as I am ſure thoſe impartial ones will ſay of me.

The Princeſs Urſini's *Grant guarante'd by it.*

" Her Majeſty having taken notice of the p. 464.
" Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*
" being ratify'd, together with the Advantages of
" it to her Subjects, and the *honourable* and *ad-*
" *vantageous* Peace ſhe had made, ſhe was per-
" ſuaded, that with their hearty Concurrence, her
" Interpoſitions might at laſt prove effectual, and
" compleat the Settlement of *Europe*." *But this* ibid.
was ſo far from proving true, ſays the *Detector*, *that the Emperor, now in Treaty with* France, *would not let her know the leaſt Syllable of what was tranſacted, or have any Communication with her to the laſt hour of her Life.*

" That having congratulated with her Subjects,
" that they were delivered from a conſuming
" *Land-War*, ſhe ſaid, It was the Glory of the
" wiſeſt and greateſt of her Predeceſſors, to hold
" the Ballance of *Europe*, and to keep it equal by
" caſting in their Weight as Neceſſity requir'd;
" that ſhe had proceeded upon the ſame Principle."
What! by leaving Spain, *and the* Indies, *in the Hands of the Houſe of* Bourbon, *very few unprejudiced Men, that underſtood any thing of Politicks, believed it at that time.*

" Then having talk'd of the Flouriſhing of
" Trade; the Accounts that ſhould be laid before
" the Commons; of Supplies for the current Year,
" and of the Joy that was expreſs'd upon her
" Recovery, ſhe wiſh'd effectual Care might
" be taken to ſuppreſs *ſeditious Papers* and *factious*
" *Rumours*, wherein ſome proceeded to that height,
" as to inſinuate, the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was in
" Danger under her Government."

It is very certain more than half the Nation did, and there were viſible Reaſons for it then, and the Event juſtified theſe Inſinuations with a witneſs.

It has been ſeen often, that the Meaſures, Speeches, and Declarations, ſince theſe Men were in the Miniſtry, are in Defiance to Truth and

A.D.1714. Decency, that it is tireſome to repeat Remarks upon it.

The *ſeditious Papers* were publiſh'd by their Hirelings, without regard to either the one or the other; and one of the firſt Things the Houſe of Lords did, was to enquire into the publiſhing of a villainous Libel againſt the *Scots* Nation in general, and his Grace the Duke of *Argyle* in particular; as will be ſhewn preſently. I proceed after the *Detector*.

" How diſſonant ſoever the Queen's Speech " was in ſome Particulars, both Lords and Com- " mons fell in, for the moſt part, with it; and " after ſhe had return'd to the firſt her Thanks " for their affectionate Addreſs, ſhe added, that " they who were neareſt the Throne, would firſt " of her Subjects feel the evil Conſequences of " any Diminutions of the Regal Authority; that " it was a Comfort to her ſhe had the Aſſurance " of their Support; and they might depend upon " it, ſhe would never give way to the leaſt At- " tempt on the juſt Authorities of the Crown, " or any of their Rights and Privileges.

" The Commons likewiſe reſolv'd on an Ad- " dreſs, without Oppoſition; only a worthy " Member ſuggeſted, that they ought not to act " by a Spirit of *Divination*, and return Thanks " for the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, be- " fore they knew whether the ſame were advan- " tageous or not, which occaſion'd ſome Modi- " fications in the Addreſs as to that Particular; " and the principal Part of the Queen's Anſwer " imported, that the Confidence they had in her " Affection; the Abhorrence they declar'd of the " malicious Inſinuations of the Proteſtant Succeſ- " ſion being in danger under her Government, " and their Acquieſcence in the preſent Securities " for it, were very ſuitable Returns for the very " tender Regard ſhe had always had for what con- " cern'd her People, and would moſt effectually, by " the Bleſſing of God, unite the Minds of her Sub- " jects, and diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe who " would diſturb the preſent Tranquillity." By which nothing was meant but the diſturbing a Miniſtry hated by all that lov'd the Houſe of *Hanover*, in the Proſecution of the Deſign to leſſen their Intereſt and increaſe that of the Pretender.

On the 2d of *March*, the Earl of *Wharton* made a Complaint in the Houſe of Peers of that deteſtable Libel above-mention'd, entitled, *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs*, ſet forth in their generous Encouragement of the Author of the *Criſis*; a Treatiſe written by Mr *Richard Steele*, from a Hint given him by his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to ſerve two Ends, the one Publick, the other Private; the publick End was to collect all the Authorities in Law that aſſerted the Title of the Houſe of *Hanover* to the Crown after the Demiſe of the Queen, and ſet forth the Perils People might unwarily bring themſelves and the Nation into by oppoſing it: The private End, was to raiſe Contributions for the Author, who with all his Leſſons of Œconomy in his *Guardians*, and other moral Writings, was hardly ever out of Streights, occaſion'd by his Profuſeneſs and Indolence. The *Criſis* was little more than a Tranſcript of the Clauſes in ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſettling the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* Line, interſpers'd with Arguments, as well to prove the Neceſſity, as the Juſtice of adhering to that Settlement. Tho' theſe Arguments were not ſo forcible as ſome others in Treatiſes of more room, yet the Edge of ſo many Laws being turn'd againſt the *Jacobites* and the Miniſtry Party, if they were deviſable, look'd terrible, and frighten'd many into their Duty who were departing from it before. This excited *Jonathan Swift*, D. D. to take up the Pen, and the Quarrel of the moſt rampant of the Diſaffected, as we are inform'd by the *Annaliſt*. And [redacted]mes the Libel, of which my Lord *Wha[redacted]* whom *Swift* had great Obligations, complain[redacted] It was written, as my Author ſays, in the *Sarcaſtic Strains* of that Divine's *Tale of a Tub*, and was full of *Ribaldry*, which Hiſtory *diſdains to record*. He then quotes the Paſſages, containing impudent Reflections on the *Union*, the whole *Scots* Nation, and without Reſerve, inſulting, and vilifying the Duke of *Argyle*, " who of " late, *to uſe the Words of the* Annaliſt, had broken " all Meaſures with the Miniſtry. It was gene- " rally look'd upon as *impolitick* and *ill-tim'd*, " ſince the ſixteen *Scots* Peers, who ſate in the " Houſe of Lords, and who (at leaſt *there*) were " the principal Support of thoſe at the Helm, " were involv'd in the general Reflections on the " *Scots* Nation. But it ſeems, Dr *Swift*, who was " ſhrewdly ſuſpected of being the chief Author " of this *Lampoon*, and took a Pride in having " *libelled* the *Junto* round, (a very fit Employ- " ment for a *Divine*) would not loſe a Jeſt " which he thought might gratify the Spleen of " thoſe in Power. However, either the Au- " thor, or his Patrons, having a few Days after " the publiſhing of the *Libel*, foreſeen the Offence " it would give to the *Scotch* Peers, it was thought " fit to conceal the Leaves in which the *ſcandalous* " *Reflections* above-mentioned were contain'd, and " to let the reſt go abroad, with a new Title, " under the *Name* of a *Second Edition*.

A.D.1714.

Dr Swift *Author of the Libel, call'd,* The Publick Spirit of the Whigs. *p.* 47[2].

The Impudence and Falſehood of it.

The Majority of the Houſe of Lords join'd with the Earl of *Wharton* in the Complaint, and even the Lord-Treaſurer diſowned it, proteſting he knew nothing of it, and exclaim'd againſt the malicious Inſinuations that were in it. *John Morphew*, the Publiſher, was committed to the Cuſtody of the Black Rod, having upon his Examination confeſs'd, that an unknown Porter had brought to his Houſe the Copies of the Pamphlet in queſtion, from the Houſe of *John Barber*, a Printer, near *Puddle-Dock*, who, the Annaliſt tells us, was a Creature of *Bolingbroke*'s; which is the more likely, becauſe he printed not only the *Gazette*, but the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, during the happy Times of this Miniſtry, and by the Money he made of theſe Jobbs, and the *Atalantis*, a lewd Libel on the *Junto* alſo, written by a Strumpet too wicked for a Name in Hiſtory, he put himſelf into a Condition to oblige the *Doctors Commons* Men, by being their Alderman.

John Barber *the Printer call'd to an Account for that Libel.*

The *Annaliſt* proceeds. " *John Barber* was " ordered into Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*, and " both he and *Morphew* were on *Friday*, the " 5th of *March*, ſeverally examin'd at the " Bar of the Houſe of Lords. *Morphew* ſtood " to his former Declaration, and own'd the " publiſhing and ſelling of that *Libel*. But *Bar-* " *ber* ſaid he knew nothing of it, and inſiſted *not* " *to anſwer any Queſtions*, the Anſwer to *which* " *might tend to accuſe himſelf*, *or* to corroborate " *the Accuſations againſt him*." Being withdrawn, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *they had nothing to do either with the* Publiſher *or* Printer, *but that it highly concerned the Authority* of that auguſt Aſſembly *to find out the* VILLAIN *who was the Author of that* falſe and ſcandalous *Libel*, in *order to do the* Scotch *Nation Juſtice* " And thereupon mov'd, " that *Barber* might be again examined, together " with his Journey-men and Servants; the ſame " was readily agreed to, but the next Day the Earl " of *Marr*, one of the Secretaries of State, ac- " quainted

Mr Steele *writes the* Criſis.

Two Deſigns anſwer'd by it.

A.D.1714. " quainted the House, that, pursuant to the Queen's " Commands, he had directed *John Barber* to " be prosecuted, and it was the earnest Desire " of all good *Britons*, that he might be brought " to condign Punishment: The [redacted] *Wharton* " desir'd to know upon what [redacted] they de- " sign'd to proceed against him, but the Earl of " *Marr* replied, he wonder'd such a Question should *The Earl of* Marr *prevents* Barber's *being further questioned.* " be put to a Secretary of State, who was known to " be under Oath of Secrecy." A most conscien- cious Person this *Marr*; who made no Scruple not many Months after, to break his Oaths of *Allegiance*, *Abjuration*, *Secrecy*, &c. and take Arms in the Service of the *Pretender*. By this means *Barber*'s Affair was no farther enquir'd into in a *Parliamentary Way*. And thus did the Ministers make the Queen be perpetually complaining of Libels, at the same time that they employed, encouraged, and protected, the most impudent and traiterous Libels. *Barber*, three Days after, was discharg'd from the Custody of the *Black Rod*, and contrary to the Expectations and Hopes of all good Men, escap'd without any other Brand than the Infamy of the Crime. However, the Lords resolved on an Address, reciting the Steps they had taken to find out the *Villain*, as Lord *Wharton* called him, who wrote the Libel, *whom they had not been able yet to discover*, and *therefore, that nothing might be wanting on their Part towards the discovering and punishing so great a* Criminal, *they humbly besought Her Majesty to issue her Royal Proclamation, with a Reward to any Person that should discover him.* Accordingly a Proclamation was publish'd, with a Reward of 300 *l.* " But, says the *Annalist*, nevertheless " Dr *Swift*, the reputed Author of the Libel in " question, remained undiscovered to the Public, P. 673. " though at the same time he was daily highly " caress'd by the Lord-Treasurer, (*whose Father* " *would have been afraid that his House would* " *have tumbled on his Head, had he suffer'd such* " *a Man to come into it*) *as* Barber the Printer " was by the Lord *Bolingbroke*."

Mention has been made of Mr *Steel*'s *Crisis*, which gall'd the *Jacobites* so much, they could not help wincing within doors and without; and Mr *Steele* being chosen Member of Parliament for *Stockbridge*, it was resolved by them to give him all the Mortification and Vexation which they could. In the first place, they got a Petition lodg'd against him for an undue Election; but that *Mr* Steele *complained of in the House of Commons.* not being likely to come to a hearing soon enough to answer the Impatience of the *Faction*, Mr *John Hungerford*, who had formery been expelled the House for a Bribe of 20 Guineas, complained, *March* 11, of several scandalous Papers, lately published under the Name of *Richard Steele*, Esq; He was seconded by Auditor *Foley*, the Earl of *Oxford*'s Cousin, and Auditor *Harley*, the Earl of *Oxford*'s Brother; whose Pictures Mr *Steele* had so well delineated in his Account of the *Crabtrees* and *Brickdusts* of *Gotham*, in *Herefordshire*. The Cousin *Foley* said, " That unless means were found " to restrain the Licentiousness of the Press, and P. 674. " to shelter those, who had the Honour to be in *The Ld. Treasurer's Kindred spoke against him.* " the Administration, from malicious and scan- " dalous Libels, they, who by their Abilities, are " best qualified to serve their Queen and Coun- " try, would decline public Places and Employ- " ments." This was back'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, who added, " That some of Mr *Steele*'s " Writings contained insolent, injurious Reflexi- " ons on the Queen herself, and were dictated by " the Spirit of Rebellion," which we shall have occasion to speak of more particularly, the next *As does Sir* W. Wyndham. time that Gentleman's Name comes into History. A.D.1714. It would have been very well, if instead of this arbitrary Reason, he had undertaken to confute Mr *Steele*, I am satisfy'd the World would have been diverted, if not instructed. The next day, the other Auditor, Mr *Edward Harley*, spoke of three printed Pamphlets, that had given most Offence to the Court. *The* ENGLISHMAN, of *January* 19. *The* CRISIS, and the last ENGLISHMAN, written by *Richard Steele*, Esq; As the Complainant said, every thing with much Form, let the matter be ever so serious, his manner of conducting it, gave it an Air of Levity and Ridicule.

On *Saturday*, the 13th of *March*, this Complaint was taken into Consideration; and after the two Auditors had made their Discharges, Mr *James Craggs*, jun. stood up to speak in Mr *Steele*'s Behalf, but was prevented by the confus'd Noise of several Voices, *To Order*, intimating, that according to the Order of the Day, Mr *Steele* was to be heard himself in his Place; upon which Mr *Steele* said, *that he was attacked on several Heads, without any previous Notice, and hop'd the House would allow him at least a Week's time to prepare his Defence.* Auditor *Harley* having excepted against so long a Delay, and mov'd for hearing him the *Monday* following, Mr *Steele*, who to my Knowledge, had a hearty Contempt for both the Auditors, his Prosecutors, " who, " says the *Annalist*, were known to have been " *rigid Presbyterians*, (though they now sided " with the *High Church*), assumed their sanctify'd *Mr* Steele " Countenance, and *owned, in the Meekness and his merry* " *Contrition of his Heart, that he was a very Speech on* " *great Sinner, and he hoped the Member that the Kin-* " *spoke last, who was so justly renowned for his dred of* " *exemplary Piety and Devotion, would not be the Lord-* " *accessary to the accumulating the Number of his Treasu-* " *Transgressions, by obliging him to break the* SAB- *rer.* " BATH *of the* LORD, *by perusing such* " *prophane Writings, as might serve for his Ju-* " *stification.*" This Speech, in the *Harleian* Cant and Countenance, set the generality of the Assembly in a good Humour; and Mr *Steele* carried his Point so far, that the Consideration of the Charge against him was put off till the *Thursday* following, by which time it was expected that Sir *Richard Onslow*, Mr ———, and Mr *Lechmere*, who were absent, would be come to Town, though Mr *Steele* fore-judg'd rightly, that the Malice and Number of his Enemies would prevail against the Justice of his Cause, and the Quality of his Friends; yet he was not to be silenc'd by their Complaints and Menaces, but on that very *Monday*, upon which Auditor *Harley* insisted to have him tried in the House of Commons, he moved there for an Address to have the several Representations of her Majesty's Engineers and Offices, who had the Care and Inspection of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and all Orders and Instructions thereupon laid before the House; but the previous Question being put, it was carried in the *Negative*, by 214 Voices against 109. " *Our Author* adds, The Court Party had not " the Confidence to oppose another Motion, which, " with the same Intent, was the same Day made " by the Lord *Lumley*, eldest Son to the Earl of " *Scarborough*, who being seconded by the Earl " of *Hartford*, eldest Son of his Grace the Duke " of *Somerset*, it was thereupon unanimously re- " solv'd, that an humble Address be presented to her " Majesty, That She would be pleased to order an " Account to be laid before the House, what Steps " had been made for the removing the *Pretender*, " from

A.D.1714. " from the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, pur-
" ſuant to the Addreſs of both Houſes of the laſt
" Parliament, and what Anſwers had been given to
" Her Majeſty, or any of Her Miniſters, by the
" Duke of *Lorrain*, or any of his Miniſters."

On *Thurſday*, the 18th of *March*, the Day appointed for Mr *Steele*'s Trial, the *Harlieans* thought fit to get the Houſe cleared from all Strangers; which done, and Mr *Steele* appearing in his Place, Auditor *Foley* moved, That before they proceeded any farther, Mr *Steele* ſhould declare whether he acknowledged the Writings that bore his Name; upon which Mr *Steele* own'd *he wrote and publiſh'd the ſaid Pamphlets, and the ſeveral Paragraphs there, which had been complained of, and read to the Houſe*, WITH THE SAME CHEARFULNESS AND SATISFACTION WITH WHICH HE HAD ABJURED THE PRETENDER. Then Auditor *Foley* propoſed that Mr *Steele* ſhould withdraw, but little Heed was given to him, and it was carried without dividing, that Mr *Steele* ſhould ſtay and make his Defence. He deſired he might be allowed to anſwer what was urged againſt him, Paragraph by Paragraph; but though he was powerfully ſupported by Mr *Robert Walpole*, *General Stanhope*, the Lord *Finch*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Hinchingbroke*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*, yet Mr *Steele*'s Accuſers inſiſted, and it was carried, *that he ſhould proceed to make his Defence, generally upon the Charge againſt him.*

Mr Steele *aſſiſted by Mr* Addiſon.

Mr *Steele* proceeded accordingly, being aſſiſted by Mr *Joſeph Addiſon*, his intimate Friend, and Fellow-labourer in the *Spectator*, Member for *Malmſbury*, who ſate near him, to prompt him upon occaſion. And for near three Hours he ſpoke to the ſeveral Heads extracted out of the three Pamphlets above-mentioned, which had been given in print to all the Members, with ſuch Temper, Modeſty, Unconcern, eaſy and manly Eloquence, as gave entire Satisfaction to all, except the *Brick-duſts* and *Crabtrees*, above-mentioned, and the *Faction* they were liſted in. Mr *Steele* being withdrawn, Auditor *Foley*, inſtead of ſumming up and anſwering his Defence, as moſt Members expected, ſaid, with ſome Confuſion, *without amuſing the Houſe with long Speeches, it is plain the Writings that had been complained of, were ſeditious and ſcandalous, injurious to Her Majeſty's Government and Church*, and what was aſtoniſhing to come from that Mouth, *The UNIVERSITIES.* So he called out for the Queſtion, as the *Ultima Ratio* of a Majority. This occaſioned a very warm Debate, which laſted till eleven o'Clock at Night. The firſt who ſpoke for Mr *Steele*, was *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and the Power of Argument and Eloquence, never was more ſenſibly felt in that Houſe, than in his Speech; not a Word of which ought to be loſt, if we could help it: The rather, becauſe it is a Reproof to all the Enemies of that honourable Perſon's Merit, who endeavour to leſſen it by Falſhood and Calumny. His Love to his Country, to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, to the Rights and Liberties of his Fellow-ſubjects, expreſs'd in that Speech, will warm every true *Briton*'s Breaſt with Sentiments of Affection and Eſteem.

Auditor Foley *calls out for the Queſtion.*

R. Walpole, *Eſq; for Mr* Steele.

He began with ſhewing, " that this extraordi-
" nary and violent Proſecution, ſtruck at the Li-
" berties of the Subject in general, and of the
" Members of that Houſe in particular. He
" then juſtify'd Mr *Steele* on all the Heads of
" the Accuſation rais'd againſt him; and ſaid,
" he hop'd the Houſe would not ſacrifice one of
" their Members to the Reſentment and Rage
" of the *Miniſtry*, for no other Crime than his
" expoſing their *notorious* Miſmanagements; and,
" like a good Patriot, warning his Countrymen
" againſt the imminent Dangers with which the
" Nation in general, and in particular her Ma-
" jeſty's Sacred Perſon, were threaten'd by the
" viſible Encouragement that was given to the
" *Pretender*'s Friends. If a *Papiſt*, ſaid Mr *Wal-*
" *pole*, to that purpoſe, nay an *Iriſh Papiſt*, who
" for many Years has been a Servant to the late
" King *James* and the *Pretender*, meaning Sir *Pa-*
" *trick Lawleſs*, one who has born Arms againſt
" her Majeſty in *France* and *Spain*; one who is
" ſtrongly ſuſpected of having embru'd his Hands
" in the Blood of the late Duke of *Medina Celi*,
" and Marquis of *Leganez*; if, ſaid he, ſuch a
" Man be not only permitted to come into
" *England*, but to appear at Court in the Pre-
" ſence-Chamber, if he be careſs'd by the Mi-
" niſters, nay I ſpeak it with Horror, if ſuch a
" Man be admitted to her Majeſty's private Au-
" dience in her Cloſet, will not every good Sub-
" ject think her Majeſty's Perſon in Danger?
" And is it then a Crime in Mr *Steele* to ſhew
" his juſt Concern for ſo precious a Life?"

A.D.1714.

The Pretender's Agent an Iriſh *Jacobite, careſs'd by the Miniſters.*

As to that Paſſage in Mr *Steele*'s *Criſis*, wherein he ſays, *That a late treaſonable Book, on the* SUCCESSON *of* HEREDITARY RIGHT, *has publiſhed the Will of King* HENRY VIII, *which ſeems to be intended as a Pattern for the like Occaſion.* And a little lower, *Let thoſe who act under the preſent Settlement, and yet pretend to diſpute for an Abſolute Hereditary Right, quiet themſelves with the Arguments they have borrow'd from* Popery. Mr *Walpole* ſaid, " It could not be denied but the Lord-
" Treaſurer was the Patron of learned Men,
" for whoſe Uſe and Improvement he had ſet
" up a fine *Library*, ; and that it appeared by
" the Book called *The Hereditary Right of the*
" *Crown of* England *Aſſerted*, &c. That the
" Author had free Acceſs to that *Library*, and
" had drawn very material Paſſages out of ſome
" Manuſcripts in it. But that the Lord-Trea-
" ſurer's Care to ſupply him with Materials to-
" wards that Work, went yet farther; ſince his
" Lordſhip had employ'd a Man to look among
" old muſty Papers, *The laſt Will and Teſtament*
" of King *Henry* VIII, which the ſaid Author
" had inſerted at length in the Appendix to his
" Book. He appeal'd to Mr *Lowndes*, a Mem-
" ber of the Houſe of Commons, and Secretary to
" the *Treaſury*, whether he had not paid, by the
" Lord-Treaſurer's Order, twelve or fourteen
" hundred Pounds to the Perſon that had made
" that great Diſcovery; but in caſe he ſhould de-
" ny it, he had Evidence to prove it." Mr *Lowndes* ſeem'd not to deny the Fact; he only ſaid, That *Will* was not ſo rare a Piece, ſince it was to be ſeen in a Place he named in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

Whatever Pretences the Earl of *Oxford* might make to Merit, by his Services to the Houſe of *Hanover*, it is plain that he ſo far countenanc'd this treaſonable Book, as not to be offended at the Author's publiſhing to the World, that he receiv'd great Helps towards it out of his Library, and by the tender Treatment of the *Nonjuring* Prieſt, who put it to the Preſs, and therefore deſerv'd as much to be hang'd, as if he had been convicted of writing it, is no very good Proof of it.

After this Mr *Walpole* mention'd three Points, in which he endeavour'd to prove, that the Peace had already been broke. " The firſt, he ſaid,
" was the *Demolition* of *Dunkirk*, which ought

A.D.1714. "to have been finish'd five Months after the "signing of the Treaty. But that instead of "that, the *French* had yet, only pull'd down "part of the outward Fortifications, without "touching the Foundations, which on the one "hand rendered the *English* Garrison useless, and "exposed to any Insults; and, on the other hand, "would afterwards make it easy for the *French* "to restore and rebuild those Fortifications, which "was the more probable to be in their Thoughts, "since instead of ruining the Harbour, they were "actually repairing the Sluices, and working on "a new Canal. The *second* Point was, The *Re-*

Mr Walpole *proves the Violation of the Treaty of Peace.*

"*nunciations* of the Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, "which were laid down as the Foundation and "Basis of the *Peace*, and as a Pretence, that thereby "the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* would be "more divided than ever: But that supposing "what he could not by any means grant, that "*those Renunciations* were to be depended upon, "they were yet *conditional*, and supposed the "Emperor's *Renunciation* to the Crown of *Spain*. "And therefore as no Care had been taken to "engage his Imperial Majesty to agree to that "necessary Condition, so the *Renunciations* of the "Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, became there-"by not binding, and void. The *third* Instance "of the Violation of the Peace, was the *French* "King's Ordinance, dated *September* 18, N. S. "1713, *forbidding the Children of* French *Re-*"*fugees, though born out of his Dominions, to* "*come into them without his Permission, upon* "*pain of being sent to the Gallies.* This Ordi-"nance was against Natural Right, and the *Law* "of *Nations*; and particularly derogatory to the "Rights and Liberties of the *British* Nation, "which the Children of the Refugees born in "*England*, were entitled to enjoy as well as "the other Natives; and he would adventure "to say in their Behalf, that it were to be "wish'd that all who have the Happiness to be "born in *England*, were as good *Englishmen* as "the Sons of the Refugees; and the *British* Na-"tion was the more concerned in having that re-"peal'd, in that the Refugees and their Children "were the fittest to carry on a Trade with "*France*."

The Lord-Treasurer refuses to pay the French *Refugees.*

"Mr *Horatio Walpole* seconded his Brother in "favour of the *French Refugees*, and deplor'd "the lamentable Condition of their Ministers "and the Poor amongst them, to whom the "Lord-Treasurer had not paid one Penny of the "15000 *l. per Annum*, voted by Parliament, and "allow'd in the *Civil-List* towards their Subsi-"stance and Relief, since he came into his Of-"fice. He added, That some amongst the Refu-"gees now suffer'd more in *England*, than they "did during the Persecutions in *France*; since "there were always some charitable People who "relieved them, while they were in Prisons and "Dungeons; whereas here they were let starve." I observ'd elsewhere, that the affected Zeal for the Redress of the Grievances of the Protestants in *Silesia*, since these Men were Ministers, was rather to give Vexation to the Emperor, than out of Hope, or Desire, to have them redress'd. For would they otherwise have suffer'd the *French* Protestants at their Doors to starve, by defrauding them of the charitable Relief provided for them by Parliament. We have been quite tir'd, as well as shock'd, with the Blessings which were pour'd down on us by the Peace. This has been dwelt upon in Speeches from the Throne, and in Answers to Addresses. Nay what is still more extraordinary, and not a little terrifying, in solemn and public Prayers of Thanksgiving, from the Date of which the Piety of this Reign can no more be insisted upon, it being a palpable mocking of the Almighty, as will appear by what that noble *Englishman* the Lord *Finch*, said in relation to Mr *Steele*'s Reflexions upon the Peace. *We may*, said his Lordship, *give it all the* fine Epithets *we please, but* Epithets do not *change the Nature of the thing.* We *may, if we please, call it here honourable, but I am sure it is accounted scandalous in* Holland, Germany, Portugal, *and even all* Europe, *except* France *and* Spain. *We may call it* advantageous, *but all the trading part of the Nation find it to be otherwise. If therefore it be really* advantageous, *it must be so to the Ministry that made it.* Sir *William Wyndham* saying thereupon, according to the *Annalist*, "*The* "*Ministry would not say the Peace was* advanta-"geous *to them.* My Lord *Finch* very smartly "reply'd, *That it was plain it was advantageous* "*to no body but our late Enemies.*" The Lord *Finch* endeavoured also to justify Mr *Steele*, with relation to the nicest and tendrest Part of the Charge against hm, *His* Wish in the Close of his last ENGLISHMAN. *That his* Electoral Highness *of* Hanover *would be so grateful, as to signify to all the World, the perfect good Understanding he had with the Court of* England, *in as plain Terms as her Majesty was pleased to declare she had with that House on her Part.* His Lordship thereupon said, "That supposing there were "in this *Wish* some injurious Insinuations, yet "the same could not, without Injustice, be ap-"plied to the Queen, but only to her Ministers; "that no body doubted the good Understanding "between her Majesty and the House of *Hano-*"*ver*, but that it was notorious that the Mini-"sters shew'd no great Regard to that illustrious "House, witness, to pass over other Instances, "the Slight they put upon Baron *Bothmar*'s "Memorial, which the Queen had, perhaps, "never seen, had not the Duchess of *Somerset* "shew'd it to her Majesty in print in the *Daily* "*Courant.*" At the same time that these Professions of good Understanding between the Queen and the House of *Hanover* were made, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Halifax*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and other Lords in the Secret, knew very well what Sentiments that illustrious House had of the Conduct of the Ministry, with respect to their Succession, and yet they put it upon her Majesty, to affirm and confirm it upon all Occasions, without any regard to their Duty, or even to Appearances. The Lord *Oxford*'s Historian speaking of this, with reference to Lord *Bolingbroke* and his *Faction*, it is the Historian's own Phrase, says, *It can never be sufficiently lamented by every true Subject of* Britain, *how far the Honour, Dignity, and Reputation of the Queen, became a Sacrifice in the Hands of these Men. How far they abandon'd the Regard, which in Duty they ow'd to their Sovereign's Veracity. How far they expos'd her Sincerity to common Censure*, &c. Though it is easy to prove that the true Author was as regardless of it as the Secretary, till they fell out among themselves.

A.D.1714.

Lord Finch *calls the Peace* scandalous

White-Staff, *pag.* 44. *Lord* Bolingbroke *&c. expose the Q.'s Sincerity.*

The Lord *Lumley*, the Lord *Hinchingbroke*, and other Members of the like Dignity and Worth, spoke with a great deal of Vivacity in favour of Mr *Steele*, and against the Conduct of the Ministry; and I do not find any greater Names on the other side of the Question, than the two Auditors, and Cousins, Mr *Foley*, and Mr *Harley*, except two or three that were deeply engaged in that Conduct.

A.D.1714. However, by a Majority, 245 againſt 152, it was reſolved, That Mr *Steele*, in the *Engliſhman* and *Criſis*, had highly reflected, not only on her Majeſty, but on the *Clergy*, and the *Univerſities*, &c. That they were *ſcandalous* and *ſeditious* Libels, and that he be expell'd the Houſe. Where, at that time, there could be no great Pleaſure in ſitting, unleſs it was to bear Teſtimony to the Cauſe and Intereſt of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, which, doubtleſs, was in the extreameſt Danger, as any one that has common Senſe will perceive, by this Step of the Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Couſin, *Thomas Harley*, was then at, or going to, *Hanover*. He mov'd for the bringing in a Bill, with a ſpecious popular Title, *For the farther Security of the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion, by making it High Treaſon to bring any foreign Troops into the Kingdom.* At which, ſays our Author, *many Peers were ſtrangely ſtartled and ſurpriz'd.* Among the reſt the Earl of *Nottingham*, who immediately perceiv'd the dangerous Drift of that Motion, repreſented that ſuch a Bill might be turn'd againſt the very *Guarentees of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *and ſo weaken that happy Settlement*; *for the Security of which, the ſaid Bill* was pretended *to be intended.* This is one of the Steps of the Earl of *Oxford*, by which the Extent of his Genius ought to be meaſur'd, and not by the Succeſs of his caballing againſt the old Miniſters, which was owing chiefly to the Miſrepreſentations, Miſinformations, and Inveiglings, of Mrs *Abigail Hill.* Could he have eſcap'd the Obſervation that ſuch a Bill would affect nothing but the Proteſtant Succeſſion itſelf? If any foreign Powers were ſtrong enough, and had a mind to invade us, they would hardly be hinder'd by an Act of Parliament, and to join with them, if *Papiſts* or Enemies, was already *High Treaſon* by all our State Laws. There was now a Report, that his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover* had concluded a Treaty with the *States-General*, by which they oblig'd themſelves to furniſh him with a conſiderable Body of Troops, over and above their *Quota* by the *Guerantee*, and Shipping upon Occaſion, that the Proteſtant Succeſſor, and his Friends, might not be unprovided for the Defence of his Highneſs's undoubted Title, if the Pretender and his Adherents, ſhould make any deſperate Attempt upon the Demiſe of the Queen. This was ſtrongly ſurmis'd at that Time, and truly the Treaſurer's Bill is as good a Reaſon for it as any. The Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, notwithſtanding he hated the preſent Treaſurer, as much as he had done the laſt, yet thought it concern'd him, who was in the Secret of that Motion, to bring him off as well as he could; and finding the Bait was ſmall, he endeavoured to palliate the Matter with ſaying, *He doubted not but the noble Lord who made the Motion, meant only ſuch foreign Troops as might be brought into the Kingdom by the Pretender or his Adherents.* The Lord-Treaſurer having declar'd *this to be his Meaning*, he was anſwered, *That in that Caſe, ſuch a Bill was altogether unneceſſary, ſince ſuch Troops were*, ipſo facto, *either open Enemies, if Foreigners, or* Traitors *and* Rebels, *if Natives*; and if the Bill was not intended againſt the *Dutch*, *Pruſſians*, or any foreign Troops, for the Support of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, it was the greateſt piece of Impertinence ever offered to ſo auguſt an Aſſembly. And as ſuch the Motion was dropt.

Mr Steele *expell'd the Houſe of Commons.*

The Lord-Treaſurer's Bill to prevent the Guarentee of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

On the 19th of *March*, in a Debate about the State of the Nation, ſeveral Lords ſpoke again in favour of the *Catalans*, and inſiſted, "That the "Houſe ought ſtrictly to examine, how that poor "People came to be abandon'd after they had "been ſollicited and drawn in to declare for the "Emperor." We ſhall find preſently, that they were drawn in by *Engliſh* Generals, Admirals, Miniſters, and Agents, and are abandon'd in the moſt ſhameful and execrable manner by the Men now at the Helm; but inſtead of one Word in their Excuſe, Endeavours were us'd to ſhuffle it off under the Shelter of a Majority. The Earl of *Angleſey* ſaid, "That, for his own part, he was "one of the firſt who had appear'd againſt the late "*Miniſters*, becauſe he was fully convinc'd of "their *male Adminiſtration*, *Corruption*, *Avarice*, "and unbounded Ambition." Was he fully convinc'd of the *Corruption* and *Avarice* of the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Prime Miniſter? A.D.1714.

If the Ambition of the Duke of *Marlborough* to extirpate *French* Tyranny, and, with the victorious Arms of *England*, to ſecure the Liberty of *Euorpe*, was unbounded, what Soul, in the leaſt degree ſenſible of *heroic Virtue*, would not have rejoic'd in it. It was added, "*That he would in* "*like manner*, be one of the firſt that ſhould "attack the *preſent Miniſters*, if he thought them "guilty of the ſame Faults of *raiſing the Glory* "*and Credit of the Nation above all Example*, *as* "*his* PRESENT MINISTERS *ſink them be-*"*low it again.* But as he had obſerv'd, that it was meerly out of Spleen and Envy: Incomprehenſible! *Spleen* and *Envy* to the Lords *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke!* "that ſome Perſons were for enquiring into "the Conduct of PATRIOTS, *meanning thoſe* "*two worthy Gentlemen*, who had given ſignal "Proofs of their Zeal for the Public Good in "the *Utrecht Peace* and the *French Commerce-*"*Bill*; he was of Opinion, that they ought to "examine into the Conduct both of the *late* and "*preſent* Miniſters, that ſo, by comparing one "with the other, they might ſee which of the "two had committed leſs Errors." What had ſuch a Compariſon to do with the *Catalans*, the Affair in queſtion, unleſs to evade it? He could not pretend, that the late Miniſters had ever given up a whole People to Slaughter and Slavery, contrary to ſolemn and repeated Engagements of Protection and Friendſhip. He does not only extol the Conduct of theſe Men, as Miniſters, but as Patriots; and they are the ſame of whom the Lord-Treaſurer ſaid, in his Letter to the Queen of *June* 9th, *I believe the whole would be of uſe to give Light to her Majeſty into the Foundation of their Follies and Madneſs.* Some noble Peers took Notice of the Danger the Queen's Perſon and the Proteſtant Succeſſion were in, from the great Number of *Out-law'd Jacobites*, who were permitted to come over from Beyond-Sea, and complain'd of the Favour ſhewn to the *Pretender*'s Friends, in granting *Noli Proſequi's* to ſome who were under Proſecution, for writing againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion. Among theſe were *Daniel Foe*, who had alſo the Queen's ſpecial Pardon, as has been already hinted. This mercenary Scribler had the ſame Turn of Head and Heart as his Patron: He had, like him, been a Diſſenter, and one of the moſt zealous. He lov'd *Trick*, and ſupported himſelf by it after his Bankruptcy, till Mr *Harley* found him Work and Money. An Addreſs being mov'd, to have Liſts of thoſe Out-Laws, and *Noli Proſequi's*; the Miniſters knowing this would bear hard upon them, would have put it off, by an Adjournment, to a long Day; but the Earl of *Wharton* propoſing the next Monday, the Earl of *Oxford*, with much Quaintneſs, ſaid, *That the Solemnity of* Eaſter Feſtival, *which was the Sunday, and Week following, ought, according to the primitive*

A.D.1714. *Institution, and the constant Practice of the* Church *of* England, *to be set apart for Works and Exercises of Piety, and therefore moved to adjourn to* Wednesday, *the* 31*st of* March, nine or ten Days forward. The Earl of *Wharton*, who had perfect Knowledge of his Education, Principles, and Ingenuity, said, *God forbid he should oppose that noble Lord who had made so plain and serious a Motion, but that he appeal'd to that venerable Bench*, pointing to the Bishops, *whether Humanity and Christian Charity, did not require it at their Hands, not to lose a Moment's Time in addressing her Majesty in Behalf of the distressed* Catalans, *who were reduced to such an Extremity, that the least Delay in procuring them Relief, might prove their utmost and irretrievable Ruin.* The Reader will have observ'd, that there's a Mixture of Farce in the Tragedies of this Ministry. The Lord-Treasurer's Sermon on the Sanctity of the *Easter-Holidays*, to be set apart for Ecclesiastical Works and Exercises, and not to spare a Moment of them to save the Lives and Liberties of so many Thousand Christians, whom our own Delusions had brought into such Peril, may certainly be reckon'd of that kind, without the Charge of Partiality. The Addresses concerning the *Out-Laws*, *Noli Prosequi's* and the *Catalans*, were resolv'd to be presented; and then the House adjourn'd to the Day set by the Lord-Treasurer, who had thereby full Leisure for his *Easter* Devotion; tho' it is to be question'd, whether any one else of his Family was so good a Proselyte to *Fasts* and *Festivals*, as to keep him Company in them.

Upon a Motion of Lord *Halifax*'s to address for a Proclamation against *Jesuits*, *Papists*, Priests, and Bishops, and all such as bore Arms against the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, or her present Majesty. The Earl of *Anglesey* spoke again, "That for his own part, he was against "widening our domestick Divisions, by keeping odious Distinctions; and therefore if "they, who were born her Majesty's Subjects, "and had been in Arms against their Country, "were sensible of their Faults, *we should take* "*their Words for it*, and open the Door for them "to come in." That august Assembly had other Thoughts of the Matter, and resolv'd, "1. That no Person not included in the Articles "of *Limerick*, and who had born Arms in *France*, "or *Spain*, should be capable of any Employment, Civil or Military. 2. That no Person, who is a natural born Subject of her Majesty, should be capable of sustaining the Character of a publick Minister from any foreign "Potentate." These Resolutions were made with an Eye upon *Patrick Lelish*, whom some call'd Sir *Patrick Lawless*, who had been Gentleman of the *Pretender*'s Bedchamber, which doubtless had more of such Gentry; and his Envoy to King *Philip*, who gave him a Credence for our Court, where the ministers receiv'd him with as much Ceremony as if he had came from a Protestant Prince, and a Friend: But *Lelish*, knowing what would be his Fate, if he fell out of their Hands into that of Judges, got away as fast as he could, carrying with him both good Words and good Bills, as was then generally reported and believ'd.

Votes against Papists and Jacobites,

and Patrick Lelish.

The best, if not only, Apology the Lord-Treasurer could justify his Conduct by, was, in the Charge against him about the 4000 *l.* Pension to the Popish Highland Clans in *Scotland*; a like Pension having been paid before by his late Majesty King *William*'s Order. It was so extraordinary a thing to see the Treasurer get so well off of any Charge against him, that the Lord *North* and *Grey* immediately made a Motion, for *returning the Lord-Treasurer the Thanks of the House for his good Services.* This was very inconsistent with *Bolingbroke*'s secret Endeavours to get the *White-Staff* from him, by the same Means he himself made use of to get the Lord *Godolphin*'s, the Suggestions, and Inveiglings of the Court-Ladies near the Queen's Person, which was not at all strange for him to succeed in, whose Time, since he was a Man, had been as much taken up with that Sex as his own. He said, therefore, to put it off, *That he was persuaded the Lord-Treasurer was contented with the Testimony of his own Conscience:* For even he too, in his Youth, had not been unacquainted with *Conventiclers, and desir'd no farther Satisfaction, than their Lordships Approbation in that Particular*; which he had.

A.D.1714. *Lord* North & Grey *moves to thank the Lord-Treasurer.*

Lord Bolingbroke *hinders it.*

On the 12th of *April*, the Lord-Chancellor, attended, says the *Annalist*, by the Whig Lords, presented to the Queen their Address against the *Pretender*.

"We, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and most "Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem- "poral in Parliament assembled, having a just "and tender Concern for Your Majesty, and our "Country, and being encourag'd by that Zeal "Your Majesty has so often express'd from the "Throne for the *Protestant Succession* in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, do now presume "to renew our most humble Applications to "Your Majesty upon a Subject so agreeable to "You, that whenever Your Majesty, in Your "great Wisdom, shall judge it necessary, you "will be graciously pleas'd to issue Your Royal "Proclamation, promising a Reward to any Per- "son, who shall apprehend, and bring the *Pre-* "*tender* to Justice, in case he shall land, or at- "tempt to land, either in *Great Britain*, or *Ire-* "*land*, suitable to the Importance of that Service "for the Safety of Your Majesty's Person, and "the Security of the *Protestant Succession* in the "House of *Hanover*.

"We also desire Leave to express our very "great Concern, that Your Majesty's Instances "for the removing the *Pretender* out of *Lorrain*, "have not yet had their Effect; and do humbly "entreat Your Majesty, that you will be gra- "ciously pleas'd to insist upon, and renew Your "Instances, for the speedy removing the *Pretender* "out of *Lorrain*; and likewise, that Your Ma- "jesty will be graciously pleas'd, in conjunction "with the *States-General*, to desire the Emperor "to enter into the *Guarantee* of the *Protestant* "*Succession* in the House of *Hanover*, and also all "such other Princes as Your Majesty shall think "proper."

The Lords Address against the Pretender; and for a Reward to the Person that should take him; and for a Guarantee of the Protestant Succession.

To which She answer'd,

My Lords,

It would be a real strengthening to the Succession in the House of Hanover, *as well as a Support to my Government, that an End were put to those groundless Jealousies which have been so industriously promoted.*

I do not at this time see any Occasion for such a Proclamation; whenever I judge it necessary, I shall give my Orders for having one issued.

As to the other Particulars of this Address, I will give proper Directions therein.

A cold Answer.

It is to be noted, that ever since the Change of the Ministry, the *Epithets*, *Groundless*, *Seditious*, *Factious*, have chang'd their Meaning, and are become *Negatives* instead of being *Affirmatives*,

A.D.1714. as they were before. All *Europe* knew, that if any Fears were juſt and well grounded, it was thoſe of the well-affected in *Great Britain*, for the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. " 'Tis need-
" leſs to be obſerv'd, *ſays the Committee of*
" *Secrecy in their Report*, what little Effect was
" to be expected from ſuch Repreſentations, made
" in the ſeveral Courts of *Europe*, which were
" known *to be contrary* to the Senſe and Intention
" *of the Court of* Great Britain, and as to the
" *giving Directions about the Removing of the*
" Pretender *out of* LORRAIN." It was not forgotten that the like Anſwer was given to a former Addreſs on that Subject, upon which the *Committee* ſay, " And if any further Demonſtra-
" tion was wanting to ſhew their true Spirit and
" Inclination, it may be obſerved, that the Ad-
" dreſſes in Parliament were made in *July*, 1713.
" And the firſt Letter that Lord *Bollingbroke*
" wrote in Purſuance of thoſe Addreſſes, was the
" 6th of *November*, which was four Months af-
" ter the Addreſſes were preſented to the Queen."

Lord Bollingbroke's *Negligence in the Affair of the* Pretender.

It was well known, that to correſpond with any of the attainted People of *St Germans*, was as much Death by our Laws, as the robbing a Church. Yet not only *Leliſh*, the *Iriſh* Ruffian, was admitted to the Court-Cabinet, but an Agent from *Mary de Eſte*, Widow of the abdicated King, offer'd to file a Bill in the Court of Chancery, in her Name, for the Sum of 650,000 *l.* due to her ſince the Death of her Husband, for her Dower of 50,000 *l.* Inſtead of ſending this Fellow to *Newgate*, the only Objection that was made to Him and his Bill was, that the Agent had given her the Title of *Queen Mother*, which was in a manner to proclaim the Pretender in the High Court of Chancery. Upon this Objection the Agent was pleas'd to change the Stile to the *moſt illuſtrious Princeſs* Maria, *Relict of* James II. *King of* England. The *Annaliſt* writes, " Tho'
" no Notice was taken of this formal Demand,
" yet, purſuant to a private Agreement made in
" *France* by the Lord *Bollingbroke*, about 50,000 *l.*
" were remitted thither, for the Uſe of that *moſt*
" *illuſtrious Princeſs*, as ſhe's ſtil'd in the Bill in
" Chancery. *Simon* Lord *Harcourt* being Lord-
" Chancellor." We come now to an Incident of very great Importance, which threw the Miniſters into the utmoſt Diſtraction and Confuſion. The *Annaliſt*'s Account of it is all that was then known.

Queen Mary de Eſte's *Agent demands* 650,000 *Pounds.*

Lord Bollingbroke *gets* 50,000 *l. for her.*

" On *Saturday*, the 10th of *April*, moſt of the
" well-affected Lords held a Conſultation at the
" Lord *Halifax*'s, to which Baron *Schutz*, En-
" voy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*,
" was admitted; and therein it was reſolv'd,
" either purſuant to the Orders the latter had re-
" ceiv'd from his Court, or the diſcretionary
" Power that was lodged with ſome of their
" Lordſhips, that the Envoy ſhould take the firſt
" Opportunity to demand a Writ for the Electo-
" ral Prince to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, as Duke
" of *Cambridge*."

Mr *Acherley*, the Counſellor, Author of the *Britannic Conſtitution*, has printed a Relation of this Matter, with ſeveral original Letters, to prove that the firſt Step taken in it, was upon Advice he gave to a Friend of his, who correſponded with the Court of *Hanover*, that ſuch a *Demand* was Law; for the Particulars of which I refer to the Book itſelf, and proceed as our Author does.

A Writ for the Electoral Prince of Hanover *demanded.*

" Accordingly on *Monday*, the 12th of *April*,
" in the Afternoon, Baron *Schutz* made a Viſit
" to the Lord-Chancellor, and among other Ci-
" vilities, acknowledged the Affection his Lord-
" ſhip had ſhewn, on ſeveral Occaſions, *to the*
" *moſt ſerene Electoral* Houſe of *Hanover*. The A.D.1714.
" Lord-Chancellor told him, he was extremely
" ſenſible of the Honour he did him by his Vi-
" ſit and Compliment, and deſired him to aſſure
" the Elector of his entire Devotion to his Ser-
" vice, hoping his Electoral Highneſs gave no
" Credit to the falſe Reports that were induſtri-
" ouſly ſpread abroad, in order to give him Jea-
" louſies of her Majeſty's Miniſters." This muſt needs be pleaſant to the Baron, whoſe Maſter, and Himſelf by Reports which they knew not to be falſe, confirmed by Actions known to all the World, were fully convinced that his Jealouſies were well grounded; for the Counſels of our Court were no Secret to his Serene Highneſs. Baron *Schutz* anſwered, " That he would not fail diſ- *The Envoy's Diſ-*
" charging ſo agreeable a Commiſſion. But ad- *courſe*
" ded, he had a Favour to ask of him, in the *with the*
" Name of the Electoral Prince, *viz.* That *Lord-*
" his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to make out a *Chancel-*
" *Writ* for his Highneſs's ſitting in the Houſe of *lor* Har-
" Peers, as Duke of *Cambridge*. The Lord- court.
" Chancellor being ſomewhat ſurprized at this
" unexpected Demand, told the Baron, That
" it was not uſual to make out *Writs* for Peers
" that were out of the Kingdom; however he
" would forthwith apply to her Majeſty for Di-
" rections in this Caſe. The Baron reply'd, He
" did not doubt his Lordſhip knew, and would
" perform the Duty of his Office; but as to the
" Difficulty of the Duke of *Cambridge*'s being
" out of the Kingdom, he might aſſure him
" his Highneſs had reſolved to come over very
" ſpeedily, and perhaps might be landed before
" the *Writ* was made out. Upon this the Baron
" taking his leave, the Lord Chancellor deſired
" him to remember, *He did not refuſe his De-*
" *mand, but only thought it proper to acquaint her*
" *Majeſty with it*; to which the Baron ſaid,
" with great Vivacity, *I likewiſe deſire your*
" *Lordſhip to remember, that I apply'd myſelf to your*
" *Lordſhip for the Duke of* Cambridge's *Writ*."
The Lord-Chancellor having the ſame Evening acquainted her Majeſty and her Miniſters with theſe Paſſages, a Council was immediately called, who ſate from nine o'Clock till after eleven, and though to be puzzled was then no new thing at that Board, they never were ſo much at a Loſs how to extricate themſelves out of a Difficulty as now. And as it was an uſual Misfortune with them, they took the worſt way they could have fallen into. The Maſter of the Ceremonies was *The* Ha-
ordered to forbid Baron *Schutz* the Court, but they nover
were afraid of taking upon themſelves the Refuſal *Miniſter*
of the Duke of *Cambridge*'s Writ, which the Lord- *forbidden*
Chancellor had Direction to make out. The *the Court.*
Pretence for inſulting his Electoral Highneſs's Miniſter thus was, for not doing a thing which was never done before; for not applying to the Queen concerning the *Writ*, before he applied to the Lord-Chancellor. The Baron, a Day or two after, took them at their Word, and ſet out Poſt for *Harwich*, in his way to *Hanover*, leaving a Letter for Secretary *Bromley*, importing, *That having had the Misfortune to incur her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, and being thereby rendered incapable of ſerving his Maſter in this Court, he thought it his Duty to return home.* This was deliver'd to Mr *Bromley*, by Monſ. *Kreyenberg*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s Reſident; and the Secretary having read it, told him, *That He, or any other Miniſter whom the Elector of* Hanover *would be pleaſed to ſend over, would be well received by her Majeſty.*

The wiſe and happy Meaſure of demanding the Duke of *Cambridge*'s Writ ſtunn'd and diſtract-

ed

A.D.1714. ed the *Pretender*'s Adherents, and wonderfully rais'd the Spirits of the well-affected to the Houſe of *Hanover*. The Lord-Treaſurer's Couſin, *Thomas Harley*, had but a cold Reception there, which makes the Report of his carrying thither with him a Copy of the Letter which the Queen wrote to the *Pretender* with her own Hand, the more uncertain. Tho' ſome ſaid it was not the Copy, but the Original itſelf, which the Earl of *Oxford*, by his Dexterity, got into his Hands, and ſent the Copy only to the *Pretender*. The Lord-Treaſurer's Couſin having been ſo coldly treated before News came to *Hanover* of Baron *Schutz*'s being forbidden our Court, the Lord *Paget* and *Burton*, who was nam'd Envoy-Extraordinary to his Electoral Highneſs, declin'd that Employment, and the Earl of *Clarendon*, a Nobleman of leſs Genius and Delicacy, was appointed to go upon *that important Errand*, as the Hiſtorian terms it.

The Lord-Chancellor reported the Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs againſt the *Pretender*, on the 13th of *April*; and ſome Expreſſions in it not giving Satisfaction, a Motion was made and ſeconded for another Addreſs, to ſet forth the Grounds and Reaſons for their former. The Miniſters and their Abettors rightly judging that that could not be done, without bringing their Conduct into queſtion, which was very dangerous, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed ſuch an Explanation. However, it being like to be carried, the Duke of *Leeds*, who had been impeach'd by both Whigs and Tories *to curry Favour with the Court*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, mov'd, that at the Cloſe of the Addreſs that was offer'd, the Word *induſtriouſly* may be added, where it was ſaid *Fears and Jealouſies univerſally ſpread*. So the Order for it ran thus:

Another Addreſs againſt the Pretender.

" Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, " in Parliament aſſembled, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, to return " Her Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for her " moſt gracious Anſwer to their Addreſs, and to " aſſure Her Majeſty that this Houſe will continue " to conſider of, and humbly to offer to Her " Majeſty, as well as to concur with Her Majeſty in all proper Meaſures, for ſupporting Her " Majeſty's Government, and for ſtrengthening " the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Ha*" *nover*, as the only effectual Means to put an " end to the Fears and Jealouſies which have " been ſo *univerſally* and *induſtriouſly* ſpread " throughout this Kingdom."

The Duke of *Leeds* by his *induſtriouſly*, without doubt intended *unreaſonably* and *maliciouſly*, if it was meant *carefully* and *conſtantly*, it was certainly very neceſſary to warn People of the Perils they were in, that they might the better guard againſt them.

There happen'd ſomething in the Houſe of Peers on the 14th of *April*, which will be ſome Relief to the Reader, after ſo much Pain which the Conduct of theſe Miniſters muſt have put him to, the State of the Nation being to be conſidered. The Lord *North* and *Grey* ſtood up firſt, and ſaid, *If any Lord had any Objections againſt the* Spaniſh *Treaty, he was ready to anſwer them.* This was compar'd to Champion *Dymock*'s throwing down his Gauntlet, as to the bluſtring part of it, and gave the more Diverſion; becauſe of all the Members of that moſt honourable Houſe, this Peer was thought the leaſt qualified for ſuch a political Combat. However, the *Annaliſt* tells us, *He in a challenging manner skirmiſh'd for ſome time.* After he ſat down, there was Silence for a quarter of an Hour; the Lords who had been againſt that Peace, being ſenſible that the Miniſters who made their ſole Dependance on their Majority, the Conſequence of the *Harleian* Creation, meant to draw them into a Debate, merely to haſten the Queſtion, on which to found an Addreſs of Thanks. 'Tis of this Peace which Lord *North* and *Grey* declar'd himſelf the Champion, and of that with *France*, that this auguſt Aſſembly ſaid, in their firſt Addreſs to his late Majeſty King *George*, they will take ſuch Meaſures as *may recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in foreign Parts, the Loſs of which we hope to convince the World, is by no means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* We muſt not forget that Mr *Torriano*, a *Spaniſh* Merchant, who one may ſuppoſe to underſtand Trade as well at leaſt as Lord *North* and *Grey*, made it appear before the Houſe of Commons, that our Commerce with *Spain* would be intirely ruin'd by the *eighth*, *ninth*, *tenth*, and *eleventh* Articles of the Treaty with *France*. Sir *William Hedges*, and other Merchants, prov'd they could not trade to *Spain*, on the Foot of the Treaty the noble Champion had undertaken to defend, without 25 *per Cent.* Loſs. Something more Mercantile, as well as Political, might have been expected from the Earl of *Clarendon*, his Lordſhip having been at *New-York*. But he contented himſelf with ſaying, *My Lords, ſince no Objection CAN be made againſt the* Spaniſh *Treaty, we ſhould addreſs her Majeſty, to return her our moſt humble Thanks for having, by a* ſafe, honourable, *and* advantageous *Peace with* Spain, *delivered theſe Nations from a long conſuming Land-War, and to deſire her Majeſty, notwithſtanding the Obſtructions that might be thrown in her way, to proceed to the Settlement of* Europe, *according to the Principles laid down by her Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech.* The Lord *Cowper*, the Reader will think the Match very unequal, anſwer'd. *My Lords, this is the moſt bare-fac'd Attempt that ever was made by this, or any other Miniſtry, to ſecure themſelves by endeavouring to get the Sanction of this Houſe for themſelves. My Lords, I have no Objection againſt theſe Treaties, are the Miniſters themſelves jealous that their Actions ſtand in need of the Sanction of this Houſe? Elſe why this Endeavour at an Addreſs to make their Act the Act of the Houſe. The Lord that ſpoke firſt, acting like a Soldier, would, by ſkirmiſhing, have drawn on a general Engagement; but the Troops are too well diſciplin'd to fall into an Ambuſcade of HIS laying. But I cannot remove my Finger from the Original of our Misfortunes, the CESSATION of ARMS. We were then told, that if a Blow had been ſtruck, it would have ruin'd the Peace; would to God it had ruin'd THIS Peace.* The Lord *Halifax* ſeconded his Lordſhip thus: *What was laſt mention'd, my Lords, makes me riſe into the higheſt Reſentment of the vile Uſage given my Lord Duke of* Ormond, *a Lord for whom I have the moſt profound Reſpect: My Lord* Ormond *went over into* Flanders *with a true* Engliſh *Heart, which, my Lords, is the beſt in the World, with a Deſire to do his Cuntry all the Service his* great Ability *capacitated him to do, therefore it muſt be inconceivable, the horrible Anguiſh it muſt give his noble and generous Heart to receive ſuch Orders, to reſtrain the noble Ardour of his Soldiers, fluſh'd with former Victories, and Hopes of ſtill greater. My Lords,* added the Earl of *Nottingham, I never knew the like Addreſs to this ever offer'd at, but once, in the Caſe of the Duke of* Suffolk, *who, in* Henry VIth's *Time had made a Treaty, for which he thought it conveniant to get the Sanction of this Houſe, by an Addreſs, and got SEVEN LORDS made at ONE TIME,* even he, did not venture upon *TWELVE, to carry*

Lord North & Grey's *Challenge.*

Earl of Clarendon's *Speech, in praiſe of the Peace.*

Lord Cowper *anſwers him, and Lord* North & Grey.

Earl of Nottingham *ſpeaks of the Creation of* twelve *at once.*

A.D.1714. *carry the Vote, yet he was called to an Account afterwards, notwithſtanding the Addreſs. I ſay no more of the Man, becauſe he came to an untimely End*, to which all good *Britons* expected the Makers of this ſafe, honourable and advantageous Peace would have come; and Poſterity will be extreamly ſurpriz'd to find it otherwiſe. Then the Biſhop of *Salisbury* ſaid, *My Lords, I don't underſtand what Law or Reaſon can be given, to impower one Ally to diſengage from his other Allies, unleſs, in a proper Time, he acquaints them, he has done his* Ultimus Conatus, *his utmoſt Efforts, and that to proceed further, would be* Certa Pernicies. *That we had not come to our* Ultimus Conatus *is plain, ſince in the Year of the Ceſſation of Arms, and the Year following, wherein nothing was done, we made as great Efforts as the former, when we had done ſo many glorious Things; and to proceed further, in all human Probability, it would have been* Certa Pernicies *to our then Enemy the* French. The Biſhop of *London*, who was a Negotiator of the Peace at *Utrecht*, thought himſelf concern'd to ſpeak up for the Miniſters who ſet him to work. *My Lords*, ſaid he, *at the Ceſſation of Arms, our Caſe was the very Caſe in Point which the Biſhop of* Sarum *puts, for we had then come to our* Ultimus Conatus, *and for ought we know, to proceed farther, would have been* Certa Pernicies. The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, *I did deſign to have ſaid a great deal to day, but I find it all anticipated by the Lords who have ſpoken before me; only I muſt ſay what I learn by ſitting here, that the carrying this Vote, is the* Ultimus Conatus *of the Miniſtry; and that if they don't carry it, it will be to them* Certa Pernicies. *Good, my Lords, gratify my Curioſity, to let me ſee what* Certa Pernicies *will be.* The Biſhop of *London*'s *utmoſt Effort* was ſufficiently expos'd by what other Lords urg'd, *That there was no Neceſſity of making a Peace, the Nation having given near as much Money for three Years paſt, as during any three Years of the War; and as for any pretended Advantages gain'd with the Treaty of* Spain, *'tis plain, they were no more than what had been ſtipulated by the Treaty of the Year* 1667. We may aſſure ourſelves, that neither the Lord *North* and *Grey*, nor the Earl of *Clarendon*, nor, in all likelihood, the Biſhop of *London*, knew much of this; which is the beſt Excuſe for their ſtanding by the Miniſters ſo ſtrenuouſly in concluding their *Spaniſh* Treaty. The Lords, who were againſt that, and the *French* Treaty, complain'd of the Method of carrying on the latter, and of our giving up the Intereſts of the *Emperor*, the King of *Portugal*, and of the poor *Catalans*. But theſe Peccadillo's were deſpis'd by the Miniſters, and their Adherents. The major Vote being ſecur'd, and the Addreſs of Thanks was accordingly reſolv'd.

The Earl of Wharton *merry with the Miniſtry.*

As much Money given after the Peace as before.

To prepare the Houſe of Commons to give their Approbation to the Conduct of the Miniſtry, in concluding their Treaties with *France* and *Spain*, the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, or ſome hireling Pen of his, drew up a long Account of the State of them, full of Falſhood and Sophiſtry, ſo varniſh'd over with Gloſſes, and popular Pretences, that many Members, who were willing to believe what was ſaid, did really believe it, having no Opportunity, or Inclination, to be better inform'd, for they were deaf and blind to every thing that ſerv'd to undeceive them in their favourable Opinion of their Party Leaders.

On the 15th of *April*, Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, after reading the Papers relating to the Removal of the *Pretender* out of *Lorrain*, and the Paſſes granted to Out-laws, made a Motion, and the Queſtion was put, *Whether the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover *be in Danger under her Majeſty's Government?* Mr *William Bromley*, Secretary of State, argu'd for the *Negative*, by expatiating upon what the Queen had done to get him out of *Lorrain*. He was anſwer'd by Mr *Walpole*, who, with a great deal of Spirit, ſhew'd the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to be in Danger, not from her Majeſty, but from the dubious Conduct of ſome Perſons in high Stations; and therefore inſiſted, that her Majeſty might not be mention'd in the Queſtion. Mr *Campion*, a new Spokeſman, vindicated the *Miniſtry*, a Task which Men of greater Talents and Practice could not hope to ſucceed in. He was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Hertford*. The Lord *Hinchinbroke* expreſs'd his Fears of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* being in Danger, from the Encouragement that was given the *Pretender*'s Friends, and particularly in *North-Britain*; which his Lordſhip had an Opportunity to obſerve when he was there with the Regiment, in which he had a Troop. Theſe, and other noble Lords and Gentlemen, ſpoke ſo reaſonably to the ſame effect, that the *Harleians* being apprehenſive the Queſtion would go againſt them, mov'd, that Mr *Ralph Freeman*, Chairman of the Committee, might leave the Chair, thereby to have it dropt: Upon which, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, the Speaker, made a memorable Speech, importing in Subſtance, "That he was ſorry to "ſee Endeavours had been us'd to wave that "Queſtion, and ſtop their Mouths; but he was "of Opinion, *this* was the proper, and, per-"haps, the only Time for *Patriots* to ſpeak: "That a great deal of Pains were taken to "SCREEN ſome Perſons, and in order to that, "to make them to overlook the Danger that threat-"en'd the Queen, the Nation, and the *Proteſtant* "*Succeſſion:* That, for his own part, he had all "the Honour and Reſpect imaginable for her Ma-"jeſty's Miniſters; but that he ow'd ſtill more to "his Country, than to any Miniſter. That, in this "Debate, ſo much had been ſaid to prove the "*Succeſſion* to be in Danger, and ſo little to make "out the contrary, that he could not but believe "the firſt;" and thereupon he took notice of Sir *Patrick Lawleſs* being ſuffer'd to come over, and admitted to an Audience of her Majeſty. Notwithſtanding the great Influence this Speech had on the *unbiaſs'd*, and *unprejudic'd* Members, yet the Majority, under a greater Influence, that of the Miniſters, to go no higher, voted *the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *to be in no Danger*; and an Addreſs was reſolv'd upon, *to return her Majeſty their Thanks for the Inſtances ſhe had us'd for the Removal of the Pretender out of* Lorrain. This is the moſt provoking Impoſition on the Underſtandings and Morals of the People repreſented, that ever was offer'd by their Repreſentatives. But when that Vote came to be reported from the Committee to the whole Houſe, *April* 16th, there aroſe a Debate, in which Mr *Walpole*, Mr *Lechmere*, and General *Stanhope*, ſpoke with equal Energy of Eloquence and Reaſon. Mr *Walpole*, in particular, *applauded the publick Spirit the Speaker had ſhewn*; but added, *he deſpair'd of ſeeing Truth and Juſtice prevail, ſince notwithſtanding the Weight of a Perſon of his known Integrity, Merit, and Eloquence, the Majority of Votes had carry'd it againſt Reaſon and Argument.* And yet after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, ſome wrong-headed Politicians pretended to wonder, why ſuch a Majority was annihilated by a Diſſolution. General *Stanhope* endeavour'd

A.D.1-14.

Sir Tho. Hanmer's *Speech of the Danger of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion.

An amazing Vote againſt it.

Mr Walpole, *in Praiſe of Sir* Tho. Hanmer.

A.D.1714. to prove the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to be in Danger by this ſingle, but forceable Indication. *That as it was univerſally acknowledg'd it had been the* French *King's Intention, ſo it was ſtill his Intereſt, and he had it more than ever in his Power to reſtore the Pretender.* But the Vote was agreed to without a Diviſion; and the Anſwer to the Addreſs was, *that her Majeſty would inſiſt upon, and renew her Inſtances.* After the carrying this Vote in ſuch a manner, the Well-affected could not but rejoyce that it was not put directly for the *Pretender*, it being impoſſible that any one in his Senſes could think ſuch a Majority had the leaſt Regard for the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

Sir John Ward's *Speech againſt the Commerce Treaty with* Spain.

On the 22d of *April*, the Houſe went upon the Meſſage from the Lords, to concur with them in another Addreſs of Thanks for the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain.* Mr *Ward*, afterwards Sir *John Ward*, Lord Mayor, and eminent Merchant, of great Extent and Solidity of Knowledge and Experience, ſpoke to many eſſential Points, particularly, the Duties on ſeveral ſorts of Goods and Merchandizes, left looſe and undetermin'd, and therefore liable to arbitrary Explanations. 'Tis amazing that after a Member of ſo good Senſe, and long Practice in Trade, had deliver'd himſelf with ſo much Judgment, Auditor *Foley* ſhould engage Attention, when he pretended to anſwer him. He himſelf was anſwer'd by Mr *Horatio Walpole*, and the latter was ſupported by Sir *Peter King* and *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; who having diſcover'd to what bad Ends the Conduct of the Miniſters tended, left their Party, and was immediately turn'd out of his Place, as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He ſpoke in this Debate with great Vehemence againſt their *precarious Peace:* But the *Harleians* exulting in their Majority, by their Noiſe and Laughter, ſhew'd they were not to be convinc'd by Reaſon and Argument; and the Patriots perceiving that they ſhould only ſhew their Weakneſs by *dividing*, puſh'd the Matter no farther; and it being reſolv'd to agree to the Lords Addreſs, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer carry'd that Reſolution to their Lordſhips, and it was preſented jointly by the two Houſes. The Queen's Anſwer was,

The Miniſters Adherents lengthen the Debate.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Anſwer to the Addreſs of Thanks for the Treaty of Peace and Trade with Spain.

The State of Publick Affairs in Europe, *as well as the Neceſſities of my own Kingdom, obliged me to enter into a Negotiation of Peace; and, notwithſtanding all Obſtructions and Difficulties, I have, by the Bleſſing of God, brought it to a happy Concluſion.*

I eſteem this Addreſs as the united Voice of my affectionate and loyal Subjects; and I return you all the heartieſt Thanks which can be given by a Sovereign, who deſires nothing more than to ſee her People ſafe and flouriſhing.

'Tis a moſt deplorable Inſtance of the Tendency to Infidelity, which is in Man's corrupt Mind, that the Miniſters imagin'd, they could mock God as well as Man, and aſcribe to him, as his Bleſſing, a Thing, which being equally dangerous and ruinous, a ſinful Nation ought rather to have look'd upon as a Curſe. *As to the united Voice of the People*, compare it with what the Lords ſaid in their firſt Addreſs to his late Majeſty King *George*; *It is by no means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* And what the Commons ſaid of theſe Treaties of Peace and Commerce in leſs than a Year after: *We are ſenſibly touch'd not only with the Diſappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation by the unjuſtifiable Concluſion of a War, which was carry'd on at ſo vaſt an Expence, and was attended with ſuch unparallel'd Succeſſes: But as that Diſhonour cannot in Juſtice be imputed to the whole Nation, ſo we firmly hope, and believe, that through your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, and the faithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of theſe your Kingdoms, will, in due time, be vindicated and reſtor'd.* A.D.1714.

Not approv'd by the united Voice of the People.

The Perplexity the Miniſters were in upon the Demand of the Duke of *Cambridge*'s Writ, and the Report, that the Princeſs *Sophia* intended to deſire the Queen's Approbation for his Electoral Highneſs's coming over, put them upon procuring a Letter from the Queen to her Serene Highneſs, which was publiſh'd in *Engliſh* and *French.*

A la Princeſſe Sophia.

Madame, ma Sœur, & ma Tante.

To the Princeſs *Sophia*

Madam, Siſter, Aunt;

The Q's Letter to the Princeſs Sophia.

" SINCE the Right of Succeſſion to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you, and your Family, there have been always diſaffected Perſons, who, by particular Views of their own Intereſts, have enter'd into Meaſures, to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even while I am yet living. I never thought till now that this Project would have gone ſo far as to have made the leaſt Impreſſion on your Mind: But, as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours, which are INDUSTRIOUSLY ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into this Sentiment, it is of Importance, with reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw a long with it ſome Conſequences that will *be dangerous to the Succeſſion itſelf*, which is not ſecure any other ways, than as the Prince, who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here, ſuch is our Misfortune, a great many People that are ſeditiouſly diſpos'd. So I leave you to judge, what Tumults they may be able to raiſe, if they ſhould have pretext to begin a Commotion. I perſwade my ſelf, therefore, you will never conſent, that the leaſt Thing ſhould be done that may diſturb the Repoſe of me, or my Subjects.

" Open yourſelf to me with the ſame Freedom, and propoſe whatever you may think may contribute to the Security of the *Succeſſion*, I will come into it with Zeal, *provided*, that it does not *derogate* from my Dignity, which I am reſolv'd to maintain. I am, with a great deal of Affection, *&c.*

St James's, *May* 19, 1714. Subſcrib'd,

To my Siſter and Aunt, Electreſs Dowager of Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh.

As the Court of *Hanover* had perfect Intelligence of the little Regard our Court had to their Intereſt, and their favourable Diſpoſition to the *Pretender's*, what Sentiments muſt the former have, not only of the Sincerity but the Wiſdom of the latter, to imagine they could impoſe on the Serene Electoral Family a Belief of the Contents of this Letter? The Letter to his Highneſs the Duke of *Cambridge*, was as follows.

A.D.1714.

To his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge.

Couſin,

" AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Paget*'s Family, having hinder'd him from " ſetting forward ſo ſoon as he thought to have " done, I cannot defer any longer letting you " know my Thoughts with reſpect to the Deſign " you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As " the opening of this Matter ought to have been " firſt to me, ſo I expected you would not have " given Ear to it without knowing my Thoughts " about it. However, this is what I owe to " my own Dignity, the Friendſhip I have for " you and the Electoral Houſe to which you be- " long, and the TRUE DESIRE I have that " it may ſucceed to my Kingdoms; and this re- " quires of me that I ſhould tell you, that no- " thing can be more dangerous to the Tranquil- " lity of my Dominions, and the Right of *Succeſ- " ſion* in your Line, and conſequently more diſ- " agreeable to me than ſuch a Proceeding at this " Juncture. I am, with a great deal of Frien- " ſhip,

St James's, May 19, 1714.

Your very Affectionate Couſin,

ANNE R.

The Lord Treaſurer contradicts the L Bolingbroke.

The Lord-Treaſurer, who now began to be ſenſible that he ſtood in a tottering Condition at Court, where *Bolingbroke*, and the Ladies of his Cabinet-Council had viſibly the Aſcendant, thought it his wiſeſt way, to ſecure a Retreat, if poſſible, behind the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which *St John* and the Females undermin'd with more Precipitation than they thought adviſable before. The Truth is, the Queen had never recover'd her *Fit* at *Chriſtmas*, which was rather apoplectick than aguiſh, tho' that was moſt induſtriouſly conceal'd; and *Bolingbroke* thought it abſolutely neceſſary to haſten the wicked Meaſures he was taking to defeat the Hopes of the Well-affected, and crown thoſe of the Papiſts, and other Jacobites, by excluding the Proteſtant Succeſſor, and putting in his Place a *Frenchfy'd* Out-law, bigotted to Idolatry and Tyranny. The Treaſurer, who was no Stranger to his Intentions, tho' he concerted nothing with him in this Matter, wrote the following Letter, probably with as much Integrity as he was capable of, to the Elector of *Brunſwick*.

His Letter to the Elector of Hanover.

May it pleaſe it your Royal Highneſs,

" THO' I expect Mr *Harley* every Moment " in Return from your Court, and thereby " ſhall have another Opportunity of doing myſelf " the Honour to preſent your Royal Highneſs " with my humble Duty, and the Aſſurance of " my utmoſt Services, yet I cannot ſlip this Op- " portunity of the Queen's Meſſenger attending " your Royal Highneſs with her Majeſty's Let- " ter, to lay myſelf at your Feet. I have no " Enemy that knows me, who is not juſt enough " to allow me to be inviolably devoted to your " Succeſſion, nothing coming into Competition " with that, becauſe I know I pleaſe the Queen, " when I am zealous for the Service of your Se- " rene Houſe. I hope, therefore, I ſhall find " Credit with your Royal Highneſs, when I hum- " bly lay my ſincere Opinion before you. The " Queen is moſt heartily for your Succeſſion, if " there be any thing which may render it more " ſecure, which is conſiſtent with her Majeſty's " Safety, it will be accompliſh'd. It is not the " eager Deſires of ſome, nor what flows from " the Advice of others, whoſe Diſcontents, per- " haps, animate their Zeal, can balance the Se- " curity you have in the Queen's Friendſhip, " and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Sub- " jects; for as I am ſure your Royal High- " neſs's great Wiſdom would not chuſe to rule " by a Party, ſo you will not let their narrow " Meaſures be the Standard of your Govern- " ment. I doubt not but the Accident that hap- " pen'd about the *Writ*, may be improv'd, to " increaſe the moſt perfect Friendſhip between " the Queen and your moſt Serene Family. I " will ſtudy to do every thing to demonſtrate the " profound Veneration and Reſpect, wherewith " I am,

A.D.1714.

May it pleaſe Your Royal Highneſs,
Your Royal Highneſs's moſt Dutiful, and moſt Humble, and moſt Obedient Servant,

OXFORD.

The Q's Letter to him not lik'd

The Queen's Letter to the Elector himſelf, was written in a Style ſo unbecoming the one, and the other, that the Perſon to whom theſe Letters were tranſmitted, did not think fit to give Copies of it; but the Copies of the other were diſperſs'd in Print, which gave ſo great Offence to the Miniſters, that the Publiſher, and the Perſon who ſent him theſe Letters, were ſeiz'd by *Bolingbroke*'s Warrants, and bound over to appear at the *Queen's Bench* Bar; but, Thanks to Almighty God, before *Michaelmas* Term came, *Bolingbroke* had enough to do to contrive how he himſelf ſhould eſcape the Hands of Juſtice. About this time, Baron *Bothmar* arriv'd at *London*, with the Character of Envoy extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, and, on the 29th of *June*, had a private Audience of the Queen, to notify the Death of the moſt excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, who being in the 84th Year of her Age, when theſe fatal Letters above-mention'd were brought to *Hanover*. It ſtruck ſuch a Damp on her Spirits, which, till then, had been ſuperior to all Shocks of Fortune, that as ſhe was in the Evening, *May* the 28th, his Electoral Highneſs's Birth-Day, walking in the Gardens at *Herenhauſen*, ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and dy'd in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs our Sovereign's Royal Conſort, and the Counteſs of *Pickenbourgh*, who were walking with her, before any other Perſon could come up to her Aſſiſtance. Upon Notification of the Deceaſe of her Serene Highneſs, an Order was made in Council for Mourning, and for Prayers for the Elector of *Brunſwick* in the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, which was ſome Mitigation to the Affliction into which the Death of her Electoral Highneſs threw all the Well-affected in *Great-Britain*. The Occaſion of publiſhing the three Letters above-mention'd, was, a Report induſtriouſly ſpread by the *Pretender*'s Agents, " that the Duke of *Cambridge* might have come " over, if the Elector, his Father, would have " let him, but that his Electoral Highneſs did not " think the Crown of *Great-Britain* worth ac- " cepting."

The Electreſs Dowager of Hanover *dies in the Arms of her Sacred Majeſty Q.* Caroline. *Her Son, the Elector of* Brunſwick, *order'd to be pray'd for.*

We have mention'd a Conſultation held by the Miniſtry immediately after the Duke of *Cambridge*'s Writ was demanded, wherein 'twas propos'd to invite his Highneſs over. The Earl of *Oxford*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, mouth

Earl of Oxford, *L.* Harcourt, & *L.* Dartmouth,

A.D.1714. *were for inviting over the Duke of* Cambridge, *oppos'd by Lord* Bolingbroke.

mouth, and another, were for the *Affirmative*; but the Lord *Bolingbroke* inſiſting on the *Negative*, carry'd it, and, after this audacious Proceeding, reſolv'd to puſh his Point, and to uſe all poſſible Means to defeat the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. The Earl of *Oxford*'s Friends ſaid, it was with this View that he broke all Meaſures with the Treaſurer, and united himſelf more cloſely with *High-church*, between whom and the *Pretender* there paſs'd great Endearments. In order to accompliſh their traiterous Purpoſes, the *Annaliſt* tells us, he and they thought the *utter Ruin* of the Diſſenters abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore began it with the *Schiſm-Bill*; which was mov'd by Sir *William Wyndham* on the 12th of *May*, and no doubt he will have a Name for it in Hiſtory till Names and Times are no more. This was pompouſly introduc'd by reading the *eighth*, *ninth*, *tenth*, and *eleventh* Sections of the *Act of Uniformity*, paſs'd after the Reſtoration, and loaded with the Guilt of turning two or three thouſand pious Proteſtant Divines out of their Churches, Houſes, and Livelihood, with their Wives and Families, a Foundation equal to the Structure that was to be rais'd upon it; accordingly, it was order'd by the Majority of this Houſe of Commons, which ſome would have kept ſetting after his late Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, *to prevent the Growth of Schiſm, and for the further Security of the Church of* England, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and that Sir *William Wyndham*, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr *Cholmondley*; Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Comptroller of the Houſhold; Sir *Arthur Kay*, Mr *Champion*, Mr *Gore*, Mr *Aldworth*, Mr *William Bromley*, Secretary of State; Lord *Downe*, Mr *Finch*, Mr *Windſor*, Sir *William Whitlocke*, and Dr *Paske*, do prepare and bring in the ſame. After theſe excellent Patriots were thus ſet to work, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the *Queen* for a Copy of the Inſtructions given to the Earl of *Strafford*, with relation to the Declarations made by him on the Part of her Majeſty, to the Miniſters of the ſeveral Allies who had any Troops in her Majeſty's Pay before the *Ceſſation of Arms*. This Addreſs was voted with Intention to prepare the Way for refuſing to pay the Arrears of 65,022 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* due to the Elector of *Hanover*'s Troops, which had been lately demanded by his Electoral Highneſs's Miniſter. The Breath is hardly cold with which the Treaſurer, not to go higher, had made ſuch Profeſſions of Affection and Zeal for the Intereſts of the Serene Electoral Family, and here again it is about to be ſhewn in the uſual Way.

Sir W. Wyndham *moves for the Schiſm Bill.*

The Members that brought in the Schiſm Bill.

For ſtrengthening the *Jacobite* Party in *Scotland*, which the ſame Party in the Houſe call'd *Epiſcopal*, a Motion was made for a Bill, to *inveſt the Revenues and Rents which did belong to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *in her Majeſty, to be apply'd to the Support of the Epiſcopal Clergy*. Obſerve the monſtrous Partiality and Injuſtce of theſe Men miſcalling themſelves, the *Church*, they are at one and the ſame time hammering out a Bill to take away from the Diſſenters, becauſe they were Friends to the Houſe of *Hanover*, the natural Rights of Fathers and Mothers in the Education of their dear Children, and for enriching the prelatical Prieſthood in *Scotland*, becauſe they were Enemies to that Illuſtrious Family. The well-affected in the Houſe of Commons, to render this Bill ineffectual, propos'd this Addition, after the Words *Epiſcopal Clergy there, who ſhall pray for her Majeſty and the Princeſs* Sophia, *in expreſs Words*. "The Court Party, ſays our Author, had not the Confidence to oppoſe this, ſo the Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly." Moſt of theſe Epiſcopal Revenues having at the Revolution been forfeited by the Biſhops refuſing to ſwear Allegiance to their lawful and rightful Soveraigns King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who had given them to the Miniſters of the Church of *Scotland*, as by *Law eſtabliſh'd*. The *Jacobites* intended to have anſwer'd two Purpoſes by this Bill; the one to ſupport and animate the Non-juring Clergy, the other, to mortify and oppreſs the Presbyterians; but the Addition we have mention'd, gall'd them ſo much, that they dropp'd the Bill, and apply'd themſelves vigorouſly to their other more favourable Bill, becauſe ſtill more barbarous in itſelf, and more dangerous to the Proteſtant Succeſſion: And on the 26th of *May*, the Committee of the whole Houſe went through the *Schiſm-Bill*; and, on the 1ſt of *June*, a Motion being made, that it ſhould paſs, it occaſion'd a very warm and long Debate; in which Mr *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, Mr *Lechmere*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, and Sir *Peter King*, exerted their Abilities and Eloquence in oppoſing it. Poſterity will hardly believe it was poſſible for *Faction* to bring together ſo many Gentlemen as to make a Majority, calling themſelves Proteſtants, to give their Vote for a Bill that was a Scandal to Humanity, and much more to *Chriſtianity*. It was well urg'd in the Houſe, *that it look'd more like a Decree of* JULIAN the APOSTATE, *than a Law enacted by a* Proteſtant *Parliament*, ſince it tended to raiſe as great a Perſecution *as either* the Primitive Chriſtians *ever ſuffer'd from their Heathen Emperors, or the* Puritans *from* Popery *and the* Inquiſition. General *Stanhope* ſhew'd in particular, "the ill Conſequences of this Law, as it would of courſe occaſion Foreign Education, which, on the one hand, would drain the Kingdom of vaſt Sums of Money, and, which was ſtill worſe, fill the tender Minds of young Men with Prejudices againſt their own Country." This great Man knew High Church too well, to hope his Reaſons would affect them. What was Chriſtianity, Humanity? What the draining of the Nation of it's Wealth? What the alienating the Affections of *Engliſhmen* to their Country, to a Power of perſecuting and ruining thoſe that were given over to *Damnation*, by ſuch Doctors as *Sacheverell*, *Atterbury*, and others, who were at the Bottom of this Bill. The General illuſtrated and ſtrengthen'd his Argument by the Example of the *Engliſh Popiſh* Seminaries abroad, which he ſaid, were ſo pernicious to *Great Britain*, that inſtead of making new Laws to encourage Foreign Education, he could wiſh thoſe already in Force againſt *Papiſts* were mitigated, and that they ſhould be allow'd a certain Number of Schools.

A.D.1714.

A Bill to encourage the Jacobite Clergy in Scotland.

Sir W. Wyndham's Schiſm *Bill compar'd to a Decree of* Julian *the Apoſtate.*

Monſtrous Partiality.

The Annaliſt ſays, "The chief Sticklers for this Bill, were Mr *Bromley*, Principal Secretary of State, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr *Hungerford*, and Mr *Collier*." The latter, *Collier*, was ſo poor a Creature, that he had his chief Subſiſtence from the *Playhouſe*, and his Morals were ſuitable to ſuch a Livelihood. Mr *Hungerford* has been recorded with the Brand due to *Corruption*; and a Cauſe ſupported by Pillars of their Characters muſt needs do much Honour to thoſe that join'd with them in ſupporting it. Mr *William Bromley* maintain'd, that the *Diſſenters were equally dangerous both to Church and State: However, if the Members who ſpoke in their Behalf, would have this Bill dropp'd, he would*

The Character of Mr Collier *of the Playhouſe.*

Mr W. Bromley's *honeſt Motion.*

A.D.1714. *would readily consent to it, provided another Bill were brought in to incapacitate them either to sit in that House, or to vote in Elections of Members of Parliament*; and in which, a small Portion of Knowledge more would have taught him, they had as much Right and Property, in proportion, as to the Air they breath'd. The Honesty of such a Proposition is equal to the Wisdom of it.

P. 702, 703. Our Author adds, "Mr *Walpole* answer'd this "Speech with a great deal of solid Reasoning". *He goes on.* "After which, Mr *Hungerford* "recapitulated, and in his usual ludicrous Way, "faintly labour'd to confute what had been offer'd "by the Whig Members. Mr *Collier*, who "brought up the Rear, did still worse: This "Man, formerly a *pettifogging Attorney*, had, by "a Wife, got the Directorship of the *Play-house* in "*Drury-lane*, and afterwards, by his bold, in-"truding Assurance, the Acquaintance and Inti-"macy of the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who from a "Buffoon, an obsequious Companion, thought "fit to advance him to a brighter Station. Here-"upon, at his Lordship's earnest Request, "Mr *Collier*, tho' hardly worth 30*l.* a Year, "was by the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Interest, brought "into the House of Commons, where he took "this solemn Occasion to signalize his Zeal for "the Cause he was to serve. With this Inten-"tion he back'd Mr *Hungerford*; and, in or-"der to expose the *Dissenters*, he desir'd Leave "to read to the House a Collection of *Absur-"dities* and impious Expressions, which he pre-"tended to have cull'd out of their Writings. "After the reading of part of his *impertinent* "*Legend*, he fell on a Passage taken out of the "nonsensical Rhapsodies of the late Mr *Hicke-"ringill*, Minister of *Colchester*, wherein Mr *Col-"lier* said, he averr'd, that our BLESSED "SAVIOUR *was a Son of a W*——. At "these shocking Expressions, Mr *Bromley* stopp'd "him short, saying, *such impious Words ought "not to be repeated* in that Assembly. Some "other Members observ'd, on the other hand, *first*, "that Mr *Hickeringill* was not a *Dissenting "Teacher*, but a Minister of the Church of "*England*; and, *secondly*, that he was known "to be *crack-brain'd*; so that his *Extrava-"gancies* and his *Blasphemies* prov'd nothing against "any Set of Men. "The Ignorance, and Impu-dence of this *Collier*, gave great Occasion to many Reflections on his Company, and the Cause he was engag'd in, they said, they could not but wonder, that Sir *William Wyndham* would suffer it to be defil'd by the tainted Breath of such a miserable Wretch as *Collier*, and that he was not asham'd of being seen with him in such an Affair. There was no such Wonder at Dr *Paske*, and Mr *Aldworth*: The former liv'd by the *Church*, and the other's Character was equal enough with *Collier*'s. Mr *Lechmere* spoke against the Bill with great Vehemence, and, among other Things, said, *That the* Indulgence *granted to* Dissenters *since the* Revolution, *had been so far from hurting the* Church, *that it had enlarg'd it's* Pale; *and that it was notorious, that some Persons who had been bred among* Schismatics, meaning the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chancellor *Harcourt*, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, *were, or at least pretended to be, the strongest Support of the establish'd Church.* But the High-Church Members calling out for the Question, there was no more Room for Reasoning. The Majority past the Bill *Yea's* 237, *Noe's* 126; and Sir *William Wyndham*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who brought it into the House, was order'd to carry it to the Lords.

A.D.1714.

It is not out of Choice or Laziness, that I make use of other Mens Words on so many Occasions, but to support my own Sentiments by those of others, and silence, if possible, the groundless Clamour of Partiality against me; tho' if Truth happens to bear hard upon those that take Offence, we cannot think any one is to be blam'd for it but themselves.

A Paper has lain in my way, in which this Affair of the *Schism Bill* is particularly handled, and I choose to copy it, rather than give the Narrative myself.

Having thus shewn, *says the Author*, "that Sir "*William Wyndham* was the *Father of the Schism* "*Bill*, and *personally* promoted it in every Step, "till it was by his *own Hands* brought up to "the Lords, and there put into the Care of the "late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, I shall give "some Account of it from the *Secret History of* "*the White Staff*, a celebrated Tract, publish'd "in the Beginning of the last Reign, to justify "the Earl of *Oxford* from the wicked Proceed-"ings of the late Lord *B——ke*; and this Tract, "which hath ever been reputed of so great Au-"thority, as to be written under the View, and "from the Informations of the noble Earl, af-"firms, in *p.* 33, *that the* Schism Bill *was cas-"trated* by his Lordship; *that he took out the "most* malicious and persecuting Part which the "WILD-FIRE *Men had form'd to* RUIN *Fa-"milies*, and OPPRESS *the People*. By which "WILD-FIRE MEN, the Writer of this "Piece, in *p.* 32, shews, that he means the Bi-"shop of *Rochester*, *Atterbury*, who sollicited this "Bill; the Peer Lord B—L—NGBR—KE, who "clos'd with it; and the Commoner, Sir W— "——M W————M, who negotiated the "said Bill. Hence we learn, that there was a "farther *Design* to RUIN *Families*, and OP-"PRESS the People, than even appear'd on the "Face of the Bill, when it became a Law, that "this most *malicious* and *persecuting* Part, was "form'd by B—KE, *Atterbury*, and Sir W— "W————M, and that it was castrated, and "taken out of the Bill by the Earl of *Oxford*." This explains the real Design of the Promoters of this Bill, and that the Church was no more concern'd in it than in any other of the unwarrantable Practices which the *Factions* disguis'd with her Name. When Sir *William Wyndham* had carry'd the *Schism Bill* to the Lords, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who, as Mr *Lechmere* intimated, *had been bred among* Schismaticks, after the first reading, said, "It was a Bill of the last Impor-"tance, since it concern'd the Security of the "Church of *England*, the best and firmest Sup-"port of the *Monarchy*. Both which, all good "Men, and particularly this *August Assembly*, "who derive their Lustre from, and are nearest "to the *Throne*, ought to have most at Heart." The Lord *Cowper* had no difficult Task to an-swer a Man who had said nothing. His Lord-ship said, "That the Bill instead of preventing "*Schism*, and enlarging the Pale of the Church, "tended to introduce *Ignorance*, and it's infe-"parable Attendants, Superstition and Irreligion." The Lord *Cowper* spoke near half an Hour, and, with his usual Reason and Eloquence, shew'd the Weakness and Injustice of the Act; which was farther set forth by the Earl of *Wharton*, who could not help using his wonted Pleasantry, when any thing absurd and ridiculous lay in his way; as

Sir W. Wyndham *Father of the Schism Bill.*

The Authority of the History of the White Staff.

Lord Cowper *says, the Bill would introduce* Ignorance, Superstition, *and* Irreligion.

Farther Character of Mr Collier, *a chief Advocate for the Bill.*

Mr W. Bromley *corrects him for his Profaneness and Impudence.*

The Schism Bill passes the Commons.

A.D.1714.

The Earl of Wharton's *Speech against the Bill.*

as was the Pretenſions of this Bill, tho' the Conſequences of it were likely to be ſufficiently ſevere and dangerous. His Lordſhip ſaid, "*He was* agreeably "ſurpriz'd to ſee that ſome Men of Pleaſure were on "a ſudden become ſo religious, as to ſet up for Pa-"trons of the Church: But he could not but won-"der, that Perſons who had been educated in *Diſ-"ſenting Academies*, whom he could point at, and "whoſe Tutors he could name, ſhould appear "the moſt forward in ſuppreſſing them: That "this was but an indifferent Return for the Be-"nefit the Publick had receiv'd from thoſe "*Schools*, which had bred thoſe *Great Men*, "who had made ſo *Glorious a Peace*, and *Trea-"ties* that *executed themſelves*; who had ob-"tain'd ſo great Advantages for our *Commerce*, "and who had paid the *Publick Debts* without "any Burthen or *Charge* to the Nation; ſo that "he could ſee no Reaſon there was to ſuppreſs "thoſe *Academies*, unleſs it were on Apprehen-"ſions that they might ſtill produce greater "*Genius's*, that ſhould drown the Merits and "Abilities of thoſe *great Men*. My Lords, con-"tinu'd the Earl of *Wharton*, to be ſerious, "'tis no leſs melancholy than ſurprizing, that "at a time when the Court of *France* proſecutes "the Deſigns they have long ſince laid, to ex-"tirpate our *holy Religion*, when not only ſecret "Practices were us'd to impoſe a *Popiſh Preten-"der* on theſe Realms, but Men publickly in-"liſted for his Service: It is melancholy and "ſurprizing, I ſay, that at this very Time, a Bill "ſhould be brought in, which cannot but tend "to divide *Proteſtants*, and conſequently to "weaken their *Intereſt*, and haſten their Ruin; "but then the Wonder will ceaſe, if we con-

He calls the Contrivers of this Bill MAD-MEN.

"ſider what MAD MEN *were the Contrivers* "*and Promoters of this Bill.*" His Lordſhip refers here to the WILD-FIRE MEN above-mention'd; and the Character being given them by both the Earl of *Oxford*, or his Advocate, and the Earl of *Wharton*, and coming from two different Quarters, from Perſons who diſagreeing in every thing elſe, agreed perfectly in theſe Men's Characteriſtic. It is not to be doubted, but this Brand will always ſtick upon them. The Earl of *Wharton* excepted in particular againſt the Word *Schiſm*, with which the Frontiſpiece of the Bill was ſet off, ſaying, "It "was ſomewhat ſtrange, that they ſhould call "*Schiſm* in *England* what is the *Eſtabliſh'd* Religion "in *Scotland*; and therefore, if the Lords, who "repreſented the Nobility of that part of *Great* "*Britain*, were for *this Bill*, he hop'd that, in "order to be even with us, and conſiſtent with "themſelves, they would move for bringing "in another Bill to *prevent the* Growth of "Schiſm in their own Country." The Earl of *Abingdon* ſpoke for the Bill, as did alſo the Earl of *Argleſey*, and ſaid, among other Things, "That

Reflections againſt the Diſſenters.

"the *Diſſenters* were equally dangerous both to "*Church* and *State*; that they were irreconcileable "Enemies to the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, which they "had ſufficiently manifeſted in the late King "*James* II's Reign, when, in order to obtain a "*Toleration*, they join'd themſelves with the *Pa-"piſts.*" I think there will be no Occaſion of entering farther into this Argument, than to repeat what the Lords ſaid in Conference with the Commons upon the *Occaſional Bill*, in the firſt Year of this Reign. *In the laſt and greateſt Danger the Church was expos'd to, the* Diſſenters *join'd with her, with all imaginable Zeal and Sincerity, againſt the* Papiſts, *their common Enemies, ſhewing no Prejudice to the* Church, *but the utmoſt Reſpect to her* Biſhops, *when ſent to the* Tower. This laſt Argument for the Bill being founded on a Fact, the Lords Managers have ſo amply prov'd to be otherwiſe, we leave the Debate on the beſt Foot upon which it can be left, to ſhew the Uprightneſs and Integrity of the Perſon who promoted it. We ſhall therefore omit what the Lord *Halifax* ſaid againſt the Bill, as reaſonable and forcible as it was, and believe it will not be taken ill, that we do the ſame by what the Lord *North* and *Grey* urg'd for it: But we cannot omit the Cloſe of the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Speech againſt the Bill, where his Lordſhip excepted particularly againſt that Part of it, which enacts, *That any Perſon who ſhould keep any publick or private School, or inſtruct any Youth, as Tutor, ſhould have a Licence of the reſpective Archbiſhop or Biſhop of the Place*, &c. The Earl of *Nottingham* proceeded: *My Lords, I have many Children, and I know not whether God Almighty will vouchſafe to let me live to give them the Education I could wiſh they had; therefore, my Lords, I own I tremble when I think that a certain Divine, who is hardly ſuſpected of being a* Chriſtian, (meaning, as we read in the Annals, Dr *Swift*) *is in a fair way of being a* BISHOP, *and may one Day give Licence to thoſe who ſhall be intruſted with the Inſtruction of Youth.* It was generally ſuppos'd, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and the *Wildfire-Men*, abovemention'd, levell'd this Bill againſt the *Lord-Treaſurer*, with a View, that if he voted for it to keep his *Staff*, he would loſe the *Diſſenters* and the *Whigs* entirely; if he voted againſt it, he would loſe the Queen. He was not inſenſible of their Deſign, and contented himſelf with ſaying, *I have not yet conſider'd of this Bill*, but when I have, I will vote according as *it ſhall appear to me to be either for the Good or Detriment of my Country, and therefore I am for reading the Bill a ſecond Time.* And when the *Presbyterians* preſented a Petition, praying to be heard by Council againſt this unjuſt and uncharitable Bill, it was obſerv'd, that the Earl *Poulet*, the Lord *Manſel*, the Lord *Foley*, and ſome other Friends of the Treaſurers, voted with the *Whig Lords* for allowing their Petition. Every one was ſatisfy'd, that *High Church* would never have brought this Bill into Parliament, had they not been ſecure of a Majority; To which the Queſtion being referr'd, it was carry'd, as they knew it would be, that it ſhould paſs, *Yea's* 79, *Noe's* 71. But the following noble Peers and Patriots enter'd, and ſign'd a Proteſt again it.

A.D.1714.

The Earl of Nottingham's *Saying of the Infidelity of* Dr Swift.

Pag. 705.

Lord-Treaſurer's ambiguous Speech about the Bill.

Diſprov'd by the Lords Managers at a Conference.

Lords Proteſt againſt paſſing it.

Duke of *Somerſet.*	Lord Viſcount *Townſhend.*
Duke of *Bolton.*	Lord Viſcount *Longueville.*
Duke of *Grafton.*	Lord *Somers.*
Duke of *Devonſhire.*	Lord *Halifax.*
Duke of *Montague.*	Lord *Cowper.*
Duke of *Schomberg.*	Lord *Rockingham.*
Duke of *Argyle.*	Lord *Haverſham.*
Marquis of *Dorcheſter.*	Lord *Cornwallis.*
Earl of *Wharton.*	Lord *Foley.*
Earl of *Sunderland.*	Dr *Wake*, Biſhop of *Lincoln.*
Earl of *Leiceſter.*	Dr *Moore*, Biſhop of *Ely.*
Earl of *Dorſet.*	Dr *Evans*, Biſhop of *Bangor.*
Earl of *Carliſle.*	Dr *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of *St Aſaph.*
Earl of *Orford.*	Dr *Tyler*, Biſhop of *Landaff.*
Earl of *Derby.*	
Earl of *Lincoln.*	
Earl of *Nottingham.*	
Earl of *Radnor.*	
Earl of *Torrington.*	
Earl of *Scarborough.*	

When

A.D.1714. When the Bill, with ſome Amendments, was ſent back to the Commons, a ſhort Debate aroſe; Mr *Walpole* and Mr *Lechmere* repreſented, "That "ſince the *Proteſtant Diſſenters of* Ireland were "made liable to the Penalties of this Bill, it were "but juſt either to inſert a Clauſe in it, or to bring "in another Bill, to make them enjoy the Bene-"fit of the *Toleration Act*, as it was paſs'd in "*England* in the laſt Reign." But Sir *William Wyndham*, and Mr *Campion*, ſaid, *If Leave were given to bring in ſuch a Bill, they hop'd they ſhould have Leave to bring in another, to incapacitate* Proteſtant Diſſenters *from voting in Elections for Parliament Men.* The palpable Injuſtice of this Motion did not hinder it's being repeated by theſe two Members, after Mr *William Bromley* had fail'd in it before. The *Ultima Ratio*, the major Vote being made uſe of, the Bill paſs'd with the Lords Amendments, Yea's 168, Noe's 98, and had the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion. It was to commence *Auguſt* the *Firſt*, the ſame Day upon which the Queen expir'd: But I ever had an ill Opinion of entering into the Secrets of Providence, and making raſh Judgments contrary to Charity or Reaſon.

The Friends to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* underſtood perfectly well the Stile of the Court, which, for four Years paſs'd, had been adapted to anſwer the preſent Purpoſe, with little Regard to what had been done, or was to be done by them; and having good Information of the Machinations of the Enemies to the Houſe of *Hanover*, ſuch as objected to the Reward of 100,000 *l.* they were indefatigable in their Endeavours to guard againſt them, and let no Opportunity ſlip to bear their Teſtimony againſt all Attempts to leſſen the Security of the Succeſſion in that Illuſtrious Houſe; nor were there wanting proper Conſultations to put them in a Condition to make a Stand againſt Force as well as Treachery, which we have no Reaſon to think, would not have diſappointed all their Enemies Deſigns, whether Foreign or Domeſtick.

On the 14th of *June*, the Earl of *Nottingham* mov'd in the Houſe of Lords for an Addreſs of Thanks for the *Proclamation* againſt the *Pretender*, and was ſeconded by the Lord *Halifax*; the Earl of *Wharton*, who back'd the Motion, holding the Queen's Proclamation in his Hand, did moſt pathetically lament her Majeſty's owning, that her Endeavours to remove the *Pretender* from *Lorrain* had been ineffectual. *Unhappy Princeſs*, ſaid he, *How much is her Condition alter'd! Will Poſterity believe that ſo great a Queen, who had reduc'd the exorbitant Power of* France, *given a King to* Spain, *and whoſe very Miniſters made the* Emperor *and* States-General *to tremble, ſhould yet want Power to make ſo petty, ſo inconſiderable a Prince as the Duke of* Lorrain *comply with her juſt Requeſt, of his removing out of his Dominions the* Pretender *to her Crown.* The Addreſs was carry'd unanimouſly, and the next Day preſented to the Queen; whoſe Anſwer was, *They might be aſſur'd ſhe ſhould continue to do whatever ſhe judg'd neceſſary for the ſecuring our Religion, the Liberty of her People, and for putting an End to the vain Hopes of the* Pretender. In the Debate, upon the Bill, to prevent the *Liſting Soldiers for the* Pretender, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Townſhend*, Lord *Somers*, Lord *Halifax*, and Lord *Cowper*, ſpoke to the Neceſſity of it, *That though the* Pretender *was inconſiderable of himſelf, and not to be fear'd, yet ſo far forth as he was countenanc'd and protected by the* French *King, whoſe Intereſt and conſtant Deſign was to impoſe him on theſe Realms.*

Lord Wharton *complains of the Q's Unhappineſs.*

Such a *Bill*, to make it High Treaſon for any of the Subjects of *Great Britain* to liſt *in his Service, or the Service of any Foreign Potentate, without Licence under the Sign Manual of the Queen, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, was neceſſary.* Indeed, the Well-affected could not do too much to aſſert the Right of the *Proteſtant Succeſſor*, and ſecure the Poſſeſſion of the Crown upon a Demiſe, when, by the Countenance of *Bolingbroke*, and the whole Band of *Schiſm.* Men, the Friends to the *Pretender* were ſo inſolent, as to aſſert his Right openly, and drink his *Health.* To this Purpoſe, above 100 *Iriſh Papiſts* met the very Day the Addreſs for 100,000 *l.* was voted, at the *Sun-Tavern* in the *Strand*, where the Lord *Fingal* was choſen their Steward, and all that came to their Treat were admitted by a printed Ticket, in which was the Image of a Pope, or *Popiſh* Saint, treading *Hereſy*, as they call the Church of *England* by Law eſtabliſh'd, *under Foot.* But that good Proteſtant Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and well-belov'd Knight, that brought in the Bill, could ſee no manner of Danger in ſuch an Aſſembly as that, tho' they ſaw Danger imminent and dreadful in the Aſſemblies of *reform'd* Chriſtians. Will Poſterity believe, that a reform'd Church did ever breed up ſuch Sons, or that Religion was ſupported by ſuch Pillars? One of theſe Pillars was the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who, a few Years after, abandon'd her and his Country, having it no more in his Power to do either of them any Miſchief. We muſt not forget how he ſtood up in Defence of the Treaties with *Spain*; and tho', probably, he knew the leaſt of thoſe Matters of any one in that moſt honourable Houſe, he challeng'd very formally thoſe who knew moſt, to take up the Cudgels againſt him. The *Ridiculums* of this will be fully explain'd in what follows.

A.D.1714.

A Popiſh Meeting in the Strand.

On the 2d of *July*, the Lords took into Conſideration the Trade to *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*; and the Earl of *Nottingham* made it plainly appear, that by Reaſon of the Diſcouragements to which the Trade was ſubjected by Explanations of the *Third*, *Fifth*, and *Eighth* Articles of the Treaty of *Navigation* and *Commerce* between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, it was impoſſible for our Merchants to carry on that Trade without a certain Loſs. This was confirm'd by the Teſtimony of Sir *William Hodges* and about thirty more eminent Merchants, who being call'd into the Houſe, unanimouſly averr'd, that unleſs the Explanations of the three Articles before-mention'd, made by the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Madrid*, after the ſigning of the Treaty at *Utrecht* were reſcinded, they could not carry on their Commerce without loſing *Twenty*, or *Twenty-five per Cent.* What Applauſes have been given and taken for the Advantages of this very Treaty? Some of them have come from the Throne: And here the Merchants, who were moſt immediately concern'd in it, declare, they ſhall loſe Twenty, or Twenty-five *per Cent.* if the Treaty ſubſiſts. This is *prodigious*, and not to be reconcil'd to the juſt Opinion our Nation had of their own common Senſe and common Honeſty, from their Origine down to the *Harleian* Miniſtry. The Breach between the Treaſurer and Secretary, better known by their own Names, *Harley* and *St John*, was now ſo open; that the former, who foreſaw what a Slur the Opinions of the Merchants would be to the *Spaniſh* Treaty of Commerce, manag'd chiefly by *Bolingbroke*'s Creatures, join'd with the Lords, who were againſt it, in inſiſting upon the hearing of the *Spaniſh* Merchants; which *Boling-*

The Debate about the Spaniſh *Trade.*

broke

A.D.1714. *broke* ſtrenuouſly oppos'd with a traiterous Deſign to conceal from his Country the Injury he had done it in ſetting that ruinous Negotiation a-foot. The Houſe reſolv'd on an Addreſs for the Papers relating to it, and came directly to a Point, which would have done *Bolingbroke*'s Buſineſs in any other Times, and, perhaps, even in theſe, as bad as they were, had this *Auguſt* Aſſembly continu'd ſitting longer. They addreſs'd, *to have the Names of the Perſons who advis'd her Majeſty to that Treaty.* To avoid this Rock on which he was ſo like to ſplit, he got the Queen to take the whole Matter on herſelf; which might the better be done, becauſe ſhe had been pleas'd before to lay ſome Streſs on the Advantages that would accrue to her Subjects by it. Her Majeſty's Anſwer was, *That being given to underſtand that the three explanatory Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with* Spain *were not detrimental to the Trade of her Subjects, ſhe had conſented to their being ratify'd with the ſaid Treaty.* But her Majeſty was now given to underſtand, by thoſe that were to carry on the Trade, that they ſhould loſe 25 *per Cent.* by thoſe Articles, and the Ratification of them encreas'd ſtill the Guilt of her evil Counſellors, yet ſhe had ſo much Regard for them, that ſhe hearken'd more to them than to the Reaſons of the Merchants who were to be the Loſers by the Bargain that was made for them. Several noble Members excepted againſt that Anſwer as unſatisfactory; and amongſt the reſt, the Earl of *Wharton* and the Lord *Halifax* repreſented, *That if ſo little Regard was ſhewn to the Addreſſes and Application of that* Auguſt Aſſembly *to the Sovereign, they had no Buſineſs in that Houſe*; and mov'd, that a *Repreſentation* be made to her Majeſty, to lay before her the *inſupportable Difficulties* that attended the *Spaniſh* Trade on the Foot of the late Treaty; which was agreed to. It was alſo mov'd, that the Houſe ſhould inſiſt on her Majeſty's naming the Perſons who advis'd her to ratify the ſaid Treaty; but that being entirely the giving up *Bolingbroke* to national Juſtice, the *Courtiers*, ſays the Annaliſt, *warded off the Bow.*

The Lords Addreſs for the Names of thoſe who advis'd that Treaty.

Queen takes it upon her ſelf.

The next Day, *July* 6, the Lords proceeded to the Conſideration of the *Spaniſh* Trade, and to the Examination of the Commiſſioners of *Trade* and *Plantations*. The Earl of *Wharton* referring to that mean Agent of *Bolingbroke*'s, *Arthur Moore*, ſaid, ironically, *He did not doubt one of thoſe Gentlemen could make it appear, that the Treaty of Commerce was very advantageous. Moore* having made a Jobb of it, as the then Chancellor would have done of the ruinous Expedition to *Canada*; *Bolingbroke* knew ſo little of Commerce or Decency, that he pickt out the moſt contemptable Perſon amongſt them to explain Articles, which, not many Years before, he could hardly read. He blunder'd and contradicted himſelf in his Anſwers to ſeveral Queſtions asked him by the Lord *Cowper*. This was aggravated by the Confeſſion of the three other Commiſſioners, particularly *Robert Monckton*, Eſq; who declared, that Mr *Moore* only read curſorily to them the ſaid Articles, without giving them time to examine the ſame. Mr *Popple*, Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, depos'd, That Mr *Moore* had ſhewn him a Letter in *French*, from Monſ. *Orry*, directed to Don *Arturo Moore*, importing, that he muſt not expect the 2000 *Louis d'Ors per Annum*, unleſs the three Explanatory Articles were ratify'd. Such was the Prevalency of the Miniſtry at that Time, that even this baſe and deteſtable Negotiation went off with Impunity in Parliament; but the next Day, the general Court of the *South Company* reſolv'd, That *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; while a Director of this *Company*, was *privy to, and encourag'd a Deſign to carry on a clandeſtine Trade to the Prejudice of this Corporation, contrary to his Oath, and in breach of the Truſt repos'd in him.* They alſo reſolv'd, *That the ſaid* Arthur Moore, *for ſuch a Breach of Truſt, be declar'd incapable of being a Director, or having any other Employment in the Company.* How ſhameleſs was *Bolingbroke* and his Aſſociates, to put an Affair of the greateſt Importance to the Trade and Intereſt of *England*, into the Hands of a Perſon branded thus by the greateſt trading Body in the Nation, as guilty of Perjury; for what elſe could one make of his breaking his Oath and his Truſt? There's a Complication of Frauds and Falſhoods in this *Spaniſh* Buſineſs. On the 8th of *July*, the Lords examin'd Mr *Lowndes*, Secretary to the Treaſury, and Mr *Taylor*, chief Clerk, concerning the boaſted *Aſſiento* Contract, which was always thrown in the Way as a Golden Bait to draw in People to approve the Treaty. They confeſs'd, they were only nominal Aſſignees for the Quarter Part of the *Aſſiento* Contract was reſerv'd for her Majeſty, whoſe ſacred Name was proſtituted by *Bolingbroke* and his Confidents, to ſupport their Credit and Intereſts; and that ſome Perſons to them unknown, but who were ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, Mrs *Abigal Hill*, late Lady *Maſham*, and *Arthur Moore*, were to have the Benefit of it. The Lord *Cowper* repreſented, That the Uncertainty the *South-Sea* Company had a long time been kept in, whether the Queen would keep that Quarter, or give it to them, had been a great Obſtruction to their carrying on that Trade. The Earl of *Wharton* mov'd for an Addreſs, to have that quarter Part of the *Aſſiento* Contract, and the 7 ½ *per Cent.* granted to one *Galligan*, aſſign'd to the *South-Sea* Company: But upon the Queſtion, it was carry'd in the *Negative* by 54 Votes againſt 43. Upon a Motion of the Earl of *Angleſey*, it was reſolv'd by 56 Voices againſt 40, to preſent an Addreſs, "to thank her Majeſty "for having ſo graciouſly given, not only Licences "for two Ships of 500 Ton each, and the Aſ"ſiento Contract, but alſo the quarter Part, "which her Majeſty was pleas'd at firſt to re"ſerve to herſelf; and that ſhe would be pleas'd, "that ſuch other Advantages which were, or might "be veſted in her Majeſty, might be diſpos'd of "for the Uſe of the Publick." To which the Anſwer was, *That her Majeſty* had always a great Conſideration for the Advice *of the Houſe*; *and, as to the Particulars deſir'd, her Majeſty would diſpoſe of them as ſhe ſhould judge beſt for the Service.* This Anſwer was very ill reliſh'd by thoſe Lords who preſented the Addreſs, and ſome Members complain'd of the Queen's Silence in relation to the Perſons who had advis'd her to ratify the *Three explanatory* Articles; but the Lottery Bill being ready for the Royal Aſſent, her Majeſty came that very Day, *July* 9, to the Houſe of Peers, and put an End to that ungrateful Debate, and the Seſſion of Parliament, after having paſs'd ſeveral Acts, by the following Speech.

A.D.1714. Arthur Moore *examin'd about the Treaty of Commerce with* Spain.

Arthur Moore *perjur'd*, July *the 7th. Turn'd out of the Direction of the* South-Sea *Company.*

The Parliament prorogu'd to ſcreene Lord Bolingbroke

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE Progreſs which has been made in the "Publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of the "Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary, "that I ſhould put an End to this Seſſion.

A.D. 1714.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I return you hearty Thanks for all your " good Services to Me and to your Country, " and particularly for the Supplies you have " given Me as well to defray the Expences of the " current Year, as towards the Diſcharge of the " National Debts.

" In Our preſent Circumſtances it could not " be expected, that a full Proviſion ſhould be " made on both theſe Heads.

" What you have granted, ſhall be laid out " with the beſt Husbandry, and to the greateſt " Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

" I hope early in the Winter to meet you " again, and to find you in ſuch a Temper " as is neceſſary for the real Improvement of " Our Commerce, and of all the other Advan- " tages of Peace.

" My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you, " and to your Poſterity, our Holy Religion and " the Liberty of my Subjects; and to ſecure the " preſent and future Tranquillity of my King- " doms. But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe " deſirable Ends can never be attain'd, unleſs " you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; " unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create " and foment Diviſions amongſt you, be laid " aſide, and unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard " for my juſt Prerogative, and for the Honour of " my Government, as I have always expreſs'd " for the Rights of my People.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 10th of *Auguſt*. This Hint about the Prerogative was a Fling againſt the Well-affected to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, who were now ſtigmatiz'd as Republicans, tho' both Court and Country knew, there was not a Common-Wealthſman in *England* who did not heartily profeſs Revolution Principles, and eſpouſe the Intereſt of all the Governments founded upon it, as was this Queen's. The Truth is, *Bolingbroke*, and his Confederates, made her ſay what they pleas'd; which was, whatever they imagin'd would delude the People, till their Conſpiracy againſt the Conſtitution was ripe for Execution. Tho' one cannot doubt, but that mercenary Scribler *Daniel Foe* was the Author of the Pamphlet call'd, the *White Staff*; yet it is as evident, by the Facts it contains, that the Treaſurer ſupply'd him with the Memoirs, and approv'd every thing in it, which makes it a good Authority, in the Caſe of *Bolingbroke* and his Aſſociates, who, as he tells us by his *Hiſtorian*, *ſacrific'd her Honour, Dignity, and Reputation, abandon'd the Regard they ow'd to their Sovereign's Veracity, and expos'd her Sincerity to common Cenſure:* He means here *Bolingbroke*, *Harcourt*, *Atterbury*, a Perſon now living, then in high Station in the Exchequer, and even now not aſham'd of profeſſing Friendſhip to the ſame *Bolingbroke.* Theſe Men, according to the Earl of *Oxford*'s Hiſtorian, beſt of any Denomination, *deſerv'd the Name of a Faction*, theſe *ſcandalous Perſons*; theſe *Wild-fire Men*, as he calls them elſe-where, alluding to the *High-German Doctor*, a Weekly Paper, where the Gentleman of the Exchequer goes by the Name of Sir *William Wild-fire*, on account of his furious Zeal in promoting the Schiſm Bill: Theſe Men, according to the Lord-Treaſurer *Harley*'s favourite Advocate, had, even in the Queen's Time, ſo behav'd, that they were afraid of the Gallows. They were ready, to uſe that Hiſtorian's Words, *to deſert both their Country and themſelves, for fear of Publick Juſtice.* It is true, the Treaſurer's Advocate labours much, to have it believ'd that his Maſter was guiltleſs of the treaſonable Deſigns carry'd on by that *Faction* againſt the Conſtitution, and affirms, that they quarrell'd with him purely on account of his Attachment to the Houſe of *Hanover*, whoſe *Succeſſion* theſe *ſcandalous Perſons* were reſolv'd to betray and prevent. His precious Words are, *If the Queen was not really in the Deſigns of theſe Men, and was not conſenting to Meaſures fatal to the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *it was not their Faults, nor for want of frequent Attempts on their Side to bring it to paſs, and tho' they were not yet arriv'd at that Height, as to own their Deſign to her Majeſty, yet a Genius of very little Penetration might ſee they were not ſo remote to it as they pretended to be.*

The Lord-Treaſurer's Hiſtorian's Account of the Lord Bolingbroke, *and his Faction.*

Pag. 44.

Pag. 40.

Pag. 39.

A.D. 1714.

Page 59. Daniel Foe, *ſays Lord* Bolingbroke, *&c. were afraid of being hang'd in the Q.'s Time.* P. 45.

The ſame Writer deduces the firſt Occaſion of a direct Breach between the Lord-Treaſurer and theſe Men, from a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, for Payment of the *Hanover* Troops in *Engliſh* Pay, which they ſuppos'd he was at the Bottom of, and did it to make his Court to the Electoral Family. Be that as it will, it is certain, that about this Time, the Breach was irreconcileable. The *Female Buz*, as the ſame Author calls Lady *Maſham*, and other Courtiers of her Sex, had been engag'd by *St John*, always willing to plough with Heifers, and to give the Queen ill Impreſſions of the Treaſurer, who, in Truth, had been the Inſtrument of their Riſe, and conſequently of his own Ruin. Here the Writer belies his Maſters, and his own panegyrical Account of the Queen's unalterable Reſolution to ſupport the Proteſtant Succeſſion. For he informs us, that the Treaſurer's Enemies thought they could not hurt him any way more with her Majeſty, than by repreſenting him as inviolably attach'd to it. *The Party*, ſays he, *took hold of this Article*, as if they had a great Advantage *given them againſt the* White Staff, *intimating, that it was a great Affront to her, and an apparent carrying on his own Game at the Court of* Hanover; *accordingly, her Majeſty was prejudic'd by it, as if it had been a Diſhonour to her.*

The Occaſion of their Quarrel with the Earl of Oxford *and Lady* Maſham, *the Female Buz.*

Pag. 34.

There were ſeveral Rumours of the Cauſe of the Rupture between the Treaſurer and Secretary. But one need not dive deeply to come at it. The former had engroſs'd all the Favour and Power at Court; and the latter, who had a much better Opinion of his own Merit than of his Patron's, and as ſtrong an Appetite for Superiority, was not long without Thoughts and Means of ſupplanting him. He knew that the Treaſurer was univerſally hated by all the Friends to the old Miniſtry, who were indeed all the Friends to the Revolution and Proteſtant Succeſſion; and he took little Pains to leſſen the Odium he lay under. His Advocate pretends it went ſo far, that the Secretary had the Happineſs to have his own falſe Steps imputed to the Treaſurer, who, continues he, *was charg'd with the very Miſtakes he had oppos'd*, while the Oppoſition to their ill Meaſures was in it's Vigour, and before the Parliament had approv'd the Peace, which ſucceeding Parliaments have been ſo far from approving. Both the Treaſurer and the Secretary thought it not ſafe for them to divide, and their mutual Danger kept them together till it was over, by the ſolemn Approbation of their diſhonourable and diſadvantageous Treaties. After this, the Rupture widen'd daily, and neither of them was at any

A.D 1714. Trouble to conceal it. In the mean time, the Well-affected had ſo mean an Opinion of their Integrity and Intentions, that they were not much amus'd with this ſudden Turn in their Miniſtry, expecting no Good from either of them, tho' they were ready to make uſe of them as Occaſion offer'd, for the Service of the Cauſe which they had at Heart, the Security of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*. Both *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke* judg'd rightly, that they could not gain their ſeveral Ends by the Strength of their own ſeveral Parties; and as they were both ſenſible, that the *Queen's* Life was very precarious, and their Ruin certain, if they were found, at her Demiſe, in this disjointed Condition, and againſt them not only the whole Body of the *Whigs*, but the Factions they had ſeparately form'd, they were determin'd to fall in with any Meaſures to eſtabliſh themſelves in Oppoſition to each other. In order to this, they both began to give the *Whigs* good Looks and good Words. *Bolingbroke* had, probably, from the Beginning of his Miniſtry, reſolv'd to ſecure the Game in his Hands, by bringing in the Pretender. The Earl of *Oxford* careſs'd the *Jacobites*, to increaſe his Party with them; and if he could not have kept his Ground, without playing the ſame Game, no body doubted but he would do it at the Extremity; nor that he would run himſelf ſo deep in the Mire, that he would not be able to draw out when he had a Mind to it; but the conſtant and vigorous Oppoſition they met with from the true Lovers of our Conſtitution, kept them in ſuch continual Alarms, that they could not ripen their dark and treaſonable Counſels for Execution; and finding by the Senſe even of this very Parliament, that the Nation was entirely devoted to the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover*, and had founded all their Hopes of future Security and Happineſs on their Succeſſion to the Crown; they thought it neceſſary for their Preſervation, to reconcile themſelves, if poſſible, to the Leaders of the *Whigs*, eſpecially to the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Lords *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke* acted not in this in Concert, but each ſeparately made his Intereſt in the beſt manner he could to the Duke, then in *Flanders*, where he had ever ſince his Retirement there, been very attentive to the Tranſactions in *England*; of which he was well inform'd by the Earl of *Sunderland* his Son-in-Law, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*; nor did he fail in keeping a ſtrict Correſpondence, by proper Agents, with the Court of *Hanover*. As the Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion had been very buſy in forming traiterous Schemes to prevent it, the Friends to it were not idle, but had a watchful Eye upon all their Motions, and were not without counter Schemes to aſſert and maintain the Right of the Electoral Houſe, whenever it ſhould take effect by the Queen's Death. This is ſo certain, that a noble Lord in a Place of great Truſt at that Juncture, in which he continu'd ſome Months after his late Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, having Converſation with an inferior Officer, who was a hearty Friend to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and a Man of good Capacity and Intelligence, the latter frankly remonſtrated to him againſt the Miniſtry, for their conſpiring to ſet it aſide, and impoſe the *Pretender* upon us. He inſtanced ſeveral Meaſures taken by them with that View, and talk'd of it as a Thing that was very near ſucceeding. The Lord heard him patiently, and then ſmiling, ſaid, *I find, as great a Whig as you are, your Chiefs have not let you into the Secret. They knew well enough, that as willing as* Bolingbroke *might be to have done ſuch a Thing, it was not in his, nor any one's Power. The Whigs had taken Care to be ready upon any ſuch Attempt, and with a Force that the Jacobites could not pretend to make Head againſt. Ask* Stanhope, *and he will tell you more, if you let him know you had it from me.* The Gentleman came immediately to me, to know whether I had any Knowledge of ſuch a Diſpoſition of Things in Favour of the Succeſſion? I told him, *I knew nothing more than what I had learn'd by a few confus'd Whiſpers, but that I was always of Opinion, that there were Hearts and Hands enough in the Kingdom to make good the Elector's Way to the Throne, whenever he ſhould be call'd to it by the good Providence of God.* And indeed I was not ſo much in Pain for the Succeſs of the helliſh Contrivances of his Enemies, as for the Miſchiefs, any the leaſt Oppoſition to his Succeſſion might occaſion. The Lord who ſaid this, was certainly in the ſtricteſt Confidence with the Earl of *Oxford*, if not with the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, but was no farther a *Jacobite*, than as his Engagements with them might involuntarily have drawn him in to be. If there was any thing in this Explanation of his, there is no Queſtion but the Duke of *Marlborough* was in the Depth of that Secret, and then we may eaſily account for his Grace's being always in a Readineſs to take Paſſage for *England*, during the laſt three Months of her Majeſty's Life, which he knew, by the beſt Information, was not like to be of long Continuance. It is, however, more certain, that both the Earl and the Viſcount did by Turns, invite the Duke to come over. The Lord *Oxford*, though more his Grace's Averſion, as having been the prime Cauſe of his and the Nation's Diſgrace, and Misfortune, had a better Pretence to a Reconciliation than *Bolingbroke*, as having been the prime Cauſe of the Permiſſion the Duke obtain'd to go beyond Sea. If his Grace had not been detain'd at *Oſtend*, by contrary Winds, he would have been in *England* before the Treaſurer loſt the *Staff*. It had been intimated to Earl *Mortimer* and *Oxford*, that it would *be taken kind if he would reſign*, but he knew too well what Support the *Staff* was to him under the Weight of the publick Hatred, to part with it till he was forc'd to it; and he hop'd, if the Duke arriv'd before he was turn'd out, he ſhould either be able to preſerve himſelf in it, by the Aſſiſtance of him and his Friends; or, if he was diſgrac'd, that it would make his Fall the lighter. *Bolingbroke* was in the ſame Way of thinking, and flatter'd himſelf, he might get into the Earl's Poſt, by the ſame Means, the Earl thought to keep in it: So they both agreed in this, that neither of them could be ſafe without accommodating Matters with the Duke of *Marlborough*; who, upon this, was invited to return to *England*, with Aſſurances of great Deference to his Counſels, and Zeal for his Intereſt: Nay, the Complement went ſo far, that Orders were ſent to the Commanders of the Caſtles and Forts on the Coaſts of *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*, to pay the ſame Honours, by firing of Guns wherever his Grace landed, as was done when he return'd triumphant from his glorious Campaigns in the laſt War with *France*: But, on ſome Account or other, this Ceremony was ſoon after countermanded by an Expreſs; ſome imagin'd, it was by Procurement of *Bolingbroke*, upon Intelligence, that his Rival was before-hand with him, and had ſucceeded better in the Application

A.D.1714.

Earl of Oxford *and Lord* Bolingbroke *court the Whigs.*

and apply to the Duke of Marlborough.

The D. in Flanders *attentive to the Affairs in* England.

The Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion guarded againſt it's Enemies.

Earl of Oxford *endeavours to be reconcil'd to the Duke of* Marlborough.

Lord Bolingbroke *would be reconcil'd to the Duke of* Marlborough, *who is invited home.*

Honours order'd to be paid him, countermanded.

A.D.1714. plication to his Grace. Others thought, they had both Apprehenſions that he came not to ſerve either of their Turns, but with juſt and warm Sentiments of the Guilt they had contracted by their wicked Contrivances and Actions in the four laſt Years of the Queen; and that ſuch a Parade of Flattery would rather expoſe them to the Contempt of the People, than be acceptable to his Grace, who wanted not the Roar of their Cannon to add to his Glory, or proclaim his Welcome to his native Country, which had been depriv'd of him ſo long by their Malice and Machinations.

In the main, the Treaſurer and Secretary were very induſtrious to take off the Edge of the Whigs Enmity to them. The Earl of *Oxford* put his uſual Arts in practice to gain the Friendſhip of the Lord *Cowper*; and with that View, procur'd him to be choſen Umpire between his Son and the Lord *Pelham*, in a Controverſy about the Inheritance of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, whoſe Daughter had been marry'd to Lord *Harley*. So diſproportionate a Match, that it rais'd the Indignation of every one who was acquainted with, and judg'd of it rightly; that Lady having a Fortune of 13 or 14000 Pounds a Year; which was as many thouſands as her Husband could have had hundreds from his Family; and the Rank of the Wife was equally out of Proportion with that of the Husband. In the Management of this diſagreable Buſineſs, the Treaſurer had the Help of a Prieſt's Craft as well as his own, and it was ſaid, a good Deanery was the Reward of the Reverend Doctor's Painſ-taking in that pious Negotiation. The Lord *Cowper* arbitrated that Matter ſo judiciouſly and reaſonably, that both the Parties concern'd were equally pleas'd with it, but he did not think fit to have any Participation with the Treaſurer in his Politics, who made his Court alſo to the Duke of *Shrewſbury* when he return'd from *Ireland*; but that Lord did not think himſelf well us'd by the Miniſters during his Stay in that Kingdom, and by no means met the Advances that were made him by the Earl with the Acceptance the Earl of *Oxford* expected, and he had but a melancholy Scene before him where-ever he caſt his Eyes. He was hated by the *Whigs*, deſpis'd and inſulted by the *Tories*; he had loſt his beſt Friend, the Lady *Maſham*, who would not forgive him for making a Demur, in paſſing a Grant ſhe had obtain'd for 1500 Pounds a Year, and now did with the Queen whatever *Bolingbroke* would have her. In this forlorn, diſtreſs'd Condition he went to Court, *July* the 27th, when the *Staff* was taken from him with very mortifying Circumſtances; inſtead of being abaſh'd at his Diſgrace, his Reſentment burſt out in Words to this effect, *I have been wrong'd, and abus'd, by Lies and Miſrepreſentations, but I ſhall be reveng'd, and leave ſome People as low as I found them.* The Account of this Matter in the ſecret Hiſtory of the *White Staff* is a Series of Falſhoods from the beginning to the end, perfectly agreeable to the Characters of the Treaſurer and his Hiſtorian. It begins with theſe notorious ones; *That he came to lay down the Staff*, (which indeed was taken from him) *and had never taken it, but with a View to her Majeſty's Intereſt.* What has the Appearance of Truth in the Speech that Writer tells us he made at parting, relates to *Bolingbroke*, *Harcourt*, *Atterbury*, and the *Wildfire Men*, as he terms them, and what Sort of Men they were, by the Earl of *Oxford*'s own Account, will be ſeen by theſe Paſſages. A.D.1714.

The La Treaſurer choſe Ld Cowper *to arbitrate beteween Lord* Pelham *and his Son.*

He courts the D. of Shrewſbury *in vain.*

The Staff taken from the Earl of Oxford.

He burſts out into a Paſſion.

Pag. 54. *The Character of* Bolingbroke, Harcourt *and the* WILDFIRE *Men.*

The only Grief I conceive in my Removal is, the Aſſurance I have that thoſe People who pretend to ſucceed me, will embark your Majeſty in impracticable Schemes; which, if your Majeſty's own Wiſdom do not prevent it, will be your Ruin. The Meaſures they are upon, will embroil you not only with your Neighbours and Allies abroad, but with your own Subjects at home. I make no queſtion but to detect the BLACKEST DESIGNS *of a Set of Men now pretending to ſerve you, and to convince your Majeſty, that they have ſacrific'd your Peace, and that of their Country, to their own Avarice and Ambition. I have choſen to decline my private Advantages, rather than be concern'd; where I foreſee the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution. Theſe Men will defeat your Subjects of the Bleſſing of Peace. Theſe Men, I am ſatisfy'd, aim at Things, which if they do not directly advance the Intereſt of the* Pretender, *yet tend to the Prejudice of the Succeſſion of* Hanover. *I cannot refrain to oppoſe thoſe who have given ſuch Proof of their being embark'd in dangerous Things againſt their Country, in which no honeſt Man can join with them.* Pray Reader, remember that theſe are the very Men who oppos'd King *William* in every Article of his Government; who were againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters in the firſt Year of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; who have been always againſt Supplies, and a War with *France*, if they could hinder it; who made the fatal Peace at *Utrecht*, who vindicated *Sacheverel*, and were the Heads of his Sedition; who were for the *French Commerce Bill*, and for the *Schiſm Bill*, theſe are the Men, whom their Patron *Harley* confeſſes to be engag'd in the *blackeſt Deſigns for the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution*, and ſuch as no honeſt Man could join with. I defy the moſt prejudic'd of my Ill-willers, who are ſo ready to accuſe me of Partiality, to give one Inſtance where I have ſaid Things in any the leaſt degree ſo bad of theſe Men as the Earl of *Oxford* and his Hiſtorian ſay of them in their *Secret Hiſtory*. When the Earl had ſpoke in this Manner to the Queen, he addreſs'd himſelf to the *Chancellor* and the *Secretary*. " He expos'd, ſays this *Writer*, their new " Schemes, ridicul'd their impolitick Meaſures, " and foretold them to what Diſtreſſes they would " reduce themſelves in a little time, putting them " in mind of a Debt they would owe to the " National Juſtice at laſt, and how unwilling " they would be to pay it. He prophetically told " them, they would be in a little while reduc'd " to the primitive Meanneſs and Contempt in " which he found them! That he had too long " born the Reproaches which was due to their " Meaſures, which he had in vain perſuaded " them againſt, and that it was time now that " the World ſhould ſee who were the Enemies to " the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment." A.D.1714. Pag. 56.

A Deſcription of the late Ld Treaſurer's Party by himſelf.

He recites Ld Harcourt *and Lord* Bolingbroke

And threatens them with Scaffold Gibbet.

We ſee ſee here what a fine Picture he has drawn of the Perſons the Queen was about to intruſt with the Religion, Laws, Riches, and Welfare of their Country; a Truſt which God committed to herſelf. The Rage with which the Treaſurer ſpoke, as well as the Reaſon he had to ſpeak, could not but be very ſhocking to her Majeſty, whoſe ill State of Health could not ſtand ſuch Shocks; and the Effects of it are generally ſuppos'd to have been mortal to her. The Surmiſe that the Earl's Speech made ſuch Impreſſion on her Mind, that ſhe chang'd her Diſpoſition to put *Bolingbroke* at the the Head of Affairs, and inſtead of it, to give the Staff to the

The Q.'s Death haſten'd by their Quarrels.

*A.D.*1714. the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, ſeems to be without Ground. The Ruffle it was in, being very unfit for ſuch important Counſel; and as the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was in no great Friendſhip with Lady *Maſham*, the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord *Bolingbroke*, one may more reaſonably conjecture, that the Chancellor, the Secretary, the Biſhop, the Baronet, and the reſt of that *Faction*, as the late Treaſurer call'd them, were not yet come to a Determination into what Hands the Staff ſhould be put. Biſhop *Atterbury* had a Promiſe of the Privy-Seal, and was ſo ſure of poſſeſſing it, that he had given Orders for making a Coach of State, ſuitable to his new Dignity; and *St John*, who expected to be Prime Miniſter, whether with, or without the *Staff*, had not yet, adjuſted the Diſpoſal of the latter with them. He ſeem'd inclin'd at firſt to let it go in Commiſſion, and ſeveral Perſons were nam'd for it; ſome of whom were very far from being likely to be concern'd in any thing under his Influence, as will appear by naming them. Sir *William Wyndham* was moſt certainly very ready to keep his Place as Chancellor of the Exchequer; the others that were talk'd of, were the Lord *Bolingbroke* himſelf, Lord *Paget*, Lord *Lexington*, Lord *Maſham*, Lord *Bathurſt*, the Biſhop of *London*, (for in ſuch Times as theſe, ſuch Prelates were always apt to make their Market of Court Favours, tho' in direct Defiance of their Duty and holy Vocation), the Honourable Mr *Boyle*, Mr *Hill*, Mr *Brydges*, and even Sir *John Packington*, and Mr *Compton* were alſo nam'd. There were ſeveral Conſultations in the Cabinet Council upon this Subject, but they came to no Settlement, ſeveral Perſons who had been ſpoken to, declining to accept of the Employment in ſo tickliſh a Juncture. They were to ſit again, on *Thurſday* the 29th of *July*, but the Meeting was put off to the next Day, by reaſon of the Queen's Indiſpoſition, *which*, according to the Annaliſt, *ſhe was ſenſible was occaſion'd by the late Quarrel among her Servants*, having intimated to one of her Phyſicians, *That ſhe ſhould not outlive it*. It was Sir *John Shadwell*'s Opinion, according to the ſame Author, *That the Agitations it put her into, hinder'd the uſual Diſcharge of the Impoſthumation in her Leg, ſo that the gouty Humour tranſlating itſelf upon the Brain, was the immediate Occaſion of her Death.* On *Thurſday* Morning ſhe found herſelf indiſpos'd with a dozing Heavineſs, for which ſhe was cupp'd, and ſomewhat reliev'd by it; the next Day, *Friday*, the 30th of *July*, about eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, being riſen, and having had her Head comb'd, which ſhe took Delight in, ſhe went to look on the Clock, and one of the Bed-Chamber Women taking notice that ſhe fix'd her Eyes a long time upon it, ask'd her Majeſty, what ſhe *ſaw in the Clock more than ordinary?* One cannot believe ſhe was then taken up with Reflections on the Situation of her Affairs, and meditating how to recover the falſe Steps ſhe had made, as the Treaſurer and his Hiſtorian pretend, in removing him from his Office, or that ſhe thought of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, or any one elſe, to ſucceed him in it. She anſwered her Bed-Chamber Woman only with turning her Head, and a dying Look, upon which the other called for help, and the Phyſicians in waiting caus'd her to be let Blood, judging it to be a Fit of an Apoplexy, which returned upon her a little after nine, and ſhe remained ſpeechleſs, motionleſs, and inſenſible, for about an Hour; ſo that whatever Act of Government was done before ſhe expir'd, muſt be imputed to the Council, who were then aſſembled at the *Cock-Pit*, near *White-Hall*, and upon Notice of her Majeſty's Life being in ſo much Danger, they removed immediately to *Kenſington*, by which time ſhe had recovered her Speech, and was ſenſible.

Perſons named for the Treaſury.

The Q.'s laſt Sickneſs, and Death.

*A.D.*1714. *Dukes of* Somerſet *and* Argyle *go to Court.*

The Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle*, being inform'd of theſe Paſſages, repair'd alſo with ſpeed to *Kenſington*, and, without being ſummon'd, went into the Council Chamber, as their Graces had a Right to do, being Lords of the Council, tho' the Lords, *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke*, had not lately given them Encouragement to appear at that Board; there were then preſent, the Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Duke of *Ormond*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, Mr *William Bromley*, and the Earl of *Mar*, the three Secretaries of State, Dr *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*, and ſome others, who were ſurpriz'd at the Appearance of the two Dukes before-mention'd, who acquainted the Board with the Reaſons that brought them thither. The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who had not been in the Depths of their dark Counſels, return'd the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle* Thanks for their Readineſs to give the Council their Aſſiſtance in that nice Juncture; upon which theſe Lords took their Places, and thoſe of the Number that had conceiv'd vain Hopes of excluding the Royal Houſe of *Hanover* from the Succeſſion, found them daſh'd all at once, and that there was nothing left for them to do, but to put the beſt Colour they could on their paſt Actions in Favour of the *Pretender*, and endeavour to attone for them by an Affectation of extraordinary Zeal for the Security of the Proteſtant Suceſſion. One of the Council repreſenting, how neceſſary it was, in caſe of her Majeſty's Demiſe, that the Place of Lord-Treaſurer ſhould be fill'd; and all the Lords aſſenting to it, another of them propos'd the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, whom they unanimouſly agreed upon, as the fitteſt Perſon for that high Truſt. It muſt then be confin'd to the Characters of the Lords there preſent, for without deprecaiting the Merit of that noble Peer, it could not be ſo thought of his Grace, had the Lord *Halifax*, one of the Council, alſo been at that Time with them. The Phyſicians, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr *Shadwell*, and Dr *Mead*, being examin'd, and having aſſur'd the Lords, that the Queen was ſenſible, the Lord-Chancellor, with the Duke of *Shrewsberry*, and other Members of the Council, were order'd to attend her, and lay before her their unanimous Opinions; which her Majeſty approving, ſhe gave his Grace the Treaſurer's Staff, and by that Gift he became at once Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. The Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle* having taken their Seats at the Council-Board, mov'd, that all Privy-Counſellors, in and about *London*, without Diſtinction, ſhould have Summons to attend; which the Lord *Somers*, and other Lords, entirely in the Intereſt of the Electoral Houſe, did accordingly that very Day: and after their Attendance, the People, moſt anxious for the *Hanover* Succeſſion, aſſur'd themſelves, it would not be in the Power of the *Faction* to prevent it. At three in the Afternoon the Queen relaps'd into a like Fit as the firſt, and the Application of Bliſters having no Effect, ſhe was given over by her Phyſicians, and continuing in an apoplectic or lethargic Fit all *Saturday*, and the Night following, ſhe departed this Life the firſt of *Auguſt*, a little after ſeven in the Morning,

Duke of Shrewſbury *Ld High Treaſurer*, &c.

The Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, think it ſafe by the Attendances of Lord Somers, *and other Lords.*

A.D.1714. Morning, in the Fiftieth Year of her Age, and the Thirteenth of her Reign. She was ſo far from being in a Condition to turn her Thoughts to Matters of State, that ſhe could not diſpoſe herſelf to receive the Sacrament, in which ſhe was very conſtant and devout; nor could ſhe ſign a Draught of a Will, by which ſhe directed her Burial to be in the ſame Manner and Place with her late Conſort Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

Her Majeſty's Death, and a Sketch of her Character.

The whole Account of her Majeſty's Diſpoſal of the *Staff*, given by the Earl of *Oxford*'s Hiſtorian, is ſhamefully falſe. He repreſents her in a State of Serenity and Vigour; and tho' the Council was unanimous in fixing upon the Duke of *Shrewsbury* to be Treaſurer, he makes one of them ask her Majeſty, *If ſhe knew what ſhe did*; and that the Queen anſwer'd, languiſhing, and dying as ſhe was, in Terms that very well *expreſs'd the juſt Indignation ſhe conceiv'd at the Conduct of* St John, Hartcourt, *&c. as well as her Reſentment at ſo inſolent a Queſtion.* This Tool of the late Treaſurer's has it over and over again, that they kill'd her by their Broils and Brawls. *Something which affected her Heart, occaſion'd her Death; the Diſturbance they gave her aſſiſted the Diſtemper, which ſeiz'd her ſo violently, and haſten'd her Death.* One has Reaſon enough to conjecture, that the Diſcovery of the Wickedneſs of theſe Men, by whom ſhe had been influenc'd during her four laſt Years, gave her a juſt Notion of their evil and pernicious Counſels, and of the Loſs of that Glory and Felicity which the preceding Years of her Reign had diſtinguiſh'd it from that of all others in the *Britiſh* Annals.

It is an invidious, dangerous, and difficult Task to enlarge on the Character of this Princeſs, who had doubtleſs many excellent Virtues mix'd with very few *Foibles*, and thoſe owing to her Eaſineſs of Temper, which gave her too much up to thoſe into whoſe Hands ſhe put herſelf. When they happen'd to be good, as in the Period of her War with *France*, ſhe was as much belov'd, and even ador'd for her Piety, Conſtancy, her Affection and Zeal for the common Cauſe, her Regard to her Allies, her Love and her Tenderneſs to her Subjects, as ever Prince was. After ſhe was, by ſeveral indirect Steps, led into the *Utrecht* Peace, and reduc'd to the Neceſſity of doing whatever her new Miniſters would have her to ſupport that Peace, and that againſt the Senſe of all Nations not in league with the *French*, ſhe ſtill had the Juſtice done her, that no body imputed the Miſgovernment that was complain'd of, to her Majeſty, whoſe Will every body believ'd to be good, but to her Miniſters, whoſe Wills agreed with their Actions, which both publick and private were alike, without Judgment, Honour, or Integrity. It was the Hope of getting rid of theſe Men, by the Acceſſion of a Proteſtant Prince to the Throne, that gave Life to the Stocks in the City of *London*; for upon News, that her Majeſty had taken ſome Spoonfuls of Broth about one o'Clock a *Saturday*, Stocks were at a Stand in *Exchange-Alley*, and ſeem'd rather inclining to fall than to riſe; not out of any Diſreſpect to her Majeſty's Perſon, but out of Jealouſy that the Continuance of thoſe ſhe had then about her in the Adminiſtration, by her Recovery, would be the Ruin of the Conſtitution, Trade, and Kingdom.

While her Majeſty remain'd dozing, and drawing faſter and faſter to her End, the Privy-Council apply'd themſelves diligently to provide for the Safety of the Kingdom; and in their Debates there were ſome Reflections on the late Managers, for having left the Maritime Places, particularly the important Town of *Portſmouth*, unprovided with Men and Warlike Stores. It was well known, that Sir *John Gibſon*, the Governor, had ſome time before given them Information of an *Armament* in *France*, of Tranſport Ships and Forces that were getting ready there; that it was ſuſpected to be for the *Pretender*'s Uſe; and that in caſe he was attack'd, he ſhould be able to make but a very ill Defence, for want of Men, Stores, and Reparation of the Works; which Advice was neglected as a Trifle, and they were juſtly animadverted upon for it by the Lords of the Council, who immediately diſpatch'd Orders to four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, quarter'd in remote Counties, to march to the Villages near *London*, to keep the Diſaffected in Awe; ſeven of the ten Batallions of *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*, were order'd for *England* with all poſſible Speed, and Directions were given for fitting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War; by which Precautions, the Publick Tranquillity remain'd undiſturb'd, and no Conſternation appear'd but in the Faces of profeſs'd *Jacobites*. The Day before the Queen dy'd, the Lords of the Council ſent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be in a Readineſs to mount, in order to proclaim the Elector of *Brunſwick*, to whom they caus'd a Letter to be written, *July* 31, "to acquaint him with the extream Danger the "Queen's Life was in, with the Meaſures they "had taken to ſecure the Crown to him, and "to deſire his Electoral Highneſs to repair "with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where "a *Britiſh* Squadron would attend his Highneſs, "and bring him over to *England*." This Letter was ſent Expreſs, by *James Craggs*, Eſq; *Jun.* who carry'd Orders to the Earl of *Strafford*, to deſire the *States-General* to get ready to perform the Guarantee of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, if need ſhould require. A ſtrong Re-inforcement was ſent down to *Portſmouth*, and Major-General *Whetham* was order'd to repair to *Scotland*, to aſſiſt Major-General *Wightman*, who commanded the Forces in *North Britain*. The Earl of *Berkeley* was appointed to command the Fleet, and ſuch due Care was taken to preſerve the Peace of the Kingdom, that the Diſaffected, in deſpair of Succeſs, made no Attempt to diſturb it.

A.D.1714. *Portſmouth ill provided by the Negligence of the Miniſtry.*

Good Precautions of the Privy-Council.

They prepare for the Proclamation of King George before the Queen was dead.

They ſend Mr Ja. Craggs *to* Hanover.

Let us now ſee how theſe miſerable Men, whom the late Treaſurer's Advocate calls the *Faction*, behav'd among themſelves upon his loſing the Staff. One cannot doubt, but the Earl of *Oxford* himſelf directed and approv'd the Secret Hiſtory of the *White-Staff*; that no body knew better what paſs'd in their ſecret Cabals than he did; and if his Hiſtorian has bely'd them, it was in concert with him; but probably, it is not all falſe, and the Characters of the Men agree well with the Facts he reports of them.

"It would make up another Volume to give "an Account how ſtruck they (*St John*, *Har-*"*court*, *Atterbury*, *W*——, &c.) appear'd at this "ſurprizing Blow. What, give away the Staff? ſaid "they, after they had ſtood looking upon one "another ſpeechleſs and confounded for ſome time, "at a private Aſſembly of all their Confederates, "which was held upon this Occaſion, where "they gave Vent to their Paſſions, and broke "out into all the Extravagancies of Rage and

*A.D.*1714. " Deſpair. What deſperate Meaſures their chief " Leader, *St John*, propos'd, and what a full " Conſent of Treaſon againſt both Queen and " Country thoſe deſperate Meaſures met with? " *The Blaſt of Hell, and the Rage of a Million* " *of Devils, be on this curſed Staff*, he ſaid; fling- " ing the Purſe to the Ground, it is he that has " ruin'd us, *&c.*" In this, and what follows, the Treaſurer flatters himſelf, and doubtleſs at the Expence of Truth. The Chancellor could not ſay of him, *The Queen could never hear him ſpeak, ſuch was the Magic of his Tongue, without being enchanted with his Words.* " Give " away the Staff, ſaid the Biſhop, By G—— I " could not have believ'd ſhe durſt have done it! " What can we do without it? We have but " one Way left, *France*, and the lawful Heir; " it muſt, and ſhall be done by G—d." *A.D.*1714.

Taken from the Earl of Oxford's *Account of it.*

Whether do I launch; this is a Scene of ſuch conſequence, fill'd with ſuch a Complication of VILLANY, *pray mind what Words the Earl of* Oxford, *and his Advocate, thought good enough for* Bollingbroke, Atterbury, *&c.* Such a Diſcovery of BLACK Deſigns, that it cannot be enter'd upon here, but muſt be referr'd to another Occaſion. I hope, after this, I ſhall not be accus'd of having ſaid any thing too groſs of theſe Men, whoſe Leader did not think the fouleſt Language too bad for them.

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

During the REIGN of King *GEORGE* I.

CHAP. I.

From his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, to the Rebellion in Scotland;

Containing the Space of One Year, One Month.

*A.D.*1714. THE Government of the Kingdom on the Demise of her late Majesty, devolv'd, by the Act of 4° & 5° *Annæ*, on these seven Persons;

Thomas Tenniſon, Lord Archbiſhop of *Cant.*
Simon Harcourt, Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellor.
John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Lord Preſident.
Charles Talbot, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Treaſurer.
Willliam Legg, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of *Strafford*, firſt Lord Commſſioner of the Admiralty.
Sir *Thomas Parker*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

Great Officers Regents by Act of Parliament.

The Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion were the more in Pain for it's Security, conſidering the Regency was to come into the Hands of the great Officers of State, on the Death of the Queen; and theſe Officers being likely to be ſuch as had given into the Meaſures of the late wicked Miniſters, who had ſo many Years ſhewn their ill Will to the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*; the Well-affected were full of Anxiety for the Conſequences of a Truſt, of which thoſe that were likely to be poſſeſs'd of it, were ſo little worthy; but the Steps that were taken immediately before, and after the Queen dy'd, for ſecuring the Elector of *Brunſwick*'s peaceable Poſſeſſion, very much leſſen'd the Fears of the ſound Part of the Nation; and indeed they were ſoon entirely eaſy when they were inform'd, that his Electoral Highneſs, as he was impower'd by the beforemention'd Act of Parliament, had, by a proper Inſtrument depoſited in the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and Monſieur *Creyenberg*, Reſident of *Brunſwick*, nominated other Lords to be added to the Number of the Regents. It was remarkable, that his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, almoſt worn out with Age and Infirmities, no ſooner heard of her Majeſty's Demiſe, than he repair'd to Court, where he had not been of late, to produce his Inſtrument, and aſſiſt in the procuring it to have it's Effect; and indeed the Preſence of his Grace, and the Marks he gave of his Zeal and Affection for his Electoral Highneſs's Perſon and Intereſt was very exemplary, and of wonderful Advantage to the Cauſe he eſpous'd. The Regents nominated by the Elector, in a Liſt himſelf wrote, were the

*A.D.*1714.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury *repairs to Court.*

Duke of *Shrewsbury.*	Earl of *Angleſey.*	*Regents named by the Elector of* Brunſwick.
Duke of *Somerſet.*	Earl of *Carliſle.*	
Duke of *Bolton.*	Earl of *Nottingham.*	
Duke of *Devonſhire.*	Earl of *Abingdon.*	
Duke of *Kent.*	Earl of *Scarborough.*	
Duke of *Argyle.*	Earl of *Orford.*	
Duke of *Montroſe.*	Ld Viſcount *Townſhend.*	
Duke of *Roxburgh.*	Lord *Halifax.*	
Earl of *Pomfret.*	Lord *Cowper.*	

A.D.1714. After the opening of theſe Inſtruments, the Lords of the Council caus'd the following Proclamation to be iſſu'd; which being a full Declaration of the new King's Right, and that in the moſt ſolemn Manner, we cannot, without the greateſt Surprize, and a kind of Horror, ſee certain Names to it, that in a few Months were avow'd Traitors to him, and to their Country.

King George proclaimed.

" WHEREAS it hath pleas'd Almighty God " to call to his Mercy our late Soveraign " Lady Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory; by " whoſe Deceaſe, the Imperial Crowns of *Great* " *Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, are ſolely, and " rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince " *George*, Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*: We " therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal " of the Realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of " her late Majeſty's Privy-Council, with Num- " bers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, " with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citi- " zens of *London*, do now hereby, with one full " Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, pu- " bliſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty " Prince *George*, Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunen-* " *burg*, is now, by the Death of our late Sove- " raign of happy Memory, become our lawful " and rightful Leige Lord, *George*, by the Grace " of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and " *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom " we do acknowledge all Faith and conſtant " Obedience, with all hearty and humble Af- " fection, beſeeching God, by whom Kings and " Queens do reign, to bleſs the Royal King " *George* with long and happy Years to reign " over us.

" Given at the Palace of St *James*'s, the " Firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1714. God ſave " the King.

Lords and Gentlemen who ſign'd the Proclamation.

Tho. Cantuar'
Harcourt, C.
Buckingham, P.
Shrewsbury.
Dartmouth, C. P. S.
Portmore.
Loudoun.
Findlater.
Orford.
Argyle.
Kent.
Radnor.
Powlett.
Ferrers.
Somerſet.
Northumberland.
Ormond.
Roxburgh.
Marr.
Sunderland.
Rocheſter.
Northampton.
Dundonald.
Kilſythe.
J. Middleton.
Heneage Finch.
Ch. Wren.
C. Aldworth.
William Moriſon.
Robert Briſtow.
Mariſchal.
Joh. London.
Bolingbroke.
Halifax.
Oxford and *Mortimer.*
Manſell.
Lexington.
Landſdoune.
Pagett.
Berkeley.
Guilford.
Somers.
W. Bromley.
W. Wyndham.
Bingley.
Dorſet.
Lincoln.
Montague.
Berkeley.
Grafton.
T. Coke.
Guernſey.
Cowper.
Tho. Frankland.
Sherard.
Jo. Pringle.
Ja. Scot.
John Pepper.
Arthur Baldwin.
Hugh Hughes.
Hunſdon.
Scarſdale.
Cardigan.
Grantham.
Bruce.
Stair.
St Albans.
Hay.
Oſſulſton.
Dunmore.
Willoughby de Bro.
Edward Northey.
Robert Raymond.
Delawarr.
Hollis L. *Pelham.*
Dumbarton.
John Eyles.
Arth. More.
Harley.
Nath. Gould.
Ra. Freeman.
Ch. Roſs.
Nich. Carew.
John Bland.
J. Hinde Cotton.
William Pulteney.
Geo. Treby.
Will. Northey.
R. Edgcombe.
W. St Quintin.
Ar. Hutcheſon.
John Gape.
R. Rich.
J. Montgomery.
Alexand. Abercromby.
Ja. Lowther.
Tho. Clarges.
John London.
James Stanhope.
Ed. Harley.
J. Smith.
Chriſt. Muſgrave.
H. Boyle.
J. Trevor.
J. Holland.
R. Onſlow.
J. Hill.
William Harvey.
Ed. Southwell.
Ja. Vernon.
John Weſt.
John Povey.
Tho. Onſlow.
Robert Monro.
Geo. Beaumont.
Rockingham.
Carteret.
Bathurſt.
Cha. Chalmondeley.
Rob. Marſham.
H. Walpole.
Ch. May.
William Cadogan.
R. Bruce.
Tho. Conyers.
Mountjoy.
Cockborne.

A.D.1714.

What Notion can we have of the Honour, Conſcience, or Honeſty of thoſe of this Liſt, who having in this publick voluntary Manner aſſerted his Majeſty King *George* to be their only rightful, and awful Liege-Lord, and Soveraign, did, in leſs than a Year, enter into treaſonable Plots to deprive him of his Right, and break out into open Rebellion againſt him and the Conſtitution, againſt the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of their Country. There is no need of marking them out from the reſt of the Liſt, we have ſeen their Names among thoſe of the late Miniſters, and ſhall ſee them again in Acts of *Attainder*, Proclamations, and Commitments for High Treaſon, yet have ſome of them, ſtill living, by the Clemency of the Government they would have deſtroy'd, the Face to ſet up for *Patriots*, and as ſuch, to endeavour ſtill to impoſe themſelves on factious and weak Minds, as Guardians of the *Country Intereſt*.

Some of 'em prove Traitors.

His Majeſty King *George* was proclaim'd, with the uſual Solemnity, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as ſoon as it was poſſible to get the Heralds, and others who were to attend the Ceremony, in Readineſs. Great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry aſſiſted at the Proclamation. The Streets were crowded with vaſt Multitudes of People, and no Diſorder was committed, at leaſt none worſe than the hiſſing and inſulting the Earl of *Oxford* and the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*; who had great Reaſon to rejoice, that the People's Reſentment ſtopp'd there. The ſame Day, the Lords Regents made an Order for making Alterations in the Common Prayer; inſtead of *Lady Queen Anne*, was to be read, *Lord King George*; inſtead of *Her*, *His*; inſtead of the Elector of *Brunſwick*, his Royal Highneſs the Prince. They alſo appointed the Earl of *Dorſet* to carry the King the News of his Inauguration, and to attend his Majeſty in his Journey to *England*. The Earl of *Northampton*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, proclaim'd his Majeſty King *George* in the uſual Places of the *Hamlets*; and the like Proclamation was made all over *England* by the proper Officers, the People every where expreſſing their

The Lords Oxford *and* Bolingbroke *hiſs'd.*

The Earl of Dorſet *appointed to go the King.*

*A.D.*1714. their Joy with loud and hearty Acclamations. The Earl of *Ilay*, Lord-Juſtice-General of *North-Britain*, then at *Edinburgh*, having receiv'd a Letter from the Lords Regents, *Auguſt* the 4th, with Notification of the Queen's Death, and Orders to proclaim the King, went, attended by her late Majeſty's Servants, to the Lodgings of the Duke of *Montroſe*, one of the Lords of the Regency; with whom they found the

Marquis of *Tweedale*,	Earl of *Hoptoun*,
Earl of *Morton*,	Earl of *Roſsberry*,
Earl of *Rothes*,	Lord *Polwarth*,
Earl of *Buchan*,	Lord *Belhaven*,
Earl of *Lauderdale*,	Lord *Elibank*,
Earl of *Haddington*,	Lord *Torpichen*,
Earl of *Leuen*,	Lord *Balgony*.
Earl of *Hyndford*,	

Scoth *Lords proclaim the King.* General *Wightman*, and many Perſons of Diſtinction, who, together with the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and the Officers of State, caus'd his Majeſty to be proclaim'd in that City with extraordinary Pomp and Ceremony; in which the Citizens join'd with the greater Marks of Affection and Joy, for that they believ'd themſelves to be thereby deliver'd from the Dangers the late Managers had brought them into, by the Encouragement they gave the Enemies to the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty in *North Britain*.

King George *proclaimed in* Ireland. On the 6th of *Auguſt*, the Lord-Juſtices of *Ireland*, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, receiv'd by Expreſs a Letter from the Lords of the Privy-Council in *England*, with an Account of her Majeſty's Death, and Directions for proclaiming the King at *Dublin*; which was accordingly done the ſame Day: The Lords-Juſtices, the Privy-Council, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, then in that City, aſſiſted by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, proclaim'd his Majeſty at the uſual Places; and Directions were ſent for the like Proclamation to be made throughout the Kingdom. The Lords-Juſtices and Council alſo iſſued a Proclamation, for diſarming Papiſts, and ſeizing their Horſes. The Earl of *Angleſey* arriv'd in *Ireland* but a few Days before the Expreſs, which brought News of the Queen's Death, and receiving at the ſame time an Account, that he was appointed one of the Lords-Juſtices of *Great-Britain*, he ſet out immediately for *England*; and a few Days after his Return to *London*, a Perſon was ſo indiſcreet as to publiſh a Letter, with this Paragraph in it;

A ſcandalous Letter about the Earl of An—'s *Journeyto* Ireland. *You cannot be ignorant of a late Journey of a No-Peer to* IRELAND, *being diſpatch'd thither by the new modell'd* Junto *of the laſt Miniſtry, part of the Deſign of which, we are aſſur'd was, to new model the Forces there, and particularly, to break no leſs than* 70 *of the honeſt Officers of the Army, and fill up their Places with the Tools and Creatures of* Con. Phipps, *and ſuch a Rabble of Cut-Throats as were fit for the Work that they had for them to do.*

The Publiſher of this Letter was taken up for it, but it had no other Conſequence, it being difficult to prove, who was intended by the *No-Peer*; beſides, it was generally believ'd, that a Colonel of the Army, the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Creature, was, about this Time, ſent to *Ireland* with the Orders for modelling the Forces there. That the Army in both *England* and *Ireland* was to be modell'd, is moſt certain. Major-General *Davenport* ſhew'd myſelf, and others, the next Day after the Queen dy'd, a Liſt of 60 or 70 Officers, moſt of them of the Guards, that were to be caſhier'd, with the Names of thoſe that were to have their Commiſſions, ſome of whom were *Iriſh* Papiſts. *A.D.*1714.

The Contriver of this modelling Project was, (to uſe the Words of the *Annaliſt*) *chiefly the V—t B——ke*. He had not then been attainted for High Treaſon, or deſerv'd the Panegyrics of his hireling Flatterers in Verſe and Proſe, for his Dexterity in eſcaping the Puniſhment the Laws have prepar'd for Traitors, and getting himſelf again into a Condition of doing more Miſchief. The *Annaliſt* proceeds; "The Army was to be "new modell'd in ſuch a manner, that all the "Troops in *Great Britain* might be blindly de-"voted to the Miniſtry. One Branch of this "Scheme was, to break Nine of the Battallions "in *Ireland*; entirely to lay aſide 72 Officers "that were thought unproper Inſtruments for the "Deſigns in hand; and to raiſe 15 other Bat-"tallions, that ſhould be ſure to obey all Com-"mands; one of which was ſaid to be deſign'd "for a *Popiſh* Lord."

Another Branch of this Scheme was, to remove ſuch Officers of the Guards as were eminently well affected to the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*, particularly,

Of the Firſt REGIMENT.

Major-General *Tatton*.	Colonel *Anſtruther*,	*Colonels of the Guards to be turn'd out.*
Brigadier *Ferrers*,	Colonel *Elwell*,	
Colonel *Lloyd*,	Colonel *Paget*,	
Colonel *Barriel*,	Colonel *Montgomery*,	
Colonel *Talbot*,	Colonel *Fuller*,	
Colonel *Guiſe*,	Colonel *Frampton*,	
Colonel *Read*,	Colonel *Blackney*,	
Colonel *Cholmondeley*,	Colonel *Mericke*.	
Colonel *Moyſer*,		

Second REGIMENT.

Major-General *Holmes*,	Sir *Triſtram Dillington*,
Brigadier *Morriſon*,	Colonel *Smith*,
Brigadier *Biſſet*,	Colonel *Folliot*,
Colonel *Hobart*,	Colonel *Chudleigh*.
Colonel *Robinſon*,	

Major-General *Davenport*, Lieutenant of the Firſt Troop of Life-Guards, was order'd to ſell; and ſeveral Officers were cloſetted, and ask'd, Whether they would *ſerve the Queen without asking Queſtions?* which ſome refus'd.

The *Jacobites* were ſo confounded to ſee all their late Hopes blaſted at once, that they had not Courage enough to give the leaſt Diſturbance to the proclaiming the King, except a very fooliſh Attempt at *Oxford*; where the Mayor receiv'd a Letter, brought by a Perſon in a Batchelor's Gown, requiring him to proclaim the *Pretender*, with theſe lying, blaſphemous Expreſſions, *This is to warn you, if you ſhould receive an Order to proclaim* HANOVER, *not to comply with it, for the Hand of God is now at work to ſet Things upon a right Foot, and in a few Days you will ſee wonderful Changes; which if you are wiſe enough to foreſee, you will obtain Grace and Favour from the Hands of his Sacred Majeſty King* James, *&c.* The Mayor communicated this Letter to the Vice-Chancellor, and both of them tranſmitted Copies of it to Mr *William Bromley*, then one of the Secretaries of State, and Repreſentative for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who ſent them Letters of Thanks. The Vice-Chancellor alſo offer'd a Reward of 100 *l.* to the Diſcoverer of the Author or Authors of that Letter; and had the Behaviour of *Treaſonable Letter ſent to the Mayor of* Oxford.

A.D.1714. those Gentlemen continu'd to be as loyal and honeſt upon other Occaſions, it would have ſav'd many hard Reflections that were afterwards made upon it.

Duke of Marlborough's *Return to* England. Mention has been made of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s intended Return to *England*, and his Detention at *Oſtend*; from whence he ſail'd at the latter End of *July*; and, after a ſtormy Paſſage, arriv'd at *Dover*, with his Ducheſs, on the Firſt of *Auguſt*. As his Grace cou'd know nothing of the Queen's Death, ſo the Cenſures that were paſs'd upon his Conduct, by his and the Nations Enemies, as if it were a ſort of Inſult on her late Majeſty, were equally falſe and abſurd. He was receiv'd by the Mayor and Jurats of *Dover*, in their Formalities, with the univerſal Acclamations of the People, and with a Diſcharge of a great Number of Guns from the Plat-form, but none from the Caſtle. His Grace lay that Night at Sir *Robert Furneſe*'s; and on *Wedneſday*, the 4th of *Auguſt*, at the Deſire of ſeveral Noblemen and eminent Citizens, the Duke conſented to make a kind of publick Entry. Indeed it was in a manner forc'd upon him, for Sir *Charles Cox*, Member of Parliament for *Southwark*, with about 200 ſubſtantial Inhabitants, were prepar'd to meet his Grace on Horſeback, and reſolv'd to attend him thro' their *Borough*; which being communicated to others, the Number was ſoon increas'd, the Duke's noble Relations and Friends going in ſeveral Coaches to meet him, the whole Company made a gallant Attendance and Appearance, without the formal Preparations for an Entry, which the Duke always avoided, when he yearly brought home freſh Laurels from the Confederate War. The People every where crouded to ſee him, and made joyful loud Acclamations of, *Long live King* George, *Long live the Duke of* Marlborough. In the mean time, the Lords of the Regency apply'd themſelves with equal Diligence, Care, and Succeſs to the Diſcharge of their important Truſt. They choſe *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; who had lately acquir'd immortal Fame by his excellent Tragedy of *Cato*, to be their Secretary, and ſent Orders to the Poſtmaſter, to ſend to their Secretary all the Letters directed to the Secretaries of State; which reduc'd the haughty *Bolingbroke* to the Condition of waiting, with a Bag in his Hand, at the Door of the Regencies Room, and receiving Commands from thoſe, whom, a few Days before, he expected to have commanded.

The Parliament meets. The Parliament met at *Weſtminſter* in the Afternoon of the very Day the Queen dy'd, purſuant to the Act that regulated the Succeſſion. Mr *Bromley*, Secretary of State, mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, to adjourn to the *Wedneſday*, and was ſeconded by a Member who had been a Confident of the late Miniſtry. Sir *Richard Onſlow*, in his Anſwer to them, repreſented, That Time was too precious to trifle away the leaſt Part of it at that nice Juncture; and mov'd, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to the next Day; which was carry'd: And the Members now only qualify'd themſelves by taking the Oaths, making and ſubſcribing the Declaration, and ſubſcribing the Oath of Abjuration. On the 5th of *Auguſt*, the Lords-Juſtices came to the Houſe of Peers, and ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by the Uſher of the Black Rod, requiring their Attendance. The Commons went up accordingly to the Houſe of Lords, and the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of his Brethren, the Lords-Juſtices, made a Speech to both Houſes; the Subſtance of which was, (having ſpoken of the Demiſe of her late Majeſty);

Ld Chancellor's Speech to both Houſes.

We hope, that nothing has been omitted which might contribute to the Safety of theſe Realms, and the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties in this great Conjuncture. As theſe invaluable Bleſſings have been ſecur'd to us by thoſe Acts of Parliament which have ſettled the Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms in the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *we have regulated our Proceedings, by thoſe Rules, which are therein preſcrib'd.* Then ſpeaking of the Inſtruments in which the Regency was nominated, he added; *Thoſe, who either by their Offices, or by virtue of theſe Inſtruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords-Juſtices, did, in Conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the proclaiming our lawful and rightful Sovereign King* George, *taking, at the ſame time, the neceſſary Care to preſerve the publick Peace. In Purſuance of the Acts before-mention'd, this Parliament is now aſſembled, and we are perſuaded, you all bring with you ſo hearty a Diſpoſition for his Majeſty's Service, and the Publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Aſſiſtance in every Thing which may promote theſe great Ends.* Then their Excellencies recommended to them to make *Proviſion to ſupport the Honour of the Crown, and the eſtabliſhing and advancing* Engliſh *Credit.* The Cloſe was, *We forbear to lay before you any thing that does not require your immediate Conſideration, not having receiv'd his Majeſty's Pleaſure. We ſhall only exhort you, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Intereſt, as being the only Means to continue among us our perfect happy Tranquillity.* A.D.1714.

The Commons reſolve on an Addreſs to the King. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That an humble "Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to condole "with his Majeſty upon the ſad Occaſion of "the Death of our late moſt gracious Soveraign, "to congratulate his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to "the Throne, and to aſſure his Majeſty of the "utmoſt Aſſiſtance of this Houſe to ſupport his "Majeſty's undoubted Right to the Imperial "Crowns of theſe Realms, againſt the *Pretender*, "and all other Perſons whatſoever; and alſo to "expreſs the impatient Deſire of his faithful Com-"mons for his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival and Pre-"ſence in *Great-Britain*, and the unanimous Re-"ſolution of this Houſe to maintain the Publick "Credit, and effectually make good all Funds "which have been granted by Parliament, for "the Security of any Sums of Money which "have been or ſhall be advanc'd for the Publick "Service, and that they will uſe their utmoſt "Endeavours by all other Means to make his "Majeſty's Reign happy and glorious."

The ſame Day the Houſe of Peers agreed upon the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

Addreſs of the Lords to the King. *WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, tho' deeply ſenſible of the great Loſs theſe Nations ſuſtained by the Demiſe of her late Majeſty, of bleſſed Memory, think it our Duty at the ſame time, with thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate your Majeſty upon your happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne; and we do, with the utmoſt Loyalty and Duty, aſſure your Majeſty of our zealous and firm Reſolutions to ſupport your undoubtedly rightful and lawful Title to the Crown, againſt all Enemies and* Pretenders *whatſoever. Our Zeal and Affection for your Majeſty's Service, engage us to exert ourſelves with all Vigour and Unanimity for ſecuring the Publick Safety, and we will always, to the utmoſt of our Power, maintain*

A.D.1714. *tain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown. And we do, with faithful Hearts, beſeech your Majeſty, as ſoon as poſſible, to give us your Royal Preſence, which we are perſuaded will be attended with all other Bleſſings to your Kingdoms.*

Theſe Addreſſes very much augmented the Confuſion and Deſpair of the *Pretender*'s Friends, and the Satisfaction and Joy of the Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Lords-Juſtices having tranſmitted the Lords Addreſs to the King, his Majeſty was pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

GEORGE R.

The K.'s Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

I TAKE this firſt Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you have given me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have ſhewn upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are great Encouragements to me, and I ſhall always eſteem the Continuance of them as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly ſenſible than I am of the Loſs ſuſtain'd by the Death of the late Queen, whoſe extraordinary Piety and Virtues, ſo much endear'd her to her People, and for whoſe Memory I ſhall always have a particular Regard.

My beſt Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to repair this Loſs to the Nation. I will make it my conſtant Care to preſerve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Proſperity of my Kingdoms.

I am haſtening to you, according to your Deſire, ſo affectionately expreſs'd in your Addreſs.

On the 6th of *Auguſt*, Secretary *Bromley*, reported the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which the Committee had drawn up; and being read, was unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe, as follows.

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

The Commons Addreſs.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Great-Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled, having a juſt Senſe of the great Loſs the Nation has ſuſtain'd by the Death of our late Soveraign Lady Queen* ANNE, *of Bleſſed Memory, humbly crave Leave to condole with your Majeſty on this ſad Occaſion.*

It would but aggravate our Sorrow particularly, to enumerate the Virtues of that pious and moſt excellent Princeſs; The Duty we owe to your Majeſty, and to our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief, and heartily to congratulate your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; whoſe Princely Virtues give us a certain Proſpect of future Happineſs in the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and engage us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, to our Utmoſt ſupport your undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm againſt the Pretender *and all other Perſons whatſoever.*

Your Faithful Commons cannot but expreſs their impatient Deſire for your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival and Preſence in Great-Britain.

In the mean time, we humbly lay before your Majeſty the unanimous Reſolution of this Houſe, to maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually to make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament for the Security of any Money which has been, or ſhall be advanc'd for the Publick Service, and to endeavour by every thing in our Power to make your Majeſty's Reign happy and glorious.

Which Addreſs being tranſmitted to the King, they receiv'd his Majeſty's Anſwer the 25th of *Auguſt*, as is here inſerted.

A.D.1714.

GEORGE R.

The K.'s Anſwer.

YOUR Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs is very acceptable to me. The Unanimity and Affection my Commons have ſhewn upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are moſt agreeable Inſtances and Pledges of their Fidelity to me. I have had a juſt Senſe of your inexpreſſible Loſs, by the Death of your late Soveraign. You may be aſſur'd of my conſtant Endeavours to ſecure to you the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and that it will be always my Aim to make you an happy and flouriſhing People; to which your Reſolution to maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation will greatly contribute. I am haſtening to you according to your earneſt Deſire and the juſt Expectations of my People.

Mr Speaker having read this Anſwer to the Houſe, it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente, That the humble Thanks of this Houſe be return'd to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Meſſage in Anſwer to their Addreſs*: And order'd, *That the ſaid Return of Thanks to his Majeſty, be preſented to the Lords-Juſtices, with the Deſire of this Houſe, that they will tranſmit the ſame to his Majeſty.*

Dr Ratcliff *refuſes to attend the Queen.*

Dr *Ratcliff*, who was all his Life-time a Stickler for the Principles and Politicks of the *Oxford* Decree, having been piqu'd on a certain Occaſion againſt the late Queen, when Princeſs of *Denmark*, carry'd his Reſentment ſo far, that when the Duke of *Ormond* ſent for him, to attend her Majeſty, in her laſt Sickneſs, he refus'd, or avoided going: An Act of Inhumanity, which deſerv'd the ſevereſt Cenſure from honeſt Minds, but does not ſeem to be within the Cognizance of the Houſe of Commons, though he was a Member. However, this Piece of ill Nature, and ill Manners, was ſo highly reſented by all thoſe whoſe Schemes her late Majeſty's Death left unfiniſh'd, that Sir *John Packington* complain'd againſt the Doctor to the Houſe, *Auguſt* the 5th, but it came to nothing. Secretary *Bromley* mov'd the ſame Day for the Addreſs of *Condolence* and *Congratulation*, and dwelt ſo very much on the Loſs the Nation had ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Queen, that it ſeem'd to overbalance the Senſe he had of our Happineſs in his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. Mr *Robert Walpole* mov'd for ſomething more ſubſtantial, *to give the King Aſſurances of their making good all* Parliamentary *Funds*, which was the moſt neceſſary Part of the Inſtructions for the Committee: And *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq; now Lord *Onſlow*, obſerv'd very judiciouſly, *That the Streſs of the Addreſs ought not to lie upon Condoling, but upon Congratulating, and giving the King Aſſurances of their maintaining both his Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown and Publick Credit.* A Motion was made, to ſend the Addreſs to his Majeſty by two of their Members, but it dropt, and it was *reſolv'd*, That the Lords-Juſtices ſhould be deſir'd to tranſmit it to him.

Mr Walpole's *Motion for the making good all Funds.*

Two Days after, there was a ſmart Debate about the Choice of a Chairman for the *Grand* Committee of the Subſidy. The Members for the *French Commerce Bill*, and other ſuch good Bills, inſiſted on the placing Sir *William Wyndham* in the Chair, which had no promiſing Look for the Intereſt of the new Government; but *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; who was beſt acquainted with the Men and Things in Queſtion, repreſented, That Mr *Conyers* had for many Years ſo well diſcharg'd that Office, that it was inconſiſtent with Gratitude, good Manners and Prudence to chooſe another. Upon which Mr *Conyers* was plac'd in the Chair.

A.D. 1714. Chair. Some of the Members juſt mention'd, to make Amends for their late diſreſpectful and dangerous Conduct, with reſpect to the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*, propos'd the giving the King a Million *Sterling* for the Civil Liſt; by which piece of cajoling, they thought two Ends might be gain'd; the one, as before, to attone for their late Obſequiouſneſs in joining with Lord *Bolingbroke* in the Slur put on the Electoral Family, and a Diſregard of their Intereſts; the other, to lay a Foundation for Clamour againſt the Profuſion of the King's Miniſters in accepting of ſo exorbitant a Supply; but the King's beſt Friends perceiv'd a Snake in the Graſs, and contented themſelves with the more juſt and reaſonable Propoſal for the ſame Sum as had been granted for the ſame Uſe to her late Majeſty; for which an Act was order'd to be brought in, and it paſs'd with great Unanimity and Diſpatch. On the 13th of *Auguſt*, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; mov'd, That the Committee for that Act ſhould have Power to receive two Clauſes; one for the Payment of the Arrears due to the *Hanover* Troops in *Engliſh* Pay, being 65,000 *l.* the other for 100,000 *l.* to be paid by the Treaſury to any one that ſhould apprehend the *Pretender*, if he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of his Majeſty's Dominions. Sir *William Wyndham* ſeconded the firſt Clauſe, the deferring of which ſo long, was ſuch a flagrant Act of Injuſtice, that thoſe who were the Occaſion of it might well be aſham'd. Mr *Shippen* own'd frankly, he had oppos'd that Payment in the late Reign, but that he was for it now. *Charles Aldworth*, Eſq; ſeem'd, in what he ſaid, to reflect on the two Members above-mention'd. *For my part, I was formerly againſt this Payment, becauſe I had been given to underſtand in this very Houſe, that thoſe Troops were* Deſerters; *but ſince I have been told they were hired to* fight, *and ſerv'd well as long as there was* fighting; *and if when they came in ſight of the Enemy, they who had hired them, would not ſuffer them to* fight. Referring to the late Queen's Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, *I do not ſee the Reaſon why they ſhould be call'd* Deſerters. As to the 100,000 *l.* Clauſe for ſeizing the *Pretender*, Mr *C——n*, it is a Reproach to the Virtue of a Nation that Truth dares not appear among them bare-fac'd, ſpoke to this Purpoſe, *Aug.* 14. *I was not the Day before in the Houſe, when that Clauſe was mov'd; but if I had been preſent, I would have oppos'd it, becauſe, in my Opinion, the Proteſtant Succeſſion is no longer in Danger, ſince his Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne.* Fine Reaſoning! If the Proteſtant Succeſſion was not in Danger, the *Pretender* would be in no Danger by this Bill. *He defy'd all the Houſe to prove the contrary.* Two of them, Knights of two Shires, and one of them mention'd but a few Lines above, were, not many Months after, in Hold for High-Treaſon. He was ſeconded by Mr *S----n*; but *William Pultney*, Eſq; and after him the Lord *Lumley*, prov'd, with great Force of Reaſon and Expreſſion, *That the Proteſtant Succeſſion was, and would be in Danger as long as there was a* Popiſh Pretender, *who had many Friends both at Home and Abroad. That the late Queen was ſenſible of that Danger, when ſhe iſſued out her Proclamation againſt him; and that the Caſe was not alter'd by her Majeſty's Demiſe.*

Tories propoſe a Million for the Civil Liſt

Mr Aldworth's *Speech, reflecting on the Orders ſent to the Duke of* Ormond.

William Pultney, *Eſq; for* 100000 *l. to take the* Pretender.

The Parliament having before the Queen's Death paſs'd an Act for a 1,400,000 *l.* Lottery, Publick Credit was in the late Treaſurer's Time ſo low, that not above 60 or 70000 *l.* was ſubſcrib'd to it. This ſinking Credit was doubtleſs occaſion'd by the Diffidence which Money'd-Men had of the Sincerity of the late Miniſters in their Pretences of Adherence to the *Hanover* Succeſſion. The Lords of the *Regency* and Privy-Council, to recover languiſhing, if not *dying*, *Credit*, thought of this Remedy in the Caſe of the Lottery, and ſubſcrib'd great Sums themſelves, which was ſuch an Encouragement to others to follow their Example, that above 700,000 *l.* was ſubſcrib'd in two Days; and the Parliament making afterwards a ſmall Addition to the Intereſt for the blank Tickets, 1 *per Cent.* only, the Remainder was ſubſcrib'd in a few Days more.

Credit low in the late Treaſurer's Time.

A.D. 1714.

On the 13th of *Auguſt*, Mr *Craggs* return'd from *Hanover*, and brought Letters from the King to the Lords-Juſtices; who went the ſame Day to the Houſe of Lords, and the Lord-Chancellor, in their Name, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

A Letter from the King.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, that we have this Morning receiv'd a Letter from the King, wherein his Majeſty is graciouſly pleas'd to acquaint us, That his Majeſty is haſtening hither, to imploy his utmoſt Care for putting theſe Kingdoms into a happy and flouriſhing Condition.

He has commanded us in the mean time, to continue our Care of every Thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of his Dominions. And we are aſſur'd, That if this had requir'd his more immediate Preſence, he would, without the leaſt Delay, have repair'd hither, for the Support of ſo Dutiful and Faithful Subjects: For his Majeſty does very particularly expreſs his great Satisfaction in the Loyalty and Affection which his People have univerſally ſhewn upon his Majeſty's Acceſſion.

Ld Cancellor's Speech to both Houſes.

His Lordſhip then recommended to them, the further Encouragement of Adventurers in the State-Lottery. And the Commons being return'd to the Houſe, and the Speaker having made a Report of the Lords-Juſtices Speech, it was *reſolv'd*, Nemine Contradicente, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the humble Thanks of this Houſe for the Satisfaction his Majeſty hath been pleas'd to expreſs in the Loyalty and Affection which his Subjects have univerſally ſhewn upon his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and for his gracious Intentions of making his People ſpeedily happy with his Royal Preſence; and alſo to aſſure his Majeſty of the Continuance of the ſame Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty upon all Occaſions; and that this Houſe will contribute their utmoſt Endeavours for preſerving the Publick Peace until his Majeſty ſhall arrive.*

The Commons Addreſs of Thanks.

This Addreſs of Thanks, and that of the Lords, were tranſmitted to his Majeſty by the Lords-Juſtices. When their Excellencies came to the Houſe of Peers to paſs the ſeveral Bills that were ready for the Royal Aſſent. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons made an eloquent Speech upon preſenting the *Civil Liſt* and *Lottery Bills*. I ſhall only inſert a Paſſage of it.

The Speaker's Speech on preſenting the Civil Liſt Bill.

Whatſoever is ſuperfluous in that Proviſion, and more than the ordinary Services of his Majeſty ſhall require, will but enable him to exert his higheſt and moſt valuable Prerogative of doing good.

It would have been well if Gentlemen had kept this Saying in their Memory: It might have given a Check to the Envy or Ill-nature of thoſe that have ſince blacken'd this *doing of good*, with the odious Names of *Penſions* and *Profuſion*. The Buſineſs of this Seſſion being finiſh'd, the Lords-Juſtices prorogu'd the Parliament, *Aug.* 25, to the 3d of *September*.

It

A.D.1714.

The French Envoy afraid of Insults.

It is no Wonder that Monsieur *d' Ibberville*, the *French* Minister, was struck with a Panick upon the Queen's Death. The honest Part of the People were so justly disgusted with the Measures of Lord *Bolingbroke*, and the *French* Faction in *England*, that now he had lost their Protection, he had Reason to fear he might not be safe from Insults; accordingly he sent to the Duke of *Ormond* for a Guard, who having communicated it to the Lords-Justices, some *Train'd-Bands* were order'd to secure his House, which was not in so much Danger as he apprehended, for all Things were quiet, and no Outrage offer'd to any Body.

Guarded by the Train'd-Bands.

The French King owns King George.

One cannot doubt but the *French* King was enough sensible of the Turn which the Affairs of *Great Britain* would take to his Disadvantage, by the Demise of the late Queen; but he thought fit to temporize, as his Friends did in *England*, and to affect a chearful Compliance with the Acts of Settlement by his Declaration to the Lord *Peterborough*, then in *France*, and the Conduct of his Envoy at *London*. He told the Earl of *Peterborough*, That *he would inviolably maintain the Treaties of Peace concluded at* Utrecht, *particularly with relation to the Settlement of the* British *Crown in the House of* Hanover. Monsieur *d' Ibberville*, his Envoy, made the same Declaration to the Lords of the Regency, who receiv'd a Letter from the *French* King himself, wherein, among other Things, he said, "That the Elector of *Brunswick* "having some Time before the Death of the "Queen signify'd to him, that whenever his "Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* "should take Place, he would cultivate a Friend-"ship with his *most Christian Majesty*. He, on "his Part, assur'd the Lords-Justices, he would "do all that lay in his Power to maintain a good "Intelligence and Amity between the two "Crowns." Monsieur *Chateanueuf*, the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*, made the Earl of *Strafford* the first Complement of Condolence upon the Death of the late Queen, and of Congratulation upon his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne. But the Court of *France* contented themselves with airy Forms; and when any thing substantial was propos'd to them from *Great-Britain*, they were equally cold and cautious. To the Instances of the Lords-Justices by Mr *Prior*, the *English* Minister at *Paris*, the *French* King return'd an Answer, which shew'd, he had recover'd himself from the Fright his Defeats and Disgraces at *Blenheim*, *Turin*, *Ramelies*, &c. had thrown him into; and could again make use of the Language, with which he treated *Europe*, at the Treaties of *Cologne* and *Nimeguen*; *I have made good my Engagements, in behalf of the* Catalans; *their Obstinacy is the Occasion of all the Misfortunes that may befal them, and my* GLORY, speak, O *Blenheim*, &c. *will not suffer me to recal my Troops from before* Barcelona. The *Catalans* had their Deputies at *London*; one of whom, the Marquis *de Almazq*, procur'd an Order from their Excellencies the Lords-Justices to Admiral *Wishart*, not to molest the Inhabitants of *Barcelona*, nor hinder any Relief to be brought to them by Sea; in which he had been very officious, in the Time of the late Ministry.

The Lords of the Regency did not so entirely confide in the *most Christian King*'s sincere Declaration to give no manner of Disturbance to the Protestant Succeffior, that they omitted taking the necessary Measures to render any Disturbance ineffectual. They order'd a Draught of 500 Out-Pensioners from *Chelsey*, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*, to reinforce Colonel *Pocock* at *Portsmouth*; and upon the landing of the seven *British* Batallions from *Ostend* in *England*, a Battallion of the Earl of *Orkney*'s Royal Regiment of Fusileers was sent thither, which made a Strength sufficient for the Defence of that important Place. A.D.1714.

On the 17th of *August*, the Earl of *Berkley*, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of Men of War and Yachts, appointed to attend the King and Prince Royal, arriv'd on the Coast of *Holland*. It was said, his Lordship receiv'd this Command with such an Overflow of Pleasure, as was very visible and remarkable. Monsieur *Clingrass*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Resident at the *Hague*, immediately dispatch'd an Express to the King, to acquaint him with it. On the 24th of *August* the Queen's Body was interr'd in *Westminster Abbey*, with all the Decency and Pomp consistent with a private Burial.

Upon Advice from *Spain*, that King *Philip* was about to extort a large Donative from the *British*, and other Merchants, contrary to the Treaties in Force, the general Resentment against Lord *Bolingbroke*, and those the *Annalist* calls, the *Spanish Treaty-Mongers*, was encreas'd to a Degree, that made it very terrible to them; but the vigorous Proceedings of the Lords of the Regency, gave such a Check to the Insolence of the *Spaniards*, that the Orders for the Donative were recall'd.

Abbot Gualtier leaves the Kingdom.

The Abbot *Gualtier* staid in *England* till the latter End of the Month, and then seeing to what a State of Impotence the Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and other Enemies to the King and Kingdom, were in, he despair'd of doing the *Pretender* any Service, and set out for *France*. On the 28th of the Month, Mr *Murray* arriv'd Express from *Hanover*, with Advice, that his Majesty had put off his Departure for some Days. He brought several Orders for the Lords-Justices, and Council, particularly, for preparing a Patent for creating the Prince Royal Prince of *Wales*, and for removing Viscount *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State; which was done, *August* 31, with due Marks of Displeasure. Three of the Lords-Regents, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Duke of *Somerset*, and the Lord *Cowper*, took the Seals from him, and lock'd, and seal'd up all the Doors of his Office. An Incident his *Popish* Poet has not thought fit to remember among the many glorious Circumstances of his heroic Life and Character.

Lord Bolingbroke turn'd out.

The Union between *England* and *Holland* was so close and necessary for their mutual Preservation, that it was one of the first Cares of the Lords-Regents, to notify the late Queen's Death, and his Majesty's peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne, to the States-General; which was done the 4th of *August*, by the Earl of *Strafford*, the *British* Ambassador in *Holland*, who made a Speech on that Occasion, which little agreed with the Tenor of his Lordship's Speeches at *Utrecht* and elsewhere, while he was in Dependance on the late Ministers. He gave them to understand, that, by the Act of Succession, all Officers were to continue in Employment six Months after the Demise of the Queen, unless the Successor otherwise dispos'd of the Offices, and that consequently he remain'd still Ambassador of the Crown of *Great-Britain*; in which Ambassy he was continu'd by Letters from his Majesty before he left *Hanover*; no *Secret Committee* having yet sate to inquire into that Minister's Conduct at *Utrecht* and the Army in *Flanders*, which was equally mysterious and suspicious. As soon as Monsieur *Clingrass*, Resident of *Hanover*, had an Account of her late Majesty's

Lord Strafford's Speech to the States.

A.D.1714. Death, which was the Day before the Earl of *Strafford*'s formal Notification, he preſented a Memorial to the States-General, with a Letter from King *George*, which was lodg'd in his Hands, to be in Readineſs, if there ſhould be Occaſion, requiring their Performance of the Guaranty of his Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. The States-General aſſembled extraordinarily upon it the ſame Day, and came to a Reſolution to perform the ſaid Guaranty; and the next Day, a Letter conformable to it was deliver'd to the *Hanover* Reſident, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty King *George*.

The K.'s Letter to the States about the Guaranty.

The States agree to it, and anſwer the Letter.

The Declaration of the Lords-Regents, in Favour of *Portugal*, very much facilitated the Concluſion of the Treaty between that Crown and *Spain*, which had puzzled our late *Peace-makers*. Their Excellencies order'd Information to be given Monſieur *de Brociado*, the *Portuguſe* Envoy at *London*, *That* Spain *ſhould be oblig'd to conclude a Peace immediately with the Crown of* Portugal; *or that, in caſe of Refuſal, his* Portugueſe *Majeſty might depend on being aſſiſted by the Crown of* Great-Britain, *conformable to the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between thoſe two Crowns.* The States-General caus'd a like Declaration to be made to the *Portugueſe* Miniſter in *Holland*; and there was little Difficulty after this in negotiating the Treaty between *Spain* and *Portugal*. The Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd a Letter from the King, to return the States-General his Majeſty's Thanks for their Reſolution about the Guaranty, the Earl having Audience of their High-Mightineſſes the 19th of *Auguſt*, made a ſuitable Speech to them, and among other Things ſaid,

Treaty between Spain *and Portugal procur'd by the Lords-Juſtices.*

Your High-Mightineſſes have thereby engag'd the Friendſhip of a King, which cannot but be very advantageous to you, as well in regard to the Neighbourhood and Powerfulneſs of his Kingdoms and States, as with reſpect to his Majeſty's perſonal Merit, who, for his many excellent Qualities, will be eſteem'd, and courted by all Europe, *as well as lov'd and reſpected by his own Subjects. And as he is known to be a Prince, who is a religious Obſerver of his Word, your High-Mightineſſes may be aſſur'd, that in gaining his Friendſhip, you ſecure to yourſelves a ſafe and laſting Support.*

We have mention'd Mr *Craggs*'s Journey to *Hanover* before the Queen was dead, and muſt add, that he arriv'd there the *Thurſday* after, *Aug.* 5. at ſeven o'Clock in the Morning, and went directly to *Herenhauſen* with the Privy-Council's Letter to his Majeſty. The ſame Night, three other Expreſſes arriv'd at *Hanover*; two to the King, and one to the Earl of *Clarendon*, the late Queen's Envoy at that Court, with the News of the Queen's Death; which the Earl communicated to his Majeſty at 2 o'Clock in the Morning. This was confirm'd, four Hours after, by the Arrival of Monſieur *Godike*, Secretary to the Baron *de Bothmar*, with the further Account of his Majeſty's being proclaim'd King of *Great-Britain*, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, without the leaſt Shew of Oppoſition. His Majeſty receiv'd this News, ſo much to his Glory and Advantage, with that Serenity of Countenance, and Compoſure of Mind, which are peculiar to Heroes.

TeDeum *ſung at* Hanover. He caus'd *Te Deum* to be ſung the *Sunday* following, *Auguſt* the 8th, in all the Churches of his Electorate, to return the Almighty ſolemn Thanks for having vouchſafed to advance him to the *Britiſh* Throne, and Prayers to be made for the Proſperity of his Reign.

The Baron *de Rhede*, his Majeſty's firſt Chamberlain, was immediately diſpatch'd to *Berlin*, to communicate the News of the Queen's Death, and of his being proclaim'd King of *Great-Britain* to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who having an Account of what had paſs'd in *England*, at this Juncture, from the *Hague*, declar'd his Reſolution, to contribute his Aſſiſtance to the maintaining of the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, of which his own Queen was a Daughter. The Earl of *Albemarle* came from *Holland* to *Hanover*, to give his Majeſty an Invitation, to take his Houſe at *Voorſt*, in his Way to the *Hague*, which Favour he obtain'd. In the mean while, the neighbouring Princes and States either went in Perſon, or ſent *Envoys* and Deputies to congratulate his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown, which occaſion'd a vaſt Concourſe of People, and retarded the King's Departure; the Thoughts of which ſo afflicted the Inhabitants of the City of *Hanover*, who ſo long enjoy'd the Bleſſings of his Majeſty's moſt wiſe and mild Government, that they were inconſolable. His Majeſty, out of his Fatherly Tenderneſs, caus'd Intimation to be given the Magiſtrates, that they might ask ſome Favour of him, which they did accordingly; and at their Requeſt, a conſiderable Tax on the Citizens was taken off, the Debts of inſolvent Debtors were diſcharg'd, and their Perſons ſet at Liberty. His Majeſty having committed the Government of his *German* Dominions to a Council, at the Head of which, he plac'd his Brother Prince *Erneſt*, he took into his Royal Conſideration, what Part of the Royal Family he ſhould carry with him, and what he ſhould leave behind him; and then determin'd, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince ſhould go with him, that the Princeſs his Royal Conſort ſhould follow a few Weeks after, with the two eldeſt Princeſſes, and that the young Prince *Frederick-George* ſhould remain at *Hanover* with his youngeſt Siſter. His Majeſty alſo nam'd thoſe of his Houſhold who were to attend him into *Great-Britain*; as,

A.D.1714. *The King of* Pruſſia *declares he will ſupport the Succeſſion.*

The City of Hanover *is inconſolable.*

The King kind to them.

His Majeſty appoints thoſe that are to go with him to England.

The Baron *de Kelmanſeck*, Maſter of the Horſe.
The Baron *Bernſdorf*, Firſt Miniſter of State.
The Baron *de Goritz*, Preſident of the Finances, and Miniſter of State.
Monſieur *de Robethon*, Privy-Counſellor to the King.
Count *Platen*, Great Chamberlain.
The Baron *de Rhede*, firſt Chamberlain.
The Marquis *de la Foret*, Chamberlain.
M ———, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King.
M ———, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince.
Monſieur *Riche*, Privy-Counſellor and Secretary to his Majeſty.
The Baron *de Hartoff*, Counſellor of War.
Monſieur *Schraden*, Secretary of Embaſſies.
Monſieur *Hamerſtein*, Gentleman of the King's Bed-Chamber.
Monſieur *Kempe*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince.
Dr *Steigerthal*.
Dr *Chappuzeau*.
Two Surgeons, and two *Valets-de-Chambre*.

On *Thurſday*, the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, his Majeſty ſet out from *Herenhauſen*; the Prince Royal follow'd about an hour after, and lay both at *Deepnau* the firſt Night. The next Morning they proceeded thro' *Bohine* and *Oſnabrug* to *Ippenbrug*. On the ſecond of *September*, his Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, paſs'd thro' *Rheeine* and *Bentheym* to *Twickel*, a Seat

His Majeſty's Journey to England.

A.D.1714. Seat belonging to the Count *de Waſſanaer de Opdam*, who entertain'd and lodg'd the King and Prince Royal, as did the Earl of *Albemarle* the next Night at *Voorſt*, after his Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs had travell'd through *Markel*, *Larenſe*, and *Capelle*. On the 4th of *September*, the Deputies of the States-General, Meſſieurs *Van Welderen*, *Noerdwycke*, *Taats-Van Amerongen*, and *Burmania*, receiv'd, and complimented his Majeſty on their Frontiers; and the ſame Day the King paſs'd thro' *Zutphen*, *Appleboon*, *Voorhuysen*, and *Amersfort* to *Utrecht*, where having receiv'd the Compliments of the States of the Province, his Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs went into a Yacht of the States, and came the ſame Night to *Woerden*, where they were receiv'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the other Deputies of the Province of *Holland*, under ſix Salvo's of nine Pieces of Cannon, anſwering the Numbers of Years of his Majeſty. Here his Majeſty was attended by the Earl of *Berkeley* and Earl of *Strafford*. On *Sunday*, the 5th of *September*, the King, in the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Coach, and attended by a Detachment of Horſe-Guards, proceeded to *Leyden*, and about five in the Afternoon arriv'd at the *Hague*, amidſt the Acclamations of a vaſt Multitude of People. His Majeſty lodg'd at the *Old Court*, a Houſe belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*. His Majeſty ſupp'd that Night in private, but the next Day, and moſt of the Time he was in *Holland*, he eat in Publick, and admitted the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Berkeley*, *Albemarle*, and *Strafford*, ſeveral of the States-Deputies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to his Table. About Noon, the following Deputies of the States-General, the Baron *de Lintelo*, on the Part of *Gelderland*, Monſieur *Fagel*, and *Penſionary Heinſius*, on the Part of *Holland*; the Sieurs *Velter*, on the Part of *Zeland*; *Schonaawen*, on the Part of *Utrecht*; *Berum*, on the Part of *Friezland*; *Marle*, on the Part of *Overyſſel*; and *Joſlinga*, on the Part of *Groningen*, had Audience of the King, whom they complimented on his Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his happy Arrival at the *Hague*. The ſame Morning, all the *Britiſh* Nobility and Gentry then at the *Hague*, as alſo the Officers of the *Green-Cloth*, had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand, being preſented by the Lords beforemention'd; as did Sir *James Abercrombie*, Commandant at *Dunkirk*; and Brigadier *Preſton*, Governour of *Newport*. Some of the Foreign Miniſters had private Audience of the King that Day, to compliment him, as the States-Deputies had done. The next Morning, the Marquis *de Chateaneuf*, Ambaſſador of *France*, had his Audience for the ſame Purpoſe; and the Report was, that he us'd theſe, among other civil Expreſſions, *There are yet a few Difficulties to be remov'd, to put the finiſhing Hand to the Treaties yet depending; but your Majeſty ſhall be the Arbiter of the Peace.* To which the King anſwer'd; *I will be the Guaranty of it.* The Duke *de Oſſuna*, and the Marquis *de Monteleone*, Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, came from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, to wait on the King, and had a private Audience the 9th of *September*.

Several Lords come with the King.

States-Deputies compliment the King.

The French *Ambaſſador's Compliment.*

The K.'s Anſwer.

Sir Con. Phipps *remov'd.*

Before his Majeſty's Arrival in *England*, the Lords-Regents having taken into Conſideration the Behaviour of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* in *Ireland*, as well ſince, as before the Queen's Death, in Reference to the Choice of the Magiſtrates of the City of *Dublin*, he having been ſo inſolent as to influence the Council, not to approve of a Lord-Mayor regularly choſen, notwithſtanding Inſtructions had been ſent him from *England* to the contrary, their Excellencies reſolv'd to remove both him and the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* from the Station of Lords-Juſtices in that Kingdom, and appointed the Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kildare* to be Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*. The Privy-Council there had drawn up a Repreſentation containing Reaſons, as they term'd it, for not obeying the Orders of the Lords-Regents, who, upon mature Deliberation, *reſolv'd*, That the ſame were *frivolous* and *ſcandalous*; againſt which, two or three of the Regency, who were ſome time in Friendſhip with the late Miniſters, proteſted, tho' the King had before, by Letter, entirely approv'd their Excellencies Conduct in that Affair, and return'd them his Thanks for it.

A.D.1714. *Reſolutions of the Privy-Council in* Ireland *cenſur'd as ſcandalous.*

On the 15th of *September*, the Lords of the Regency, (*Tho. Cantuar. Harcourt*, C. *W. Ebor. Shrewsbury*, *Buckingham*, *Dartmouth*, C. P. S. *Somerſet*, *Bolton*, *Devonſhire*, *Argyle*, *Montroſe*, *Roxburgh*, *Kent*, *Pembroke*, *Carliſle*, *Angleſey*, *Nottingham*, *Abingdon*, *Scarborough*, *Orford*, *Townſhend*, *Halifax*, *Cowper*, and *Parker*) ſign'd a Proclamation for a Reward of 100,000 *l.* to any Perſon who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the *Pretender*, whoſe Friends in *Scotland*, for the moſt part, an indigent, deſperate Crew, ſhew'd an Inclination to give Trouble; upon Information of which, their Excellencies order'd the *Half-pay* Officers of Colonel *Kerr*'s late Regiment of Dragoons, and of the late Regiments of Brigadier *Grant*, Colonel *Leigh*, Colonel *Pocock*, and the Lord *Mark Kerr*, to repair forthwith to *North Britain*, and follow the Orders of Major-General *Whetham*; but at that Time the Stir they attempted came to nothing more than a few Riots. Sir *John Macklean*, and Sir *Duncan Campbel*, appear'd not far from *Inverlochy* with a numerous Train of Friends and Servants; but hearing the Governour of Fort *William* had ſent a Detchament of about 100 Men to intercept them, they rode off, and ſoon after went to their ſeveral Homes. *Campbel* was the Man who procur'd, and preſented the *Highland* Addreſs in the late Reign. It was levell'd againſt his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, and ſo acceptable to Lord *Bolingbroke* and his Aſſociates, that they got the *Highlander* knighted. The *Jacobites* in and about *Aberdeen* were ſo audacious, that they proclaim'd the *Pretender*, by the Name of *James* VIII, the Night before King *George* was proclaim'd there. Miſerable Wretches! Had they never been told what was the Fate of *Perkin Warbeck*, whom the Loyal *Corniſhmen*, as the Lord *L*—— calls them in his Vindication of *Monk*, proclaim'd King *Richard* in *Cornwall*. Sure, had his Hiſtory come to their Knowledge, they would not have attach'd their Fortunes, whether ſmall or great, to that of a nameleſs Fugitive. The Duke of *Gordon* was, on a juſt Suſpicion of a like Diſpoſition, confin'd to the Town of *Edingburgh* on his Parole, and the Lord *Huntley*, his Son, to his Houſe in the North. Their Excellencies the Lords-Regents, thought proper, for preſerving the Peace of the Country, to forbid the cuſtomary Huntings in the *Highlands*, where the Chiefs of the Clans were wont to meet with their Vaſſals at certain Seaſons, to ride a hunting; and ſuch a Meeting being now appointed by them, this prudent Caution was taken to prevent the Miſchiefs that might now be intended by it. The *Pretender* himſelf receiv'd the News of the Queen's Death, in *Lorrain*, the 3d of *Auguſt*, and poſted immediately to *Verſailles*: But the *French* King, upon Notice of it, diſpatch'd away the Marquis *de Torci*, to tell him, *That his moſt* ſailles.

The Lords of the Regency's Proclamation of 100000 *l. to take the Pretender*

A ſmall Stir in Scotland.

The Pretender rides Poſt to Ver-

A.D.1714. *most Chriſtian Majeſty was ſurpriz'd at his Return into his Dominions, knowing the Engagements he was under in Reſpect to the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great-Britain, *in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and therefore he deſir'd him to quit his Territories*; which he did accordingly, and return'd extreamly mortify'd and melancholy to *Bar-le-Duc* in *Lorrain*.

The French King forbids him his Court.

Sir Con. Phipps *in Danger from the People at* Dublin.

Purſuant to the Orders ſent by the Lords-Regents to *Ireland*, Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, and the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, were remov'd from being Lords-Juſtices in that Kingdom; and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kilaare* were put in their Station, to the univerſal, unſpeakable Joy of the Well-affected to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Some of the Populace in *Dublin*, in the Height of their Reſentment againſt *Phipps*, went to his Houſe in order to inſult him, but he had wiſely retired to the Caſtle, where he continu'd till their Fury was ſomewhat abated.

On the 17th of *September*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* was ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaties of State; and General *Cadogan* was appointed Envoy extraordinary in the *Netherlands*. The King and Prince Royal embark'd the Day before at *Orane-Polder*, his Majeſty on Board the *Peregrine*, and his Royal Highneſs on Board the *Mary* Yacht; which having ſoon after join'd the Squadron of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, that waited for them, under the Command of the Earl of *Berkeley*, they all ſail'd for *England* with a fair Wind; and the next Day, about nine in the Evening, arriv'd ſafe at the *Hope*, where the Admiral thought fit to drop Anchor. There being a thick Fog the *Saturday* Morning, the Yacht did not go up the River till the Afternoon. The King and Prince went into a Barge in *Long-Reach*, and arriv'd at *Greenwich* about ſix o'Clock in the Evening, being ſaluted by all the Guns on Board all the Ships in the River, and welcom'd by the loud Acclamations of the Multitudes of People that crouded every where the Banks. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard, and the Lord-Chancellor, at the Head of the Lords of the *Regency*, receiv'd his Majeſty at his Landing, and complimented him on his ſafe Arrival. His Majeſty choſe to walk to his Royal Houſe in the *Park*, accompany'd by moſt of the Nobility, and great Numbers of the principal Gentry, thro' an infinite Crowd of Perſons of all Conditions. Before his Majeſty left his Yacht, he was pleas'd to appoint the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Berkeley* to be Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber; and knighted Mr *William Saunderſon*, Captain of the *Peregrine*. After the King had undergone the Fatigue of paſſing thro' that joyful Croud, whoſe Joy was expreſs'd in one continu'd loud Acclamation, and of giving his Hand to all who had the Happineſs to approach his Royal Perſon, he retir'd to his Bed-Chamber, and ſent for ſeveral of the Nobility, ſuch as had moſt diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Zeal for his Succeſſion. It was obſerv'd, that the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord-Chancellor, and the Lord *Trevor*, were not of that Number, which boded ill to their Continuance in their reſpective Places.

His Majeſty ſails to England.

The King & Prince of Wales *land at* Greenwich.

The D. of Ormond, *Ld Chancellor, & Ld* Trevor *neglected*;

Indeed, the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Lord *Trevor*, by their Conduct in the laſt Reign, ſhew'd themſelves unworthy of either Favour or Truſt in this. And the Lord-Chancellor, ever ſince he abandon'd the Principles of his *Presbyterian* Education, had been a Stickler againſt thoſe of the *Revolution*, and an Advocate for *High-Church* within-doors and without.

As is alſo the Earl of Oxford.

The Earl of *Oxford* was not at *Greenwich* that Evening, but was one of the earlieſt there the next Morning, *September* 19, but had the Misfortune to be undiſtinguiſh'd among the Crowd, and, with much ado, had, at laſt, the bare Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's Hand, without exchanging a Word with him, which diſabus'd many who had a vain Conceit, that he would be as much favour'd by King *George* as he had been by Queen *Anne*. Several other Perſons met with no better Entertainment there; and, in Truth it was thought great *Effronterie* by modeſt Perſons, that ſome People had the Face to be ſeen in the Court of a Prince whoſe Intereſt they had notoriouſly oppos'd, and whoſe Miniſters they had treated with the utmoſt Contempt. The Duke of *Marleborough* appear'd there with his wonted Splendor, during the Triumphs of the Confederate War, and even brighter by his late Sufferings, juſtly favour'd by the King, and look'd upon, tho' not yet declar'd as *Captain General*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, the Duke of *Bolton*, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Duke of *Montroſe*, the Duke of *Rutland*, the Duke of *Montague*, the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, the Earl of *Bridgwater*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Carliſle*, the Earl of *Berkeley*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Portland*, the Earl of *Orford*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, the Lord *Oſſulſtone*, the Lord *Somers*, the Lord *Halifax*, the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, General *Stanhope*, Mr *Lechmere*, and many others, receiv'd particular Marks of his Majeſty's Royal Favour; and his Grace the Duke of *Argyle* was declar'd Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs; Colonel *William Carr*, and Colonel *Tyrrel*, Grooms of the Bed-Chamber; the Earl of *Hertford*, the Lord *Finch*, the Lord *Lumley*, and Colonel *Oughton*, Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince Royal.

A.D.1714.

The Duke of Marleborough *and other well-affected Lords were recouteouſly receiv'd.*

Lords promoted.

On *Monday*, the 20th of *September*, the King and Prince of *Wales* made their Entry with ſuch Pomp and Magnificence, as can hardly be parallell'd in any other Nation. There were in the King's Coach his Royal Highneſs and the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard in waiting; above two hundred Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry, all with ſix Horſes, preceded his Majeſty's. When the King came to *St Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, he was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of *London*; in whoſe Name, Sir *Peter King*, Recorder, made a congratulatory Speech. The Lord-Mayor deliver'd the Sword to the King; who return'd it to him, and he bore it in the Proceſſion bare-headed before his Majeſty. The Royal Pomp continu'd till his Majeſty's Arrival at his Palace at *St James*'s, and the ſhining Show was ſtill brighten'd by as fair a Day as ever was known in that Seaſon of the Year. The Streets from the *Stones End* to *St James*'s, as many Miles as they were in Length, were throng'd with joyful Spectators; the Balconies all along adorn'd with Tapeſtries, and fill'd with the brighteſt Beauties in *England*, who, particularly from *Ludgate* to *Temple-Bar*, made an Appearance equally ſurprizing and charming; and it was apparent that, ſo fine a Spectacle was very agreeable to the Princes, for whom it was prepar'd. It was obſervable, that the Duke of *Marleborough*'s Coach, in which was his Grace, with General *Cadogan*, was attended by great Numbers of the Populace, with Shouts of Acclamations from *Greenwich* to *St James*'s; and that the Earl of *Oxford* was hiſs'd in ſeveral Places, and doubtleſs it was great Satisfaction to his Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's Preſence hinder'd them from

His Majeſty's glorious Entry.

The Duke of Marleborough *ſhouted by the Crowd.*

The Earl of Oxford *hiſt.*

A.D.1714. from puſhing their Reſentment farther. There was not the leaſt Diſorder committed in that prodigious Concourſe of People, except ſome Inſults offer'd to the Effigies of the Incendiary Dr *Sachaverell.*

Dr Sachaverell's Picture inſulted.

The Court was extream numerous the next Day in the Morning, when, beſides the *Britiſh* Nobility and Gentry, ſeveral Foreign Miniſters made their Appearance particularly thoſe of *France*, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, and *Sicily*, took that Occaſion to congratulate his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and ſafe Arrival in *England*. Monſieur *d'Ibbeville*, the *French* Envoy, ſaid, "That as "ſoon as his Majeſty's Leiſure would permit, he "would deſire an Audience, to repeat to him "the Aſſurances which the Marquis *de Chateau-* "*neuf* had given his Majeſty at the *Hague*, on "the Part of the *moſt Chriſtian King* his Maſter." A ſad Accident happen'd this Day, which a little chang'd the gay Humour the Court was in; *Charles Aldworth*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Windſor*, had imbib'd at *St Germans*, in *France*, ſtrong Prejudices againſt the *Hanover* Succeſſion; which, at his Return to *England*, he made no Scruple of puбliſhing, and confirm'd them by frequent drinking the *Pretender*'s Health. This could not but endear him to Lord *Bolingbroke* and his Faction; but it drew upon him ſeveral Quarrels, in which he met with ſome Diſgraces; and in the latter Part of the Queen's Reign, he ſet ſo great a Value on that Merit of his, that he thought himſelf not ſufficiently taken Notice of, which made him a little reſtive. He gave his Tongue a great Liberty in railing at the old Miniſtry; and to ingratiate himſelf with their Succeſſors, charg'd it as a Crime on Colonel *Chudleigh*, of the Foot-Guards, that he had drunk the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Health. Colonel *Chudleigh*, the other Colonel's Couſin, meeting, unexpectedly, Mr *Aldworth* in the Preſence-Chamber at *St James*'s, expoſtulated with him about it, and ſome By-ſtanders, expreſſing their Wonder, that Men who had publickly drunk the *Pretender*'s Health, ſhould dare to appear in that Place. Mr *Aldworth* came to hard Words with Colonel *Chudleigh*, and challeng'd him; upon which, they both went out, and fought in *Marybone* Fields, notwithſtanding Colonel *Biſſet*'s Endeavours to prevent it. *Aldworth* was kill'd on the Spot, and the King being told it, expreſs'd his Indignation at People's quarrelling in his Palace; but ſaid, As he came to maintain the Laws, he would leave the Matter wholly to their Deciſion.

Mr Aldworth fights with Colonel Chudleigh, and is kill'd.

The King in Council.

On the 22d of *September*, the Privy Council being met, the King was preſent the firſt time; and after taking the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, his Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Declaration.

"Having in my Anſwers to Addreſſes of both "Houſes of Parliament, fully expreſs'd my Reſolu- "tion to defend the Religious and Civil Rights of "all my Subjects, there remains very little for me "to ſay upon this Occaſion.

The K.'s Declaration in Council, about the Churches of England *and* Scotland.

"Yet having been willing to omit no Opportu- "nity of giving all poſſible Aſſurances to a People "who have already deſerv'd ſo well of me; I "take this Occaſion alſo to expreſs to you my "firm Purpoſe to do all that is in my Power for "the Supporting and Maintaining the Churches "of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are ſeverally by "Law eſtabliſh'd; which I am of Opinion may "be effectually done, without the leaſt impairing "the Toleration allow'd by Law to *Proteſtant* "*Diſſenters*, ſo agreeable to *Chriſtian* Charity, "and ſo neceſſary to the Trade and Riches of "this Kingdom. The good Effects of making "Property ſecure, are no where ſo clearly ſeen, "and to ſo great a Degree, as in this happy "Kingdom; and I aſſure you, that there is not "any among you ſhall more earneſtly endeavour "the Preſervation of it than myſelf." A.D.1714.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales *takes his Seat in Council. Ld* Cowper *made Ld Chancellor.*

The ſame Day the Prince Royal was declar'd Prince of *Wales*, and by his Majeſty's Command introduc'd into the Privy-Council, where his Royal Highneſs took his Place at the upper End of the Board, at his Majeſty's Right-hand; who was pleas'd to deliver the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to *William* Lord *Cowper*, who took the Oath of Chancellor. The Earl of *Nottingham* was declar'd Preſident of the Council; the Earl of *Wharton* Lord-Privy-Seal; the Earl of *Sunderland* Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Other Promotions.

The ſame Day the Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* was preſented to his Majeſty, by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, their Chancellor, the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, their High Steward, the Earl of *Angleſey*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Biſhop of *St Aſaph*, and others of the Nobility, together with their Repreſentatives in Parliament, Mr *Dixey Windſor*, and Dr *Paske*. This was not a cold, formal Addreſs, the viſible Effects of Conſtraint and Reluctance, but a loyal and affectionate one, worthy the Wiſdom and Honour of that learned Body; having condoled the Death of her late Majeſty, in Terms ſuitable to the Occaſion, they proceed,

A good Addreſs from the Univerſity of Cambridge.

At the ſame time, we cannot but adore the Divine Goodneſs, which has allay'd our Grief, and diſpell'd our Fears, by your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms, and your ſafe Arrival to your People; for which we humbly beg Leave, with the moſt loyal and dutiful Affection, to congratulate your Sacred Majeſty, and, with the moſt ſincere and ardent Devotion, to bleſs Almighty God, who hath adorn'd you with ſuch Royal Virtues, as give us a ſure Proſpect of enjoying the greateſt Bleſſings under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

As his Royal Highneſs the Prince, by the Stile and Title of Duke of Cambridge, *hath done us a ſingular Honour, which gives him a peculiar Claim to our Duty, and lays upon us the ſtrongeſt Obligations of a moſt profound Reſpect to his Perſon; ſo we ſhall ever endeavour to render ourſelves worthy of his Favour and Protection, by diſtinguiſhing ourſelves in all proper Inſtances of an extraordinary Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, and the Honour of all your Royal Houſe.*

It would be unpardonable Folly, and downright Infatuation, if any of your Majeſty's Proteſtant *Subjects ſhould turn their Eyes to a* Popiſh Pretender, *who can never reign over us, but to the certain Loſs of every Thing that ought to be dear to us, either as we are* Britons *or* Proteſtants. *But then your Majeſty's moſt loyal Univerſity muſt be utterly uncapable of a Thought, ſo deſtructive to our moſt holy Faith, ſo oppoſite to our happy Conſtitution both in Church and State, ſo full of Ingratitude to* GOD, *and of Injuſtice to your Majeſty; who, by the Death of our late Soveraign, have now, alone, the rightful and undoubted Title to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, which receive a new Luſtre by your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to it.*

Out of a deep Senſe of theſe Things, and in Obedience to the juſt and wholſome Laws of the Realm, and in a conſcientious Regard to our repeated Oaths, we moſt humbly preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, That as our own Studies and Endeavours ſhall always be

A.D.1714. *employ'd in the Defence of your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government, and your juſt and rightful Title to our Allegiance againſt the* Pretender, *and all other your Majeſty's Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever: So ſhall it be likewiſe our eſpecial Care, that all thoſe who are educated amongſt us, be inſtructed in the ſame true Principles of Loyalty and Duty to your Majeſty.*

His Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for the very dutiful and affectionate Expreſſions in your Addreſs, eſpecially that, wherein you aſſure me of your Endeavours to cultivate, and particularly to inſtruct the Youth in Principles of Loyalty and Duty to my Government.

You may depend on a ſuitable Return from me, and that I will not fall ſhort of my Predeceſſors in my Zeal for the Church of England, *and Protection of your particular Privileges.*

Two Days after the Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Oxford* was preſented to his Majeſty by Dr *Gardiner*, the Vice-Chancellor, with ſeveral of the Heads of Houſes, and the Proctors, introduced by the Duke of *Ormond*, their Chancellor, accompanied by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, their Steward, Mr *William Bromley*, one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, with ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen who had formerly been Members of that Univerſity. This Addreſs began very well.

Univerſity of Oxford's *Addreſs begins well.*

The inexpreſſible Loſs we have ſuſtained by the Death of our late Soveraign of bleſſed Memory, would have been inſupportable, had not God, in his great Goodneſs to this Nation, ſupplied it to us by your Majeſty's happy and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne.

With the Proſpect of this Bleſſing we comforted ourſelves, as often as we apprehended that precious Life to be in Danger, for knowing the Sincerity of our own Hearts, we never ſuſpected that any Perſons would be ſo regardleſs of their Duty and their Intereſt, as not to ſupport, with the utmoſt Zeal, that Succeſſion to which they were bound by the moſt ſolemn Oaths, and on which the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, did next, and under God, ſo manifeſtly depend. Our Expectations, our Wiſhes, and our Prayers, have been anſwered by that Unanimity with which your Subjects have recogniz'd your Majeſty's undoubted Right, that Impatience they have expreſſed to ſee your Royal Perſon in the actual Poſſeſſion of your Throne, and themſelves happy under the influence of your Government, &c.

His Majeſty returned a like gracious Anſwer to this, as to the *Cambridge* Addreſs; and theſe two Addreſſes were followed by a numerous Train of others from all Counties, Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, in his Majeſty's Dominions, which cannot be brought into the Compaſs of this Hiſtory; we ſhall therefore only take notice of ſuch as expreſs'd the Senſe of the Well-affected, with relation to the late Managers and their Management, very different from the Votes and Addreſſes, approving both particularly as to the *Utrecht* Peace, the Negotiation of the Earl of *Strafford*, and the Biſhop of *London*.

Other Addreſſes againſt the late Miniſters

Edinburgh.

In the Addreſs from the City of *Edinburgh*, preſented by Sir *James Stewart*, their Repreſentative in Parliament, introduc'd by the Earl of *Ilay*, it is ſaid, *The Time, we hope, is now come, when it ſhall appear, whether thoſe, who have been zealous for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Majeſty's Royal Family, or the Favourers of the Pretender to your Crown, do moſt deſerve the odious Name of* Faction, *when the Sacred Terms of Loyalty and* Religion *ſhall no more be proſtituted for the Concealment of Deſigns for* Popery *and* Arbitrary Power, *when Miniſters ſhall no more cover their* CRIMES, *by ſheltering themſelves under the Name of their Soveraign; when Truth and Integrity ſhall be inſeparable from great Officers, and when, to the Terror of Offenders, Juſtice ſhall take place, 'tis in Compaſſion to the Innocent, that the Laws ordain the guilty to be puniſh'd.* A.D.1714.

Upon the preſenting the *South-Sea* Company's Addreſs, by Sir *James Bateman*, their Governor, introduced by the Lord *Townſhend*, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *James Dolliffe*, Eſq; *Harcourt Maſters*, Eſq; and *William Chapman*, Eſq; as alſo upon *David Heckſtetter*, Eſq; when the Addreſs of the Merchant Adventurers was preſented by Sir *John Ward*, introduc'd by Mr Secretary *Stanhope*.

Citizens knighted.

In the *Lempſter* Addreſs, preſented by the Lord *Conningsby*, introduc'd by the Earl of *Dorſet*, are theſe Expreſſions.

Lempſter.

We are ſo ſenſible of the Dangers from which your Majeſty, under God, has reſcu'd us, that we ſhall always reckon that auſpicious Day bleſſed, that brought you on our fortunate Shore, and never forget our late glorious Deliverer King William, *ſince to his Wiſdom and Foreſight, we owe not only the preſent Poſſeſſion of the greateſt and beſt of Kings, but a long Proſpect of future Happineſs from your glorious Offſpring.*

How black were the Deſigns of theſe wretched Men, [Bolingbroke, Atterbury, &c.] *who would have robb'd their native Country of ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings. And how much indebted are we to the Almighty for diſappointing them. As the firſt is not to be expreſs'd, ſo the ſecond is not to be ſufficiently acknowledg'd by your Majeſty's moſt faithful and obedient Subjects.*

In the Addreſs from the High-Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, and Grand-Jury of the County of *Hereford*, preſented by *Philip Jackſon*, Eſq; High-Sheriff, the Lord *Conningsby*, *Cuſtus Rotulorum*, Commodore *Cornwall*, *Herbert Rudhal Weſtfaling*, Eſq; and *Nicholas Philpot*, Eſq; introduced by the Earl of *Dorſet*, is this Paragraph.

County of Hereford.

Being by your Sacred Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, rais'd from the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions of ſudden RUIN *and* DESTRUCTION, *to the higheſt Pitch of Joy and Satisfaction, from the glorious Proſpect of a laſting Happineſs, we do, with the greateſt Submiſſion,* &c.

And we are the more ſenſible of this ineſtimable Bleſſing, becauſe we had very lately ſo much Reaſon to apprehend we were in great Danger of being deprived of it, by the Deſigns of ambitious Men, [*the ſame* Bolingbroke, &c.] *who, if God had not prevented them, to raiſe themſelves to Power and Riches, had ſacrificed their Country to Tyranny and Superſtition.*

We preſume therefore to aſſure your Majeſty, that during the whole Courſe of your Reign, which we pray may be very long to us, whenever you ſhall think fit to call a Parliament, we will make it our utmoſt Care to avoid the chuſing any ſuch Men, or Friends of ſuch, but will endeavour to ſend up Repreſentatives that ſhall be ever dutiful and loyal to your Majeſty, firm to the Church of England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, free from that* Romiſh Anti-chriſtian *Principle of perſecuting for Conſcience ſake, faithful to the true Intereſt of their Country, and zealous againſt a* French *and* Popiſh Pretender.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Philip Jackſon*, Eſq; High-Sheriff, and the County, at the next Election, choſe *Richard Hopton*, Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Morgan*, Knights of the Shire.

In

A.D.1714. In the Addreſs from *Nottingham*, preſented by *John Plumtree*, Eſq; and *Robie Shewin*, Eſq; introduc'd by the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, we read:

With Pleaſure we now look back upon our paſt Dangers, with Joy we ſee thoſe Intrigues and Stratagems diſappointed, which were ſo artfully contriv'd by ſome ill-deſigning Men to effect our Ruin, *and from that dreadful Storm which ſo lately threaten'd us, and which, by divine Providence, and the wiſe Conduct of your Majeſty, is blown over, we cannot but addreſs ourſelves to your Sacred Perſon, as our* ſecond Great Deliverer, *from a ſlaviſh Yoke, and a* POPISH IMPOSTOR.

What Bleſſings can we name, which we may not reaſonably hope for under a Prince of your Majeſty's conſummate Virtue, and diſtinguiſhing Judgment? That our Trade *will be* RETRIEV'D, *that the Faith and Honour of our Nation, ſo notoriouſly violated to our late faithful Allies, will no more be proſtituted, that our Laws and Liberties will be preſerved inviolable, are the leaſt of our Hopes. And that our Senate will no more be filled with ſuch Members as thruſt themſelves into it by moſt open Bribery and Corruption.*

The Borough of *Bewdley*'s Addreſs was preſented by the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, introduc'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*. Among other good things they ſay,

Bewdley. *We now find our Religion ſecured, and Conſtitution, Laws, and Liberties, preſerved. A good Underſtanding and Friendſhip with our Allies, renew'd and confirm'd, our* Credit, Faith, *and* Commerce *reſtor'd and extended, and ourſelves happily* freed from all thoſe anxious Fears, that, with too *great Reaſon ſurrounded us, Bleſſings that naturally bring to our Remembrances that* GREAT BENEFACTOR *to Mankind, his late glorious Majeſty King* WILLIAM, *the Fruit of whoſe prudent Conduct and Foreſight, we are now, under Providence, and your Majeſty's Government, happily enjoying.*

The Town of *Liverpool*, whatever has happen'd there lately, never miſs'd any Occaſion, ſince the *Revolution*, to ſhew their Steadineſs to it's Principles, and their Reſpect and Affection to the glorious Memory of King *William*, accordingly they ſay in their Addreſs,

Liverpool. *By your Royal Preſence, the Clouds portending our* RUIN *are diſpers'd, the Attempts of thoſe who* IMPIOUSLY *endeavour'd to undermine our happy Eſtabliſhment, and to ſacrifice the true Intereſt of their Country to their own Pride and Ambition,* meaning him whom the Poet calls the *Maſter of Him and his Song*, are baffled *and* defeated, *the great Conduct and Wiſdom, and the many noble Actions of our* Great Deliverer King *WILLIAM, are reviv'd, and ſtand full before our Eyes, and we may* now, *with Gladneſs, truly ſay we enjoy the good Effects of the late* glorious Revolution, *in having you,* GREAT SIR, *to be our King.*

What follows, is a Demand of National Juſtice againſt the *Popiſh* Poet's Hero. Here I am aſham'd to deſcend below the Dignity of Hiſtory in ſo trifling a Subject, but, as both Patron and Poet, are vain enough to think the Flattery in his Poetry will live longer than this Generation, it is not improper to convey a true Picture of the Perſon, in the genuine Senſe of the Nation, expreſs'd thus by the Burgeſſes of *Liverpool*.

And as your Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleas'd to afford us early Inſtances of your Wiſdom and Juſtice in the Choice of Miniſters, whoſe Zeal and Endeavours have always been employ'd for the Intereſt and Safety of their Country, and the Preſervation of the Succeſſion in your illuſtrious Houſe, A.D.1714. ſo we humbly hope *that to* THOSE, *who, by their Advice or Actions, have endeavour'd to defeat it, and inſtead thereof to introduce a foreign and* Popiſh *Pretender, who have given up our Trade, betray'd our Arms abroad, or our Councils at home,* EXEMPLARY JUSTICE *will be done, as the effectual Means to render your Reign quiet, and make your Crown ſit eaſy.* For want of which *exemplary Juſtice*, do not all the Well-affected, even at this Day, labour under a manifeſt Diſquiet and Anxiety, by the ſeditious and inſolent Practices of the chief Perſon here intended, who, ſo unhappily for this Kingdom, eſcaped it.

Among other whimſical Addreſſes, in honour of thoſe againſt whom the Men of *Liverpool* demanded Juſtice, there was one from *Orford* in *Suffolk*, preſented by one of their Repreſentatives, who, doubtleſs, will not think himſelf injur'd by ſinking his Name. Theſe wiſe Men ſay,

Orford Addreſs againſt Schiſm. *We hope that the univerſal Approbation with which your Majeſty enter'd your Reign, will be an happy Omen of Unanimity among US. All the Inſinuations* as if the *Proteſtant Succeſſion was in Danger, muſt NOW appear, as they were, groundleſs, and only a Contrivance of deſigning Men to divide us.* Here is a bold Stroke in Defiance of Fact and Truth, nay in Defiance of the Earl of *Oxford*'s and his Hiſtorian's Diſcovery, in the ſecret Hiſtory before-mention'd. *We can now have no Strife, but who ſhall ſhow the greateſt Zeal for your Sacred Majeſty, for an admirable Church* and happy *Conſtitution, in Oppoſition to your Majeſty's Enemies, to Popery and Schiſm.* They mean here the Church of *Scotland*, &c. which his Majeſty had juſt taken an Oath to defend. *To all* Antimonarchical *and* Republican *Principles.* They mean here, the Principles of the Revolution, which plac'd Queen *Anne* upon the Throne, or ſhe had never ſate there.

His Majeſty, like a common Father of his People, received all the Addreſſes that were preſented to him, very graciouſly; but thoſe of the ſame Tenour with that of *Orford*, muſt needs give him a diſagreeable conception of the Honeſty, Underſtanding, and Modeſty, of the Addreſſors, to tell his Majeſty, that the Proteſtant Succeſſion had not been in Danger, when himſelf knew the contrary ſo well. We ſhall ſee by the Diſtribution of his Royal Favours, to what principlell'd Men his Majeſty moſt inclin'd, and that his Wiſdom, Gratitude, and Steadineſs, are equally to be admir'd in it.

Promotions. Four Days after the Royal Entry, it was publickly declared, that the King had been pleaſed to appoint the Duke of *Devonſhire* to be Lord Steward of his Houſhold, in the room of Earl *Poulet*; the Duke of *Marlborough* to be Captain-General of the Land-Forces, Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Maſter-General of the Ordnance; *James Stanhope*, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Mr *William Bromley*; the Duke of *Montroſe*, to be alſo one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Earl of *Mar*. Some Days after the King appointed the Duke of *Somerſet* to be Maſter of the Horſe; the Duke of St *Albans* to be Captain of the Band of Penſioners; the Duke of *Argyle* to be General, and Commander in Chief, of his Majeſty's Forces in *Scotland*; the Earl of *Berkeley* to be Lord-Lieutenant of *Glouceſterſhire*; *William Pulteney*, Eſq; to be Secretary of War, in the room of Mr *Gwin*, a Confident of the late Treaſurer and Secretary; General *Erle* to be Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of *Portſmouth*;

William Pulteney, *Eſq; made Secretary of War.*

A.D.1714 *Portsmouth*; *Robert Walpole*, Esq; to be Receiver and Pay-master-General of all the Guards and Garrisons, and of all other his Majesty's Land-Forces of *Great Britain*, and Pay-master of the Royal Hospital near *Chelsea*, in the room of *John How*, Esq. On the 29th of *September*, the King in Council was pleased to declare his Royal Pleasure to dissolve the Privy-Council, and to direct, that the Lords and others hereafter named, should be of the Privy-Council.

The new Privy-Council.

His Royal Highness *George* Prince of *Wales*.
Thomas Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
William Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor.
William Lord Archbishop of *York*.
Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Treasurer, &c.
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord President of the Council.
Thomas Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
William Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.
Charles Duke of *Somerset*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
John Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain-General, &c.
John Duke of *Argyle*.
James Duke of *Montrose*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John Duke of *Roxburgh*.
Henry Duke of *Kent*.
Robert Marquis of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*.
Henry Earl of *Suffolk*, Deputy Earl-Marshal.
Charles Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
Arthur Earl of *Anglesey*.
Charles Earl of *Carlisle*.
Mountague Earl of *Abingdon*.
Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.
Edward Earl of *Orford*.
Charles Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John Robinson D D. Ld Bishop of *London*.
John Lord *Somers*.
Charles Lord *Halifax*.
Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain, &c.
James Stanhope, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Sir *Thomas Parker*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.
Robert Walpole, Esq; Pay-Master-General.

Preferments in Ireland.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Alan Broderick*, Esq; to be Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *Constantine Phipps*; *William Whitshed*, Esq; to be Lord Chief-Justice of the *King's-Bench*, in the room of Sir *Richard Cox*; *John Forster*, Esq; to be Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, in the room of *Robert Doyne*, Esq; *John Dean*, Esq; to be Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the room of *Robert Rochefort*, Esq; and *James Maccartney*, Esq; to be one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*, in the room of *Richard Nutly*, Esq.

Lord Bolingbrok *sent for.*

A Message having been sent to the Viscount *Bolingbroke*, in the Country, for his coming to Town, to be present at the taking off the Seals that had been put on his Office; he excus'd himself, saying, *The same might as well be done by one of his Secretaries; but if he could be so happy as to have the Honour to kiss the King's Hand, he would fly to throw himself at his Majesty's Feet.*

His Answer.

Citizens made Knights.

When the Lord Mayor and Aldermen presented their Address to his Majesty, they were accompany'd with so great a Number of the principal Citizens, that the King was crowded even up to his Royal Seat: They approached so near his Person, that they left no room for his Majesty to extend his Arm in conferring the Honour of Knighthood, which obliged him to retire into his Bed-Chamber, where he knighted two or three of those Citizens; and with those, who had been knighted before he retired; there were six in all, *John Ward*, Esq; *Robert Child*, Esq; *Gerard Conyers*, Esq; *Thomas Scawen*, Esq; *Peter Delme*, Esq; *Joseph Lawrence*, Esq. A.D. 1-14.

About the same time *Joseph Addison*, Esq; was made chief Secretary to the Earl of *Sunderland*, as Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; one of the Secretaries to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Secretary of State; *James Taylor*, Esq; Secretary to *William Pulteney*, Esq; as Secretary of War, in the room of *Samuel Lynne*, Esq; *William Sloper*, Esq; Deputy to *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Pay-Master-General.

It will not be expected that the Thread of the History should be interrupted, as often as *Promotions* and *Preferments* happen, but that the Order of Chronology may be preserv'd.

Lords of the Treasury.

On the 11th of *October* it was made publick, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Sir *William St Quintin*, *Edward Wortley Montague*, Esq; and *Paul Methuen*, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and Sir *Richard Onslow* to be Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Dodington*, Esq; Sir *John Jennings*, Sir *Charles Turner*, *Abraham Stanyan*, and *George Bailie*, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*; and *John Aislabie*, Esq; to be Treasurer of the Navy: *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to be Treasurer, *Hugh Boscawen*, Esq; to be Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunch*, Esq; to be Master, of his Majesty's Houshold. His Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood on Dr *Samuel Garth*, who had lately published a *Latin* Dedication, which he intended to prefix to a fine Edition of *Lucretius*, published three Years before, but it was not then thought seasonable: 'Tis an elegant Piece, and the Language truly *Roman* and classical. On the 12th of *October*, *William* Marquis of *Annandal*, *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and Sir *Richard Onslow*, were sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, as was *Heneage* Lord *Guernsey* two Days after; a remarkable Proof of his Majesty's Royal Disposition to over-look what might be exceptionable in a Person's Conduct in former Reigns, as long as he behaved loyally and prudently in this. *Lords of the Admiralty.*

The Princess of Wales *arrives in* England.

There wanted something yet to compleat the Satisfaction and Joy of both Court and Country, and that was the Presence of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, of whose divine Qualities the Nation had a just and delightful Idea, which was soon after improv'd by her Royal Highness's Arrival in *England*, and glorious Appearance at Court.

We have spoken of the Patent for creating his Royal Highness, Prince of *Wales*, and it was prepared in the late Chancellor's Time, and carried by him to *Greenwich*; but the Person who had made so slight of his Royal Highness's Demand of a Writ for his Seat in Parliament, as Duke of *Cambridge*, deserved not the Honour of putting the Seal to his Patent, as Prince of *Wales:* and his Majesty put off signing it till he had given the Great Seal to the Lord *Cowper*. It was therefore seven days after the Royal Entry before it was declar'd that his Majesty had been pleas'd to create his Royal Highness *George Augustus*, Prince of *Great Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, Duke of *Cornwal* and *Rothsaye*,

A.D.1714. *faye*, Duke and Marquis of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, Earl of *Carrick*, Viſcount *North-Allerton*, Baron of *Tewkesbury*, and of *Renfrew*, Lord of the Iſles, and Steward of *Scotland*, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*. The *Latin* Preamble to the Letters Patents, is as follows, tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

Preamble of the Prince of Wales's *Patent.*

It being incumbent on us, not only to procure the preſent Good of the Kingdoms, to the Government whereof it has pleas'd God to call us, but alſo to provide for their future Security; our firſt and principal Care was, to recommend, as much as poſſible, our only Son GEORGE AUGUSTUS, *to the Affection of our People, whom he is one Day to govern; our Will is, therefore, that he be honour'd with the Titles peculiar to the eldeſt Son of the King of* Great Britain, *to evince both our paternal Affection to our moſt dear Son, and the Care we take of our moſt faithful Subjects. Hereupon we congratulate with our* Britons, *on account of a Prince whoſe eminent filial Piety has always endeared him to us, and who has long ago made himſelf known to them, by his gallant Actions in the Battle of* Oudenarde. *We beſeech Almighty God, that the Virtues he derives from his Anceſtors, may daily ſhine out in him with additional Splendor; and that he may go on to merit the Honours which we have conferr'd on him.* Be it known therefore, *&c.*

It was with infinite Pleaſure that the Well-affected ſaw the Throne ſo well eſtabliſh'd in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*, and ſurrounded with their moſt faithful and zealous Friends. There was at that time, an heroic Expreſſion reported to be ſaid by his Majeſty, or his Royal Highneſs, worthy the *Trajans* and *Antonines* of old *Rome*, not to ſay the *Cæſars*, who ſacrific'd her Liberty to their Ambition, *that 'tis the Rule and Maxim of their Family*, TO REWARD THEIR FRIENDS, DO JUSTICE TO THEIR ENEMIES, AND FEAR NONE BUT GOD; which has appear'd in the whole Courſe of their Reign, if we may not except ſome living Inſtances that Juſtice has not been done to their Enemies, who, by their Clemency, have had freſh Opportunities to put their Enmity in Practice.

An heroic Expreſſion of the King or Prince.

On the 9th of *October*, N. S. the two eldeſt Princeſſes of *Great Britain*, *Anne* and *Amelia*, ſet out from *Hanover*, to go, by eaſy Journies, to the *Hague*. The youngeſt Princeſs, *Caroline*, being left at *Hanover*, on account of a late Indiſpoſition. Three Days afterwards, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* ſet out for *Holland*, attended by the Counteſs of *Pickleburgh*, a Lady of high Birth, great Fortune, and ſuperior Merit. On the 17th her Royal Highneſs landed at *Leidſendam*, about a League and a half from the *Hague*, and was receiv'd by the Earls of *Albemarle* and *Strafford*, and their Counteſſes; as alſo by the Deputies of the States of *Holland*, who attended her Royal Highneſs during her ſtay in that Province. About ſix in the Afternoon, the Princeſs of *Wales*, with the two eldeſt Princeſſes, her Daughters, arriv'd at the *Hague*, and the next Morning receiv'd the Complements of the States General, by Deputies nominated for that Purpoſe; and the Weather being fair, her Royal Highneſs appeared in the Afternoon in the *Vorhoot*, attended by a very numerous Train of Coaches. In the Evening her Royal Highneſs kept a *Drawing-Room*, at which were all the Ladies, and Perſons of Diſtinction of that Place. The next Day her Royal Highneſs receiv'd Viſits from the *French* Ambaſſador, and other Foreign Miniſters. The Earl of *Berkeley*, and Sir *John Walter*, of the Green-Cloth, were come thither five Days before, having left the Squadron of Men of War, commanded by his Lordſhip, at *Helvoetſluys*, with Orders for the Yachts to come up to *Roterdam*. Her Royal Highneſs being inform'd, by the Earl, that the Wind was eaſterly, *October* 20, N. S. ſhe receiv'd the Compliments of the Duke *d'Oſſuna*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and the other Foreign Ambaſſadors and Envoys, then at the *Hague*, that Afternoon, and about five o'Clock, went on board a Yacht of the States of *Holland*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the reſt of the Deputies of that Province, by the Count of *Hanaw*, and his Counteſs, Siſter to her Hoyal Highneſs, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*. The Earl of *Strafford* accompany'd her alſo part of the way to *Rotterdam*, where being arriv'd, ſhe embark'd on board the *Mary* Yacht, and ſail'd next Morning at three o'Clock. On *Sunday*, about Noon, the Yacht got to Sea, and join'd the Men of War appointed to convoy her Royal Highneſs, who, with the two Princeſſes, and their Retinue, landed at *Margate*, on *Monday* Night, the 11th of *October*, O. S. and the next Evening arriv'd at *Rocheſter*. The Prince of *Wales* having early that Day receiv'd the News of his Royal Conſort's Arrival, his Royal Highneſs ſet out about ſeven o'Clock in the Morning, accompany'd by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Bridgewater*, Lord-Chamberlain to their Royal Highneſſes. The Prince met the Princeſs beyond *Rocheſter*, where her Royal Highneſs was attended by the Counteſs of *Dorſet*, and the Counteſs of *Berkeley*, who had been nam'd two of the Ladies of her Bed-Chamber. On *Wedneſday* Morning, *October* 13, O. S. the King caus'd *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Royal Chapel at *St James*'s, for the ſafe Arrival of her Royal Highneſs, who having reſted the Night before at *Rocheſter*, came with the Prince of *Wales* to *St James*'s Palace, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon. Their Royal Highneſſes paſs'd through the City of *London* in a Chariot, follow'd by another, in which were the two young Princeſſes, who appear'd ſo lovely and lively, that the Sight of them wonderfully affected the Hearts of vaſt Numbers of Spectators, and of a great Multitude of People, who attended them as far as *St James*'s, with the loudeſt Acclamations. The next Morning moſt of the Ladies of the firſt Quality and Diſtinction, waited on the Princeſs of *Wales*, both to pay their Devoirs to her, and congratulate her ſafe Arrival, and return'd home, fill'd with Admiration of her Royal Highneſs's Affability, her gracious and condeſcending Behaviour.

A.D.1714.

The Princeſs of Wales *arrives in* England.

Her Royal Highneſs and the two eldeſt Princeſſes arrive at S James's.

The Day appointed for his Majeſty's Coronation, *October* 20, approaching, The King, in Imitation of his Royal Predeceſſors, reſolv'd to add to that great Solemnity, by *a New Creation* of Peers. Accordingly his Majeſty was pleas'd to direct Letters Patents, *October* 15, to paſs the Great-Seal, for creating *James* Lord *Chandos*, Earl of *Caernarvon*; *Charles* Lord *Oſſulſton*, Earl of *Tankerville*; *Lewis* Lord *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham*; *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Earl of *Halifax*; *Heneage* Lord *Geurnſey*, Earl of *Aylesford*; *John* Lord *Harvey*, Earl of *Briſtol*; *Thomas* Lord *Pelham*, Earl of *Clare*; *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*, in *Ireland*, Viſcount *Tadcaſter*, in the County of *York*; *James* Viſcount *Caſtleton*, in *Ireland*, Baron *Sanderſon*, of *Saxby*, in *Lincolnſhire*; *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard*, in *Ireland*, Baron of *Harborough*, in *Leiceſterſhire*; *Jervas* Lord *Pierrepont*, in *Ireland*, Baron *Pierrepont*, of *Hanſlop*, in the County of *Bucks*; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Baron of

Peers created.

A.D.1714. *Carleton*, in the County of *York*; Sir *Richard Temple*, Baron of *Cobham*, in the County of *Kent*. The ſame Day the King appointed Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, to be Colonel of the ſecond Regiment of Foot-Guards, and accepted of the Invitation of the Lord-Mayor of *London* elect, and the Court of Aldermen, to honour the City with his Royal Preſence, on the Lord-Mayor's Day. The Dukes of *Bolton* and *Rutland*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, and the Earl of *Halifax*, were made Knights of the Garter. The Lord *Cobham* was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of *Vienna*, and *Henry* Lord *Paget*, who was created Lord *Burton*, at the Twelve-Creation, was made Earl of *Uxbridge*. His Majeſty was alſo pleas'd to appoint *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to be Governor of *Cheſter*; Lieutenant General *William Seymour*, to be Lieutenant of the Band of Penſioners. The Duke of *Richmond*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Duke of *Kent*, the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, the Earl of *Berkeley*, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, the Earl of *Selkirk*, the Earl of *Stairs*, the Lord *Carteret*, and the Earl of *Orrery*, to be Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber. The latter, not many Years after, lay under ſtrong Suſpicions of no leſs a Crime than *High-Treaſon*, and though there was not Proof enough to convict him of that, there was more than enough to charge him with Ingratitude to a Prince who had been ſo gracious to him. The King alſo appointed Mr *Howard*, Brigadier *Dormer*, Brigadier *Breton*, Coloner *Kerr*, Colonel *Tyrrel*, Colonel *Fielding*, and Colonel *Cornwal*, to be Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, and the Earl of *Stairs* to be his Miniſter in *France*.

His Majeſty dines with the new Lord Mayor.

Knights of the Garter.

Lords of the Bed-Chamber.

On the 20th of *October*, the Ceremony of his Majeſty's Coronation was perform'd at *Weſtminſter*, with the utmoſt Magnificence and Splendor and Joy, as general and unaffected as ever was known on the like Occaſion. The Forms were much the ſame as in former Coronations; I ſhall therefore omit them, and take notice only of what was particular in this.

His Majeſty's Coronation.

The Proceſſion of the Officers, and then the Peers from *Weſtminſter-Hall* to the *Abbey* Church, being clos'd by two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, the Lords who bore the *Ragalia*, came in turn. The Earl of *Salisbury*, with St *Edward*'s Staff; the Lord Viſcount *Longueville*, with the Spurs; the Earl of *Dorſet*, with the Scepter and Croſs; the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Earl of *Lincoln*, with the three Swords. Then *Garter*'s Deputy, with his Coronet, between the Uſher of the Black Rod, and the Lord Mayor of *London*; then the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, ſingle; then his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, in his Robes of State of crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine. His Coronet, with precious Stones, and Cap born by the Earl of *Hertford*, on a crimſon Velvet Cuſhion, and wearing a like Cap of crimſon Velvet turn'd up with Ermine, by his Majeſty's Royal Permiſſion, his Train ſupported by *Adolphus Oughton*, Eſq; and another Groom of his Royal Highneſs's Bed-Chamber, aſſiſted by *Henry Killegrew*, Eſq; Gentleman of his Royal Highneſs's Robes. It was remark'd, that the Prince of *Wales* was as much taken notice of for the Life and Dignity of his Look, and the Firmneſs of his Step, as for his Royal Rank and Appearance. Then the Earl of *Derby*, with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Conſtable for that Day, and the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, as Earl Marſhal of *England*; the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Steward on that Occaſion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Argyle*, bearing the Scepter, with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet* with the Orb. The Biſhop of *Salisbury* with the Bible, and the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* with the Patten, and the Biſhop of *Bangor* with the Chalice. Then A.D.1714.

The KING,

in his Royal Robes of crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with a rich broad Gold Lace, wearing the Collar of the Order of St *George*, and on his Head a cap of State, of crimſon Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, adorned with a Circle of Gold, enrich'd with Diamonds, ſupported by the Biſhops of *Durham*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, under a Canopy born by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*. Being all enter'd the Church, and duly ſeated, the *Litany* was ſung by the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and *Norwich*, and the Sermon was preach'd by the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, Father to the preſent Lord-Chancellor of *Great Britain*. I ſhall inſert only a Paſſage, which will ſufficiently prove how both God and Men were mock'd in the Addreſſes and Thankſgivings for the late Peace, and the evil Counſels in the laſt four Years of the laſt Reign. Having ſpoken of the eight glorious Campaigns under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Lordſhip proceeded thus: "But whether it "was to correct us for ſome Sins, whereby we "had provoked God to anger, or chaſtiſe our "Confidence, which, it may be, we plac'd too "much in the Arm of Fleſh, or to convince "us that his Providence, which alone began, "ſhould alone have the Glory of finiſhing this "great Work, he was pleas'd to ſuffer us to "fall into a Condition, from which nothing elſe "could have reliev'd us: Our Enemy, who had "ſet up a *Pretender* to this Throne, rais'd from "a State of asking Peace, to a Condition of giving "Peace and Princes too, to *Europe*; our Allies, "ſome divided from us, others miſerably disjointed, and we ourſelves not only unguarded, but "wretchedly were broken into Parties and Fa"ctions at home.

Paſſages out of the Biſhop of Oxford's Coronation Sermon.

"The Friends of the *Pretender* thought theſe "Circumſtances ſo encouraging, that they open"ly avow'd his Title in Writing and Diſcourſe, "and his Agents as boldly liſted Soldiers to aſ"ſert it with the Sword: And he muſt have been "very ſanguine, who in this view of things could "have thought, that the *Pretender*, whom our "Queen's repeated Inſtances could not remove "from a Situation, which her Parliament "thought too near us, would not, upon her "Majeſty's Demiſe, have brought a foreign "Army to join his Friends here, before the *Pro*teſtant* Heir, who was at a much greater Di"ſtance, could have arriv'd, to have maintain'd his "own juſt Right, or defended his faithful Subjects.

"But when that Day was come, that was "to put a Period to that Royal Life, on the "Continuance of which alone, this threatening "Danger ſeem'd ſuſpended; then was God pleas'd "to mix ſo much Mercy with the Stroke, as "by his Providence to order it, that the unſettl'd "Poſture of Affairs abroad, would not permit "the *Pretender*'s foreign Friends, to ſend any "Forces to encourage an Inſurrection, and the "Unreadineſs of his ſurpriz'd Abettors here, "would not permit them to appear in ſuch a "manner, as to invite an Invaſion; but our King "was peaceably proclaim'd, to the univerſal Joy "of his People, *&c.*"

There

A.D.1714. There never was ſo great an Appearance of Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, as on this Occaſion, no leſs than ſeventeen Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and two Sees were then vacant. All the Dukes in or about Town, except the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeventy Earls and Viſcounts, and among them the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and as many Barons. The Demonſtrations of Joy throughout the Kingdom on the *Coronation* Day, was as general as hearty, and in proportion as ſplendid as at *London*, ſome few places excepted, where the Rabble, purſuing the Leſſons of their Leader Dr *Sacheverell*, ſhew'd their Hatred to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by Riots and Outrages. *Sacheverell* himſelf was at that time at *Sutton*, near *Birmingham* in *Warwickſhire*, where he preach'd on the *Sunday* before the Coronation, and above Two hundred of the *Birmingham* People trudg'd ſo far to adore their Idol, and the Conſequence of it appear'd a Day or two after, as by the following Accounts from thence. "Se- "veral of the principal Inhabitants of this Town "having reſolv'd, in a ſuitable manner, to expreſs "their Joy on the Day of the Coronation of "his Sacred Majeſty King *GEORGE*, an "Entertainment was prepar'd for them at the "*Caſtle Tavern*. When the Night came on, a "tumultuous Rabble got together, broke the Win- "dows of the Houſe, and forc'd the Company "to remove; all the Cry was *Sacheverell for* "*ever, and down with the Whigs.* If any one "in the Street cry'd *God bleſs King* George, he "was in danger of his Life, *&c.*" The like Accounts came from *Briſtol*, where the *Sacheverell-Mob* broke the Windows of Mr *Whiting*, the Under-Sheriff, who had offended them by proſecuting an abandon'd, perjur'd Wretch. They did the ſame by Mr *Jeffry*'s Houſe, but fell in ſtill a more furious brutal manner on Mr *Stevens*'s, which they aſſaulted, enter'd, and plunder'd. One Mr *Thomas*, who perſwaded them to withdraw, was murder'd, and ſeveral Gentlemen inſulted, hurt, and abus'd. From *Chippenham*, in *Wiltſhire*, where the ſame ſort of Villains, arm'd with Guns, Piſtols, and Clubs, march'd, with beat of Drum, and beat and abus'd the *Juſtices*, *Gentlemen*, and *Freemen*, who were ſhewing their Loyalty, in ſolemnizing the King's Coronation. From *Norwich*, where when the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Inhabitants, were rejoicing at a Bonfire, with Cockades in their Hats, on which were written, in Letters of Gold, LONG LIVE KING GEORGE. The Diſaffected, inſtead of ſuch joyful Acclamations, cry'd a *Berney*, a *Berney*, one of their Members of Parliament, a Stickler for the *French-Commerce-Bill*, againſt which this trading City petition'd. Some of this *High Church* Mob had the Impudence to cry, *G—d d—n King* George, pull off their Knots, of which Information was given upon Oath, by three ſubſtantial Evidences, particularly againſt *Thomas P—l.* The Cry of the Scoundrels that aſſaulted the Loyal Inhabitants of *Reading* at their Bonfire, was *No Hanover*, *No Cadogan*, but a *Calvert*, and a *Clarges*. We have had too much Occaſion to ſpeak of *Phipps*, one of *Sacheverell*'s Advocates, and late Chancellor of *Ireland*, from whence he came in good Time, for he had been enough threatened with the Effects of the Reſentment of the Citizens of *Dublin*, for his tyrannous Proceedings againſt them. And Advice came from *Oxford*, which was printed in the late Secretary *Bolingbroke*'s News-Paper. That on the Coronation Day, *Sir* Conſtantine Phipps, *late Lord-Chancellor of* Ireland, *had the Degree of Doctor of the Civil-Law conferr'd upon him*, Nemine Contradicente, *in as full a Convocation as has been ſeen, with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Eſteem.* Theſe things will, it is hop'd, ſufficiently characterize the Champions of *High Church*, the *Schiſm* Bill Men, the Men of the *Oppoſition* to his Majeſty's moſt juſt and wiſe Government, notwithſtanding their affected Pretences to Publick Spirit and *Patriotiſm*. It muſt be confeſs'd, ſome Affronts were offer'd in other parts of the Kingdom, to thoſe that were in the late Adminiſtration. If Perſons attainted, and impriſon'd for High-Treaſon, can be affronted, as by this Information from *North Britain*. "The "Scholars of the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, having "got the Statues of the *Pretender*, the Lord *Bo-* "*lingbroke*, and Sir *W——m W——*, cut in "Wood, and finely dreſs'd, the *Pretender* in a "ſcarlet Cloak, and Gold Lace, the other two "in blue Cloaths, and Silver Lace, and all three "with lac'd Hats and Feathers; they caus'd "them to be plac'd, in the Night-time, in a "Houſe in a neighbouring Village. In the Morn- "ing of the Coronation Day, they brought thoſe "three Statues to Town on Horſeback, at- "tended with Guards, and preceded by Lads, "who cry'd out, they had taken the *Pretender*, "with two of his Friends. Upon which they "were brought to the Market-Place, where a "Bench and a Bar having been prepar'd, ſome of "of the Scholars ſate upon the firſt as Judges. "The *Pretender* being already attainted, was or- "der'd to ſtand aſide, with a Guard upon him, "as a Perſon condemn'd. But the other two "were brought to the Bar, where their ſeveral In- "dictments were read, and Council being heard "on both Sides, the Priſoners were found *guilty* "of treaſonable Practices. The Lord *Bolingbroke* "for making a *Scandalous Peace*, the other for "bringing in the *Schiſm Bill*, and condemn'd to "be burnt. This Sentence was immediately put "in Execution; the *Pretender* was burnt with "*the Scots Toleration Act*; *Bolingbroke* with the "*Patronage Act*; and Sir *W——m W——* "with the *Schiſm Act* about their Necks. It is "very remarkable, that no Diſturbance happen'd "during the Rejoicings on the Coronation Day, "in any part of *Scotland*."

A.D.1714.

Dr Sacheverell *preaches in* Warwickſhire.

A Riot after it.

A Riot at Briſtol.

Sir Con. Phipps *made Doctor of Laws at* Oxford.

Polit. St. pag. 371.

The Effigies of the Pretender, *Lord* Bolingbroke, *&* *Sir* W. W. *burnt by the Scholars at* Glaſgow.

Two Days after the Coronation, his Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Kent* to be Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle, in the Room of the Duke of *Northumberland*; the Earl of *Stairs*, and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; were ſworn of the Privy-Council; the latter appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Spain*. His Majeſty, with their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, having been pleas'd to accept an humble Invitation from the City, to dine at *Guild-Hall* on the Lord-Mayor's Day, Sir *William Humphreys* being then Lord-Mayor, the King, Prince, and Princeſs came into *Cheapſide* about two in the Afternoon, attended by the great Officers of the Court, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches. His Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes, with the two young Princeſſes, ſaw the Cavalcade from the Balcony over-againſt *Bow-Church*, formerly *Waldos*, where the Kings and Queens of *England* were wont to place themſelves on that Occaſion. The King, the Prince, and Princeſs, with the young Princeſſes, being conducted by the Sheriffs, Sir *Randolph Knipe*, and Sir *Robert Breedon*, to *Guild-Hall*, the Lord-Mayor, at the Entrance, kneeled, and preſented the Sword to his Majeſty; who having return'd it to his Lordſhip, he carry'd it before the King up to the Court-Room, and from thence to the Huſtings,

The King, Prince, & Princeſs, ſee the Lord-Mayor's Show.

A.D.1714. Huſtings, where his Majeſty, with their Royal Highneſſes, and ſeveral Ladies of the higheſt Rank, ſate at Table, particularly the Lady-Mayoreſs The Dinner was equally plentiful and elegant; the whole Solemnity magnificent and ſplendid. His Majeſty ſaluted all the City Ladies that were preſented to him; and was pleas'd to order 1000*l.* to be paid to the Sheriffs for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners. The Committee choſe by the Court of Common Council to make Preparations for the King's Entertainment, was reckon'd a great Oddity, moſt of them, if not all, the Lord-Mayor elect, and the two Sheriffs excepted, being, as the *Annaliſt* ſays,
P. 375. notoriouſly devoted to the late ILL MANAGERS as will appear by the Names of them.

Aldermen and Common-Council-Men for the Preparations.	Sir *William Humphreys*,	Lord-Mayor elect.
	Sir *John Parſons*,	Aldermen.
	Sir *William Withers*,	
	Sir *William Lewen*,	
	Sir *John Caſs*,	
	Sir *William Stewart*,	
	Sir *George Mertins*,	
	Sir *Randolph Knipe*,	Sheriffs.
	Sir *Robert Bredon*,	
	Sir *Samuel Clark*,	Common-Council-Men.
	Mr *Jeremiah Gough*,	
	Mr *Thomas Preſton*,	
	Mr *Benjamin Tomlinſon*,	
	Mr *John Barber*,	
	Mr *Alexander Cleve*,	
	Mr *John Taylor*,	
	Mr *George Ludlam*,	
	Mr *William Nutt*,	
	Mr *Robert Alſop*,	
	Mr *J. Elderton*,	
	Mr *Thomas Loveday*,	

Of whom ſee what ſays the Annaliſt; *five or ſix of the* Committee *expected to be knighted, but the Liſt was ſo ill contriv'd, that no body would take upon*
P. 376. *himſelf to preſent it to the King.*

It was remark'd, and it deſerves Remembrance, That Heaven ſeem'd in a particular Manner to ſmile on King *George*, and all his Royal Family, not only granting them favourable Winds, and ſmooth Seas in their Paſſage, but alſo by cauſing the Sun to ſhine with it's brighteſt Rays on his Majeſty and the Prince of *Wales*'s Publick *Entry*, on the *Coronation-Day*; which was both preceeded and follow'd by violent Rains, on the Day his Majeſty and the Royal Family went into the City.

We muſt not forget, that ſoon after the King's Arrival in *England*, the Commiſſioners of the Church of *Scotland* were introduc'd to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of *Montroſe*, and the Reverend Mr *Carſtairs*, who, in King *James*'s Reign, had ſuffer'd the *Scots* Rack, made a handſome Speech in their Name. To which his Maieſty return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer.

The ſame Commiſſioners were introduc'd to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, by the Duke of *Roxburgh*; and to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs, by the Duke of *Argyle*; and ſuitable Speeches were made to both their Royal Highneſſes. They met with a moſt favourable Reception; and they were both pleas'd to teſtify the Senſe they had of the Zeal of the Church of *Scotland*, for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in their Family, and told the Commiſſioners, that their Church might aſſure themſelves of their Royal Highneſſes Countenance and Favour. A.D.1714.

On the 10th of *October* an Expreſs arriv'd at *Edinburgh*, with three Commiſſions to paſs the Seals; one for the Duke of *Montroſe* to be Secretary of State, and for the Marquis of *Anandale* to be Keeper of the *Great Seal*; a new Office erected there inſtead of that of Lord-Chancellor; and the third for the Earl of *Ilay* to be Lord-Regiſter.

I ſhall no farther enlarge on the Addreſſes from any other Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, the Contents of them being much the ſame, and well known, only make room for a Paragraph or two of the *Portſmouth* Addreſs, preſented by Captain *Henry Stanyford* and Mr *Thomas Blanckley*, who were introduc'd by his Grace the Duke *Marlborough*, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

We heard the Memory of our Great Deliverer revil'd, his glorious Undertaking diſparag'd and reproached, and Principles advanc'd, and countenanc'd by Perſons work'd into Power, that overturn'd your Right to your Dominions. We ſaw the Advantages gain'd by the moſt glorious and ſucceſsful War thrown up at once by an INGLORIOUS PEACE, *faithful Allies deſerted, the ſolemn Faith of Nations ridicul'd, and Conquerors made to ſtoop to the Demands of thoſe whom they had overcome. We beheld our Trade in the moſt valuable Branches neglected; the avow'd Enemies of your Title conniv'd at, careſs'd, advanc'd, and the moſt zealous Friends to your Acceſſion reproach'd as Enemies to your immediate Predeceſſor, and remov'd from honourable Poſts and Offices; and violent Proſecutions commenc'd and carry'd on againſt thoſe Members of Corporate Bodies that were moſt hearty in your Intereſts; and the Authority and Treaſure of the Nation abus'd and miſapply'd to cruſh your Friends: But, in the critical Juncture, God was pleas'd to ſend your Majeſty to ſcatter our Fears. Under your juſt and wiſe Adminiſtration, we aſſure ourſelves of the Redreſs of every Grievance, and that the Nation's Honour will be carry'd to it's utmoſt Height. On ſuch a Proſpect, allow us,* MIGHTY PRINCE, *to confeſs our Joy unutterable.* *Addreſs from Portſmouth againſt the late Miniſtry.*

The Earl of *Oxford*, the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, Mr *William Bromley*, Sir *W—— W——*, &c. are the Perſons deſcrib'd in the Lines of this Inſertion, and thoſe that have us'd their vain Endeavours to impoſe other Pictures of them on the Publick, are defy'd to prove a falſe Feature in this.

As to Foreign Affairs; his Majeſty wrote a Letter, dated the 27th of *September*, *O. S.* to the States-General of the United Provinces, to notify his Arrival in *England*; and Mr *Prior*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Paris*, had Orders to preſent a Memorial to the *French* King, about compleating the Demolition of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, purſuant to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but that Court delay'd it by trifling Excuſes and Evaſions. In the mean time, the Behaviour of *High-Church* continu'd to raiſe the Indignation of the Well-affected, and occaſion'd the publiſhing a Proclamation againſt their Rabble, the 2d of *November*. That the Rioters made uſe of the Church's Name without the leaſt Regard to any religious, virtuous, or even moral Principles, is apparent by their Conduct at this Time. They had made themſelves drunk with hot Liquors and Sedition, during *Sacheverell*'s Trial and Progreſſes, and were become deſperate by the Diſappointment of all the treaſonable and tyrannical Schemes which their Leaders had enflam'd them with.

That

A.D.1714. *A Minister of the Church of* England *insulted by the High-Church Mob.*

That they had any well grounded Reſpect for the Clergy of the Church, for whoſe pretended Danger they were ſo clamorous, may be judg'd by the following Inſtance.

A Reverend ſober Divine, one Mr *Joſeph Aires*, Vicar of *Blewberry* in *Berkſhire*, being invited to preach at *White-Chapel*, on *Sunday*, *October* 24, choſe this Text, *We will not hide them from their Children; ſhewing to the Generation to come the Praiſes of the Lord and his Strength, and his wonderful Works he hath done.* The good Man obſerv'd from hence, how neceſſary it was to perpetuate the Memory of ſignal Deliverances and after a ſhort hiſtorical Account of the Deliverances of this Kingdom ſince the Reformation, he inſiſted upon the happy *Revolution*, of which King *William* was the glorious Inſtrument; and the great and imminent Dangers we had ſo lately eſcap'd before the Queen's Death, which honeſt and ſeaſonable Diſcourſe ſo diſpleas'd ſome of the Auditory, who had been corrupted by their Parſon Dr *Welton*, a factious *Jacobite* Prieſt, that they mobb'd the Miniſter after he came out of the Pulpit, joſtled him, and threw Rubbiſh at him, and, in all likelihood, would have done him greater Miſchief, had he not been reſcu'd out of their Hands by Conſtables, and others, who carry'd him to a Tavern, whence he was oblig'd to make his Eſcape in a Lay Habit; ſuch is the Piety, Charity, Moderation, and Honeſty of High-Church. This Miniſter was of the Church of *England*; and never was Miniſter of that Church in ſo much Danger of being maſſacred by thoſe againſt whom they were about to raiſe a *Perſecution*, under the Name of a *Schiſm-Bill*. At the ſame Time, *Welton*, their ſwearing, non-ſwearing Doctor was ſo impious as to cauſe the Likeneſs of a learned and pious Prelate, Dr *Kennet*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, to appear in that of *Judas*, in a Picture of the Lord's Supper, over the Communion-Table; by which, in a manner, he oblig'd all his Communicants to proſtitute that holy Sacrament to their Malice and Hatred.

Dr Welton's *Impiety.*

Promotions.

On the 5th of *November* it was declar'd, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint *David* Earl of *Portmore*, to be Governour of *Gibraltar*; *George* Earl of *Cardigan*, to be Maſter of the Buckhounds; Brigadier *Honeywood*, to be one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber; *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; to be Admiral, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet, Governour of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, &c. *Henry Newton*, L. L. D. to be Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; and the following Perſons to be principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy; Sir *Richard Haddock*, Comptroller, *Daniel Furzer*, Eſq; Surveyor; *Charles Sargiſon*, Eſq; Clerk of the Acts; *Dennys Lyddel*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Treaſurer's Accounts; *Charles Cornwal*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Stores; *John Fowler*, Eſq; Commiſſioner at large; *Richard Burton*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts. Out-Ports, *Iſaac Townſhend*, Eſq; *James Littleton*, Eſq; and Sir *William Jumper*.

Baronets made.

Four Days after it was alſo made publick, that the King had been pleas'd to appoint *Thomas-Holles Pelham*, Earl of *Clare*, to be Keeper of his Majeſty's Foreſt of *Sherwood*; *Charles* Lord *Tyrawley* to be Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Ireland*, and to direct Letters-Patents to paſs the Seals for granting the Dignity of *Baronet* to Sir *William Humfreys*, *John Auſtin*, Eſq; *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; *Juſtus Beck*, Eſq; *Gregory Page* of *Greenwich*, Eſq; *William Lowther* of *Swillington*, in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; and *John Fryer* of *London*, Eſq; and to appoint *John* Lord *De-la-War*, *Baſil* Earl of *Denbigh*, and *John Smith*, Eſq; to be Tellers of the *Exchequer*; Major-General *Sabine* to be Colonel of the *Welſh* Fuſileers; *George Townſhend*, Eſq; *Philip Riley*, Eſq; Sir *Marmaduke Wyvel*, *Chriſtopher Montague*, Eſq; *Whitlocke Bulſtrode*, Eſq; *James Vernon*, Eſq; *John Whetham*, Eſq; and *William Carr*, to be Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe*.

A.D.1714. *Commiſſioners of the Exciſe.*

It appears by the bare Relation of Facts, that his Majeſty had given the Enemies to his Government no manner of Occaſion for their Enmity; that he had us'd his Royal Endeavours to reconcile the Minds of all his Subjects to it; and that the Behaviour of the *High-Church* Faction was equally without Cauſe or Conſcience; yet did they continue, with great Induſtry, to diſperſe ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels and Pamphlets, to infuſe Jealouſies into the Minds of the weak, and unthinking Multitude, and to revive the groundleſs impudent Clamour of the *Danger of the Church*; ſuch were their *Standfaſt to the Church*; *where are our Biſhops now? The Religion of King* George. *No Presbyterian Government. The State-Gameſter*; or, *The Church of* England's *ſorrowful Lamentation. Æſop in mourning*; *the Duke of* Ormond's *Vindication. The Lord* Bolingbroke's *Vindication. No Lord-Protector, or the Duke of* M——h's *Deſign defeated*, &c. Their Ballad-ſingers at every Corner of a Street roar'd out ſenſeleſs, brutal Scandal and Falſhood, and had the Ears of the ſtupid, giddy-headed Rabble, that had been in Motion ever ſince *Sacheverell*'s Trial. Sir *William Humphreys*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, exerted his Authority, and caus'd the Hawkers that cry'd theſe Libels, and ſung ſuch Ballads, to be committed to the Houſe of Correction, and had his Majeſty's Royal Approbation in a Letter from the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Secretary of State.

Inſolent and ſcandalous Libels.

Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and of Trade and Plantations.

About the latter End of *November*, it was publickly declar'd, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint Sir *Walter Young*, Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Sir *John Stanley*, Sir *Charles Peers*, *Robert Williamſon*, Eſq; *John Pulteney*, Eſq; and *Thomas Walker*, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; *William* Lord *Berkeley* of *Stratton*, Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, *Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq; *John Cockburn*, Eſq; *Archibald Hutcheſon*, Eſq; *John Chetwynde*, Eſq; *Charles Cooke*, Eſq; and *Paul Doeminque*, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for *Trade* and *Plantations*.

On the 13th of *November*, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Argyle*; the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Sunderland*; the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; The Marquis *de Monteleone*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*; the Count *de Noſtiz*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, receiv'd by the Mail from *France*, Copies of a Paper, printed in *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Latin*, ſign'd at the Top *James* R. and dated at *Plombieus* the 29th of *Auguſt*, 1714; which being a kind of *Manifeſto* or *Declaration* of the *Pretender* aſſerting his chimerical Right to the Crown of *Great Britain*; moſt of the Perſons who receiv'd this Paper, thought it their Duty to deliver it into the Hands either of his Majeſty, or of the Secretaries of State. This infamous Libel was at firſt diſown'd by the *Jacobites* and *Tories*, as a Contrivance of the *Whigs*, to aſperſe the late Miniſtry, and influence future Elections for Parliament Men; and truly the Contents of it reflected ſo much not only on thoſe Miniſters, but on the late Queen herſelf, that if High-Church had really had ſo much Reſpect for her Memory as ſome pretended, in their late Addreſſes,

The Pretender's *Manifeſto.*

A.D.1714. they would have deteſted the very Name of the *Pretender*, who ſo foully abus'd her ſacred Character, as in this Paragraph, he is ſpeaking of his ſitting ſtill for ſome Time. *Contrary to our Expectations, upon the Death of the Princeſs our Siſter, of whoſe good Intentions towards us, we could not, for ſome Time paſt, well doubt; and this was the Reaſon we then ſate ſtill, expecting the good Effects thereof, which were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable Death; we found our People had immediately proclaim'd for their King a Foreign Prince.*

He boaſts of the late Queen's good Intentions towards him.

Dr *Tyndal*, Author of the *Rights of the Chriſtian Church*, and ſeveral Tracts of great Currency, ſays, in his Remarks on this Paſſage,

" What can be a higher Reflection on the Me-
" mory of the late Queen, who, upon all Occa-
" ſions, and after the moſt ſolemn Manner, de-
" clar'd, *She had nothing more at Heart*, than the
" Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, and to in-
" fuſe into her People an utter Averſion to the
" *Pretender*. All who have the leaſt Regard for
" her Memory, will, no doubt, be highly pro-
" vok'd at the Inſolence of the *Pretender*, ſince
" what he ſays of her, and in his *Declaration*,
" publiſh'd in *French*, the *Words are fuller*,
" amounts to no leſs than charging her with hor-
" rid Hypocriſy, and ſuch a wicked Deſign upon
" her good Subjects, as muſt, if it had taken
" Place, irrecoverably have loſt, as herſelf ac-
" knowledges, all that was dear to them, and
" there is no denying this *Declaration* to be genuine,
" ſince Advices from all Parts confirm it to be
" publiſh'd by the *Pretender*'s Agents in different
" Languages, and deliver'd by them to the ſeveral
" Courts of *Europe*. All that therefore can be
" ſaid for him, is, that he miſtook the Queen for
" the Miniſtry."

Dr Tyndal's *Remarks upon it.*

One of them, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, who pretended to adore her and her Memory, above all Divinities, enter'd, not long after, into the Service of this *Poppet* Prince, became his Tool and Flatterer, and betray'd his King and his Country to the viſionary Intereſt of that Vagabond piece of *Chivalry*, who, in another Part of his doughty Declaration, tells his *loving Subjects*, as he whimſically calls the People of *England*, who are ready to lay hold of him as ſoon as they can come at him, the Elector *is a Foreigner, ignorant of their Laws, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Language:* But, as for himſelf, *We are the only born* Engliſhman *left of the Royal Family*. To this, Doctor *Tyndal* ſays,

Dr Tyndal *upon the* Warming-Pan.

" Tho' the *Prtender* was born in *England*, yet
" ſince he was carry'd into *France* in his Cradle,
" this no more qualifies him to underſtand our
" Laws, Cuſtoms, and Manners, than his being
" convey'd in a *Warming-Pan* to the Royal Bed,
" makes him a-kin to the Royal Family; and he
" who ſeems to underſtand nothing but the ridi-
" culous Trumperies of the *Romiſh* Church,
" muſt be an utter Stranger to the Laws and
" Cuſtoms of the Nation, nor can he have a
" a Notion of any Conſtitution, but one as arbi-
" trary as that of *France*."

Salaries of the Judges advanc'd.

About the latter End of *November*, his Majeſty was pleas'd to advance the Salaries of the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, and of the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, to the ſame Sum as was allow'd the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, being 2000*l.* a Year; and to advance the Salaries of the other Judges to 1500*l.* a Year each. The King had, ſome Weeks before, appointed Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, in the Room of the Lord *Trevor*; who, tho' he ow'd his Advancement in the Law to the Favour of King *William*, and the late Queen, when ſhe had able and faithful Miniſters about her, accepted of a Peerage at the *Twelve-Creation*. The famous *Exchequer* Lawyer, *Samuel Dodd*, Eſq; was made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; for tho' he was fee'd by Dr *Sacheverell*, he was far from being principl'd like him, as were that *Incendiary's* other Advocates. Sir *James Montague* was made a Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of Serjeant *Baniſter*; and Serjeant *Pratt* a Judge of the *King's Bench*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Powis*, one of the Council againſt the Seven Biſhops. *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; was appointed Sollicitor-General, in the Room of Sir *Robert Raymond*, whoſe future Behaviour acquir'd him the general good Opinion of both Court and Country. *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; was appointed Attorney-General; and Mr *Forteſcue*, Sollicitor-General to his Royal Highneſs. About the ſame Time, it was made publick, that the Ducheſs of *Bolton*, the Ducheſs of *St Albans*, the Ducheſs of *Montague*, the Counteſs of *Dorſet*, the Counteſs of *Berkeley*, and the Lady *Cowper*, were made Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Princeſs of *Wales*; and Mrs *Selwyn*, Mrs *Pollexfen*, Mrs *Howard*, and Mrs *Clayton*, Bed-chamber Women to her Royal Highneſs.

A.D.1714.

Several eminent Lawyers made Judges.

Ladies & Women of the Bed-chamber.

It was generally reported and believ'd, that *Robert Price*, Eſq; one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, would be laid aſide upon the Demiſe of the Queen, he having been always very cold and indifferent in whatever concern'd the Proteſtant Succeſſion; but he was continu'd, and the Report was, he ow'd his Continuance to his Readineſs to go down to *Briſtol*, and try the *Rioters* there, who were all of *High-Church*, as himſelf appear'd to be on all Occaſions. The other two Judges who went to *Briſtol* were, Sir *Littleton Powis*, and *Robert Tracy*, Eſq;. Some Particulars of that Riot have been related elſewhere. The Cry of the Rioters was, *Sacheverell* and *Ormond*; *D——n all Foreign Governments*. Their Deſign was to have demoliſh'd Mr *Gough*'s Meeting-Houſe in *Tucker-ſtreet*; but the Villains being told, there were Perſons in it with Arms, they left it, and fell upon Mr *Stephens*'s Houſe, a Baker in that Neighbourhood, one of Mr *Gough*'s Congregation. Notice having been taken of the Ringleaders, the Mayor and Aldermen iſſu'd out their Warrants for apprehending them. The chief of them who were concern'd in the Burglary and Felony at Mr *Stephens*'s, and the Murder of Mr *Thomas* the Quaker, ran away; the following were taken;

Further Particulars of the Briſtol *Riot.*

John Wilmot, Richard Collery, John Jones, Thomas Ittery, Evan Howell, Peter Downs, John Bullock, Hugh Berry, William Shovel, Joſhua Harding, John Pine, Edward Hughs, Francis Pointer, Gabriel Belcher, William Thomas, Samuel Stacy.

All of them leud, raſcally Fellows, the very Scum of the Rabble; but the High-Church Party thought fit to take them into their Protection. One of them, *Chriſtopher Gay*, threaten'd, after the above-mention'd Rioters were taken, and committed to Goal, *That he would break* Newgate *open but he would releaſe them*. Of which the Magiſtrates having Notice, he was apprehended, and ſent to the ſame Goal, by *Robert Yate*, Eſq; and Sir *William Daines*, two of the Aldermen, who had ſeveral times repreſented the City in Parliament. And indeed, the Magiſtrates of *Briſtol* behav'd ſo well on this Occaſion, that it would be unjuſt and ungrateful not to mention them with Honour; as

Loyal Magiſtrates of Briſtol.

A.D. 1714. as *Henry Whitehead*, Esq; Mayor; *Francis Whitchurch*, Esq; Alderman; *Abraham Elton*, Esq; Alderman; *Samuel Wallis*, Esq; Alderman; Sir *John Hawkins*, Alderman, *George Stephens*, Esq; Alderman, *Nathaniel Day*, Esq; Alderman; and had those who were sent from *London* to try the Criminals, been as hearty and diligent in what belong'd to them, as the Aldermen and principal Inhabitants of *Bristol* were, in apprehending and imprisoning them, they would not have escap'd the Gallows so easily as they did; the Burglary, Felony, and Murder, being prov'd upon them by a Cloud of Witnesses. The *Faction* before-mention'd, set about serving them effectually, and rais'd Money to bribe as many of the Witnesses as would be brib'd. Two of them, *Jacob Briton*, and *Joel Croker*, staunch Men for *Sacheverell*, were inform'd against for bribing the King's Evidence, and Oath being made of it before Sir *William Daines*, he committed them to *Newgate*.

The Mayor and Aldermen of *Bristol* offer'd, by publick Notice, a Reward of 50 *l.* to be paid by the Chamberlain of the City, to any one that should discover the Murderer of Mr *Thomas*, the Quaker. The Judges appointed to try the *Rioters*, arriv'd at *Bristol* the 25th of *November*. The next Day Mr *Coopy*, Minister of *Wraxhall* in *Somersetshire*, whose Conversation with Mr *Trenchard*, the modern *Cato*, had by no means tainted him with Antimonarchical Principles, preach'd before them, and very justly distinguish'd between the true Church of *England*, and that of which *Sacheverell* and his Mob, had declar'd themselves Champions. He us'd not those Terms, but he said, *The Church of* England *could never be guilty of any such Enormities as were committed, under Pretence of her Interest. That those who call'd themselves* her Sons, *and practis'd* Disobedience *to* Rulers, Violence *and* Injustice *to their Neighbours, who wanted Charity and Virtue, were not worthy the Name they had usurp'd, but were at best rotten Members of our pure and peaceable Church.* Here the Faction of *High-Church* is so exactly delineated, that there is not one of them, who will dare to disown the likeness of the Picture; and by this Draught of an orthodox Divine, who knew better what *Schism really is*, and abhor'd it more than his *Shire Knight*, who brought in the Bill, let all Readers judge what incorrigible Hypocrites, or rather what abandon'd Cheats, these Men are, from the highest to the lowest, that are possest by a Spirit of Opposition to that of Christian Liberty, Charity, and Moderation.

Mr Coopy *preaches before the Judges there.*

Sir *Littleton Powis*, the senior Judge, gave a just and bold Charge to the Jury, which so touch'd the Audience, that, as the *Annalist* tells us, "some of the *Tories* who heard it, "were so conscious of their Guilt and Folly, "that they blush'd. Others, on whom Fear "wrought strongly, turn'd pale; but some "harden'd Wretches of the *pretended* LOYAL "SOCIETY, and others, had the Impudence "to laugh, affecting to make a Jest of the "Punishment they knew they deserv'd." The next Day seven of the Rioters were brought to their Trials, and among them one *John Pine*, who, during the *Harleian* Administration, had distinguish'd himself by his Insolence to Protestant Dissenters. While he was upon Trial, one *Hart*, a Tobacco Merchant, and a Member of the *Loyal Society*, thrusting himself forward near the Judges, to give Countenance to the Prisoners at the Bar, Colonel *Earl* told him *he was one of the Ringleaders of the Mob, and ought not to be where he stood.* *Hart* had the Front to stand it, upon which the Colonel, who was one of the Members of Parliament for that City, complain'd of his Impudence to the Court. Some of his Fellows cry'd, *He was a Justice of Peace*, one of the late Chancellor's making, but that did not keep him at his Stand, for the Court order'd him down, to the great Mortification of himself and his Faction, who were extreamly mutinous, and boasted they would turn the Riot on the *Whigs*, which they endeavour'd to do. They muster'd together twenty or thirty Fellows to swear things against the Evidence for the Crown, and in the Evening rais'd their Mob; above a thousand desperate Rogues, who crouded about the *Assize-Hall* Door, and when their Fellow-Villains were carrying back to *Newgate*, they attended them with their usual Cry, a *Cheverell, Cheverell, down with the Roundheads.* Their Dr *Cheverell* heard all this, and much more of the riotous and bloody Doings of his Rabble, yet with an Insensibility that one would hardly think the poorest Portion of Understanding and Honesty, could be susceptible of, he rather glory'd in, than was abash'd, rather rejoic'd in, than lamented, the Mischiefs they did in his Name, and following his Lessons and Example. I speak from my own Knowledge, and therefore with the more Confidence. They cry'd also, hang up the Murderer, meaning by it Captain *Stephens*, who fir'd upon the Rioters, and one *Gonning* dropt, for which they got *Stephens* to be try'd. But the Prosecution was so shameless and groundless, that it only serv'd to increase the Indignation of good Men against such a wicked Crew. Six of the Prisoners were found guilty of the Riot; and one of them, very clamorous about the *Church's Danger*, on whom some of Mr *Stephens*'s wearing Apparel had been found, was convicted of Felony and Burglary, to the value of ten Pence only. All the Criminals convicted of the Riot, were fin'd each twenty Nobles only, to be imprison'd three Months, and give Security for a twelve Month to be of the good Behaviour. *Francis Painter* was whipp'd for his Ten-penny Felony, and the rest got off with the Payment of their Fees. The Proof against these Villains being plain, a House being plunder'd, and a Man murder'd by them, 'twas surprizing that not one of them suffer'd capitally for this Villainy. As busy as the Faction had been in suborning and bribing Witnesses, the Evidence remain'd strong against the *Rioters*, and Theft and Murder being blended with the Riot, it cannot be accounted for, that not one of the Criminals was made an Example, though indeed the sending those Judges, *Powis*, *Tracy*, and *Price*, with that Commission, was thought no bad omen for the Prisoners, the *Annalist* says, Those *three Judges being zealous Members of that* Church, *whose Cause the Rioters had pretended to defend.* We shall close this Matter with a Passage of the *Grand-Jury*'s Address to the King, which will be a farther Explanation of it, and of the factious turbulent Conduct of the LOYAL SOCIETY. *We do, with all Humility and Acknowledgment, return our unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty, for your great Goodness in sending a special Commission to this City, not only to protect your good Subjects, but to prevent, for the future, such riotous Assemblies, which, for these four last Years,* the miserable Period of *English* History, *this before happy Place has been expos'd to. We are sorry to say they have been encourag'd by some of our own Fellow-Citizens, who have from time to time notoriously espoused their Cause, and, as far as in them lay,* SKREENED *them from Justice.*

A.D. 1714.

The Mob rises.

One of the Rioters convicted of Felony and Burglary.

Rioters escape due Punishment.

The Rioters try'd.

Colonel Earl *rebukes one* Hart, *a Tory.*

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The Loyal Society *Factious.*

The Grand-Jury's Address against them.

I omit

*A.D.*1714. I omit the Endeavours that were now us'd in *Scotland*, to get a general Remonſtrance and Petition againſt the Union, becauſe they were ineffectual, as alſo the Formalities of the Earl of *Strafford*'s taking leave of the States-General, and that Miniſter's Speech at his Departure from *Holland*, as containing chiefly Ceremonials and Harangues, in which the Reader will not much concern himſelf. But we muſt not forget the Marquis *de Lamberti*'s being forbidden the Court; he was Miniſter for the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* intimated to him, "That it was in-"conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Honour and Dig-"nity, as well as Intereſt, to admit to an Au-"dience the Miniſter of a Prince, who, at that "very Juncture, gave Shelter and Protection to "a *Pretender*, and an open Enemy to his Do-"minions." The Marquis *de Lamberti* tranſmitted this Letter to the Duke his Maſter, who return'd the following Anſwer. After ſame Compliments, the Duke ſays, *As to the Chevalier* de St George, *the World knows by what means he came into this Country. Every one is inform'd of the Situation of my Territories, which are ſurrounded, and cut thro' on all Sides by* France. *'Tis known how I had no Share in his coming into this Country, that I neither invited him to come thither, nor could I force him to go away. That lately, upon the Death of the Queen, I knew nothing of his leaving* Bar, *twelve Hours after he was gone from thence, and that I knew nothing of his Return to* Bar, *'till after he was come back, as a Traveller that goes backward and forward in an open Country as mine is. As to the Manifeſto dated at* Plombieres, *which the Chevalier* de St George *had got printed, I knew nothing more of it, than that he gave me one after it had been publiſh'd. I am really much concern'd to hear that it has been reported, that the ſame Manifeſtoes have been ſpread abroad by you, or thoſe of your Retinue. I own to you, I am extreamly concern'd at this, it ſeems to be a Deſign to make me uneaſy, to give out that either I, or my Servants, meddled in ſuch an Affair.* This Anſwer, and the Marquis *de Lamberti*'s Excuſes to the Lord *Townſhend*, not being ſatisfactory, he took leave and left *London*, *the* 13*th of* December.

The Lorrain *Envoy forbidden the Court.*

Duke of Lorrain's *Excuſes about the Pretender.*

*A.D.*1715. In the beginning of *January*, the Earl of *Orrery* was made Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Somerſet*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, was created Marquis of *Wharton*, the Lord-Mayor, and the Lieutenancy of *London*, preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, which he was pleas'd to receive very graciouſly, and knighted *William Jolliffe*, and *Richard Gough*, Eſquires; ſome Expreſſions in this Addreſs, expoſe the Folly and Wickedneſs of thoſe that abus'd the Favour of the late Queen, in her laſt four Years, and was ſo near accompliſhing the Deſtruction of their Country.

Earl of Orrery *made Ld Lieutenant of* Somerſetſhire.

The Britiſh *Arms were ſurprizingly withdrawn, and our faithful Allies abandon'd. Sad were the Conſequences which enſu'd!* which we have mention'd elſewhere.

It will be ſeen by a Liſt of the Addreſſors, the Lieutenancy of *London*, that they were Men of Fortunes, equal to the whole Band of Managers, and the Promoters of the *Schiſm Bill*, *French-Commerce-Bill*, &c.

The Lieutenancy of London's *Addreſs.*

Sir *Robert Furneſe.*	Sir *Edward Gould.*
Sir *William Scawen.*	Sir *Francis Daſhwood.*
Sir *Theodore Janſſen.*	Sir *Richard Hopkins.*
Sir *Thomas Webſter.*	Sir *William Jolliffe.*
Sir *Samuel Moyer.*	*Thomas Guy*, Eſq;
Sir *James Dolliffe.*	*Robert Heyſham*, Eſq;
Samuel Shephard, Eſq;	*Henry Hankey*, Eſq;
Jacob Sawbridge, Eſq;	*James Porteen*, Eſq;
Awnſham Churchill, Eſq;	*John Eyles*, Eſq;
Fiſher Tench, Eſq;	*Joſeph Bagnal*, Eſq;

*A.D.*1715.

and a hundred more Men of Worth and Integrity, in as eminent a Degree as any ſuch Number of Men ever were. What a Contempt, or rather Abhorrence, muſt honeſt and knowing Men have for that Majority, which ſupported ſuch an Adminiſtration, by partial and abſurd Votes, and Addreſſes, and eſpecially for that daring Mockery of the Almighty in a Day, of Prayers and Thankſgivings for the Diſgrace and Danger they had brought on the Nation.

Men of as great Fortunes as the whole Band of the late Managers.

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His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Lieutenancy's Addreſs, was,

I thank you for this Addreſs, in which you expreſs ſo much Duty and Loyalty to me, and ſo juſt a Concern for the Honour and Intereſt of your Country.

One would have thought that theſe, and other Expreſſions in this Addreſs, being the Senſe of the wealthieſt and worthieſt Citizens of *London*, ſhould have diſpirited the Faction, form'd by the late Miniſtry, but Deſpair is ſometimes as dauntleſs as Courage, and depending on the Breath of the Rabble, they continu'd their inſolent and ſeditious Oppoſition to the Government; the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, were the moſt buſy in their Devices to enflame the Minds of People, which were too hot before, and keep up a Spirit among the *Tories*. It was ſaid, that the Viſcount, and Biſhop, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Earl of *S—d*, and *Arthur Moor*, had ſeveral Meetings and Conferences, how to weather the impending Storm, but their Friends took a wrong Way to reconcile the Nation to them, in publiſhing a villainous Pamphlet intitul'd, *Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders*, which was a Compoſition of *malicious Slanders*, *notorious Forgeries*, and *treaſonable Suggeſtions*, written in a Stile which had the Pertneſs and Fluency of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s. The Contrivers of this Libel knew where it would be welcome, and Bundles of it were intercepted at *Exeter*, directed to Sir *John Coriton*, Sir *Nicholas Morrice*, *Jonathan Elford*, Eſq; *Philip Raſhleigh*, Eſq; *Francis Scobell*, Eſq; *John Williams*, Eſq; Mr *Granville Piper*, Mr *Welſhman*, Mr *William Cary*, Mr *Prowſe*, Mr *Philips*, Mr *Tonkin*, Mr *Cannock Kendal*, in *Cornwall*, and to the following Reverends in that Country; the Reverend Mr *Hughes*, the Reverend Mr *Collyer*, the Reverend Mr *Shute*, and the Reverend Mr *Bedford*. This diſcovers plainly enough what were the real Sentiments of the *Tories*, with reſpect to the preſent Government, and the Libel ſet them in their true Light, as Enemies to the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*, and Friends to the *Pretender*. Their Enmity wrought them up to Madneſs, when they declaim'd upon the *Danger* of the Church, from the Princes of that Houſe being *Lutherans*, and her Royal Highneſs a rigid *Calviniſt*. His late and preſent Majeſty, and his Royal Conſort, having given the beſt Proof of the Falſhood of this horrid Slander, by a continual Communion with the Church of *England* near twenty Years, and being as zealous for it's Preſervation and Proſperity as even were Queen *Elizabeth*, or King *William* of glorious Memory. And as for other Princes ſince the Reformation, the Proteſtant Church of *England* has no great Reaſon to boaſt of their Friendſhip.

Conferences among the late Managers.

Their treaſonable Libel Advice to Freeholders.

Bundles intercepted at Exeter.

As

A.D.1715. As much as we have ſaid of the treacherous and diſgraceful Management of the late Miniſtry in the *Utrecht* Peace, we have ſtill a farther and more convincing Evidence of it, from the Confeſſion of their Friends the *French*, in a Speech of the Biſhop of *Rennes*, in the Name of the States of *Bretagne*, to *Lewis* XIV, the 10th of *January*, wherein he complimented him on *the preſent flouriſhing Condition of his Affairs, to ſet which in a fairer Light he deſcribed the extream Diſtreſs the Kingdom was reduc'd to, about the end of the War, from whence the King, by the Superiority of his Genius, had found means to extricate it, by creating Diviſions among his Enemies, when* France *was on the very Brink of Ruin, which had enabled him to ſave* Spain, *and keep it in the Hands of his Grandſon, and alſo to give Peace to* Europe, *on Terms perfectly glorious and advantageous to his Kingdom*, and conſequently inglorious and diſadvantagious to the *Britiſh* Nation and their Allies, of whom four or five Years before, he ſent his Agents to beg Peace.

On the 15th of *January*, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for calling a new Parliament, and it contain'd ſuch Reaſons for it, as could not but have a great Effect on the ſound part of the Kingdom.

It having pleas'd Almighty God, by moſt remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring us ſafe to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithſtanding the DESIGNS *of* EVIL MEN, *who ſhew'd themſelves diſaffected to our Succeſſion, and who have ſince, with the utmoſt Degree of Malice, miſrepreſented our firm Reſolutions, and uniform Endeavours, to preſerve and defend our moſt excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State, and attempted, by many falſe Suggeſtions, to render us ſuſpected to our People. We cannot omit, on this Occaſion, of firſt ſummoning our Parliament of* Great Britain, *in Juſtice to ourſelves, and that the* MISCARAGES *of others may not be imputed to us, at a time when falſe Impreſſions may do the greateſt and irrecoverable Hurt, before they can be cleared up, to ſignify to our whole Kingdom, that we were very much concern'd, at our Acceſſion to the Crown, to find the Publick Affairs of our Kingdom under the greateſt Difficulties, as well in reſpect of our Trade, and Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of our Nation, which we were ſurpriz'd to obſerve, had been very much increas'd ſince the Concluſion of the laſt War. We do not therefore doubt, that if the enſuing Elections ſhall be made by our loving Subjects, with that Safety and Freedom, which by Law they are entituled to, and we are firmly reſolv'd to maintain to them, they will ſend up to Parliament the fitteſt Perſons to redreſs the preſent Diſorders, and to provide for the Peace and Happineſs of our Kingdom, and the Eaſe of our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to ſuch as ſhew'd a firmneſs to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, when it was in Danger: We therefore*, &c.

On the 20th of *January*, the Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God for the King's happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, his Majeſty, and their Royal Highneſſes, went to St *Paul*'s Cathedral, when, after divine Service, an elegant Sermon was preach'd by the Right Reverend Dr *Richard Willis*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who ſet forth the Reaſons this Nation had to be thankful to Almighty God for *bringing his Majeſty to a peaceable and quiet Poſſeſſion of the Throne, and thereby diſappointing the Deſigns of the* Pretender, *and all his Adherents*. Speaking of *Political* and *Religious Wiſdom*, the Biſhop diſtinguiſhes between true Wiſdom and *State Craft*, and the late Lord Treaſurer being known to be a *Trickſter*, a *Craftſman*, in the worſt Acceptation of the Word, why may we not think that this holy Man, in abhorrence of ſuch a Character, did thus expoſe it; *not ſuch Wiſdom which is built upon* Fraud *and* Deceit, *and* Diſguiſe, *which applies itſelf chiefly to the weak Side of human Nature, by deceiving as many as it can, and corrupting thoſe whom it cannot*. But his Lordſhip's Deſcription of falſe Zeal, of fiery Bigottry, the *Schiſm-Bill* Men, the Men that aſſert there never will be a proper time to give Eaſe to our Proteſtant Brethren, the *T—pps*, the *Ber—ans*, the *Web—rs*, &c. is the moſt juſt, natural, lively Picture, that ever was drawn for the Pulpit. *How apt People have been in all Ages of the Church, to deceive both themſelves and others with this falſe Zeal, to glory in it themſelves, and to be admir'd for it by others; whatever fair Appearance this bitter Zeal may carry with it of a Concern for God's Truth and Religion, it is indeed nothing but a Pretence to cover other Deſigns. However, this may be thought a wiſe Method to promote a Party, it is ſuch Wiſdom as does not proceed from the Holy Spirit of God*, &c.

A.D.1715.

The late Ld Treaſurer's Character.

The Character of the Schiſm-Bill *Men.*

On *Thurſday*, the 13th of *January*, between four and five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Boy of one Mr *Walker*, who kept a little Gun-Powder Shop near *Bear-Key*, in *Thames ſtreet*, between the *Cuſtom-Houſe* and *Billingſgate*, being in an upper Room with a Light, and making Rockets and Squibs, either, as ſome pretend, for Mr *Whiſton*'s Experiments, or for other Uſes, unfortunately ſet Fire to the Gun-Powder, upon which the Houſe blew up. The Wind happening to blow very hard all that Night, at South, and South-weſt, the Fire ſoon ſpread from that Houſe, to others towards *Billingſgate*, and backwards towards the Ware-Houſes on the Keys, did incredible Damage there, croſs'd the way to the North ſide of *Thames-ſtreet*, and, notwithſtanding the playing of Engines, and blowing up of Houſes, burnt up *Water-lane*, and the back part of *Harp-lane*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, taking *Baker's-Hall*, and *Trinity-Houſe*, in it's deſtructive Career, which, on *Friday* about five o'Clock in the Afternoon, ſtopp'd in *Tower-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Mark-lane*. About a Hundred and twenty Houſes were either burnt or blown up, and great Quantities of Sugar, Oil, Wine, and other rich Goods, were deſtroy'd. The whole Loſs ſuſtain'd by it, amounted to Five hundred thouſand Pounds. Above fifty Perſons were either burnt in the Flames, or were buried in the Ruins of Houſes. This dreadful Calamity made ſo little Impreſſion on the Minds of *High-Church*, that one of their Prieſts, in a Sermon on the Thankſgiving Day, blaſphemouſly aſſerted it was a Judgment of God, *and a Mark of his Diſpleaſure at the late Proceedings*.

A great Fire in Thames-ſtreet.

A High Church Prieſt blaſphemes it as a judgment on late Proceedings.

A Day or two before this, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, was ſent with a Meſſage to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, to demand the Papers relating to his publick Negotiations, and the Earl having made ſome Difficulty to comply, without he had an expreſs Order from the Council in writing, ſuch an Order was made, and the Lord *Townſhend*, and *James Stanhope*, Eſq; Principal Secretaries of State, went immediately to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, and receiv'd from him two Trunks, ſaid, by him, to contain what was requir'd. At the ſame time Orders were ſent for ſealing up the Earl's Papers that were yet on Shipboard, or at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, coming from *Holland*. About this time the Lord *Forfar* was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*. The Viſcount *Bolingbroke* having paſt about a Fortnight in *London*, in Conferences with his

The Earl of Straf-ford's *Papers demanded.*

The Biſhop of Glouceſter's *Thankſgiving Sermon.*

A.D.1715 dark Cabals, left the Town the 15th of *January*, as did the Earl of *Oxford* the 19th, attended by about twelve or fifteen Men on Horseback, well arm'd. When he came to *Farringdon*, in *Berkshire*, in his Way to the *Welsh* Borders, he sent for a Gentleman who liv'd a little Way from thence, at which the Gentleman was the more surpriz'd, because, being a Dissenter, the Earl had dropt his Acquaintance, ever since he dropt the Religion he was educated in, though before they had been very intimate. The Gentleman seeing those arm'd Men, seem'd to wonder at it, and the good Earl, in as great Wonderment, said, *Sure, Sir, you do not know what a strange World we live in, and that the Country is every where so corrupted, that a* Whig *cannot travel in Safety.*

Earl of Oxford and Viscount Bolingbroke leave London.

Earl of Oxford's Dissimulation.

In the mean while the Elections for Members of Parliament, were carrying on all over the Kingdom. The Faction of the late Ministers, spirited by their Priests and Libellers, were so presumptuous as to set up four Members for *London*, in Opposition to the Gentlemen propos'd by the Well-affected, four of the most eminent Merchants in that City, Sir *John Ward*, Sir *Thomas Scawen*, *Robert Heysham*, Esq; *Peter Godfrey*, Esq; The others were, Sir *William Withers*, Sir *John Cass*, Sir *William Stewart*, and Sir *George Mertins*. I knew the latter, when he was Journey-Man to a Presbyterian Banker, Mr *Tassel*, in *Lombard-street*; and had not the Warmth of his Zeal made amends for the Weakness of his Capacity, he could never have work'd his Way to the Chair. It was astonishing to me, to see such a Name in the List of Candidates, and no one could imagine there would ever be a meaner in the Magistracy of *London*, but we have since found that such a thing was possible. As busy as the *Tories* were to carry their Point at the City Election,

The Poll for London Members

The Poll stood thus :

Sir *John Ward*	3475	Sir *W. Withers*	2879
Sir *Tho. Scawen*	3489	Sir *John Cass*	2884
R. Heysham, Esq;	3499	Sir *W. Stewart*	2828
P. Godfrey, Esq;	3471	Sir *Geo. Mertins*	2774

It is remarkable, that *Cass*, at whose House the Traitor *Freind* was conceal'd and taken, about the time of the *Assassination* and *Invasion* Plots, had the most Votes of these four *shining Ornaments* of the City of *London*. To prevent the Charge of Partiality, I shall make use of the Words of the *Annalist*, in the following Paragraph. *Pag.* 18.

Elections for Parliament.

" In the City of *Westminster*, *Edward-*
" *Wortley Mountague*, Esq; one of the Lords
" Commissioners of the Treasury, having join'd
" Interest with Sir *Thomas Cross*, they were both
" chosen without any Opposition, as were in
" *Southwark*, *John Lade*, Esq; and *Fisher Tench*,
" Esq; so that the first Elections were undoubtedly
" in favour of the *Whigs*. The *Tories* being
" enrag'd at the Progress of their Antagonists,
" resolv'd to try all means to put a Stop to it,
" and accordingly having got a great Mob on
" their Side at *Brentford*, where the Election
" for the County of *Middlesex* came on, *Janua-*
" *ry* 27, those who came for the *Whig* Candi-
" dates, Sir *John Austen*, and *Henry Barker*, Esq;
" were so deterr'd by the Insults of the rude un-
" ruly Multitude, who were encourag'd and set
" on by several *Clergymen*, that great Numbers
" of them went away without giving their Votes,
" by which means the *High Church* Candidates,
" *James Bertie*, Esq; and *Hugh Smithson*, Esq;
" carried the Day.

A.D.1715.

The 30th of *January* being kept, as the Act of Parliament directs, Dr *Newton*, Principal of *Hart-Hall*, *Oxon*, preach'd in the Royal Chapel at *St James*'s, before the Court; and Dr *Sacheverell* had a Sermon ready for the Day, in which his Wisdom and Moderation were equally conspicuous. One *Malone*, a Popish Lawyer, being behind the *Organ* in *St Andrew*'s Church, where the Doctor preach'd, and taking Notes, it was observ'd by that sober Divine's sober Mob, who, supposing he was a *Whig*, got about him, and were going to lay violent Hands on him, but the *Irish* Lawyer declaring himself to be a *Papist*, Dr *Sacheverell* sent his Servants, who convey'd him safe through their Master's House, or 'tis thought he had been torn to pieces.

Malone *the Papist Lawyer, like to be Mobb'd for a* Whig.

His Majesty having given Orders for a new Commission of *Chamberlainry*, as they call it in *Scotland*, the following noble Persons were appointed to be of it: The Marquis of *Tweedale*, Lord-President, Earl of *Sutherland*, Earl of *Buchan*, Earl of *Marchmont*, Earl of *Bute*, Earl of *Deloraine*, Honourable *Charles Areskin*, Esq; *Thomas Kennedy*, Esq; and Mr *Hadden*.

Cham*berlainry in* Scot*land.*

In *England* there was a new Call of Serjeants at Law.

A Call of Serjeants at Law.

Sir *Francis Page*, his Majesty's Serjeant at Law.
William Earl, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
Henry Stephens, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq;
John Cuthbert, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
William Bridges, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
William Branthwait, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
John Darnel, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq.
John Belfield, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
William Salkeld, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
Edward Millar, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;
Nathaniel Mead, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
James Reynolds, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

The Motto of their Rings was, *Omnia tuta vides.*

About the middle of *February*, his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, was made Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse-Guards, in the room of the Lord *Ashburnham*; the Earl of *Hertford*, Colonel and Captain of the second Troop of Horse-Guards, in the room of the Duke of *Northumberland*; Lieutenand-General *Cholmondeley*, Colonel and Captain of the third Troop, in the room of the Earl of *Arran*; *Richard* Lord Viscount *Lumley*, Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse Granadiers, the Earl of *Dundonald* was continu'd Colonel and Captain of the *Scots* Troop of Horse-Guards, and the Earl *Mareschal* in the Command of the *Scots* Troop of Horse-Granadiers; the same, who not long after rebell'd, is now attainted of High-Treason, which is mention'd to shew what Honour, what Truth, what Gratitude, what Understanding, the *Pretender*'s Adherents were made up of.

New Colonels and Captains of the Horse-Guards.

Mr *Prior*, who ow'd all his Preferments to the Favour of his *Whig* Patrons, and afterwards left them, to be a Tool to the late ill Ministers, remain'd still in *France*, and that it might not be pretended he was detain'd there for want of Money to pay his Debts, the Arrears of his Salary and Appointments were remitted to him, and he was order'd home, the Earl of *Stairs*, his Majesty's Minister, being arriv'd at *Paris*, where he had several Conferences with the Marquis *de Torcy*, wherein the *British* Envoy spoke with the Dignity and Firmness becoming King *George*

Mr Prior *order'd home.*

Earl of Stairs's *good Conduct in* France.

A.D.1715. *George* and himſelf; he preſented Memorials about the Canal, and intended Port at *Mardyke*, and ſignify'd to the Court of *France*, he had Orders not to take any Character upon him, till he had a clear and poſitive Anſwer to the ſaid *Memorial*.

The Tories outragious at the Elections.

The Elections for the approaching Parliament, were ſtill carrying on with Vigour, and, in ſome places, with Rage, by the *Tories*, and with Diligence and Warmth by the *Whigs*, whoſe Succeſs, perhaps, pretty much contributed to the Regularity of their Conduct. *High Church* ſeeing how the Affair was like to turn, after they had been boaſting in their *Examiners*, and other ſeditious Libels, of being the *nine* in *ten*, acted in many places, like Men whom Deſpair had made mad; as in *Leiceſterſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Banbury*, *Pontefract*, *Shaftsbury*, and *Minehead*. They were a little calmer in *Kent*, and the want of Senſe was more remarkable, than the want of Temper.

P. 161. " In ſome places, ſays the *Annaliſt*, the *Tories* " us'd extravagant Methods, to ſupport their *de-* " *clining Party*: At the Election for the County " of *Kent*, ſome dignify'd Clergymen, who came " to vote for Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, and *Perci-* " *val Hart*, Eſq; who were ſet up againſt *Mild-* " *may Fane*, Eſq; and *William Delaune*, Eſq;" the two *Whig* Candidates, had a CHURCH made of *Paſte-board*, carried on a Hop-pole before them to *Peckington Heath*; this Spirit animated them every where, and this Wiſdom and Sobriety diſtinguiſh'd them upon all Occaſions; but their *Paſte-boara* Image did them no Service, for the *Whig* Candidates had the Majority againſt them.

The Honourable *Mildmay Fane*, Eſq;	3231	Sir *Ed. Knatchbull*	3068
William Delaune Eſq;	3180	*Percival Hart*, Eſq;	3004

Counties give their Members Inſtructions.

The Electors in ſome Counties and Cities drew up *Inſtructions* for the Gentlemen they had elected to repreſent them, of which we have already given ſome Hints. The Gentlemen and Freeholders of *Buckinghamſhire*, deſired their Repreſentatives *to bring thoſe to Juſtice who had deceiv'd and abus'd the late Queen, and betray'd and ſold the Nation.* I ſhall inſert but one Paſſage of the Inſtructions the *Citizens* of *London* gave their new Members, for want of room; tho' the whole are well worth remembering: *We deſire and expect, that you will enquire by whoſe Counſels it was, that after God had bleſſed the Arms of her late Majeſty and her Allies, with a Train of unparallell'd Succeſſes, ſhe was prevail'd upon, contrary to the* Grand ALLIANCE, *and her* REPEATED PROMISES *from the Throne, to both Houſes, to ſend to, or receive Managers from*, France, *to treat, ſeparately, of a* Peace, *without the Knowledge or Conſent of our Allies.*

About the beginning of *March*, it was declar'd that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to direct Letters Patents to paſs the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for creating

Iriſh Peers created.

George Cholmondeley, Eſq; Baron *Newburgh*.
Alan Broderick, Eſq; Baron *Broderick*.
Sir *George St George*, Baron *St George*.
Sir *Arthur Cole*, Baron *Ranelagh*.
Sir *John Percival*, Baron *Percival*.
Richard Fitz-Patrick, Eſq; Baron *Goran*.
George Evans, Eſq; Baron *Carbery*.

On the 19th of *March*, the Heers *Van Duyvenvoorde*, and *Van Borſele*, Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the States-General, made their publick Entry, which was very magnificent, and at the Audiences of his Majeſty, and their Royal Highneſſes, they made Speeches equally reſpectful, affectionate, and eloquent. A.D.1715.

On the 17th of *March*, the new Parliament met, and the Commons proceeding to the Choice of a Speaker; the Earl of *Hertford*, Son and Heir Apparent to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſaid, " That, according to his Majeſty's Plea- " ſure, they were immediately to proceed to the " Choice of a Speaker: That in order thereto, " they ought, in the firſt place, to conſider, " that ſcarce any Parliament ever met in a " more critical Juncture than this, when Matters " of the higheſt Importance were like to be laid " before the Houſe; that therefore they ought " to fix their Choice upon a Perſon of known " Parts and Abilities, and that, in his Opinion, " none was ever better qualify'd for ſo great an " Office, than Mr *Spencer Compton*." His Lordſhip was ſeconded by the Lord *Finch*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, who enlarg'd on Mr *Compton*'s Abilities, upon which Mr *Compton* ſtood up, and modeſtly excus'd himſelf; but theſe Excuſes were not admitted, and upon a general Cry, *to the Chair*, Mr *Compton* was led to it, by the Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lord *Finch*. His Majeſty approv'd him, *March* 21, and then was graciouſly pleas'd to declare, from the Throne, that he had order'd the Lord-Chancellor to ſhew the Cauſes of calling this Parliament, in his Majeſty's Name and Words. Accordingly the Lord-Chancellor read to both Houſes, the following Speech, which his Majeſty deliver'd into his Hands.

Earl of Hertford's Speech for Mr Spencer Compton to be Speaker.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The K's Speech to the new Parliament.

" THIS being the firſt Opportunity that I " have had of meeting my People in Parlia- " ment, ſince it pleas'd Almighty God, of his " good Providence, to call me to the Throne of " my Anceſtors, I moſt gladly make uſe of " it, to thank my faithful and loving Subjects, " for that Zeal and Firmneſs that hath been " ſhewn in Defence of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, " againſt all the open and ſecret Practices that " have been us'd to defeat it; and I ſhall never " forget the Obligations I have to thoſe who " have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves upon this Occa- " ſion. It were to be wiſh'd that the unparal- " lell'd Succeſſes of a War, which was ſo wiſely " and chearfully ſupported by this Nation, in " order to procure a good Race, had been attend- " ed with a ſuitable Concluſion: But it is with " Concern I muſt tell you, that ſome Condi- " tions, even of this Peace, eſſential to the Se- " curity of *Great-Britain*, are not yet duly exe- " cuted, and the Performance of the whole may " be look'd upon as precarious, till we ſhall have " form'd defenſive Alliances to guaranty the pre- " ſent Treaties.

" The *Pretender*, who ſtill reſides in *Lor-* " *rain*, threatens to diſturb us, and boaſts of " the Aſſiſtance, which he ſtill expects here, to " repair his former Diſappointments.

" A great part of our Trade is render'd im- " practicable; this, if not retriev'd, muſt de- " ſtroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Naviga- " tion.

" The publick Debts are very great, and ſur- " prizingly increas'd, ſince the fatal Ceſſation of " Arms. My firſt Care was to prevent a farther " Encreaſe of theſe Debts, by paying off forth- " with, a great Number of Ships, which had been

A.D.1715. " kept in Pay, when there was no Occaſion " for continuing ſuch an Expence.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I rely upon you for ſuch Supplies as the pre- " ſent Circumſtances of our Affairs require for " this Year's Service, and for the Support of the " Public Faith. The Eſtimates ſhall be laid before " you, that you may conſider of them, and what " you ſhall judge neceſſary for your Safety, " I ſhall think ſufficient for mine.

" I doubt not but you will concur with me in " Opinion, that nothing can contribute more to " the Support of the Credit of the Nation, than " a ſtrict Obſervance of all Parliamentary En- " gagements.

" The Branches of the Revenue, formerly " granted for the Support of the Civil Govern- " ment, are ſo far incumber'd and alienated, that " the Produce of the Funds which remain, and " have been granted to me, will fall much ſhort " of what was at firſt deſign'd for maintaining the " Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And ſince it " is my Happineſs (as I am confident you think it " yours) to ſee a Prince of *Wales*, who may, in due " time, ſucceed me on the Throne, and to ſee " him bleſs'd with many Children, the beſt and " moſt valuable Pledges of our Care and Concern " for your Proſperity; this muſt occaſion an Ex- " pence to which the Nation has not, of many " Years, been accuſtom'd, but ſuch as ſurely no " Man will grudge; and therefore I do not " doubt but you will think of it with that Af- " fection, which I have reaſon to hope from you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon you, wait- " ing the Iſſue of this firſt Seſſion, let no unhap- " py Diviſions of Parties here at home, divert " you from purſuing the common Intereſt of " your Country. Let no wicked Inſinuations diſ- " quiet the Minds of my Subjects. The eſta- " bliſh'd Conſtitution in Church and State, ſhall " be the Rule of my Government; the Happi- " neſs, Eaſe, and Proſperity, of my People, ſhall " be the chief Care of my Life. Thoſe who " aſſiſt me in carrying on theſe Meaſures, I " ſhall always eſteem my beſt Friends; and I " doubt not but I ſhall be able, with your Aſ- " ſiſtance, to diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe " who would deprive me of that Bleſſing, which " I moſt value, *the Affection of my People.*"

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales *takes his Seat in Parliament.*

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, was introduced into the Houſe of Peers by the Lord-Preſident of the Council, the Lord-Steward, and the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and made and ſubſcrib'd the Declarations, and alſo took and ſubſcrib'd the Oath of Abjuration, his Royal Highneſs was plac'd in the Chair on the right hand of the Throne. Her Royal Highneſs, with the two young Princeſſes, was plac'd on the right Hand of the Prince. His Royal Highneſs, as Duke of *Rothſaye*, gave his Proxy to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, to be produc'd at the Election of the ſixteen *Scotch* Peers, who were the

Sixteen Scots *Peers.*

Duke of *Roxburgh.*	Earl of *Rothes.*
Duke of *Montroſe.*	Earl of *Buchan.*
Marquis of *Tweedale.*	Earl of *Loudon.*
Marquis of *Lothian.*	Earl of *Orkney.*
Marquis of *Annandale.*	Earl of *Stairs.*
Earl of *Sutherland.*	Earl of *Bute.*
Earl of *Deloraine.*	Lord *Roſs.*
Earl of *Ilay.*	Lord *Belhaven.*

A.D.1715.

The Houſe of Lords reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech, which was reported to the Houſe by their Committee, *March* 22, as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to preſent to your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks, for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, and to aſſure your Majeſty, that although we met together with Hearts deeply ſenſible of the Goodneſs of divine Providence to us, in bringing your Majeſty with Safety, and at ſo critical a Conjuncture, to the Throne of your Anceſtors; yet we could not but become more affected with that ineſtimable Bleſſing, when we heard ſo very affectionate Expreſſions from your Majeſty towards your People; ſo clear and full Aſſurances from a Prince of ſuch known Honour and Juſtice, that the Eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution in Church and State, ſhall be the Rule of your Government; and ſo juſt and tender a Concern for our not having obtain'd theſe Advantages by the Peace, which would have been but a ſuitable Concluſion to ſo glorious and ſucceſsful a War, nor as yet a due Execution of ſome Conditions even of that Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of this Kingdom.

We are affected with Wonder, as well as with a juſt Reſentment, that a Pretender to your Majeſty's Crown ſhould be yet permitted to reſide ſo near your Dominions, eſpecially after his publick boaſting of an Aſſiſtance he expects here, and his avowing a Deſign to invade this your Majeſty's Kingdom.

We are but too ſenſible that our Trade is render'd impracticable, in the moſt valuable Branches of it, and of the ill Effects that muſt have upon our Manufactures and Navigation: But your Majeſty may be aſſured, nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part, that may any way conduce to the retrieving it.

Theſe and other Difficulties, your Majeſty met with, on your Acceſſion to the Crown, (and which we muſt obſerve, in Juſtice to your Wiſdom and Foreſight, would have been prevented, had your Opinion been follow'd) we muſt confeſs are very great and diſcouraging; however we do not doubt, but that your Majeſty, aſſiſted by this Parliament, zealous for your Government, and the Safety and Honour of their Country, may be able to take ſuch further Meaſures, as will ſecure what is due to us by Treaties, eaſe our Debts, preſerve the publick Credit, reſtore our Trade, extinguiſh the very Hopes of the Pretender, and recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in foreign Parts; the Loſs of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no means to be imputed to the Nation in general.

And theſe good Ends cannot fail of being obtain'd, by your Majeſty's purſuing with Steadineſs, as you have begun, the true Intereſt of this your obedient and affectionate People: And your Majeſty may, by God's Bleſſing, depend, that in Conjunction with ſo loyal a Parliament, you may be able to lay Foundations that can never be mov'd, not only of the Security and Glory, but even of the Eaſe and Tranquillity of your Government, and that of your Majeſty's Poſterity; for which we offer up our moſt ardent Prayers, that it may for ever continue to reign after your Majeſty on the Throne of

A.D.1715. *of these Kingdoms, and in the Hearts of a People truly happy, and fully sensible of their benig so.*

After the reading this Address, there are arose a great Debate in the House, chiefly about these Expressions; *And recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in* Foreign Parts; *the Loss of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* The Lord *Trevor*, the Viscount *Bolingbroke*, the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *An*———, the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishops of *London* and *Bristol*, and some other Peers, protested against that Clause, alledging, "That the same was injurious to the late Queen's "Memory, and even clashing with that Part of "his Majesty's Speech which recommended the "avoiding the *unhappy Divisions of Parliament.*"

Peers except against part of it.

The Lord Bolingbroke vindicates the late Queen & Ministers.

The Viscount *Bolingbroke*, on whom that horrid Imputation lay, most heartily labour'd, with all the Power of his Eloquence and Genius, to make his Concern for the Memory of the late Queen attone for the *Loss of the Reputation of the Kingdom.* The Question seems to turn upon this, Whether the Assertion was true or not; if the Reputation of the Kingdom was lost, one cannot see what Delicacy requir'd that august Assembly to forbear declaring it to be so, let it fall upon whom it would, if the late Queen's Ministers would not take it upon themselves. They were those who shew'd Disrespect to the Memory of the late Queen, whom they betray'd, and abus'd in it. He said, "He would do all in his Power to vindicate the "late Queen's Memory. That he had the Ho-"nour to be one of her Servants; and if he had "done any thing ill, he would be contented to "be punish'd for it." But he ran away, when the Punishment hung over his Head. He mov'd, that the Words *Recover*, &c. might be soften'd into, *maintain the Reputation of this Kingdom*; and that the rest of that Paragraph might be left out. The Earl of *St*—— also excepted against that Clause, because it would expose the Honour of the Nation abroad, which he was sure had suffer'd no Diminution during his Negotiations, no, not even by the Journey to the Army, nor by the Duke of *Ormond*'s deserting the Confederate Army, nor by, the dreadful Consequence of it, the Massacre at *Denain*. These, and other Arguments urg'd on that Side, were answer'd by the Marquis of *Wharton*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Aylesford*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, and other Peers; the Lord Chancellor particularly confuted the Objections rais'd by Viscount *Bolingbroke*, saying, "The Ad-"dress did not condemn any particular Persons, "but only the *Peace* in general, because they felt "the ill Consequences of it. That they who ad-"vis'd, and made such a Peace, deserv'd indeed "to be censur'd; but that the Words in the Ad-"dress being general, no private Person was af-"fected by them; and the altering of the Word "*Recover* into that of *Maintain*, would signify "no more towards the *Justification* of the *Guilty*, "than the Word *Recover*, towards the Condemna-"tion of the *Innocent.*" The Question for re-committing the Address being put, it pass'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 66 Voices against 33. The next Day the House of Lords, in a Body, presented it to the King, who return'd the following most gracious Answer.

His Majesty's Answer to the Lords Address.

I thank you heartily for this Address: Your Duty and Loyalty to me can never be better express'd than by shewing a just Concern for the Reputation and Interest of the Nation, since I have no other Thought or View but to promote the Prosperity and Happiness of my People. A.D.1715.

Mr Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech to the House of Commons, *March* 21, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; stood up, and made a very eloquent Speech, in which he set forth, in very lively Colours, the great Happiness of these Nations, by his Majesty's seasonable Accession to the Crown; ran thro' the mismanagements of the four last preceding Years, and mov'd for an Address of Thanks to the King, conformable to the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech. He was seconded by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, and none but Sir *W*— *W*—— rais'd any Objection to it. A Committee was appointed to draw it up, and Mr *Walpole* reported it, *March* 24, as follows.

R. Walpole, *Esq; his Speech.*

Sir W. W.'s Objections.

Most Gracious Soveraign,

The Commons Address.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.*

'Tis with inexpressible Joy, THAT WE APPROACH *your Majesty peaceably seated on the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; and being thoroughly sensible of the many open and secret Practices that have of late Years been used to defeat the Protestant Succession, we cannot sufficiently adore the Divine Providence that so seasonably interpos'd and sav'd this Nation by your Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.*

Your faithful Commons receive with the highest Gratitude your most gracious Assurances, that the establish'd Constitution in Church and State, shall be the Rule of your Government; and the Safety and Prosperity of your People, the chief Care of your Life.

We are sensibly touch'd not only with the Disappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation by the unsuitable Conclusion of a War, which was carry'd on at so vast an Expence, and was attended with such unparallell'd Success: But as that Dishonour cannot be imputed to the whole Nation, so we humbly hope and believe, that thro' your Majesty's great Wisdom and the faithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of these your Kingdoms will, in due Time, be vindicated and restor'd.

We are under Astonishment to find, that any Conditions of the late Peace, essential to the Security and Trade of Great-Britain, *should not yet be duly executed; and that Care was not taken to form Alliances, as might have render'd that Peace not precarious. And as no Care shall be wanting in your loyal Commons, to enquire into the fatal Miscarriages, so we entirely rely on your Majesty's Wisdom to make good all such Engagements.*

It is with just Resentment we observe, that the Pretender *still resides in* Lorrain, *and that he has the Presumption, by Declarations from thence, to stir up your Majesty's Subjects to Rebellion: But that which raises the utmost Indignation of your Commons is, That it appears therein, that his Hopes were built upon the Measures that had been taken for some Time past in* Great-Britain. *It shall be our Business to trace out those Measures whereon he places his Hopes, and to bring the Authors of them to condign Punishment.*

Your Commons are under the deepest Concern, that a great Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable; which, if not retriev'd, must destroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Navigation: But tho' we are too sensible of those fatal Consequences, we

A.D.1715. *are not without hopes, that your Majesty's great Wisdom, by the Assistance of your Commons, may find Means to extricate your People from their present Difficulties.*

The Blessings deriv'd to these Nations from your Majesty's auspicious Reign, are not confin'd to the present Times; we have a Prospect of future and lasting Happiness, entail'd upon your People by a long Succession of your Royal Progeny. And as this is a Blessing which these Kingdoms have a long time wanted, so they could never hope to have seen it so well supply'd as in a Person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, *and his Issue. Your faithful Commons shall therefore think it their Duty to enable your Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family.*

The surprizing Encrease of the Public Debts, even since all Thoughts of carrying on the War were laid aside, shall not discourage us from granting such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of this Year, and for the Support of the Public Faith: And we do entirely concur with your Majesty in Opinion, that nothing can contribute more towards preserving the Credit of the Nation, than a strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, which we are firmly resolv'd, upon all Occasions, inviolably to maintain.

Speeches against the Address.

Upon the reading of this Address, there arose a warm Debate in the House; Mr *William Bromley*, Sir *William Wyndham*, General *Ross*, Mr *Cæsar*, Mr *Ward*, Sir *William Whitlocke*, Mr *Hungerford*, Mr *Shippen*, and some others, most of them dipt in the Guilt of the late Ministers, rais'd several Objections to it; which were answer'd with great Solidity by Mr *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcoate*, and Mr *Pulteney*. General *Ross* insisted much on the *Threadbare Speech*; *For it.* "That the condemning the Peace, and censuring "the late Ministers, was a Reflexion on the "Queen, whose Act and Deed the Peace was." He was answer'd by Mr *Walpole* and General *Stanhope*, "That they rather design'd to vindicate "the Queen's Memory, by exposing and punish- "ing those evil Counsellors, who deluded her into "pernicious Measures; whereas, the opposite Par- "ty endeavour'd to screen and justify those Coun- "sellors, by throwing on that good and well- *P.* 218. "meaning Princess, all the Blame and *Odium* "of their evil Counsels." I must now make use of the Words of the *Annalist*, to avoid the Charge of Partiality. "Sir *William Wyndham*, in his "consummate Wisdom and Experience, endea- "vour'd to prove, that the Peace had been very "beneficial to the Kingdom, and offer'd to pro- "duce a List of Goods, by which it appear'd, "that the Customs had increased near 100000 *l.* "*per Annum*; but Sir *Gilbert Heathcoate*, who "readily own'd, that Sir *William* might indeed "produce such a List of vast *Imports* from "*France*, defy'd him to shew, that our *Ex-* "*ports* thither, particularly of our Woollen Ma- "nufactures, had increas'd since the Peace." What follows in the *Annalist*, is a melancholy Instance of the Confusion Gentlemen expose themselves to by going beyond their Depth, and meddling with Things they do not understand, a sure Effect of false Zeal, whether religious or civil. The *Annalist* proceeds. "Sir *W*—— *W*—— "was silenc'd, nor far'd it better with Sir *William* "*Whitlocke*, who having suggested, that the *Whigs* "design'd to involve the Nation in a new War, "and lay six Shillings in the Pound, was an- "swer'd by Mr *Walpole*, That none in the pre- "sent Ministry were for a War, if the same A.D.1715. "could any ways be avoided; and that he doubted "not but two Shillings in the Pound would be "sufficient towards this Year's Service." The Address was carry'd by a Majority of 244 Votes against 138. His Majesty's Answer to it was.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you for the many kind Assurances you have given me in your Dutiful and Loyal Address.

No Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part, to promote your true Interest, and endear myself to all my People: And I will depend on your Zeal and Affection to defeat all evil Designs that may tend to disquiet the Minds of my People, and disturb the Tranquillity of my Government.

As yet Viscount *Bolingbroke* had not made his Escape, but continu'd in Town, and put on an Air of Firmness and Resolution which was not very natural to him, when he was apprehensive *P.* 225. of Peril of any kind. 'Twas said to be owing to the Advice of the Lord *Trevor*; who, to use the Words of the *Annalist*, had been embark'd in the same Cabal with him, and represented to him, "how much their Cause would suffer, if he, whose "chief Interest it was to support it to the "last, should meanly throw it up, by absenting "himself. He assur'd him, no Hold could be "taken on his Person till he was impeach'd; "which could not be neither, till the Papers re- "lating to the Part of the Administration in "which he was concern'd, were examin'd." Upon this Encouragement he appear'd publickly, and took his Seat in the House of Pears; but his Heart fail'd him, as soon as he heard *Prior* was landed at *Dover*, and had promis'd to reveal all he knew; which however he did not make good, tho' he was favourably receiv'd by his Majesty, to whom he was introduc'd by the Earl of *Dorset*; and the same Day, *March* 26, was entertain'd at Dinner by the Lord *Townshend*, together with the Duke of *Roxburgh*, Mr Secretary *Stanhope*, the Earl of *Dorset*, and the Lord *Lumley*: And that Evening, Lord *Bolingbroke* went Post *Who flies* to *Dover*, in order to embark for *Calais*, having *in Disguise.* taken all imaginary Precautions both to cover his Flight, and to be undiscover'd at *Dover*. From whence he wrote a Letter; some said, to the Lord *L*——*n*; others said, to the Lord *Harcourt*, and others, to the Earl of *St*——*d*; but the first is most likely, from the known Intimacy there was between them: But some on the contrary said, the Letter was not genuine, tho' by the Stile and Spirit it seems to have been his own.

Lord Trevor's Advice to Lord Bolingbroke

My Lord, *Dover, March* 27.

I LEFT the Town so abruptly, that I had no time to take Leave of you, or any of my Friends: You will excuse me when you know that I had certain and repeated Informations from some who are in the Secret of Affairs, That a Resolution was taken, by those who have Power to execute, to pursue me to the Scaffold. My Blood was to have been the Cement of a new Alliance; nor could my Innocence be any Security, after it been once demanded from Abroad, and resolv'd on at Home, that it was necessary to cut me off. Had there been the least Reason to hope for a fair and open Trial, after having been already prejudg'd, unheard, by two Houses of Parliament. I should not have declin'd the strictest Examination I challenge the most inveterate of my Enemies to produce any one Instance of criminal Correspondence, or the least Corruption in any Part of the Administration in which I was concern'd. If my Zeal for the Honour

A.D.1715. *Honour and Dignity of my Royal Miſtreſs, and the true Intereſt of my Country, has any where tranſported me, to let ſlip a warm or unguarded Expreſſion, I hope the moſt favourable Interpretation will be put upon it. It is a Comfort that will remain with me in all Misfortunes, That I ſerv'd her Majeſty faithfully, and dutifully, in that eſpecially which ſhe had moſt at Heart, relieving her People from a bloody and expenſive War: And that I have always been too much an* Engliſhman *to ſacrifice the Intereſt of my Country to any Foreign Ally whatſoever; and 'tis for this Crime only, that I am now driven from thence. You will hear more at large from me ſhortly.*

Yours, &c.

The Earl of Oxford *goes to the* Welſh *Borders.* *P.* 224.

The Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, in the mean time, after having liv'd ſome Weeks *incognito*, and, as the *Annaliſt* writes, *skulking* in *London*, went to his Houſe, near *Wales*, under Pretence of making Intereſt for his Son, now call'd Lord *Harley*, and his Brother *Edward*, and his Couſin *Thomas*. His Son and Couſin, who both voted for the *French* Commerce-Bill, were thrown out every where, but his Brother *Edward*, who was the laſt of the Family that left the Conventicle, had better Luck at *Lempſter* in *Herefordſhire*. The laſt mention'd Author, ſpeaking of the quondam Treaſurer's *skulking*, adds, "Various Reports "were ſpread about him; ſome ſaid, he ſtill con- "tinu'd in *Wales*; others, that he had been ſeen "at *Burton* upon *Trent*, travelling Northwards; "others, that he had embark'd either at *Milford* "Haven, or ſome other Port or Creek in the "Weſt, on Board a Ship bound for *Genoa*; "and others again, who ſpoke the Truth, that "he would be in Town in a few Days." Theſe Reports are a true Image of his paſt Life and Conduct: But as he was not in the treaſonable Deſign againſt the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, with *Bolingbroke*, *Atterbury*, and their Cabal, 'tis probable, he aſſur'd himſelf, that whatever other Miſchief he had been guilty of, it would not reach his Head; and that what he had done for the Duke of *Marlborough*, would be of Service to him in Time of Need.

Having inſerted Paragraphs of ſome honeſt and reaſonable Addreſſes, we will, for the Pleaſure of the Contraſt, take one out of the Addreſs from *Wigan*, from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes of that Corporation, becauſe it is of a kind that comes not a whit ſhort of the wiſeſt Counſels of *Gotham*; that it *contradicts* the King's Speech, as the *Annaliſt* writes, is the leaſt Foible in it; that it praiſes the *Utrecht* Peace, and gives the Lie to Truth, to Fact, to Experience, and common Senſe, is a Trifle, in Compariſon of the Exhortation to his Majeſty, to reduce all Proteſtant Churches, both at Home and Abroad, to the Government of Biſhops; which the good Men of *Wigan* aſſerted to be only legal and ſacred.

We take this Opportunity to return our Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Aſſurance of protecting the Epiſcopal Church of England: *This, with your being in full Communion with that Church, muſt make you dear to all the Members thereof. We cannot but pleaſe ourſelves with the Hopes, that, by the Eſtabliſhment of your Family amongſt us, the favourable Conjuncture (which has been ſo long wiſh'd for) is now come to extend the Epiſcopal Government to the reform'd Churches Abroad; which, as we believe, is, the only Foundation poſſible to unite the Chriſtian World, (if ever it muſt be ſo happy) ſo it muſt render you, above all Things glorious to the whole Reformation, by being the happy Inſtrument of ſo univerſal a Benefit.*

A.D.1715. The Publiſher of it was ſo aſham'd of the Thing, that he mentions it thus; "On the "27th of *March*, Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, *who alſo voted for the French* Commerce-Bill, introduc'd "by the Lord of the Bed-Chamber in waiting, "without naming him, as uſual, preſented, &c." About this Time dy'd Dr *Gilbert Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, which See he enjoy'd 26 Years within a few Days. His Character is too well known by his excellent Writings to need our enlarging upon it. Whatever Enemies he had, were ſuch only for his Zeal for the Principles of the *Reformation* and *Revolution*. Two or three wretched Scribblers of the *Jacobite* and *High-Church* Factions have, ſince his Death, attempted to decry his laſt Hiſtory, *that of his own Time*, which, with all it's Failings, will live when the Works, I will not ſay of thoſe Scribblers, for they are dead already, but the Works of Conſiſtories and Convocations ſhall be no more. His Majeſty was pleas'd to nominate Dr *William Talbot*, a Relation of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxon*, to ſucceed him in the Biſhopric of *Sarum*; and Dr *John Potter*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford* to be Biſhop of that See. H. & S.

The Ducheſs of Portſmouth *in* England.

On the 13th of *March* the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth* arriv'd from *France*, with a great Retinue. She alighted at the Duke of *Richmond* her Son's Houſe in the *Privy-Garden* near *White-hall*, and three Days after was preſented to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, by her Grand-Daughter the Counteſs of *Berkeley*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. The next Day the King ſupp'd with the Duke of *Richmond*, the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, the Earl and Counteſs of *Berkeley*, the Earl of *Halifax*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, being preſent. While the Ducheſs was in *England*, ſhe had a Converſation with *Anthony Henley*, Eſq; a Man of Wit and Honour, and told him, King *Charles* II was poiſon'd, as we read in Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of his own Times, who had it from Mr *Henley*. Since the publiſhing that Hiſtory, a noble Lord informs us, in a Treatiſe of his, that the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth* being ask'd in *France*, Whether ſhe ever ſaid ſo to Mr *Henley*? The Ducheſs diſown'd any Acquaintance with him, and gave a very unworthy Character of Dr *Burnet*. Of which, in anſwer to Lord *L*——, I wrote,——

See Reflec. Hiſt. & Pol. pag. 7.

"I have been credibly inform'd, ſince his "Lordſhip's Diſcourſe was publiſh'd, that the "Biſhop not only told the Story often, as from "Mr *Henley*, while he was alive, but that this "Lord *Sunderland*'s Father, told it to the late "King, and his Grandfather made it no Secret, "that he had it originally from the Ducheſs herſelf: "For the Truth of which I dare appeal to that "noble Family, and to thoſe who convers'd with "his Lordſhip's Father and Grandfather. The Fact "is notorious and too well known to be conteſted "by any one, that had ever ſo little Acquaintance "with thoſe noble Perſons." But what quite deſtroys the Credit of the Perſon, the Lord *L*——*n* ſent to the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth* about it, is a Paſſage in *Francia* the *Jew*'s Letter of the $\frac{7}{18}$ *April*, 1715, to Mr *d'Aulmay*, at *Paris*, produc'd at *Francia*'s Trial; wherein he ſays, *The Ducheſs of* Portſmouth, *who is, at preſent, here, gives great Offence, as I am inform'd, by pretending to prove, that the late King* James *had poiſon'd his Brother* Charles II. *It was not expected, that after ſo many Years Retirement in* France, *ſhe ſhould come hither to revive that vulgar Report, which at ſo critical a Juncture cannot be for any good Purpoſe.* Thus it is plain, beyond all manner of Doubt, that the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth* not only told Mr *Henley*, that

Annals, pag. 62.

A.D. 1715. that King *Charles* II was poiſon'd, but that ſhe told many others, that he was poiſon'd by his Brother, the *abdicated* King. What then can be ſaid in Excuſe of the Lord *L——n*'s Meſſenger making the Ducheſs deny it; and of his Lordſhip's hard Cenſure on me for inſerting it in my *Reflections Hiſtorical and Critical?* But ſuch is the fair Treatment I have all along met with from *High-Church* and the *Jacobites*, if they are diviſible.

General Echlin *remov'd.*

About the latter End of *March*, General *Echlin* was remov'd from the Command of a Regiment of Dragoons, which was given to the Earl of *Stair*, and *Echlin*, as well as *Bolingbroke*, enter'd into the Service of the *Pretender*.

General Cadogan's *favourable Audience of the Emperor.*

The Affair of the *Dutch* Barrier being left in great Confuſion by the late Miniſters, and thoſe now employ'd in Conjunction with the *Dutch* at *Antwerp*, to adjuſt that Matter with the Imperial Miniſters, meeting ſtill with Objections, his *Britannic* Majeſty ſent General *Cadogan* to *Vienna*, in order to remove them. Upon his Arrival there, 22 *Feb.* he went immediately to viſit Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Zinzendorff*, Chancellor of the Court. The next Day he was admitted to an Audience of the Emperor, having been conducted to Court by the Lord *Cobham*, the *Britiſh* Envoy. He was ſo well receiv'd by his Imperial Majeſty, that it was viſible, the Imperial Court were ſenſible of the Weight his Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Interpoſition was like to have in the Counſels of *Europe*, the Emperor ſaid, *That though a Reſolution was already taken upon what related to the* Barrier, *yet he would ſee if ſome Means could be found out to make the* States-General *eaſy, and that he would do all he could in that Matter, in* Conſideration of the King of *Great Britain*.

April 6, People were ſurpriz'd with an extraordinary Motion made in the Houſe of Commons, by a Gentleman much in Love with the late Managers and Management, *That the Houſe would appoint a Day to take into Conſideration*, not his Majeſty's Speech, but his *Majeſty*'s Proclamation. It was ſuppos'd the thing would have dropt, had not, (I muſt now turn to the *Annaliſt* again) "Sir *William Wyndham* taken up the Cudgels, and even "carried the Matter farther, by advancing, that "the ſaid Proclamation was not only *unprecedented* "*and unwarrantable, but even of dangerous Conſequence to the very Being of Parliaments.*" This worthy Member had alſo had his Education at *Oxford*, and it is no Wonder therefore that he chim'd in ſo well with the Repreſentatives of that *famous Univerſity*. Notice was taken of ſo home a Reflexion, and Sir *William Wyndham* was call'd upon to juſtify his Charge; "who, ſays my Author, "rightly judging he could not defend the Particu- "lars, without giving farther Offence, and ſink- "ing deeper in the Mire, declin'd explaining him- "ſelf, though at the ſame time he reſolutely main- "tain'd the firſt Aſſertion, ſaying, that as he thought ſome *Expreſſions in the ſaid Proclamation of dangerous Conſequence, ſo he believ'd every Member was free to ſpeak his Thoughts.* Though this was contrary to the Practice of the late ill Miniſters, with which no body could be better acquainted, yet it was true, taken in the Senſe the noble Lord took it, who anſwer'd him, *No doubt but every Member has that Liberty, Freedom of Speech being one of the eſſential Privileges of that Houſe. But the Houſe has at the ſame time, both the Liberty and Power to cenſure and puniſh ſuch Members, as tranſgreſs the Rules of Decency, treſpaſs upon the Reſpect due to the Crown, and ſo to abuſe the Privilege of the Houſe within Doors, as to render it contemptible without.* It would have been well if the Offender had made a good Uſe of ſuch good Reproof. "Sir *William Wyndham* be- "ing call'd upon again to explain himſelf, and "ſtill perſiſting in his Refuſal, ſome Members "cry'd, the *Tower*, the *Tower*," which Cry I myſelf heard in the Lobby, then full of Perſons, whom the Report of this Affair had drawn thither; and I muſt needs own, their Opinion, and their Wiſh, for the generality, did not agree with the Moderation of the Majority within the Houſe, for the *Tower* was the Word without Doors, as well as within, and there was ſo much Preſumption in the Offence, that a leſs Puniſhment, and even that, did not ſeem proportion'd to it. *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; knew Men and Things too well, not to perceive the Drift of this Member's Obſtinacy, and ſaid to this Effect, *Mr* Speaker, *I am not for gratifying the Deſire which the Member, who occaſions this great Debate, ſhews of being ſent to the* Tower. *It would make him too conſiderable, but as he is a young Man of good Parts, who ſets up for a warm Champion* of the late Miniſtry, *and one who was in all their Secrets, I would have him be in the Houſe, when we come to enquire into the Conduct of his Friends; both that he may have an Opportunity to defend them, and be a Witneſs of the Fairneſs with which we ſhall proceed againſt thoſe Gentlemen, and that it may not be ſaid we take any Advantage againſt them.* After this, Mr *Walpole* ſaid many other things with great Force of Reaſon and Eloquence, and the whole met with general Applauſe; and the Members who were not in *the Secrets of the late Miniſtry*, inſiſting that Sir *William Wyndham* ſhould juſtify his Charge, Sir *William*, ſays my Author, *obſtinately declin'd* to do it, ſaying, *he was ready to undergo whatever a* Majority *would inflict upon him*, as if a *Majority* was not the Parliament, as if it had not been a *Majority*, ſuch a one as it was, that confirm'd the *Utrecht* Peace, and did whatever the late Miniſtry would have them, two or three Inſtances only excepted, wherein there was ſome Hazard like to attend their future Elections, if they had comply'd. The Queſtion being put, that Sir *William Wyndham* ſhould withdraw, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by 208 Voices againſt 129; upon which Sir *William* withdrew, and with him, to a Man, all the 129 Members, a Liſt of which, for the Rarity of the thing, would probably be acceptable, but their Names will be found among thoſe that voted for *Sacheverell*, for the *Schiſm-Bill*, for the *French-Commerce-Bill*, and other notable Bills, that either never was paſs'd into Laws, or being ſo paſs'd, are now repeal'd, and no longer a Scandal to Men of Conſcience, Underſtanding, and Virtue; Sir *William Wyndham* receiv'd the following Reprimand from the Speaker, by Order of the Houſe.

A.D. 1715. *Sir* W. W. *in danger of the* Tower.

Mr R. Walpole *againſt it.*

P. 282.

P. 280. *Sir* W. Wyndham's *Speech againſt the Proclamation.*

Sir W. W. *order'd to withdraw,*

129 *Members go out with him.*

Sir *William Wyndham*,

I Am to acquaint you, that the Houſe has come to this Reſolution, that you be reprimanded in your Place by me.

Sir W. W. *reprimanded by the Speaker.*

You have preſumed to reflect on his Majeſty's Proclamation, and made an unwarrantable Uſe of the Freedom of Speech, granted by his Majeſty.

This Houſe has made their Moderation appear, and ſhewn their Lenity, by laying the mildeſt Cenſure, your Offence was capable of; I am order'd to reprimand you, and do reprimand you accordingly.

Sir *William Wyndham* anſwer'd:

SIR,

"I Return you my Thanks for what you have "done, by the Duty of your Office, in ſo can- "did and Gentleman-like a manner: As I am a "Member

His Anſwer.

Lord F——h *anſwers him.*

A.D.1715. " Member of this Houſe, I very well know I " muſt acquieſce in the Determination of this " Houſe. But I am not conſcious of any Indig- " nity to his Majeſty, or any Breach of the " Privilege of this Houſe, and therefore I have " no Thanks to give thoſe Gentlemen, who, " under Pretence of Lenity, have brought this " Cenſure upon me."

Such Speeches ſeem to flow from a high Idea of one's own Merit and Conſideration. This Gentleman might not know that thoſe Members who brought this Cenſure upon him, deſir'd his Thanks as little as he thought they deſerv'd them. The *Annaliſt* writes: " The contrary Party, *meaning* " *the High Church*, took Advantage of this Mo- " deration, and ſome of their Writers printed, " and ſecretly diſpers'd, not many Days after, " a *Libel*, intitul'd, *The Honour and Partiality of* " *the Houſe of Commons*, ſet forth in *the Caſe of* " *Sir* William Wyndham, *containing moſt bitter* " *Invectives againſt the Well affected*, &c."

The Faction libel the Houſe of Commons.

Mr Secretary Stanhope *lays the Papers relating to the late Miniſters before the Houſe.*

The Papers relating to the Peace and Commerce, being laid before the Houſe, *April* 9, by Mr Secretary *Stanhope*, he took that Occaſion to tell them, " That nothing had been omitted, " that might either anſwer the Deſire they had " expreſs'd of being thoroughly inform'd of what " had paſs'd in thoſe important Negotiations, or " ſatisfy the whole World, that the preſent Mi- " niſtry acted with the utmoſt Fairneſs and Can- " dour, and deſign'd to take no manner of Ad- " vantage over the late Managers, in their in- " tended Enquiries; concluding, that the Papers " laid before the Houſe, being too many and too " voluminous, to be perus'd and examin'd by " all the Members, he thought it more conveni- " ent, and therefore mov'd that the ſaid Books " and Papers be referr'd to a ſelect Committee " of twenty Perſons, who ſhould digeſt the Sub- " ſtance of them under proper Heads, and report " the ſame, with their Obſervations thereupon, " to the Houſe." Mr *Ward*, a Lawyer, tho' he had always born his Teſtimony againſt Revolution Principles, and been a Stickler for the *Queen*'s Peace, &c. ſaid, *nothing could be airer, that for his Part, though his Principle was that* Kings can do no Wrong, *yet he was of Opinion, that Miniſters are accountable for their Male-Adminiſtration.*

By this time the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer* was come to Town, and his Brother, Mr *Edward Harley*, ſaid, " It was eaſy to ſee that one " of his neareſt Relations was principally aim'd " at, in the intended Enquiries; but he might " aſſure the Houſe, that the ſaid Perſon, notwith- " ſtanding the various Reports that had been ſpread " concerning him, would neither fly his Country, " nor conceal himſelf, but be forth-coming, when- " ever he ſhould be call'd upon to juſtify his " Conduct; that he would be able, upon the " ſevereſt Trial, to make his Innocence appear " to all the World. But if he ſhould have been " ſo unhappy as to have been guilty of the Crimes " that were laid to his Charge, he would think " all the Blood in his Veins too ſmall a Sacrifice " to attone for them." It being reſolv'd that the Papers ſhould be referr'd to a *Committee of Secrecy*, the Number to be Twenty one, upon a Motion of Mr *Hungerford*, the following Members were choſen.

Committee of Secrecy.

Sir *Richard Onſlow*.
Robert Walpole, Eſq;
Spencer Cowper, Eſq;
James Stanhope, Eſq;
Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
William Pulteney, Eſq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq;
Daniel Lord *Finch*.
John Aiſlabie, Eſq;
Thomas Vernon, of *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Algernoon Earl of *Hertford*.
Edward-Wortley Montague, Eſq;
Sir *David Dalrymple*.
George Bailie, Eſq;
Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*.
Thomas Erle, Eſq;
Richard Hampden, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Marſham*.
Alexander Denton, Eſq;
Thomas Pitt, ſen. Eſq;
Thomas Lord *Coningſby*.

A.D.1715.

This Committee choſe *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; for their Chairman, but that Gentleman being the very next Day, *April* 14, afflicted with a violent Fit of the *Stone Cholic*, they choſe Mr Secretary *Stanhope* to ſupply his Place. As ſoon as the King was inform'd of Mr *Walpole*'s Indiſpoſition, his Majeſty ſhew'd a great Concern for the Health of a Perſon of his Abilities and Merit, and ſent his Phyſician to viſit him.

Mr R. Walpole taken ill, the King ſends his Phyſician to viſit him.

On *Monday*, the 11th of *April*, the Earl of *Oxford* went to the Parliament, and took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers. About this time the Earl of *Peterborough* ſuddenly return'd from his late Travels to *Italy* and *France*, having met with the Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, on the Road between *Paris* and *Calais*, but 'twas ſaid he did not ſpeak to him. The next Day after his Arrival, the Earl appear'd at *St James*'s, but whatever was the Occaſion, two Days after the Lord *Townſhend* ſignify'd to him an Order forbidding him the Court. On the 12th of *April*, *Thomas* Marquis of *Wharton*, Lord Privy-Seal, died at his Houſe in *Dover-ſtreet*, after an Indiſpoſition of twelve Days, in the Seventy ſixth Year of his Age: It was generally believ'd, that the indiſcreet Marriage of his Son, with a Daughter of Major-General *Holmes*, afflicted him ſo much, that it haſtened his Death. The Marquis of *Wharton* was indiſputably one of the greateſt Genius's of his Age, in the Conduct of Political Affairs. He had as many Friends as the Conſtitution, and only it's Enemies were his. He made no Market of his Zeal for his Country, and expended above Four ſcore thouſand Pounds for it's Service at Elections, and otherwiſe. Many have wiſh'd that he had been the laſt of his Line; the Behaviour of his Son having render'd that Name odious and contemptible, which, in his time, was ſo glorious and amiable.

Earl of Peterborough forbidden the Court.

Death of the Marquis of Wharton.

On the 22d of *April*, was the famous Eclipſe of the Sun, to obſerve which the Chevalier *de Louville*, and Monſ. *de Montmaur*, two *French* Mathematicians, came from *Paris*, by Direction of the Royal Academy of *Sciences*. Their Notion was in *France*, that the Place for the trueſt Obſervation, would be *Daventry* in *Northamptonſhire*, but they were better inform'd in *London*, by ſome Members of the Royal Society, at whoſe Houſe they ſtood, and having been well entertain'd by Sir *Hans Sloane*, and other Gentlemen of that learned Body, return'd home with great Satisfaction.

The Eclipſe.

The 29th of *April*, being the Birth-day of the Duke of *Ormond*, ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen affected to ſhew a more than ordinary Zeal for that Duke's Character and Intereſt, by complementing him upon it at his Houſe, from whence ſome of them went to the *Devil Tavern*, near *Temple-bar*, and had a Dinner to celebrate the Day with the more Jollitry and Noiſe, which being underſtood by the Rabble, who, ſince *Sacheverell*'s Trial, had been ready to take hold of all

The Duke of Ormond's Birth-day celebrated

A.D. 1715. Occaſions of Uproar, they got together, in the Evening, near *Newgate*, and exacted Money from Paſſengers, to drink *Ormond for ever*. They had been very riotous on the 23d of *April*, the Anniverſary of Queen *Anne*'s Coronation, as alſo of King *James*'s, and *St George*'s Day, whoſe Name the *Pretender* took for his Title in his *Knight Errantry*. The Prints gave this Account of the *Riot*:

The Rabble mutinous upon it.

" The chief Place of the Rendezvous of this " raſcally Mob, was at the Conduit on *Snow-hill*, where they hung up a Flag, and, with " the Money they had pick'd up, got Wine and " a Bonfire. Upon the Conduit they fix'd the " Queen's Picture, with a proper Inſcription " under it. As ſoon as they were well heated, " they detach'd ſeveral Parties, to diſturb the " Peace of the City and Suburbs, commanding " every Body to illuminate their Windows, and " contribute to their Bonfires. All ſuch Windows as were not illuminated, they not only " threw Stones at, but at ſuch Perſons as were " ſetting up Candles, to prevent their Windows " being broke, and threw Flint ſtones of ſuch a " Weight and Size, as were enough to have kill'd " any Perſon they hit. They likewiſe ſtopp'd " Coaches, and extorted Money from thoſe that " were in them, inſulted ſuch as were paſſing " the Streets, about their lawful Occaſions, robb'd " them of their Hats, Wigs, *&c.* buffeted them, " and threatened greater Miſchiefs, if they would " not *Huzza, God bleſs the Queen and High Church.* They vented their Spite particularly " upon the Houſes and Perſons of the *Diſſenters.*"

P. 327. The Writer of this Hiſtory was a Witneſs of theſe things, and many more of the like villainous Nature, and it was to ingratiate themſelves with the Rabble, or in hope of being ſupported, and aſſiſted by them, that the *Schiſm-Bill Men* ſhew'd, in other Places, the ſame Spirit, and not much better Underſtanding.

Two Preſbyterian Miniſters in Scotland *ſuſpended for Diſloyalty*

The General Aſſembly of *Scotland* met the 4th of *May*, the Earl of *Rothes*, Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, being his Majeſty's Commiſſioner; and the moſt remarkable of their Acts was, the confirming the Suſpenſion of two Miniſters, Mr *James Maitland*, of *Inverkethie*, and Mr *John Maitland*, of *Fergus*, who had been ſuſpended by the Synod of *Aberdeen*, for not obſerving the 20th of *January* laſt, the Thankſgiving Day for his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, and not praying for King *GEORGE* by Name.

Mr *Hampden* made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, *May* 3, for continuing the Act in favour of the *Quakers*, that their *Affirmation* may be taken inſtead of an Oath, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for that Purpoſe. Sir *David Dalrymple* alſo mov'd for a Bill to *repeal the Act about Yule Vacance in* Scotland, which paſs'd in the time of the late Miniſters, contrary to the Tenor of the *Union*, and a Bill was order'd accordingly; as alſo another for continuing the Impriſonment of *Robert Blackbourn*, and others, for their horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate King *William*. Theſe *Aſſaſſins* had been ſo bold as to petition the Parliament for a Diſcharge out of Goal, and, ſays the

P. 391. *Annaliſt*, ſeveral *Tory* Members ſpoke in their Behalf, but with the Succeſs that ſo hopeful a Cauſe deſerv'd; the Petition was rejected.

Debates about the Civil-Liſt.

The Committee of the Houſe taking the Civil Liſt into Conſideration, *May* 13, ſeveral Papers relating to former Eſtabliſhments, were read, and then the Queſtion was offer'd: " That it appears to this " Committee, that the Sum of 700000 *l. per Ann.* " was ſettled upon his late Majeſty King *William*, " during his Life, for the Support of his Majeſty's " Houſhold, and other his neceſſary Occaſions, " and, at the time of his Majeſty's Demiſe, after " the Deduction of 3700 *l.* a Week, that was " apply'd to the public Uſes, was the Produce of " the Civil-Liſt Revenues, that were continu'd " and ſettl'd upon her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, " during her Life." They who propos'd this Queſtion, had two things principally in View; to vindicate the preſent Miniſtry from the Aſperſions caſt upon them by the Emiſſaries of *Bolingbroke*, &c. that the *Whigs* deſign'd to give the King a larger Revenue than his Majeſty's Predeceſſors had enjoy'd, and alſo to make good the Branches of the Revenue aſſign'd for the Support of the Civil-Liſt, which had been alienated or abridg'd, ſo that the whole neat Produce might amount to the Sum of 700000 *l. per Annum.* The *Annaliſt* ſays upon this, " The leading Men *P.* 494. " among the *Tories*, being ſenſible of the firſt " Deſign, and pretending to be ignorant of the " Conſequences of this *Preliminary* Queſtion, in- " ſiſted a long while, *That it was enſnaring; that what* HAD BEEN DONE *in former Parliaments, ought not to be a ſtanding Rule* for the *ſubſequent; that ſuppoſing the Parliament had given King* William *a Revenue of* 700000 l. per Annum, *for the Civil-Liſt, they ought to conſider that he was to pay out of it,* 50000 l. per Annum, *to the late Queen, then Princeſs of* Denmark, 15 *or* 20000 l. per Ann. *to the late Duke of* Glouceſter, *and* 40000 l. *for the Dowry of King* James's *Queen. That after the late Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, the Parliament, taking notice that the Produce of the* Civil-Liſt *Revenues exceeded what they had given for it, the Sum of* 3700 l. per *Week (that is* 192400 l. per Annum*) was taken out of them, and apply'd to other Uſes; and notwithſtanding ſuch Deduction, the late Queen had honourably maintain'd her Family, and ſupported the Dignity of the Crown. However, if the preſent Revenues of the* Civil-Liſt *were not ſufficient, they were ready to conſent to an Addition.* It was anſwer'd, " That the *Queſtion* " before them was founded upon Facts, which, if " deny'd, would be prov'd by the Records of the " Houſe. But, continues that Writer, Sir *W—m* " *W*—— ſtill urging that the Queſtion was en- " ſnaring, Mr Secretary *Stanhope* reply'd, *That he would be very plain with them, and own that as it was notorious that great Endeavours had been us'd to alienate the Affections of the People from the King, and his Government, by falſe Suggeſtions, that they deſign'd to plunge the Nation in extraordinary Expences, they thought it highly neceſſary to clear his Majeſty and his Miniſters, from that ſcandalous Aſperſion.* The Lord G——*ey* reply'd, *That the Diſaffection of the People, if any, did not proceed from his Majeſty, but from the Hardſhips his Miniſters put on the* Tory *Party.* To which it was ſmartly return'd: " That as ſoon as it " would be made known to the World, how the " late Miniſters had us'd not only the *Whigs*, but " the *whole Nation*; nothing that could be done " againſt them, could be thought a Hardſhip: " but, however, that neither that noble Lord, " nor any of his Family, had reaſon to complain " of Hardſhips, the Queſtion was carried by a " Majority of near two to one, 250 to 150, " and 700000 *l.* clear yearly was granted, for 700000 *l.* " Life, to his Majeſty, for the Civil-Liſt." In *Civil-* the Debate upon it, according to the *Annaliſt*, *Liſt.* " Sir *William Wyndham* ſaid he had the Honour " to ſerve her late Majeſty, and had the Oppor- " tunity to look both into the Revenue and Ex-

" pences,

A.D.1715. "pences, and he could aſſure the Houſe, that a- "bout 500000 *l. per Annum* were ſufficient for "the Support of her Family and Civil-Liſt, tho' "ſhe reſerv'd about 50000 *l.* a Year for the late "King's Conſort." The Courtiers were glad of this laſt Conſeſſion, and Mr Secretary *Stanhope* deſir'd the Committee to take notice of what that Gentleman had advanc'd.

Sir W. Wyndham *owns* 50000 l. *reſerv'd by Queen* Anne, *for the late K.* James's *Queen.*

There was another warm Debate, *May* 18, upon a Motion for an Addreſs againſt Penſions: The *Tories* were in this, join'd by ſome diſguſted *Whigs*, diſguſted, perhaps, that they had no ſhare in them. Mr *Robert Walpole* ſhew'd, "That "they ought not to ſtint the King's Benevo- "lence, nor debar his Majeſty from the Exerciſe "of the moſt glorious Branch of his Royal Pre- "rogative, which is to beſtow his Favours on "ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves in his Service." He was ſeconded by Mr *Hampden*, who obſerv'd, that all the Penſions, about which ſo much Noiſe was made, did not amount to above 25000 *l. per Annum.*

The Penſions but 25000 l. *a Year.*

On the 30th of *May*, there wa a Clauſe offer'd in the Houſe of Peers, to be inſerted in the *Bill for regulating the Land Forces*, for confining the ſeveral Regiments in thoſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, for which they were allotted. The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and others, ſpoke for the Clauſe. The fatal Conſequences of which, in caſe of an Invaſion, or Inſurrection, was ſet forth by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and others, who urg'd, "That "his Majeſty, having truſted his Royal Perſon "and Family entirely in the Hands of the Na- "tion, and, at the opening of the Seſſions, told "the Parliament, *that what they ſhould judge ne- "neſſary for their Safety, he ſhould think ſufficient "for his own*, the leaſt they can do for his Ma- "jeſty, was to leave to his great Wiſdom and "Direction, the Diſpoſal of the few Troops that "were kept on Foot." My Informer adds, ſome *Tory* Lords mov'd, that the foreign Officers might be excluded: The Duke of *Marlborough* reply'd, "that to exclude Officers, who, like "the *French* Refugees, had for above Five and "twenty Years, ſerv'd *England* with diſintereſt- "ed Zeal and untainted Fidelity, would be a "piece of Injuſtice, unprecedented in the moſt "barbarous Nations." Thus we ſee that a Motion for ſomething more barbarous than ever was known among *Barbarians*, came from the ſame Quarter, that all perſecuting Acts and Schemes have come from, ſince the Reformation. The truly learn'd and pious Sons of the Church, were aſham'd of the tumultuous Behaviour of this Party; *great* Vulgar and *ſmall* Vulgar, as the Poet phraſes it, and Dr *Chetwood*, Dean of *Glouceſter*, in a Speech in the Convocation, put the Mutineers in a juſt Light, and delineated the Folly and Frenzy of *High Church*, and *Ormond for ever*; the Cry that of late brought the Rabble together.

Dr Chetwood's *Speech againſt the High Church Rabble.*

Such Speculations, ſays that learned Divine, ſpeaking of paſſive and unlimited Obedience, *are, at leaſt at this Time, needleſs and impertinent, the preſſing upon our People the Duty of Obedience to Superiors, is an indiſpenſible Duty upon us of the Clergy: And there are thoſe who blame us for not poing it with more than ordinary Diligence and Application, at this time. More Riots have been committed, without any the ſlighteſt Colour of Reaſon, in a ſhort time, than perhaps any Perſon in this Aſſembly can remember. The giddy Populace riſes like a Spring-Tide (and both ſeem to be influenc'd by the ſame Planet) to a ſtrange Height, threatens and overflows Cities, and ſome Countries, commits a thouſand Inſolences. Nor ſhould I ſpeak of this here, were it not that I hear, whilſt they do this, that they pretend to be the Friends of the Religion by Law eſtabliſh'd. Thoſe who diſſent from us diſclaim them, I dare ſay none of our Communion will in the leaſt Degree countenance them. They ſay they are our Friends, but I fear theſe miſtaken poor People are ſecretly ſet on by our implacable Adverſaries. We have a King of our own Communion, he has given us ſuch ſtrong Aſſurances, ſo convincing Proofs of his Favour, that if any of us ſhould diſtruſt, he deſerves to forfeit them. We have no need of theſe Auxiliaries; if we had, it is directly againſt our Principles to make uſe of ſuch unlawful Methods.* A.D.1715.

On the 18th of *May*, Sir *John Norris* ſail'd from the *Nore*, to the *Baltick*, with a ſtout Squadron of Men of War.

	Guns.
The *Plymouth*, Captain *Hughes.*	60
The *Aſſiſtance*, Captain *Vernon.*	50
The *Severne*, Captain *Shales.*	50
The *Bonaventure*, Captain *Norbury.*	50
The *Chatham*, Captain *Harland.*	50
The *Hampſhire*, Captain *Hagar.*	50
The *Centurion*, Captain *Smith.*	50
The *Eſſex*, Captain *Strickland.*	50
The *Cumberland*, Sir *John Norris.* Captain *Faulkener.*	80
The *Burford*, Captain *Hopſon.*	70
The *Weymouth*, Captain *Audley.*	50
The *Moon*, Captain *Cawley.*	50
The *Swallow*, Captain *Drake.*	50
The *Rippon*, Captain *Raymond.*	60
The *Norfolk*, Sir *T. Hardy.* Captain *Smith.*	80
The *Dreadnought*, Captain *Canning.*	60
The *Advice*, Captain *Gordon.*	50
The *Burlington*, Captain *Sandys.*	50
The *Maremaid*,	32
The *Drake* Sloop,	16

Death of the Earl of Halifax.

The Earl of *Halifax* dying, *May* the 19th, the Treaſury was put into a new Commiſſion, and *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*, Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; Sir *William St Quintin*, *Edward Wortley*, Eſq; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners. The Earl of *Halifax* had ſome time before his Death reſign'd his Place of Auditor of the *Exchequer* to his Nephew *George Montagu*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Northampton*; whom his Majeſty, a few Days after, created Viſcount *Sunbury* in *Middleſex*, and Earl of *Halifax*. The late Earl had, in the latter Part of his Life, ſlacken'd much in his Zeal againſt thoſe call'd *Tories*, who more regretted the Loſs of him than the *Whigs* themſelves, either upon a Suppoſition, that he was entring into Meaſures with the late Managers, or, which is not ſo well grounded, becauſe he was thought the propereſt to qualify the preſent Heats and Animoſities.

On the 24th of *May*, the Princeſs *Carolina*, their Royal Highneſſes youngeſt Daughter, arriv'd at *St James's*, having been receiv'd at *Greenwich* by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, a Detachment of the Guards attending on that Occaſion. Three Days after, the Archbiſhop of *York* preſented to his Majeſty an Addreſs from the Commiſſioners appointed for building the 50 New Churches; of which I ſhall inſert only two or three Lines without Comment.

We find ourſelves under a Difficulty how to proceed, for want of a due Maintenance for the Miniſters;

A.D.1713. *fiers; without which, as we conceive, no Bishop can regularly consecrate a Church or Chapel, nor can we effectually treat with any Patron concerning any Patronage; nor will the pious End of this Commission for advancing the true Religion, as profess'd in our Church, be fully answer'd,* &c.

His Majesty receiv'd this Address very favourably, and return'd a most gracious Answer.

The Remembrance of these tumultuous riotous Times cannot but be ungrateful to all true Lovers of their Country, and therefore is a Subject that is not to be dwelt upon. At a Session of the Peace for the City of *Westminster*, where were present, Sir *John Bennet*, Serjeant at Law; *Philip Howard*, Esq; *Robert Cecil*, Esq; Sir *Edmond Prideaux*; Sir *Henry-Dutton Colt*; *Charles Medlicot*, Esq; *John Ellis*, Esq; *John Chamberlayne*, Esq; *Edward Hawke*, Esq; *Galfred Saunders*, Esq; *Peter Lavigne*, Esq; *Roger Mallart*, Esq; *William Tatton*, Esq; *William Stone*, Esq; *Welliam Cony*, Esq; *John Tully*, Esq; *Lawrence St Lo*, Esq; *Richard Bealing*, Esq; and *Michael Creake*, Esq; Justices of the Peace, an excellent Order was made to prevent the Disorders committed by the *High-Church* Rabble; on whom, however, it had so little Effect, that on his Majesty's Birth-Day, *May* 28, which was solemniz'd at Court with the utmost Magnificence, they did not forbear insulting the honest Citizens, who shew'd their Joy by Bonfires and Illuminations. The Care of the Magistrates in both *London* and *Westminster*, and the Orders that had been given the Life-Guards and Horse-Granadier Guards, to be ready to mount upon Occasion, kept them in some Awe on the Birth-Day: But the next Day, being the Anniversary of King *Charles* II, and his Brother King *James* II, who wanted again to be restor'd before he dy'd, they made greater Illuminations, and more Bonfires than were seen the Day before, especially in the City of *London*, where they broke the Windows of such Houses as were not illuminated, and amongst them those of the Lord-Mayor. They insulted four Life-Guards who were patrolling, and oblig'd them to cry out, as they did, HIGH CHURCH and ORMOND. We learnt from Dr *Chetwood*, what rare Sons the Church had in them; yet it was they who kept up the Spirit of the Disaffected within Doors as well as without, and whom the *High-Church* Libellers pretended to be the People. These have ever since been the Support of Faction, and the same Libellers, for the same wicked Purposes, have continu'd ever since to provide leud scandalous Pamphlets and lying Journals for those that can read, and Ballads for those that can only hear, to the great Scandal of the Nation, that never before could endure such Riots, Sedition, and Impudence. The Faction would feign have made something of a Clamour among the Foot-Guards, about the Coarseness of their Shirts; and truly that Clamour was not without some Cause, occasion'd by the Negligence, or rather Avarice of the Contractors; the chief of whom, Mr *William Churchill*, being the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Namesake and Creature, his Enemies laid hold on this Occasion to reflect on his Grace, who caus'd this Advertisement to be made publick in the News Papers.

Order of the Justices against Riots.

Lord Mayor's Windows broke by the Mob.

The Clamour about the Soldiers Shirts.

His Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, *being inform'd, that the Undertakers for cloathing the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, had deliver'd to the several Companies their Cloathing, no ways answerable to the Pattern agreed for; his Grace thereupon order'd the said Cloathing to be visited; and finding the Soldiers very much abus'd in their Shirting, his Grace immediately directed the Shirts to be burnt, as well to punish, as to deter such Undertakers from committing the like Abuses for the future; which was done accordingly: and the rest of the Cloathing has been compar'd with the Pattern, that the Soldiers might have Justice done in all other Paticulars. In the mean time, his Grace order'd two Shirts to be made of good Linnen Cloth for each Soldier, in lieu of one; as likewise two Wastcoats, made by the Undertakers, of their old Coats, and the old Cloathing to remain to each Soldier's own Use.* A.D.1713.

And when the Duke review'd the first Regiment of Guards, of which he was Colonel, *June* the 4th, he spoke to this Effect:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much concern'd to find your Complaints so just about the ill State of your Cloaths. I take this Opportunity to tell you, that I am wholly innocent of this Grievance; and, depend upon it, no Application shall be wanting on my Part, to trace out the Measures that have been taken to abuse you and me. I have order'd you a new Suit of Cloathing, as will be every way becoming his Majesty's first Regiment of Foot-Guards. I desire you will return those, and take your old till such time as the new can be compleated, which, I give you my Word, shall be as soon as possible. I have had the Honour to serve with you a grat many Campaigns, and believe you will do me the Justice to tell the World, that I never willingly wrong'd any of you; and if I can be serviceable to any of you, you may very readily command it, and shall be glad of an Opportunity for that Purpose. I hope I shall now leave you good Subjects to the best of Kings, and every way entirely satisfy'd.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Speech to them.*

Upon which, the Soldiers, with great Acclamation express'd their Satisfaction and Joy.

One Captain *Wight*, a reform'd Officer of *Windsor*'s Regiment, having written a Letter to a Friend in *Ireland*, it was, by a Mistake, carry'd to a wrong Person, tho' of the same Name; and being open'd, these traiterous Expressions were found in it: *The Duke of* Ormond *has got the Better of all his Enemies; and I hope we shall be able, in a little Time, to send* George *home to his own Country again.* Upon Information of this Letter, a Warrant was issu'd from the Secretary's Office, for apprehending *Wight*, who absconded. A Reward of 50 *l.* was offer'd for discovering him; and, not many Days after, one *George Jeffrey* was seiz'd at *Dublin*, just upon his Arrival from *England*; and being examin'd by the Lords-Justices, a Packet was found about him, directed to Dr *Jonathan Swift*, Dean of *St Patrick*'s, *Dublin*. *Jeffrey* own'd he had it from the Duke of *Ormond*'s Chaplain; and several treasonable Papers being found in it, they were transmitted to the Government. Let us now turn to the Annals. P. 456.

Captain Wight's *Treasonable Letter.*

A Packet seiz'd, directed to D. Swift.

" *Jeffreys* was oblig'd to give Bail for his Appear-
" ance; of which the famous *Libeller* SWIFT
" having Notice, and that Search was made after
" him, he thought fit to abscond." Posterity, sure, will be in Amazement, when they find, not one of these Offenders made an Example to them.

He hides.

We have mention'd the Bill for *regulating the Forces*; which the Lords having sent down to the Commons, with some Amendments, they were severally read, and agreed to by the House. Mr *Sh——*, Son of Mr *Sh——*, a Parson and practising Physician in *Lancashire*, and at that Time a Burgess for *Newton* in that County, who had been a Commissioner of Publick Accounts, reflected, says the *Annalist*, on the present Administration, as if they design'd to set up a *Standing Army*;

A.D.1715. *Army*; the Abſurdity, or rather the Stupidity of this Reflexion is equally amazing and provoking. This ſort of Men have, ever ſince King *William*'s Time, made uſe of the very ſame Topicks, to argue againſt keeping up a few Proteſtant Forces for the Defence of a Proteſtant King, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Conſtitution of our Country, as honeſt Men made uſe of in King *James* II's Time, againſt 30,000 Soldiers, *Iriſh* Men and Papiſts, kept up to deſtroy our Religion and Conſtitution; and they think they have done the Buſineſs, if they nickname ſuch a Handful of Forces a *Standing Army*. Mr *Boſcawen*, the late Lord Viſcount *Falmouth*, took up——*Shippen*, Eſq; very ſmartly. He had inſinuated alſo, "That "after all the great Clamour that had been rais'd, "their *Secret Committee* would end in Smoke; And Mr *Boſcawen* ſaid, "He could not forbear "taking Notice of the Inſolence of a certain Set "of Men, who having committed the BLACKEST "Crimes, had yet the Aſſurance to dare the Juſtice of the Nation: But that he hop'd, thoſe "Crimes would not go unpuniſh'd. That the "*Committee of Secrecy* were ready to make their "Report, and had directed their Chairman to "move the Houſe the very next Day, that a "Day might be appointed for receiving the ſaid "Report; and that, in the mean time, he "might venture to aſſure the Houſe, that they "had found ſufficient Matter to impeach of *High* "*Treaſon* ſeveral Lords, and ſome Commoners." We read farther, in the *Annaliſt*, Mr *Robert Walpole* ſaid to the ſame Purpoſe; "That he "wanted Words to expreſs the *Villainy* of the laſt "*Frenchify'd Miniſtry*." And General *Stanhope* added, "He wonder'd Men who were guilty of "ſuch enormous Crimes, had ſtill the Audaciouſneſs to appear in the publick Streets."

Mr Shippen taken up by Mr Boſcawen, *late Lord* Falmouth.

Members of the Secret Committee ſpeak of the Wickedneſs of the late Managers.

P. 407.

The Lord *North* and *Grey*, who left his Country not long after, offer'd a Petition to the Houſe of Peers in Behalf of the *Aſſaſſins* in *Charnock*'s Conſpiracy, who were ſtill in Hold. He alſo mov'd, that a Day might be appointed to conſider it. And King *William*'s Attorney-General, made Lord *Trevor*, as has been before related, ſeconded him. The Lord Vſcount *Townſhend* ſaid, "He wonder'd, any Member of that auguſt "Aſſembly would ſpeak in Favour of ſuch execrable Wretches, who deſign'd to have embrew'd their Hands in the Blood of their Sovereign, and mov'd that the Petition be rejected." The Lord *De-la-War* repreſented, "That after the Death of King *William*, the "Parliament had left to the Diſcretion of the "late Queen, either the continuing in Priſon, "or enlarging of theſe Criminals. That no body "doubted her late Majeſty's being a Princeſs of "great Clemency, but that, at the ſame Time, "ſhe had ſuch a Reſpect for the Memory of King "*William*, ſuch a Regard to the Safety of "Crown'd-Heads, and ſuch an Abhorrence for "the Crimes with which theſe Priſoners ſtood "charg'd, that ſhe did not think fit to releaſe "them from their Confinement. That all theſe "Reaſons and Conſiderations were now enforc'd "by the open Diſaffection which ſome People "ſhew'd to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and that they ought to be ſo tender of "the Preſervation of ſo precious a Life as his Majeſty's, that, in his Opinion, it were neceſſary "to make the *Act in queſtion abſolute*, and not "leave the Confinement of the Criminals to his "Majeſty's Diſcretion, leſt his natural Clemency "ſhould make him overlook his own Safety." Theſe, and the like Reaſons, were ſo ſatisfactory to the Houſe, that the Aſſaſſins Petition, for which the Lords, *North* and *Grey*, and *Trevor*, had appear'd ſo unaccountably, was rejected.

Ld North & Grey *offers a Petition in behalf of the Aſſaſſins in K.* William's *Time.*

Ld Trevor *ſeconds him.*

Oppos'd by Lord Townſhend *and Lord* De-la-War.

A.D.1715.

On the 3d of *June* his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Malt-Bill*, and the Act for regulating the Forces; and ſix Days after, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the Houſe, *That he had a Report to preſent, according to their Order, but that he had the Commands of the Committee to make a Motion to the Houſe before he read the Report. That there are in the Report Matters of the higheſt Importance. That altho' the Committee had Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records, they did not think fit to make uſe thereof, believing it to be neceſſary, in order to bring Offenders to Juſtice, that ſome Perſons ſhould be ſecur'd before 'tis poſſible that they ſhould know what they are to be examin'd to, and leſt they ſhould have Notice from what ſhould be read in the Report, to make their Eſcape. He was commanded by the Committee, according to former Precedents, to move, that a Warrant may be iſſu'd by Mr Speaker, to apprehend certain Perſons who ſhall be nam'd to him by the Chairman of the Committee, and that no Members be permitted to go out of the Houſe:* Which being ſo order'd, and executed, ſeveral Perſons were nam'd to Mr Speaker by Mr *Walpole*; and Mr *Matthew Prior*, and Mr *Thomas Harley* were taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then Mr *Walpole* read the *Report* in his Place; the reading of which laſted from one o'Clock till about ſix in the Afternoon. I am too much circumſcrib'd in my Compaſs to give the Report at large, which being moſt Peoples Hands, the Reader will here be contented with an Idea of it reduc'd to ten Heads:

Mr R. Walpole's *Speech for taking Criminals into Cuſtody.*

Warrants to ſeize Mr T. Harley *and Mr* Prior.

1. *The clandeſtine Negotiations with* Meſnager *the* French *Agent, which produ'cd two Sets of Preliminary Articles; the one private, for* Great-Britain *only; the other general, for all the Allies.*

2. *The extraordinary Meaſures purſu'd to form the Congreſs at* Utretcht.

3. *The trifling, and Amuſements of the* French *Plenipotentiaries at* Utrecht, *by the Connivance of the* Britiſh *Miniſters.*

4. *The Negotiations about the Renunciation of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy.*

5. *The fatal Suſpenſion of Arms.*

6. *The Seizure of* Ghent *and* Bruges, *in order to diſtreſs the Allies and favour the* French.

7. *The Duke of* Ormond's *acting in Concert with the* French *General.*

8. *The Lord* Bolingbroke's *Journey to* France *to negotiate a ſeparate Peace.*

9. *Mr* Prior *and the Duke of* Shrewsbury's *Negotiations in* France.

10. *The precipitate Concluſion of the Peace at* Utrecht.

Mr Walpole *reads the Report of the Secret Committee.*

The *Committee* alſo offer'd to the Houſe what they found material in the Papers referr'd to them concerning the *Catalans* and the *Pretender*, and a Letter from the Earl of *Oxford* to the Queen, together, with an *Account of publick Affairs from* Auguſt *the* 8*th*, 1710, *to* June *the* 9*th*, 1714; and conclude with taking Notice of ſeveral *glaring Inconſiſtencies*, that are obvious to every body, by comparing the late Queen's *Declarations* with the *Meaſures her Miniſters preſum'd to take* in carrying on thoſe *important Negotiations*. This Report is digeſted into a clear, eaſy Method, written in a plain, but nervous and manly Stile, and with the Dignity becoming a ſelect Number of Men choſen out of the Commons of *Great-Britain*. There remains no Doubt, after having read the Particulars and Proofs of the general

A.D.1715. Heads, that the late Miniſters were by the *firſt*, *fifth*, *ſixth*, *ſeventh*, and *eighth* Articles guilty of as much Treachery to the Allies, and Treaſon to their Country, as ever were Criminals that underwent National Juſtice, and the Infamy and Puniſhment of Traitors.

The reading of this Report by the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, took up the Remainder of that Day, and all the next, till about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when Sir *Thomas Hanmer* mov'd, that the Conſideration of it be adjourn'd till *Monday* ſe'ennight; and, ſays the *Annaliſt*, he was ſeconded by the leading Men among the *Tories*. Upon which, Mr *Robert Walpole* ſaid, "He could "not but wonder, that thoſe Gentlemen who had "ſhew'd ſo great Impatience to have the *Report* "laid before the Houſe, ſhould now preſs for ad- "journing the Conſideration of it. That as for "the *Committee of Secrecy*, as they had not yet "gone through all the Branches of their Enquiry, "they could have wiſh'd ſome longer Time had "been allow'd them to peruſe and digeſt ſeveral "important Papers. That, in order to that, they "would have deferr'd three Weeks or one Month, "the laying their Report before the Houſe, but "that ſome Gentlemen having reflected on the pre- "tended Slowneſs of the *Committee*; ſince the ſaid "Report was now before them, they muſt e'en "go through with it." General *Stanhope* added, "That, for his own part, he would readily agree "to give thoſe Gentlemen all the Time they "could deſire to conſider of the *Report*; but "ſince they themſelves had precipitated this Affair, "he was of Opinion, they ought to proſecute it "with Vigour, leſt by ſtopping on a ſudden, they "ſhould fortify the Notion which the Friends of "the late Miniſtry had, with great Induſtry, "propagated among the People, *that the* Report "of the Committee of Secrecy *would vaniſh* "*into Smoke*, becauſe theſe malicious Inſinuations "had rais'd the Spirits and Inſolence of the Diſ- "affected, and were the principal Cauſe of the "preſent Ferment among the giddy Multitude. "And that he agreed with the Member, who "had mov'd for the printing of the Report, that "not only the Houſe, but the whole World "might be convinc'd of the Fairneſs and Im- "partiality of their Proceedings; but that the "Crimes of ſome Perſons nam'd in the *Report*, "were ſo obvious to every body, that they ought, "in his Opinion, immediately to proceed to the "impeaching of them." The *Annaliſt* adds, the "*Tories* ſtill endeavour'd to put off the *evil* "*Day*, and ſome propos'd the adjourning of the "Debate till that Day ſe'ennight; but the *Re-* "*port* had made ſuch an Impreſſion of the Trea- "ſons of the late Miniſters on the Minds of the "Majority, that Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s Motion "for *adjourning* was carry'd in the Negative by "280 Voices againſt 160; and then *Robert Wal-* "*pole*, Eſq; ſaid, He made no Queſtion, that "after the *Report* had been twice read, the whole "Houſe was fully convinc'd, that *Henry* Lord "Viſcount *Bolingbroke* was guilty of *High-Treaſon*, "and other *high Crimes and Miſdemeanours*, that "therefore he impeach'd him of thoſe Crimes; "but if any Member had any thing to ſay in "his Behalf, he doubted not but the Houſe "was ready to hear him." *The ſame Author again.* "Hereupon the *Tories* look'd one another "in the Face, and there was, for ſome Minutes, "a deep Silence; but Mr *Hungerford*, who had "formerly been expell'd for Bribery, broke it, "with ſaying, That, in his Opinion, nothing "was mention'd in the *Report* in relation to the "Lord *Bolingbroke*, that amounted to *High-* "*Treaſon*." And General *Roſs* ſaid, "He won- "der'd no body ſpoke in Favour of my Lord "*Bolingbroke*; that, for his own part, he had "nothing to ſay at preſent, but reſerv'd to him- "ſelf to ſpeak in a proper Time." Then the Lord *Coningsby*, the late Treaſurer's Coun- tryman, ſtood up, and ſaid, "The worthy "Chairman of the Committee has impeach'd the "*Hand*, but I do impeach the *Head*; he has "impeach'd the *Clerk*, and I the *Juſtice*; he has "impeach'd the *Scholar*, and I the *Maſter*; I "impeach *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mor-* "*timer* of *High-Treaſon*, and other high Crimes "and Miſdemeanours." Mr *Edward Harley*, the Auditor, Brother to the *Impeach'd*, made a long Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to juſtify him, as having done nothing but by the immediate Com- mands of the late Queen. A good Topick for a Perſon of a ſmall Genius. But thoſe that could go deeper into the Argument, muſt needs have Pity on the Man that us'd it; for if Kings and Queens can do no Wrong, it is in a Sup- poſition, that what is done, is the doing of their Miniſtry's, who certainly can do wrong, and ought to ſuffer for it; but, in this Caſe, no Man of common Knowledge made a Queſtion of the Miniſtries doing every thing, and that their Miſ- treſs neither could nor would have done as ſhe did, had not they impos'd upon her by Miſrepreſenta- tions, falſe Lights, and falſe Reports. A Brother- in-Law of the Earl of *Oxford*'s, Mr *Foley*, another Auditor, complain'd of the Hardſhips put upon the Earl, in charging him with *High-Treaſon* before they had examin'd the *Report*. Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, one of the *Committee of Secrecy*, declar'd, "That "as to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, they had more than "ſufficient Evidence to convict him of *High-* "*Treaſon*, upon the Statute 25 *Edw.* III. But as "to the Earl of *Oxford*, he doubted whether they "had either ſufficient Matter or Evidence to im- "peach him of *High-Treaſon*". But an honour- able Member of the *Committee of Secrecy*, having aſſur'd the Houſe, *that beſides what had appear'd before them, and was mention'd in the Report, they had other Evidence*, viva voce. It was reſolv'd to *impeach* him without dividing.

A.D.1715.

Sir Tho. Hanmer *for ad- journing.*

Anſwer'd by Mr R. Walpole.

Lord Bo- lingbroke *impeach'd of High- Treaſon.*

Earl of Oxford *impeach'd of High- Treaſon.*

Two Au- ditors ſpeak for him.

The Duke of *Ormond*'s Behaviour had been ſuch in the Time of the *impeach'd* Miniſtry, that he had taken on himſelf a very large Portion of their Guilt. Whether the Fault was in the *Head* or in the *Heart*, came not within the Con- ſideration of the Houſe, who could not but be convinc'd that a Fault there was, and that the Juſtice of the Nation could not let it paſs with- out Satisfaction. The Conduct of his pretended Friends on this Occaſion, ſeem'd to aggravate rather than extenuate his own. His Name was ſet up as a Signal for *Riots* and *Tumults*, and he was as far from diſowning them as was *Sache- verell*; nay, that his Family fondly indulg'd his Popularity, and contributed to make him the Darling of the Populace, might be conjectur'd by the following very extravagant *Advertiſment*, which was diſpers'd with great Induſtry.

On Tueſday, *the 7th of this Month, her Grace the Ducheſs of* Ormond, *in her Return from* Rich- mond, *was ſtopp'd in her Coach by three Perſons well mounted, and well arm'd, in Diguiſe, who enquir'd, if the Duke was in the Coach, and ſeem'd to have a Deſign upon his Life, if he had been there. It has been obſerv'd, many Perſons, arm'd and diſguis'd in the like manner, have been watch- ing Day and Night upon that Road, on each Side of the Water, and, it is not to be doubted, with a Deſign*

An extra- vagant Adver- tiſement about him.

A.D.1715. *Deſign to aſſaſſinate his Grace.* For what! out of Envy to his being the Idol of the Mob, or out of Fear of his bringing all the Army over to him, and ſetting up himſelf or the *Pretender*. Of all the Men in *England*, one would have leaſt thought of an Aſſaſſination Plot againſt the Duke of *Ormond*, who, on the 21ſt of *June*, was impeach'd by General *Stanhope*, in Words to this effect: "I wiſh I were not oblig'd to break Si- "lence on this Occaſion, but as a Member of the "*Secret Committee*, and of this great Aſſembly, "which ought to do the Nation Juſtice, I think "it my Duty to impeach *James* Duke of *Or-* "*mond*, of *High-Treaſon*, and other *High Crimes* "and *Miſdemeanours*." He was ſeconded by *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; but *Archibald Hutcheſon*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Trade, the ſame who afterwards diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by Oppoſition to the Adminiſtration, ſpoke much of the Duke's Birth and Qualifications, and the great Services which both he and his Grandfather, who alſo had been impeach'd in Parliament, had perform'd to the Crown and Nation. Every body knew that the Duke of *Ormond* had behav'd very gallantly, during all King *William*'s Wars, that he join'd him early, before the *Revolution*, and was equally in his, and his Country's Favour; but what did all that ſignify to clear him *of* deſerting *the Confederate Army*, *of the fatal Suſpenſion of Arms*, *of ſeizing of* Ghent *and* Bruges, *of acting in Concert with the* French *General*, and of ready Obedience to all the traiterous Injunctions of the impeach'd Miniſters. Several Members, as General *Roſs*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr *Ward*, and Mr *Hungerford*, ſpoke in Behalf of the Duke, as did alſo, which was much more favourable to him, General *Lumley*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq; But *Thomas Lyddel*, Eſq; a young Gentleman of bright Parts, who ſpoke this firſt time with great Deliberation and Applauſe, Mr *Hampden*, and Mr *Thompſon*, Recorder of *London*, ſtrongly ſupported General *Stanhope*'s Motion, anſwered all that had been alledg'd in the Duke's Favour, and, among other things, repreſented, "That "he ever affected Popularity, that he could not "be ignorant of the *Tumults* and *Riots*, of which "his Name was the *Signal*, and that ſince he did "not publickly diſown them, who made uſe of "his Name, his Silence was a tacit Approbation "of their Proceedings, and ſeemed to ſummon "the People to a general Inſurrection."

The Duke of Ormond *impeach'd of High-Treaſon.*

Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General, who had been very acquieſcing in the Meaſures of the *impeach'd* ones, could not help owning, that in the *Report* of the *Committee of Secrecy*, there were ſome Matters on which an Impeachment of *High-Treaſon* againſt the Duke of *ORMOND*, might be grounded; but he did not explain himſelf as Mr *Lechmere*, Sollicitor-General did, and mention'd a Caſe parallel with the Duke's, which had been adjudg'd *Treaſon*. The Debate laſted till near eleven o'Clock at Night, and then the Queſtion being put, it was *Reſolv'd*, by a Majority of 234 Voices againſt 187, *that this Houſe will impeach* James *Duke of* Ormond *of* High-Treaſon, *and other* High Crimes *and* Miſdemeaners.

It was the general Opinion, that the raſh unadvis'd Behaviour of the Duke's pretended Friends, of whom Dr *Atterbury* was chief, very much forwarded the paſſing of this Vote. It was ſaid, that a Relation of the Duke's, had ſo far prevail'd on the Obſtinacy of his Temper at that time, though he was himſelf an *Iriſh* Papiſt, that the Duke wrote a ſubmiſſive Letter to his Majeſty, deſiring a favourable *Interpretation of his former Actions*, *and imploring his Majeſty's Clemency*; which had ſo good Effect, that he was to have been admitted to his Majeſty's Preſence in his Cloſet, to confirm further what he had written, and, at his own Requeſt, it was to have been very private, and late in the Evening. But before the time came, Biſhop *Atterbury* had been with him, and the Conſequence of it was, that he left the Town abruptly, and never return'd to it ſince.

A.D.1715. *Dr* Atterbury *gives the Duke ill Counſel*; *He flies.*

The Houſe reſuming the Conſideration of the Report, *June* 22, *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy, who ſpoke firſt, took notice, "of "the general Concern that appear'd the Day be- "fore in the Houſe, for the noble Perſon that "had been impeach'd, becauſe they were per- "ſuaded it was rather through *Weakneſs* than "*Malice*, that he had follow'd pernicious Coun- "ſels. But that, in his Opinion, few, if any, "would ſpeak in behalf of another Lord, whom "he was to impeach; that the Perſon he meant "was *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of the Ple- "nipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, at the Congreſs "at *Utrecht*, whoſe Conduct had been vaſtly dif- "ferent from that of his Colleague, the preſent "Biſhop of *London*. That this good and pious "Prelate ſeem'd to have been put at the Head of "that Negotiation, only to palliate the Iniquity "of it under the Sacredneſs of his Character, "that he was little more than a Cypher in the "Abſence of the Earl of *Strafford*. That the "Biſhop not being in the *Secret*, had acted with "Reſerve and Caution, and would do nothing "without the Queen's ſpecial Command; where- "as the Earl of *Strafford* not only was forward "to *venture*, and undertake *any thing*, as he "expreſs'd himſelf in one of his Letters, to be "the TOOL of a FRENCHIFY'D *Miniſtry*, but "in many Inſtances had gone beyond his Inſtru- "ctions, and adviſ'd the moſt pernicious Mea- "ſures: That having impartially weigh'd the dif- "ferent Conduct of theſe two Miniſters, he was "glad that nothing could be charg'd upon the "Biſhop, which gave them an Opportunity to "convince the World, *that the* Church *is not in* "Danger, but mov'd, that *Thomas* Earl of *Straf-* "*ford*, be impeach'd of *High Crimes* and *Miſde-* "*meanors*. Mr *Aiſlabie* enlarg'd upon this Charge, "and he reduc'd it to three principal Heads: 1. The "Earl of *Strafford*'s adviſing the *fatal* Suſpenſion of "Arms, which was ſoon after attended with ſeve- "ral Misfortunes which befel the Allies, and, at "laſt, reduc'd them to the Neceſſity of ſubmit- "ting to the Terms of an *unſafe*, *diſhonourable* "Peace. 2*dly*. Adviſing the ſeizing of *Ghent* and "*Bruges*, in order to diſtreſs the *Allies*, and fa- "vour the Enemy. And, 3*dly*. The *Inſolence* "and *Contempt*, with which he had treated the "moſt *Serene Houſe of* Hanover, *and their Ge-* "*nerals and Miniſters*." Theſe Heads, eſpecially the laſt, are of that kind, that they will not bear Reflexion, while the Perſon is living, and in a Condition to be troubleſome to any one that ſay a Word of him without Warrant. Poſterity may ask how that came about? Let Poſterity anſwer themſelves from the Facts that will be tranſmitted to them in future Hiſtories. *George Bailie*, Eſq; a Gentleman of great Abilities and Worth, having ſeconded Mr *Aiſlabie*, Sir *William Wyndham* endeavour'd to juſtify the Earl of *Straf-ford*, by ſaying, "That the *Peace*, the Sequel "and neceſſary Conſequence of the *Suſpenſion* of "Arms, had been approv'd as ſuch, by two ſuc- "ceſſive Parliaments, and declar'd *Advantageous*, "*Safe*, and *Honourable*." It is aſtoniſhing that ſuch Words ſhould be repeated by a Perſon that had

Mr Aiſlabie's *Speech when he impeach'd the Earl of* Strafford.

The Charge againſt the Earl.

A.D.1715. had juſt heard the Report read, and after there had been ſo many Declarations and Remonſtrances to the contrary, and in a Caſe where the Clemency of the preſent Age to the Criminals, will be the only Proof of their Innocence to the Ages to come. Mr *Shippen*, and Mr *Ward*, a Lawyer, and Mr *Snell*, ſpoke alſo in Favour of the Earl of *Strafford*; and Mr *Hungerford*, among other things, ſaid, That *though the Biſhop of* London *had an equal Share with the Earl of* Strafford *in the Negotiations of Peace, he was, it ſeems, to have the* Benefit of his Clergy. General *Roſs* having ſaid ſomething to excuſe the Suſpenſion of Arms, a fine Subject for a Soldier's Harangue, General *Cadogan* anſwer'd him with great Vivacity, *That, conſidering the Situation of both Armies, the Confederates loſt the faireſt Opportunity they ever had in* Flanders, *to deſtroy the Enemy's Army, and to penetrate into the very Heart of* France; but added, *that nothing leſs could be expected from a Princeſs, and a Miniſtry, who had entirely deliver'd themſelves into the Hands of* France. Sir *James Campbel* ſpoke alſo for the Impeachment, and Sir *David Dalrimple*, with equal Clearneſs and Solidity, ſumm'd up what had been ſaid on both Sides. He then illuſtrated the preſent Caſe, by parallel Inſtances, and proper Obſervations, and ſhew'd, that by both the *Civil* and *Statute* Laws, the Earl of *Strafford* was, at leaſt, guilty of *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*, which Queſtion being put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 268 Voices, againſt 100, and accordingly he was impeach'd.

General Cadogan *anſwers General* Roſs.

Earl of Strafford *impeach'd*

On the 7th of *July*, Mr *Robert Walpole*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the Houſe, that the Committee had, in obedience to their Commands, prepar'd Articles of *High-Treaſon*, and other *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*, againſt *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, which were read by him, in his Place, and the next Day by the Clerk of the Houſe, and the firſt ten Articles were, upon the Queſtion, ſeverally agreed to. They are too long for this Place, they relate chiefly to the Negotiation of Peace, and the eleventh Article being voted *High-Treaſon*, I give it at large.

The Article of High-Treaſon againſt the Earl of Oxford.

" That whereas the States-General of the " *United Provinces*, were, in or about the Month " of *September*, or *October*, in the Year of our " Lord 1712, in Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong and im- " portant Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*, and " whereas the *French* King had, during the Courſe " of the ſaid private, ſeparate, and traiterous Ne- " gotiation, between him, the ſaid *Robert* Earl of " *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, and " the Miniſters of *France*, ſignify'd his Conſent to " the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, that the ſaid " Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*, ſhould remain " to the ſaid States-General, as part of their " *Barrier*: And whereas her Majeſty, in her " Inſtruction of *December* 23, 1711, to her Ple- " nipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had expreſsly directed " them to inſiſt with the Plenipotentiaries of " *France*, in the General Congreſs, that towards " forming a ſufficient *Barrier* for the States-Ge- " neral, *Tournay* ſhould remain to their High " Mightineſſes; and did afterwards declare her- " ſelf conformably thereto, in her Speech to both " Houſes of Parliament, on the 6th of *June*, " 1712, in which ſhe communicated to them the " Terms, whereon a Peace might be made. " And whereas for ſeveral Years before, and till " the ſaid Months of *September* and *October*, in " the Year of our Lord 1711, there was open " War between her late Majeſty and the *French* " King, and the ſaid War continuing for all the " ſaid time, and afterwards, the ſaid *French* King " and his Subjects, were Enemies to her Majeſty; " he, the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl " *Mortimer*, then Lord-High-Treaſurer of *Great* " *Britain*, and a Subject of her Majeſty's, not " conſidering the Duty of his Allegiance, but ha- " ving altogether withdrawn, *&c.*" A.D.1715.

Sir *Robert Raymond*, formerly Sollicitor-General, Mr *William Bromley*, Eſq; Sir *William Wyndham*, *Edward Harley*, Eſq; ——— *Foley*, Eſq; Mr *Ward*, and Mr *Hungerford*, maintain'd the *Negative*, as did Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, one of the Committee of Secrecy, for what Reaſon we know not. The *Annaliſt* indeed tells us, the latter ſaid, *That it was ever his Principle to do Juſtice to every Body, from the higheſt to the loweſt, being perſuaded that it was the Duty of an honeſt Man, never to act by a Spirit of Party.* After this Rate, there never was a Conſtitution in the World, but it was a *Party*, becauſe there never was one, but it had Oppoſers; there never was a Government, *Monarchical* or *Republican*, but was, for the ſame Reaſon, a Party. It was well known to this Gentleman, and the whole Kingdom, that the two laſt Parliaments, mention'd by Sir *W— W—* and others, were choſen in Times when *High Church*, and it's Rabble, the worſt *Party* that ever was ſince the Reformation, were in the hotteſt of their Ferment; and how Elections were influenc'd by them, has been remember'd more than once. The *impeach'd* Members made that Rabble their Tools, and they, and all that adher'd to them, might conſequently be very juſtly term'd a Party, or rather, as the Earl of *Oxford*'s Hiſtorian calls them, a *Faction*. But there was no ſuch Complaint as to the preſent Parliament, if there was ſtill a *High Church* Rabble, they were ſpirited againſt them almoſt to Madneſs. There was a King on the Throne, renown'd and rever'd for Wiſdom, Equity, and Juſtice: He was ſurrounded by Miniſters who had endear'd themſelves to their Country, by a long Series of Publick Services, and could it be ſaid, that to act by ſuch a Spirit, was the Spirit of Party. The *Annaliſt* ſays the ſame Member added, " That he hop'd he might pre- " tend to have ſome Knowledge of the Laws of " the Kingdom, and as in the *Committee of Secrecy*, " he had taken the Liberty to differ from his " Colleagues, he would not ſcruple now to declare " to the whole Houſe, that, in his Judgment, " the Charge in queſtion did not amount to *High-* " *Treaſon*." I take from the Annals ſtill. " Moſt " of the other Members of the *Committee* of *Secrecy* " were offended at this Speech, which both *reveal'd* " and *cenſur'd* their Proceedings." And thereupon Mr. *Walpole* anſwer'd with ſome Warmth, *That there were both in and out of the* Committee of Secrecy *ſeveral Perſons who did not in the leaſt yield to the Member who ſpoke laſt, in point of* Honeſty, *and who, without derogating from his Merit, were ſuperior to him in the Knowledge of the Laws, but who, at the ſame time, were ſatisfy'd, that the Charge ſpecify'd in the XIth Article, amounted to Treaſon.* Mr *Walpole* was back'd by General *Stanhope*, the Lord *Coningsby*, General *Cadogan*, Mr *Boſcawen*, and Mr *Aiſlabie*, Names of ſo much Weight, that the *contrary* moves Pity in generous Minds. *Edward Harley*, Eſq; Brother to the Criminal, endeavour'd to juſtify him; firſt, by the ſtale Topic of his acting always by the Queen's poſitive Commands; and ſecondly, by a very wild one, the Neceſſity of making a Peace. And having, upon this Occaſion, advanc'd, *That the* Dutch *prolong'd the War, and that their Deputies in the*

Mr R. Walpole *anſwers Sir* Joſeph Jekyl.

Mr Edward Harley *anſwer'd by General* Cadogan.

A.D.1715. *the Army had often prevented the giving the Enemy a deciſive Blow.* General *Cadogan* could not hear a Man, who knew ſo little of War and Battles, ſpeak in ſuch a deciſive Tone of Matters beyond his Reach, without decent Annimadverſion: "He ſhew'd, that the *Dutch* were more con- "cern'd than any Prince or State in the *Grand* "*Alliance*, to put an End to the War, and un- "dertook to prove, that there had not been any "Campaign in *Flanders*, except that in which the "Duke of *Ormond* commanded, that was not "mark'd, and famous to all Poſterity for ſome "ſignal and glorious Event, to the Advantage of "the common Cauſe." All the Articles againſt the Earl of *Oxford* being agreed to, the Lord *Coningsby*, according to the Order of the Houſe, attended by moſt of the Members, who voted for the Impeachment, went up to the Houſe of Lords, and at their Bar, impeach'd *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of *High-Treaſon*, &c. The Commons, at the End of the Articles, pray'd and demanded, that he may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody. As ſoon as the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Members that accompany'd him, were withdrawn, the *Annaliſt* writes, a *Tory* Lord mov'd for adjourning the Conſideration of the Articles, and was back'd by ſeveral Peers of the ſame Side. Dr *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, urg'd, "That the Accuſa- "tion was of ſo extraordinary a Nature, and ſo "very important, both in itſelf and it's Conſe- "quences, that the Houſe ought to proceed in it "with the utmoſt Caution." But he was ſmartly anſwer'd by a *Scotch* Duke of bright Parts, who, among other Things, ſaid, *It was well known, the Prelate who ſpoke laſt, had, of late, ſtudy'd more Politics than Divinity, and was thoroughly acquainted with the ſubject Matter of the Articles that lay before them, and therefore he did not doubt but the Biſhop was as ready to ſpeak to them as he could ever be if he had more Time to conſider of them.* The Articles of Impeachment were voted to be then read by a Majority of 86 Voices againſt 54. Then a Motion was made for conſulting the Judges, whether the Charge amounted to *Treaſon*. The Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Duke of *Leeds*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and Biſhop *Atterbury* were for the *Affirmative* to conſult the Judges. The Lord *Cowper*, Lord High-Chancellor, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Duke of *Montroſe*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, the Earl of *Iſlay*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and other Lords, ſpoke for the *Negative*. The Lord *Trevor* having gone ſo far as to declare his Opinion, That none of the Articles amounted to *High-Treaſon*, the Lord-Chancellor ſhew'd the contrary, and challeng'd all the Lawyers in *England* to diſprove his Arguments. The other Side inſiſting ſtill upon conſulting the Judges, the Earl of *Nottingham* repreſented to them, "That inſtead of favouring thereby the "noble Perſon who had the Misfortune to be "impeach'd, as undoubtedly they meant it, they "might, on the contrary, do him a great Pre- "judice; for if upon conſulting the Judges, they "declar'd the Charge to amount to *Treaſon*, the "ſaid Lord would ſtand prejudg'd before he was "brought to his *Tryal*." This Queſtion being carry'd in the *Negative* by a great Majority, a Motion was made, that the Earl of *Oxford* be committed to ſafe Cuſtody, which occaſion'd a freſh Debate, and the Earl of *Oxford* himſelf made a Speech, wherein he took Notice of *his having had the Honour to be plac'd at the Head of the late Miniſtry, and muſt now, it ſeems, be made accountable for all the Meaſures that were then purſu'd, but it was a very great Comfort to him, that he had the Honour to be a Member of that auguſt Aſſembly, which always ſquares their Proceedings and Judgments by the Rules of Juſtice and Equity, and is not to be biaſs'd by a Spirit of Party.* He added, *The whole Accuſation might be reduc'd to the Negotiation and Concluſion of the Peace. That the Nation wanted a Peace, no body will deny; and, I hope, it will be as eaſily made out, that the Conditions of this Peace are as good as could be expected, conſidering the Circumſtances whereon it was made, and the Backwardneſs and Reluctancy which ſome of the Allies ſhew'd to come into the Queen's Meaſures.* There is no occaſion for the reſt of it, here is enough to ſatisfy the Reader, that he could ſay nothing for which there was not a ready Anſwer. *That the Nation wanted a Peace, no body doth deny.* That all Nations do, at all Times, want Peace, when they can preſerve themſelves, to their Content, without War, no body will deny; but that this Nation wanted ſuch a Peace as he impos'd upon them, an *unſafe*, *diſhonourable* Peace, as we find it was call'd in Parliament, every body who knows any thing of the Nation's Wants, did deny, and will deny for ever. As to the *Queen's* Meaſures, no body will deny, that they were the Meaſures of a *Frenchify'd* Miniſtry; and the XIth Article charging him with a Conſpiracy to deliver up *Tournay* into the Hands of the *French*, was his own Meaſure, and none of his Advocates dar'd to ſay, it was a Meaſure of the *Queen's*, behind whom he flies to ſhelter himſelf againſt the Impeachment. *I always acted by the immediate Directions and Commands of the late Queen, and never offended againſt any known Law. I am juſtify'd in my own Conſcience, and am unconcern'd for the Life of our inſignificant old Man; but I cannot, without the higheſt Ingratitude, be unconcern'd for the beſt of Queens.* Who he would have us to underſtand was attack'd thro' his Sides. *A Queen, who heap'd upon me Honours and Preferments, tho' I never ask'd them.* The Sincerity of his Heart is here triumphant! *and therefore I think myſelf under an Obligation to vindicate her Memory and the Meaſures ſhe purſu'd.* The glaring Inconſiſtencies ſpoken of in the Report; the abandoning the common Cauſe, the poor *Catalans*, and all the evil Counſels which prevail'd in the laſt Years of her Reign. He ſaid farther; *I hope, in the Proſecution of this Enquiry, it will appear, that he had merited not only the Indulgence, but likewiſe the Favour of the Government.*

A.D.1715.

The Commons demand that the Earl of Oxford *be committed to ſafe Cuſtody.*

Biſhop Atterbury *reprov'd.*

Ld Trevor *anſwer'd by the Lord Chancellor.*

Earl of Oxford's *Spirit of Party.*

Before the Queſtion for committing him was put the Duke of *Shrewsbury* acquainted the Houſe, that the Earl was at preſent very much indiſpos'd with the Gravel, and therefore he hop'd they would not immediately ſend him to the *Tower*, but ſuffer him to be two or three Days in Cuſtody of the *Black-Rod*; which met with no Oppoſition. When the Earl of *Oxford* went Home, he was attended by a Mob that cry'd out, *High-Church*, *Ormond*, and *Oxford* for ever. However, of 20 Biſhops, who were in the Houſe that Day, ſix only were for him; Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Archbiſhop of *York*; Dr *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*; Dr *Francis Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; Dr *George Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*; Dr *Francis Gaſtrel*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*; and Dr *Nathanael Crew*, Biſhop of *Durham*. The Earl of *Oxford* afterwards deſir'd to be longer in Cuſtody of the *Black-Rod*, on account of the ſame Indiſpoſition; and the *Annaliſt* writes, Dr *Mead*, one of his Lordſhip's Phyſicians, *made a kind of Affidavit*, that his *Life would be in Danger*; but

The Tory Mob for him.

Six Biſhops for him.

Dr Mead's *kind of Affidavit for him.*

A.D.1715. but that was not taken in the ſtricteſt Senſe, for every one thought he might have been carry'd by by Water, or in a Sedan to the *Tower*, and there have had the Advice of his Phyſicians as well as at his own Houſe: But, as he had all along flatter'd himſelf, or been flatter'd by his Creatures, that nothing would be done to him, it was thought his Stomach could not well digeſt the being ſent to Priſon; and when it was voted, that he ſhould be committed to the *Tower*, *July* 16, we read in the *Annals*, the Earl of *An*— ſaid, *It was to be fear'd, theſe violent Meaſures would make the Scepter ſhake in the King's Hands.* Moſt of the Members were offended at this Suggeſtion; ſome cry'd, *To the Tower*; others, to order. The Earl of *Sutherland* ſtood up, and ſaid, *He trembl'd with Indignation to hear ſuch Words pronounc'd in that noble Aſſembly; that if they had been ſpoken any where elſe, he would call the Perſon that ſpoke them to account, but all he could do there, was to move that he might explain himſelf.* The Duke of *Roxburgh* ſeconded the Lord *Sutherland*, and ſaid, *The Scepter was ſo well ſettled in the King's Hand, that, inſtead of ſhaking it, it would cruſh all his* MAJESTY'S *Enemies.* The Earl of *Berkeley*, and other Lords, back'd alſo the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Motion; upon which, the Earl of *An*—— ſtood up, and ſaid, "It was but too manifeſt, by the Riots that "were daily committed in ſeveral Parts of the "Kingdom, that the Nation, in general, was "againſt theſe Impeachments; that, for his own "Part, he was ſo far from approving theſe tumultuous Aſſemblies and Diſorders, that he rather "wiſh'd a Stop might be ſpeedily put to them by "examplary Puniſhment. That he had, on ſeveral Occaſions, given ſufficient Proofs of his "Zeal and Affection for the *Revolution* and the "*Proteſtant Succeſſion*. That what he had now "advanc'd was the Reſult of the ſame Zeal for "the Peace and Proſperity of his Majeſty's Reign; "However, if he had been ſo unhappy, as, by "any *unguarded* or *paſſionate* Expreſſion, to give "Offence to that auguſt Aſſembly, he was very "ſorry for it." Notwithwanding this Apology, ſome Members were ſtill inclin'd to have the Earl ſent to the *Tower*; but the very Words he had ſpoken not having been taken down in writing, his Lordſhip's Explanation was admitted. On *Saturday*, *July* 16, about eight o'Clock in the Evening, the Earl of *Oxford* was carry'd by the *Black-Rod* to the *Tower*. The Rabble wanted not Notice of it, and rais'd an Uproar in the Streets, *High-Church*, *Ormond*, and *Oxford* for ever. Three or four of them were taken hold of, and ſent to Priſon.

Earl of An—*'s Speech gives Offence.*

The Lord Sutherland *highly reſents it.*

Earl of An—— *explains it.*

Earl of Oxford *carry'd to the* Tower.

His Majeſty's Meſſage to the Commons, about Maintenance for the Miniſters of the fifty new Churches, the Addreſs of the Houſe upon it, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, had very little Effect on the Minds of the *High-Church* Populace, who continu'd their Riots and Tumults throughout the Kingdom. The Day before the Earl of *Oxford* was ſent to Priſon, the Houſe of Commons receiv'd Information from one Mr *Bayly*, of their villainous Doings in *Staffordſhire*, and Parts adjacent. "That there are three *Preſ*- "*byterian* Meeting-houſes, not very remote from "each other, at *Dudley*, *Bromwich*, and *Old*- "*bury*; and the Proprietors of them obſerving, "that the ſeveral Meeting-Houſes in thoſe Parts "had been pull'd down by the Mob, they adviſ'd "with Lawyers about the Lawfulneſs of defending themſelves, and then took a Reſolution to "do it, and aſſiſt each other. They procur'd a "Warrant from Sir *Henry Gough*, to the Con- "ſtable of *Bromwich*, to keep ſufficient Watch; A.D.1715. "and when the Mob came thither, they were "beaten off with Hand-Whips and Cudgels; "under the Smart of which, they fell on their "Knees, ask'd Pardon, and pray'd for King "*George*; but the next Day they came in greater "Numbers, with Scythes, Reaping-hooks, ſet "in proper Handles, about two Yards long, "large Clubs, and ſome Fire-Arms; but as ſoon "as they came up to the Guard, their Courage "fail'd them, they flung down their Arms (many "of which were pick'd up) and ſcamper'd. "Thirty-ſix of them were taken, and plac'd in "an Inn, that they might be carry'd before a "Juſtice of Peace the next Day; but at 12'oClock "at Night there came a Mob from *Birmingham*, "intending to releaſe them; they fir'd upon the "Guard, attack'd the Houſe, and broke it; but "the Guard beat them off, and took ſeveral Priſoners, whom Sir *Henry Gough* ſent to *Stafford* "Jayl. The Rabble ſtill outragious, came the "next Day, and fir'd upon the Guard, who "being by that time furniſh'd alſo with Fire-Arms, the Mob fled at the firſt Fire. A "Gentleman had his Horſe ſhot under him, and "another was mortally wounded. Some of the "Guards were wounded. They took ſeveral "Priſoners, amongſt which are the two Captains; "one of them the publick Cryer of *Wolverhampton*. "Some of the Priſoners were found to be *Pa*- "*piſts*. Being ask'd at their Examination, Who "ſet them to work? Two of them ſaid, they "were told, that two Gentlemen of Note, Mr "*Vernon*, and Mr *Lane*, would give ſixty Guineas "a-piece, and the latter be their Leader. When the "Rabble pull'd down the Meeting-houſe at *Wol*- "*verhampton*, one of their Leaders getting on "the Top of it, flouriſh'd his Hat round his "Head, and cry'd, *G——d d—n K—G—ge* "and the Duke of *Marlborough*. A Fellow, "at the ſame Place, ſtanding by as a Spectator "only, was charg'd by the Rebels with being a "Spy; and to attone for his ſuppos'd Offence, "they made him go down on his Knees, and "cry, *God bleſs King* James III." Mr *Bracebridge*, Member of the Houſe of Commons for *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*, producing a Letter, which confirm'd the Account of theſe Diſturbances, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, That the Laws may be put in a ſpeedy and moſt vigorous Execution againſt the Rioters, and an Account be taken of ſuch Juſtices as fail'd in the Diſcharge of their Duty; and that the Sufferers by theſe Riots may have a full Compenſation for their Damages, which they would enable his Majeſty to make good out of the next Aids granted by Parliament. His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to this Addreſs, was,

An Information of High-Church Riots in Staffordſhire.

The Houſe of Commons Addreſs upon it.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you heartily for your Addreſs, and the many Marks of Zeal and Affection which you expreſs for my Honour and Safety, and the Security of the Kingdom.

I will give immediate Directions for putting in Execution the ſeveral Matters which you ſo juſtly recommend to me; and as I am reſolv'd, on all Occaſions, to follow the Advice of my Parliament, ſo I have no Doubt but that, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, and your ſeaſonable and vigorous Aſſiſtance, I ſhall ſoon be enabled effectually to ſuppreſs the Spirit of Rebellion, which is ſo induſtriouſly fomented among us, and to eſtabliſh the Peace and Proſperity of my People.

On

A.D.1715. On the 20th of *July*, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for the* Quakers *Affirmation*; *for continuing the Impriſonment of* Robert Blackbourn, *and the other Aſſaſſins*; *for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies*, &c. The latter is now commonly known by the Appellation of the *Proclamation Act*, and is a great Grievance to the Enemies to the Conſtitution, the tumultuous Meetings of the Rabble being made a capital Crime; and it is too apparent, that there was abſolute Neceſſity of ſuch a Law, to reſtrain the Fury of the Mob, whom the Trumpets of Rebellion, the High-Church Prieſthood, had been working up to this Frenzy ever ſince the *Revolution*; and, in truth, all this while were their Leaders all over the Nation, from the Rebel *Forſter* in the *North*, to the *Wildfire* Gentry in the *Weſt*, ſecretly caballing to get to a Head, and declare for the *Pretender*. *Bolingbroke* had liſted himſelf in the noble Service of that nameleſs Piece of Chivalry, and a Friend of *Bolingbroke*'s, who ſtill has him neareſt at Heart, if he had had no more Senſe, and as much Courage even as *Forſter*, would doubtleſs have been as forward, there ſeeming nothing to be wanting but his Name, a Drum, and a Flag, to put the *Weſt Saxons* in Arms. After the King had paſs'd the above-mention'd, and other Acts, he deliver'd a Speech into the Hands of the Lord-Chancellor, who read it to both Houſes; the Contents of which will be explain'd in the Commons Addreſs of Thanks; who being return'd to their Houſe, reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That an humble "Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to re- "turn the moſt humble and dutiful Thanks of "this Houſe to his Majeſty; for communicating "to his Parliament the Advices he has receiv'd "of an Attempt preparing to be made upon the "Nation from abroad, abetted and encourag'd "by treaſonable Practices at Home, in Favour of a "*Popiſh Pretender*; and to aſſure his Majeſty, "that this Houſe will, with their Lives and For- "tunes, ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty againſt "all his open and ſecret Enemies; and to de- "ſire his Majeſty, that he will immediately "give Directions for fitting out ſuch a Num- "ber of Ships as may effectually guard the "Coaſts; and to iſſue out Commiſſions for "augmenting his Forces by Land; aſſuring his "Majeſty, that this Houſe will, without "Loſs of Time, effectually enable him to raiſe "and maintain ſuch a Number of Forces by "Sea and Land, as ſhall be neceſſary for the "Defence of his ſacred Perſon, and for the "Security of his Kingdoms." After this *Ralph Freeman*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Hertfordſhire*, ſtood up and repreſented, That in ſo important a Juncture they ought to loſe no Time in drawing up an Addreſs; and mov'd, that the ſaid *Reſolutions be forthwith laid before his Majeſty by the whole Houſe*. He was ſeconded by the Lord *Guernſey*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Ayleſford*, who ſaid, *It was* well known he had, *on ſeveral Occaſions, differ'd from ſome Members in that Houſe, but being now convinc'd, that our* Liberty, Religion, *and all that is dear to* Engliſhmen, *were aim'd at, he would* (laying his Hand on his Sword) *rather die with his Sword in his Hand, than ſurvive the* Pretender's *Coming, though he was to enjoy the greateſt Honours and Preferments.* Mr *Freeman*'s Motion paſs'd *Nemine Contradicente*; and accordingly Mr Speaker, with the whole Houſe went to *St James*'s, to lay their Reſolutions before his Majeſty; who was pleas'd to anſwer;

Acts paſs'd.

Cabals for a Rebellion.

Loyal Reſolutions of the Commons.

Mr Freeman *of* Hertfordſhire, *and Lord* Guernſey *zealous for it.*

A.D.1715. *The K.'s Anſwer to the Commons.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you heartily for this Addreſs; the Zeal and Vigour you ſhew upon this Occaſion will, I truſt in God, enable me to defeat the evil Deſigns of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for ſuch an Increaſe of our Forces by Sea and Land, as I ſhall judge neceſſary for your Security; and will order Eſtimates of the Charge to be laid before you.

Hebeas Corpus *Act ſuſpended.*

The Lords loyal and hearty Addreſs, and that from the *Convocation*, met with the like gracious Reception. The Parliament paſs'd an *Act* to impower his Majeſty to ſecure ſuſpected Perſons, and to ſuſpend the *Habeas Corpus* Act in this Time of Danger. A Clauſe was added to a Money-Bill for the 100000 *l.* Reward to ſuch as ſhall apprehend the *Pretender*, dead or alive. And upon a Motion of Mr *Robert Walpole*, the Houſe of Commons order'd an Addreſs, for giving the full Pay to the Half pay Officers, who were to be imploy'd in the preſent Service. On the 22d of *July*, Sir *George Byng* ſet out for the *Downs*, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet; and General *Erle* went to his Government of *Portſmouth*, to put that important Place in a Poſture of Defence. General *Cadogan* mark'd out a Camp for the Foot-Guards in *Hyde-Park*. The Lord *Irwin* was made Governour of *Hull* in the Room Brigadier *Sutton*; who, together with General *Roſs*, General *Webb*, General *Stewart*, the Lord *Windſor*, Colonel *Deſcanay*, and other Officers, were either diſmiſs'd the Service, or order'd to ſell their reſpective Regiments. One of theſe Officers, and not the leaſt of them in Title and Poſt, who ow'd his Preferments and Honours to King *William*, and with whom I happen'd to be in Company not many Days after the never-enough lamented Death of that King of glorious Memory, having heard ſeveral beſides myſelf pay juſt Homage to it, cry'd, *What did he do for you, that you grieve ſo much for him?* After ſuch a ſhocking Inſtance of Ingratitude, it was not at all ſurprizing that he immers'd himſelf, as far as he could, in all the Meaſures of the late Miniſters, and was accordingly diſtinguiſh'd by them, when they were giving Diſtinctions, in the moſt extraordinary manner.

Generals order'd to ſell.

A Reflexion on K. William *by one of them.*

The King, in Council, having reſolv'd to raiſe 13 Regiments of Dragoons, and 8 of Foot, he was pleas'd to leave the Nomination of the Officers to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Duke of *Argyle*, General *Stanhope*, General *Cadogan*, who met for that Purpoſe at the Office of *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Secretary at War, who then little thought he ſhould live long enough to declaim in Parliament againſt thoſe very Forces as a *Standing Army*. The Field-Officers of the new rais'd Regiments, were

DRAGOONS.

Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
Owen Wynne, Eſq;	*Hugh Pearſon*, Eſq;	*John Dunbar*, Eſq;
Thomas Pepper, Eſq;	*Thomas Erle*, Eſq;	—— *Bellamy*, Eſq;
Humphry Gore, Eſq;	*Peter Hawker*, Eſq;	*Paſton Knyvet*, Eſq;
Philip Honeywood, Eſq;	*Archibald Hamilton*, Eſq;	—— *Bland*, Eſq;

Phineas

A.D.1715. A.D.1715.

DRAGOONS.

Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
Phineas Bowles, Eſq;	*Thomas Strickland*, Eſq;	—— *Ridley*, Eſq;
Richard Munden, Eſq;	*Clement Nevil*, Eſq;	*Samuel Freeman*, Eſq;
James Dormer, Eſq;	*Henry Killegrew*, Eſq;	*Solomon Rapin*, Eſq;
——— *Newton*, Eſq;	*John Moyle*, Eſq;	*George Keightley*, Eſq;
Charles Churchill, Eſq;	*George Bates*, Eſq;	*Hugh Dryſdale*, Eſq;
James Tyrrel, Eſq;	*John Stewart*, Eſq;	—— *Povey*, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Rich*,	*John Farmer*, Eſq;	—— *Goddard*, Eſq;
Rich. Moleſworth, Eſq;	——— *Danſey*, Eſq;	*John Orfeur*, Eſq;
William Stanhope, Eſq;	——— *Nanſan*, Eſq;	*Richard Manning*, Eſq;

FOOT.

Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
Thomas Stanwix, Eſq;	*Thomas Weld*, Eſq;	—— *Maclean*, Eſq;
Sir *Charles Hotham*,	—— *Nortcliffe*, Eſq;	*George Green*, Eſq;
Alexander Grant, Eſq;	—— *Hibbart*, Eſq;	—— *Cecil*, Eſq;
Charles Dubourgay, Eſq;	Earl of *Dunbarton*,	*William Maidman*, Eſq;
John Pocock, Eſq;	—— *Whitmore*, Eſq;	—— *Packe*, Eſq;
Richard Lucas, Eſq;	— — — — —	—— *Douglas*, Eſq;
Thomas Chudleigh, Eſq;	*Thomas Whitney*, Eſq;	*Ja. Howard*, Eſq;
Roger Handaſyde, Eſq;	— — — — —	— — — — —

Addreſſes to the K. againſt the Pretender. *P.* 107.

The Lords and Commons having preſented ſuch loyal and hearty Addreſſes to his Majeſty, their good Example was follow'd by moſt Corporations in the Kingdom, expreſſing their Abhorrence of any Attempt in Favour of the *Pretender*; but that from the Common-Council of *London*, has ſomething in it ſo much below common Senſe, and Men in Soberneſs of Mind, that one would have been puzzled to think, how a Body of Men, choſen out of ſo vaſt and flouriſhing a City, could fall into ſo much Poverty of Spirit. It was preſented by a few of the Aldermen; and, as we read in the Annals, "being drawn up by the *Tory* Party, "was lukewarm, and therefore not very acceptable." They tell his Majeſty, *They fear the intended Invaſion hath been too much encourag'd by Perſons of* Antimonarchical *and* Republican *Principles.* The moſt impudent of the Faction, not even *B*—— himſelf, one of the Addreſſors, dares deny, that they mean, by *Republican* and *Antimonarchical*, *Revolution* Principles. And what a Compliment was that to a great and wiſe King, who knew that his own Title, and all the Titles to the Crown ſince the *Abdication*, had no ſtronger Foundation than the *Revolution*. The Lord-Mayor was oblig'd by his Office to go with the few Aldermen and the *Tories* who went with this Addreſs, but his Heart was far from being with them. And the next Day, *July* 29, his Lordſhip, with a Train of above 50 Coaches, went to *St James*'s, and preſented to his Majeſty an Addreſs, which ſpeaks the Senſe of all true *Britons*. The Lord-Mayor and Lieutenancy of *London*, another ſort of Body than the *Common-Council-Men ſay*,

A poor Addreſs from London.

A good Addreſs from the Lieutenancy, againſt Bolingbroke, Atterbury, *&c.*

We are not ſurpriz'd to hear that the Pretender *is* FORMING *a Deſign to invade your Majeſty's Dominions; it is as eaſy to preſage, that the* wicked Bargain *that was lately made by the Betrayers of their Country, was intended to pave the Way for him, and to inſpire him with new Hopes and Encouragements; and it was natural to expect that thoſe who had bought us, would lay hold of the firſt Opportunity to ſend over that* IMPOSTOR *to take Poſſeſſion of us for himſelf, and to govern us by* Popiſh *Maxims and Arbitrary Principles.*

What Monſters *they complain of.*

As the Mask of FACTION *is taken off, we ſee that which was before even too groſs to be believ'd; we ſee* NONRESISTING REBELS, PASSIVE-OBEDIENCE RIOTERS, Abjuring Jacobites, *and* Frenchify'd Engliſhmen, MONSTERS *which no Age or Country produc'd till now.*

It is Matter of Shame as well as Grief, to ſee a Prince who left peaceful Dominions and faithful Subjects, that he might make us happy, ſo ill requited by an ungrateful FACTION; *but we do aſſure your Majeſty, that the conſiderate and honeſt amongſt your Subjects*, which are a great Majority, *know how to value the Bleſſing of a good King.* His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

The ſeaſonable Zeal you expreſs in this dutiful Addreſs is moſt grateful to me, and you may depend upon my conſtant Endeavours to ſecure to you, and to all my People, the Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberty *and* Property. And as a Mark of his Favour, his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Thompſon*, Eſq; Recorder of *London*; *Peter Eaton*, Eſq; and —— *Houblon*, Eſq;.

Citizens knighted.

The Addreſs from the Lieutenancy of *Middleſex* was preſented the ſame Day by the Earl of *Clare*, Lord-Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of that County.

The following Paragraph is *Bolingbroke*'s Caſe.

Middleſex *Addreſs againſt Lord* Bolingbroke.

It is with the utmoſt Abhorrence we obſerve ſome of your Majeſty's Subjects flying for Protection to Foreign Powers, to avoid the Puniſhment due to their paſt Crimes, and to have an Opportunity of putting in Execution, by an open Rebellion, what they have been long contriving by private Treachery.

On the 16th of *Auguſt*, an Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty by Mr *Nathaniel Hodges*, and the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of all Denominations, introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, wherein they ſay,

Diſſenters Addreſs.

We your Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects, think our ſelves oblig'd in Duty and Gratitude, humbly to acknowledge that ſeaſonable Protection which your Majeſty has been pleas'd to give to thoſe of our Perſuaſion, from the late rebellious Tumults; and for the gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of your faithful Commons; wherein they deſire, that a full Compenſation be made to thoſe whoſe Sufferings they ſo juſtly impute to their Zeal and firm Adherence to your Majeſty and your Government.

We can aſſure your Majeſty, that no juſt Occaſion has been given by us to our fellow Subjects for any ſuch Treatment; nor can the Principles which

A.D.1715. *oblige us to diſſent from the Church of* England *be a reaſonable Provocation to any who have the leaſt Regard to the* common Rights *of Mankind, or the Rules of the Chriſtian Religion.*

We deſire nothing more than to enjoy our Civil Rights, with a full Liberty to profeſs our own religious Sentiments, which we take to be a Privilege due to all Men. We have been always ready to aſſiſt the Church *of* England *in Defence of the* Proteſtant Religion, *when in real and imminent Danger, being agreed with them, and all Proteſtant Churches, in thoſe Principles that began the* Reformation, *and which alone can juſtify and ſupport it.*

When there has been a Deſign to introduce Popery *and* arbitrary Power, *the* Proteſtant Diſſenters *have generally been firſt attack'd; nor know we any other Reaſon, why we have now ſuffer'd the Outrage of* Papiſts, Nonjurors, *and other diſaffected Perſons, but that they were ſure we were a Body of Men fixed in our Duty to your Majeſty, and lay moſt expos'd to popular Inſults; againſt which your Majeſty, and your two Houſes of Parliament, in your great Wiſdom and Goodneſs, have given us a ſeaſonable, and we hope effectual, Security, for Time to come,* &c.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer;

His Majeſty's Anſwer. *I AM very much concern'd at the unchriſtian and barbarous Treatment which thoſe of your Perſuaſion have met with in ſeveral Parts of my Kingdom; and Care ſhall be taken, that a full Compenſation be made to them for their Sufferings. I thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs, and you may be aſſur'd of my Protection.*

I ſhall mention but one Addreſs more on this Occaſion, which is that from the Lieutenancy of the *Tower-Hamlets*, preſented by Lieutenant-General *Hatton Compton*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* and *Hamlets*; and I do it for the ſake of the firſt Paragraph.

Addreſs of the Tower-*Hamlets againſt the Peace.* *With the utmoſt Reſentment we obſerve the* fatal *Conſequences of* that PEACE, *which after a long and uninterrupted Courſe of Victories, brings us again thus ſoon into the* Danger *of an Invaſion from the* Pretender—. This is the *Peace*, for which, we can hardly ſpeak it without trembling, there was a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God. This is the *Peace* which the Adherents of the late ill Miniſters boaſted to be ſafe and honourable. This is the *Peace* for which thoſe Betrayers of their Country twice procur'd a Parliamentary Sanction, when the Numbers were with them.

More Articles againſt the Earl of Oxford. On the 30th of *July*, Mr *R. Walpole* read further Articles againſt the Earl of *Oxford*.

Article XVII. *Relates to the dangerous and deſtructive Expedition to* Canada.

Article XVIII. *To his procuring a Warrant for* 13,000 l. *to his own Uſe.*

Article XIX. *To his procuring a Warrant for* 5560 l. *to* Thomas Harley, *Eſq; his near Relation and Emiſſary.*

Article XX. *To his paying a large Sum of Money to the* Pretender's *pretended Mother.*

Article XXI. *To his receiving* Patrick Lawleſs, *an* Iriſh *Papiſt, as a Foreign Miniſter, and cauſing ſeveral Sums of Money to be paid him.*

This Article alone ſeems to be ſufficient to have brought any other Man to the Scaffold or Gallows. By an Act made in the 13th and 14th Years of King *William*, it was enacted, "That "if any of the Subjects of the Crown of *Eng-* "*land* ſhould hold any Correſpondence with the "pretended Prince of *Wales*, or with any Perſon "or Perſons employ'd by him; or ſhould pay "any Sum of Money for the Uſe of the *Preten-* "*der*, it ſhould be deemed High-Treaſon, *&c.*"

A.D.1715.

Patrick Lawleſs, *the* Pretender's *Agent, deſcrib'd.*

This *Iriſh* Papiſt call'd himſelf *Patrick Lawleſs*, and is thus deſcrib'd in the 21ſt Article. "He had "ſerv'd with the late King *James* the Second "in the late Wars in *Ireland*, againſt the late "King *William*, had follow'd the ſaid King "*James* into *France*, and continu'd in the moſt "open and avow'd Manner in his Intereſt and "Service, and in Rebellion againſt the ſaid King "*William*; had been in open Arms againſt her "late Majeſty Queen *Anne*." And this Traytor and Rebel, did the Earl of *Oxford* adviſe the ſaid Queen to receive, and to be treated with by her Miniſters, unde rthe diſguis'd Name of *Don Carlo Moro*, knowing him to have been an Agent for the *Pretender* in *Spain*, and elſewhere.

Article XXII. *Relates to the abandoning the* Catalans *to the Fury of an enrag'd, revengeful Prince, againſt whom the late Queen had engag'd them to take Arms.*

The Articles againſt *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* were ſtill more deeply tainted with Treaſon than thoſe againſt the Earl of *Oxford*; and he was ſo conſcious of his Guilt, and the Puniſhment due to it, that he run away from Juſtice.

The Duke of Ormond *flies.*

The Duke of *Ormond* ſtaid not much longer, we read in the Annals, "either thro' his own Obſti- "nacy, or the ſiniſter Suggeſtions of a *Fiery* "Prelate, *Atterbury*, he rejected the wiſe Coun- "ſel of his true Friends; which was, to "make his Submiſſion to the King, and avoid "a Shew to ſtand the Proſecution; but as ſoon "as he ſaw the Hands of the Goverment like "to be ſtrengthen'd, not only with new Levies, "but alſo with an Act for ſuſpending the *Habeas* "*Corpus*, his Courage began to fail him; and the "Night, between the 20th and 21ſt of *July*, he "went from his Houſe at *Richmond*, accompany'd "only by one *Renald*, a *French* Papiſt, his Con- "fectioner, and making privately to the Coaſt of "*Kent*, he embark'd there on Board a ſmall Veſ- "ſel, and a few Days after landed in *France*, which "caſt a general Damp on the Spirits of his "Party, but did not quite put a Stop to the "Cry of *High-Church* and *Ormond* for ever."

The Speech of a new Convert to the Whigs. P. 153.

After Mr *Walpole* had read the Articles againſt him, prepar'd by the Secret Committee, there was a warm Debate in the Houſe of Commons. The *Annaliſt* writes, "Among the reſt, a Member of a "conſiderable Eſtate, and who had all along voted "with the *Tories*, ſaid, *That the Report of the* "Committee of Secrecy *had begun to open his* "*Eyes, and that the Duke of* Ormond's *Flight* "*had fully convinc'd him, that the Heads of the* "*Tory Party were a Set of* Knaves *and* Villains, "*who deſign'd to have ruin'd their Country, and* "*made it a Province of* France." The Lord *Stanhope*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and a Member of the Houſe, who ſpoke, for the firſt Time, on this Occaſion, ſaid, *He never* "*wiſhed to ſpill the Blood of any of his Country-* "*men, much leſs the Blood of any Nobleman, but* "*that he was perſuaded, that the Safety of his* "*Country requir'd that Examples ſhould be made of* "*thoſe who had betray'd it in ſo infamous a Man-* *ner.*" The Lord *Finch*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, ſpoke alſo on the ſame Side; and the Queſtion being put, the Houſe agreed to the Articles, and to the firſt in particular, by a Majority of 177 Voices againſt 78. This Article charg'd him with correſponding with Mareſchal *Villars*,

The Lord Stanhope *for impeaching the Duke of* Ormond.

And Lord Finch.

A.D.1715. *Duke of Ormond's Crimes.*

the Enemy's General, while he commanded the *British* Army in *Flanders*. Article II. *That he wickedly promis'd and engag'd, that he would not attack the* French *Army, nor engage in any Siege againſt* France. Article III. *That he did falſly, maliciouſly, wickedly, and traiterouſly adhere to the* French *King, and in Purſuance of a wicked Promiſe he had ſecretly made the Mareſchal* de Villars, *General of the* French *Army, he endeavour'd to perſuade the Generals of the Confederate Army to raiſe the Siege of* Queſnoy; and when he could not prevail, *he march'd off with the Queen's Troops*, and gave the Enemy's General Advice of it, *&c.* The other Articles are in Effect. His Conduct in *Flanders* reduc'd into a Charge, and both he and *Bolingbroke* having fled from Juſtice, Bills were brought in to ſummon them to render themſelves by a certain Day; and in Default thereof, to attaint them of High-Treaſon. Which paſs'd both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

The *Act for the Attainder of* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke.

The Act to attaint Henry St John, *late Viſcount* Bolingbroke

" Whereas *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* has been " impeach'd by the Commons in Parliament aſ- " ſembled, in the Name of themſelves, and all " the Commons of *Great Britain*, of *High-* " *Treaſon*, and other *high Crimes* and *Miſde-* " *meanours*; to which ſaid Impeachment, now " remaining upon Record in the Houſe of Peers, " the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* has not " conform'd, but has withdrawn himſelf from " Juſtice without abiding his Trial. *Be it en-* " *acted*, &c. That if the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount " *Bolingbroke* ſhall not render himſelf to the " Uſher of the *Black Rod*, attending the Houſe " of Peers, or the Conſtable or Lieutenant of " the *Tower* of *London*, for the Time being, " who are hereby requir'd to receive and keep " him in ſafe Cuſtody, in order to his *Trial* in " Parliament, at, or before the 10th Day of " *September* next enſuing; and alſo abide his " legal Trial for the *Treaſons*, *high Crimes* and " *Miſdemeanours*, whereof he ſtands impeach'd by " the Commons of *Great-Britain*; that the ſaid " *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* not ſo rendering " himſelf, or not abiding his legal Trial, as " aforeſaid, ſhall, from, and after, the ſaid tenth " Day of *September*, ſtand, and be ADJUDG'D, " attainted of *High-Treaſon*, to all Intents and " Purpoſes whatſoever, and ſhall ſuffer and for- " feit as a Perſon *attainted* of *High-Treaſon*, by " the Laws of the Land, ought to ſuffer and " forfeit." This is the very Perſon whom a late virulent *Satiriſt*, or rather Libeller, has choſen for his Patron, and made the top Subject of his Flattery, painting him as a Pattern of Virtue and *Patriotiſm*, in full Belief, that his Rhimes will live as long, and be held as authentic as the Records that attaint him.

Made a Hero by a modern Poet.

Mr Tho. Harley *ſent to Priſon.*

The Act for attainting the late Duke of *Ormond*, differs only in the Name. The Day before his Flight, Mr *Thomas Harley* was committed to the Priſon of the *Gatehouſe*, for prevaricating with the Secret Committee in his Examination, which he did with equal Sullenneſs and Indiſcretion.

Members order'd into Cuſtody.

Upon the Call of the Houſe, ſeveral Members who were abſent were excus'd; and others, whoſe Excuſes were not ſo ſatisfactory, were order'd into Cuſtody; as Sir *Michael Wharton*, *Corbet Kynaſton*, Eſq; and *Lewis Price*, Eſquire. The Names of other Defaulters were in the Votes, as *John Snell*, Eſq; *Thomas Maſter*, Eſq; *Richard Shuttleworth*, Eſq; *Charles Parker*, Eſq; Sir *William Blackett*, *Doddington Greville*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Furneſe*, and *John Carnegy*, Eſq; Several of theſe Members had given too much Reaſon to ſuſpect, that they abſented themſelves more out of Diſaffection than Neceſſity. A.D.1715.

As Mr *Thomas Harley* was a very unwilling Witneſs againſt his Employers, the late ill Miniſters, ſo was Mr *Matthew Prior*, who was long in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe of Commons; and it was evident, the Spirits of the whole Faction were kept up by the Tumults and Cries of the Rabble, not without ſome ſecret Intelligence of the Deſigns that were forming for an open *Rebellion*. Would ſuch Men, as *Tho. Harley*, and *Matt. Prior*, have otherwiſe ſtood out againſt the Enquiry of the Repreſentatives of *Great-Britain*? And ſuch Men as *S*— and *W*—— have kept the ſame Countenance in Parliament, as when they were amidſt their Triumphs, with the Major Vote on their Side?

Earl of Strafford *impeached.*

On the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, Mr *Walpole*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, deliver'd Articles of Impeachment of *high Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours* againſt *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, which were read, and agreed to by the Commons, who order'd them to be carry'd to the Houſe of Lords, by Mr *Aiſlabie*; which he did accordingly, accompany'd with many Members. I omit inſerting thoſe Articles at large, for want of Room. The laſt Paragraph of the firſt Article, is,

By which wicked and treacherous Practices, he, the ſaid Earl, proſtituted the Honour of her Majeſty and the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, and groſly violated his Power and Inſtructions. The many Treaties which her Majeſty then ſtood engag'd in to her Allies; and the repeated Aſſurances which the ſaid Earl had by her Majeſty's Order, and in her Name, given to the ſaid Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them, throughout the whole Negotiations of Peace; thereby rendering the Deſign of the Confederacy, and the mutual Support expected from the ſame, altogether uſeleſs, and giving up the Affairs of Europe *into the Hands of* France.

The Articles being read in the Houſe of Lords, the Earl of *Strafford* complain'd of the Hardſhip that had been put upon him by ſeizing his Papers. The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſaid, " The Complaint was groundleſs and unjuſt. " That infinite Inſtances of the like Proceed- " ing might be produced. That no State could " be ſafe without it; and, in ſhort, that extra- " ordinary Caſes juſtify extraordinary Methods." The Duke of *Devonſhire*, and the Lord-Chancellor back'd the Lord *Townſhend*; but the Lord *Harcourt* and Biſhop *Atterbury* ſpoke for the Earl of *Strafford*, as did the Earl of *Ilay*, ſo far as to agree in his Deſire, to have Copies of his Papers.

On the 3d of *September*, the Earl of *Oxford* caus'd his Anſwer to the Commons Impeachment to be deliver'd to the Houſe of Lords: It conſiſted of a Denial of the Subſtance of every Article, expreſs'd in Law Terms, and throwing the Matter upon Proof, which no body could think was wanting that liv'd in thoſe Days.

The Names & Coats of Arms of the Duke of Ormond, *& Lord* Bolingbroke *order'd to be razed.*

The Time for the late Duke of *Ormond*, and the late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, to render themſelves, being expired, the Lords order'd the Earl-Marſhal to raze out of the Liſt of Peers the Names and Coats of Arms of *James* Duke of *Ormond*, *&c.* and of *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*. Inventories were order'd to be taken of their Perſonal Eſtates; and the Atchievement of the Duke of *Ormond*, as Knight of the Garter, to be taken down from *St George's* Chapel at *Windſor*.

The

A.D.1715. *Bill for* 100000*l.* per Ann. *to his Royal Highneſs.*

The Houſe of Commons proceeding to the Choice of *Commiſſioners for ſtating the Debts due to the Army*, the Choice fell upon *Thomas Smith* of *Glaſgow*, Eſq; *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; *Grey Nevil*, Eſq; *John Plumtree*, Eſq; *Leonard Smelt*, Eſq; Sir *William Gordon*; Sir *Thomas Palmer*. On the 8th of *September*, the Bill for ſettling an Annuity of 100,000 *l. per Ann.* clear of all Taxes and other Charges, on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, was order'd to be engroſs'd, and paſs'd the next Day, *Nemine Contradicente*. The controverted Election for *Minehead* in *Somerſetſhire*; for which Borough, Sir *William Wyndham* and Sir *John Trevelian* were Petitioners, appear'd ſo diſorderly, that not only the Petitioners but the Sitting Members were voted not duly elected; and it was order'd, that no Warrant do iſſue for a Writ for *Minehead*, during this Seſſion. A.D.1715.

THE

THE

HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND, &c.

During the REIGN of King *GEORGE* I.

CHAP. II.

From the Rebellion in Scotland, *to the End of it;*

Containing the Space of Five Months.

*A.D.*1715. BY this Time the Court had undoubted Information, that an open Rebellion was broke out in *Scotland*, which was to be ſupported by a great Conſpiracy in *England*. The Earl of *Marr*, one of the Secretaries of State, when Mr *St John* was at the Head of them, who had moſt ſolemnly abjur'd the *Pretender*, and had written a very ſubmiſſive Letter to the King, dated *Auguſt* 30, 1714, full of Pretences to Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, was the firſt, that, forſwearing himſelf in the moſt flagrant manner, added *Treaſon* to Perjury, broke his bounden Allegiance to King *George*, and traiterouſly ſet up the Standard of the *Pretender*. About the beginning of *Auguſt*, 1715, this Earl, with another perjur'd Traitor, *George Hamilton*, Major-General, embark'd in the River of *Thames*, on Board a Collier, bound for *Newcaſtle*, where he arriv'd in two or three Days, embark'd on a Veſſel for *Scotland*, and was landed at *Creil* in *Fife*. He was there ſoon attended by ſome of his Accomplices, and went from thence to his Houſe in *Braemarr*, where, in a few Days, came to him the Marquiſſes of *Huntley* and *Tullibardine*; the Earls of *Nithiſdale*, *Linlithgow*, *Traquhar*, *Southesk*, *Mareſchal*, and *Carnwarth*; the Viſcounts *Kilſythe*, *Kenmure*, *Kingſton*, and *Stourmount*; the Lords *Drummond* and *Rollo*. Upon News of his being in the Highlands, and having got together 4 or 5000 Men, Orders were ſent to *Edinburgh* for apprehending ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, as the Earls of *Hume*, *Wigtown* and *Kinnoul*; the Lord *Deskford*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield*; Mr *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, and Mr *Hume* of *Whitfield*, &c. who were committed Priſoners to the Caſtle. *Lockhart* had been for many Years as forward as any of them in Speeches againſt the Revolution and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and in caballing with the Friends of the *Pretender*, to promote his Intereſt; but when it came to a Trial, it was obſerv'd, that pretty much of his *Jacobite* Fury had evaporated in Words, and 'tis thought, he was well enough pleas'd with being ſhut up in *Edinburgh* Caſtle. The Conſpirators had laden four or five Veſſels with Arms and Ammunition at *Haver-de-Grace* in *France*, and notwithſtanding all due Precautions were taken to hinder the Rebels having any ſuch Supplies, ſome of thoſe Veſſels got to *Scotland*, and brought ſeveral Officers, who immediately join'd *Marr*, and gave him and his Company Aſſurances, that the *Pretender* would be ſoon with them in Perſon. This Arch-Rebel having ſet up the Standard of that Impoſtor at *Braemarr*, caus'd him to be proclaim'd King there; as he was afterwards at *Perth*, by Colonel *Balfour*;

*A.D.*1715.

Others apprehended.

Lockhart's *Heart not as ſtout as his Tongue*

Marr's *Rebellion in* Scotland.

Rebel Lords join him.

The Pretender *proclaim'd King by ſeveral Traitors.*

A.D.1715. *Balfour*, at *Aberdeen*, by the Earl Mareſchal, both perjur'd Traitors, at *Dundee*, by Viſcount *Dundee*; at *Montroſe*, by the Earl of *Southesk*; at *Forreſs*, by Sir *William Gordon*; and at other Places, by other Rebels. *Marr* took upon him the Title of *Lieutenant-General of the* Pretender's *Forces*, whom he call'd King *James* the VIIIth, and publiſh'd a *Declaration*, which was follow'd by a *Manifeſto*, in the Name of all the Traitors and Rebels, to invite the *Scots* to come in, and be Inſtruments of the Happineſs they had cut out for a Proteſtant Kingdom, by ſetting up a *Popiſh* King.

While the Rebels were thus openly carrying on their wicked Purpoſes in *Scotland*, their Confederates were, as yet, quiet and ſecret in *England*; however not ſo ſecret, but a Diſcovery was made of their treaſonable Deſigns. On the 2d of *September*, Colonel *Paul*, of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, was ſecur'd, and the next Day committed to the *Gate-houſe*, being charg'd with liſting Men for the *Pretender*'s Service. Two Days after, the titular Duke of *Powis* was taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, and ten Days after committed to the *Tower* for *High-Treaſon*. On the 21ſt of *September*, Mr Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that he was commanded by the King to communicate to them, that his Majeſty having juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect, that Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *John Packington*, Mr *Edward Harvey*, ſenior, of *Combe*; Mr *Thomas Forſter*, Mr *John Anſtis*, and Mr *Corbet Kynaſton*, are engag'd in a Deſign to ſupport the intended Invaſion, hath given Orders for apprehending them, and deſires the Conſent of this Houſe to his cauſing them to be committed and detain'd, if he ſhall judge neceſſary ſo to do, for which Communication, the Houſe voted an Addreſs of Thanks. Only two of theſe ſuſpected Perſons, Mr *Harvey* of *Combe*, and Mr *Anſtis*, were then in Town, and ſecur'd. The Lord *Landſdowne*, and the Lord *Duplin*, Son-in-Law to the late Lord Treaſurer, were taken into Cuſtody of Meſſengers, and a Warrant was iſſu'd to apprehend the Earl of *Jerſey*. On the 21ſt of *September*, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them, that they had addreſs'd his Majeſty, to cauſe Directions to be given for preparing a Scaffold in *Weſtminſter-Hall* for the Trial of the Earl of *Oxford*. The ſame Day the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Speaker, with the Commons attending. The former, upon preſenting the ſeveral Money-Bills, made an admirable Speech, with a *Roman* Spirit and Eloquence, and a Heart as truly *Engliſh*. We muſt make room for part of it.

The titular Duke of Powis *taken into Cuſtody.*

Mr Secretary Stanhope *acquaints the Houſe with the treaſonable Deſign of ſeveral Members.*

Lord Landſdowne *taken into Cuſtody.*

And Lord Duplin.

The Speaker's excellent Speech.

Your Commons could not ſee, without the utmoſt Indignation, the Glories of her late Majeſty's Reign tarniſh'd by a treacherous Ceſſation of Arms; the Faith of Treaties violated; that ancient Probity, for which the Engliſh *Nation had been juſtly renown'd throughout all Ages, expos'd to Scorn and Contempt, and the Trade of the Kingdom given up by inſidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce, whilſt the People amus'd with new Worlds explored, were contented to ſee the moſt advantageous Branches of their Commerce in* Europe *loſt or betray'd.*

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleas'd the Divine Providence to call your Majeſty to the Throne of your Anceſtors, *under whoſe auſpicious Reign, your Commons, with Pleaſure, behold the Glory of the* PLANTAGENETS, *your Majeſty's Royal Anceſtors, revive, and have an unbounded Proſpect of the Continuance of this Happineſs even to the lateſt Poſterity, in a Race of Princes lineally deſcended from your Majeſty.* A.D.1715.

And that nothing may be wanting on the Part of your Commons, to eſtabliſh your Majeſty's Throne on ſolid and laſting Foundations, they have apply'd themſelves with unwearied Diligence, to vindicate the Honour of the Britiſh *Nation, and to reſtore a mutual Confidence between this Kingdom and it's ancient and faithful Allies, by detecting the Authors of thoſe pernicious Counſels, and the Actors in thoſe* treacherous *Deſigns, in order to bring them to Juſtice, by the Judgment of their Peers, according to the Law of the Land, and the Uſage of Parliament*, &c.

I am ſenſible, that all judicious Readers will excuſe me for making uſe of the Prints and Pamphlets *verbatim*, and believe that it is not out of Choice, or that I am enamour'd with the Stile and Method: But treating of Perſons that are living, and in a Situation to oppreſs thoſe that are not upon their Guard, againſt their Diſpleaſure, I deſire my Readers to content themſelves with the Words of others on certain Occaſions. What follows is from the Political State. *P.* 330, *&ſeq.*

" All this while, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Meſ-
" ſengers were abroad to ſeize ſuſpected Perſons,
" and in particular ſuch Members of the Houſe
" of Commons as had been nam'd in his Maje-
" ſty's Meſſage of the 21ſt of *September*. That
" very Day, Colonel *Huske*, a Captain in the
" Foot-Guards, being ſent down with one of his
" Majeſty's Meſſengers, to apprehend Sir *William*
" *Wyndham*, at his Houſe call'd *Orchard-Wynd-*
" *ham*, in *Somerſetſhire*, arriv'd there between
" four and five in the Morning. The Door
" being open'd to them, they appear'd to be in
" haſte to ſee Sir *William*; but the Porter told
" them, he was in Bed, and could not yet be
" ſpoke with. The Colonel told him, he came
" expreſs, and the Perſon with him had a Packet
" of Letters of ſuch Conſequence, his Maſter
" muſt needs be immediately told of it. This
" convinc'd the Man, and Sir *William Wyndham*
" preſently leap'd out of Bed, and came in his
" Gown to the Colonel; who told him, he was *Sir* W.
" his Priſoner, the Meſſenger at the ſame time Wynd-
" ſhewing the Badge of his Office. Sir *William* ham
" ſaid, he readily ſubmitted, but deſir'd no Noiſe *ſeiz'd.*
" might be made to frighten his Lady, who was
" with Child. Then they enter'd a Chamber,
" where the Colonel ſeeing Sir *William*'s Coat
" and Waſtecoat lie, told him, he had Orders to
" ſeize all his Papers, and that he muſt take leave
" to ſearch his Pockets; wherein he found a
" Bundle of Papers, which he ſecur'd. Sir *Wil-*
" *liam* would have diverted him, by offering him
" very frankly the Keys of his Eſcrutore, to
" ſearch; but the Colonel happen'd to have ſe-
" cured the main Chance, finding nothing in the
" Eſcrutore, as he had ſome Reaſon to gueſs,
" by the great Diſorder and Confuſion that he
" could perceive in Sir *William*'s Looks, when
" he took the Bundle out of his Waſtecoat Pocket.
" Sir *William* then deſir'd the Colonel, that he
" would ſtay ſtill 7 o'Clock, and he would or-
" der his own Coach and ſix Horſes to be got
" ready, which would carry them all; telling
" the Colonel, he would only go in and put
" on his Cloaths, and take Leave of his Lady,
" and then he would wait on him." *Out of Deference to that Lady's noble Relations, who, beſides their high Rank, had deſerv'd it, by their Zeal and Affection for the preſent Government.* " The Co-
" lonel had particular Directions to uſe him with

*A.D.*1715. " *Decorum*, and readily comply'd with this Re-
" queſt, looking on it as his *Parole* to return; but
" he ſoon found himſelf miſtaken in the Perſon,
" whoſe Honour he had truſted to; for tho' the
" Colonel had caus'd two Doors of Sir *William*'s
Makes his Eſcape. " Bed-chamber to be ſecur'd, yet there being a
" third, he made his Eſcape thro' it. The Colo-
" nel having directed the Meſſenger to ſtay at the
" Houſe till further Orders, return'd with Speed
" to *London*, to acquaint the Government with
" what had paſs'd; whereupon the King, in
" Council, thought fit to ſign the following Pro-
" clamation, for apprehending Sir *William Wynd-*
" *ham*, Baronet." It was dated two Days after his Eſcape.

GEORGE R.

A Proclamation for taking him. *WHereas Sir* William Wyndham, *Baronet, has been lately apprehended and ſeiz'd by virtue of a Warrant of one of our Principal Secretaries of State, on Suſpicion of* HIGH-TREASON; *and on the peruſal of a Paper found in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Sir* William Wyndham, *at the Time he was apprehended, it manifeſtly appears, that he has enter'd into a moſt* HORRID *and* TRAITEROUS *Conſpiracy, not only for the Encouragement of the* Rebellion, *now carrying on in our Kingdoms, in Favour of the* Pretender, *but alſo for abetting and promoting an intended Invaſion of our Kingdoms. And whereas the ſaid Sir* William Wyndham *has made his Eſcape*, &c. *whoſoever ſhall apprehend or diſcover the ſaid Sir* William Wyndham, *and bring him before a Juſtice of Peace, or chief Magiſtrate, ſhall receive for Reward the Sum of one thouſand Pounds.*

What Country *Faction* and *Folly* maydo in Oppoſition to the Government, by adhering to it's declar'd Enemy, is not ſurprizing; but if ever ſuch an Enemy ſhould have any Truſt from that Government, and ſuch a Truſt as enables him to be troubleſome, if not miſchievous to it's Friends. That would ſurprize indeed——! Let us turn again to the *Political State*.

Papers found in his Pockets. " One of the Papers found in Sir *William Wynd-*
" *ham*'s Waſtecoat-pocket, was ſaid to be a Liſt
" of the principal Perſons, who had join'd in an
" *Aſſociation* to favour an Invaſion, and to ad-
" vance the *Pretender* to the Throne." Good God! to advance a Perſon to the Throne, who, for what they knew, or had ſure Grounds to believe, was no better born than one of their *Poſtillions*. " Which *Aſſociation* was tranſmitted to
" him by the Lord *Landſdowne*.

" Be that as it will, 'tis certain that a great
" many notorious *Jacobites*, who by this time had
" got together at *Bath*, in order to head the in-
" tended Inſurrection in *Somerſetſhire*, were ex-
" treamly alarm'd at the coming down of the
" King's Meſſengers, and left that Place with
" great Precipitation, in a very rainy and ſtormy
" Night.

" Sir *William Wyndham* being purſu'd by the
" *Proclamation*, and ſeveral Meſſengers, he thought
" the beſt Diſguiſe he could put on to prevent
P. 334. " his being diſcover'd, was a *Clergyman's Habit*;
" and in truth it was very fit for a Leader of a
" *Faction*, who under the Pretence of the *Church's*
" *Danger*, had, ſays the *Annaliſt*, all along car-
" ried on their *villainous* and *treaſonable* Deſigns:
" It was *natural*, I ſay, for ſuch Men to make
" uſe of the *Church*, as far as that *Sham* would
" go. But by this time, the Eyes of moſt People
" began to ſee through that *unhallow'd Cheat*;
" and Sir *William Wyndham* not thinking himſelf
" ſecure under his Diſguiſe, order'd one of his *A.D.*1715.
" Servants to write a Letter to a Gentleman
" in *Surrey*, begging of him to *give his Maſter Re-* *Mr* N—s
" *fuge in his Houſe*; *or if he would not venture*
" *ſo far to ſerve him, to get him a Lodging in the*
" *Parſon's Houſe, where he would come in a Habit* *Sir* W.
" *that would beſpeak him Reſpect from a Clergy-* Wynd-
" *man.* This Letter being brought to the Gentle- ham *diſ-*
" man's Houſe while he was abroad, his Lady *guis'd in*
" open'd, and read it; and being frighten'd with *a Par-*
" the Thought of the Danger her Husband might *ſon's Ha-*
" incur in harbouring a Perſon charg'd with *bit.*
" *Treaſon*, ſhe thought fit immediately to ſend it
" to a Nobleman of her Acquaintance, who fail'd *The Earl*
" not immediately to communicate the ſame to *of* A—d.
" the Government. Sir *William Wyndham* rightly
" judging by the Miſcarriage of that Letter, that
" he was hunted now upon a ſtrong Scent, and muſt
" inevitably fall into the Hands of his Purſuers,
" thought it Prudence to make *Virtue of Neceſſity*,
" and ſurrender'd himſelf to the Government.
" Accordingly he put himſelf into the Hands of
" the Earl of *Hertford*, his Lady's Brother, Cap-
" tain of one of his Majeſty's Troop of Life-
" Guards; who having given Notice of it to Mr
" *Stanhope*, the latter ſent one of his Clerks
" with a Meſſenger to take Sir *William Wynd-*
" *ham* into Cuſtody. When he was examin'd at *He is*
" the Council-Board, he flatly deny'd, he knew *taken into*
" any thing of a Plot, and behav'd himſelf in *Cuſtody*
" ſuch a Manner, as if he fondly preſum'd, that *by a Meſ-*
" out of Regard to his Lady's noble Family, *ſenger*,
" the Government would be cautious how they
" meddled with him:" So writes our Author; but one can hardly conceive, that any Man could flatter himſelf with the Hopes of eſcaping Juſtice, becauſe his Wife had Kindred of the firſt Rank. The Council were juſtly offended at Sir *William Wyndham*'s pretending to know nothing of the intended Rebellion, when the Letters found in his Pocket ſufficiently evinc'd the contrary; ſo *and ſent* an Order was made for his Commitment to the *to the* *Tower*. Tower.

Meſſengers were ſent into the Country to apprehend Mr *Corbet Kynaſton*, Mr *Thomas Forſter*, and Sir *John Packington*, three other Members of Parliament. The firſt made his Eſcape. *Forſter* broke out into open Rebellion; but Sir *John Packington* coming to Town with a Meſſenger, behav'd ſo decently at his Examination, that he was honourably diſcharg'd, nothing appearing againſt him, but that his Name was in a Liſt of Perſons who were thought to favour the intended Inſurrection.

The King having purchas'd the large Collection of Books, made by Dr *Moore*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, with great Judgment, Labour, and Expence, his Majeſty was pleas'd to beſtow it upon the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; and they preſented a very dutiful and loyal Addreſs of Thanks upon *His Ma-* that Occaſion. The Behaviour of the Univerſity *jeſty gives* of *Oxford* was ſo very different, that when their *Biſhop* Deputies came with their Addreſs, ſome Time Moore's before this, they were given to underſtand, " that *Library to* " as they had ſhewn a manifeſt Diſreſpect to Cam-
" his Majeſty's Perſon and Government in all bridge.
" their late Proceedings, ſo his Majeſty expected
" they ſhould convince him of their Loyalty by
" their Actions, and not by *Words*. The *An-*
" *naliſt* ſays, nor was this ſharp Rebuke unde-
" ſerved, for beſides the former undutiful Be-
" haviour of ſome Members of that Body, it is
" to be obſerv'd, that at this very Juncture, ſome
" Officers, who rais'd Men for the new Regi-
" ments, were inſulted by ſome Scholars." And as if

A.D.1715. *The* Oxonians *check'd.*

if they had been under as much Infatuation as when their famous *Decree* was made. No ſooner was the late Duke of *Ormond* attainted for High-Treaſon, than they choſe his Brother, the Earl of *Arran*, for their Chancellor; and 'twas obſervable, that the Lord *Arran* had a vaſt Majority over the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was put up in Competition with him; which every body believ'd would not have been, had not the Vacancy been made by the late Duke of *Ormond*'s Attainder. About the ſame Time they conferr'd the Degrees of Doctors in the Laws on Sir *John Everard* a Non-juror, and on Sir *William Gifford*, the diſcarded Governour of *Greenwich* Hoſpital. The Government was not without Information of all that paſs'd among them, and in particular, that they harbour'd Colonel *Owen*, with ſeveral other broken Officers, *Iriſh Papiſts*, and notorious *Jacobites*, who fomented and propagated a Spirit of Rebellion, drinking publickly and uncontroul'd the *Pretender*'s Health; and it being juſtly ſuſpected, that they meditated an Inſurrection in Conjunction with the Diſaffected at *Briſtol* and *Bath*, with whom they held Intelligence, it was reſolv'd, to ſend ſome Troops thither to ſecure the Perſons of the chief of 'em. Accordingly Major-General *Pepper*, with his own Regiment of Dragoons, and a Detachment of *Tyrrel*'s, enter'd the City about five in the Morning, as ſoon as the Gates were open'd, *October* the 5th. Having caus'd his Men to alight, and put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Fuſees, he immediately ſecur'd all the Avenues and the Gates of every Inn. He then ſent an Officer to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor, to deſire to ſpeak to them. They readily obey'd his Summons, and he deliver'd them a Letter from Mr Secretary *Stanhope*, and, in few Words, acquainted them with his Orders to ſeize 16 or 18 ſuſpected Perſons. I muſt now make uſe of the *Political State*, to defend myſelf againſt the Charge of Partiality with which the *Oxonians* have loaded me without Regard to Modeſty or Conſcience; and in that Pamphlet 'tis written,

Major-General Pepper *ſent to* Oxford.

P. 344.

" Nothing is either more *inſolent* or *abject* " in the various Viciſſitudes of *Proſperity* and Ad-" verſity, than either a *High-Church Divine*, or " a Country Magiſtrate. The Vice-Chancellor " and the Mayor, ſurpriz'd and diſmay'd at the " unexpected Sight of Soldiers, promis'd General " *Pepper* all the Aſſiſtance in their Power, and " offer'd to provide him Quarters for his Men. " Which was not accepted, becauſe their Stay was " to be very ſhort. The Vice-Chancellor, in par-" ticular, who ſome Days before deliver'd, with " a bold Countenance and ſteddy Voice, a long " Oration, in Praiſe of a Nobleman attainted by " Act of Parliament, now trembling with a " down-caſt Look, in a broken Speech, made " long Profeſſions of Loyalty and Affection to " his Majeſty. General *Pepper* told him, The " only Proof of them which he deſir'd of him at " preſent was, that he ſhould keep the Fellows " and Scholars of the Univerſity quiet in their " Colleges, declaring to him at the ſame time, " that if any Diſturbance happen'd, or if any " Perſons aſſembled in the Streets, above the Num-" ber allow'd by the Act of Parliament againſt " *Riots*, he would cauſe his Men to fire upon " them. The Vice-Chancellor promis'd all, " and even more than was deſir'd of him. The " General order'd his Officers to ſearch; but " the Chief of the ſuſpected Perſons, Colonel " *Owen*, who lay that Night at the *Grey-*" *hound*-Inn, being timely advertis'd by the " Oſtler of the Arrival of the King's Troops, " made his Eſcape by leaping over a Wall in " his Night-Gown, and getting into *Magdalen* " College." Ten of the other ſuſpected Perſons were taken, as Mr *Gordon*, Mr *Kerr*, Mr *Dorrell*, Mr *Wilſon*, Mr *Spelman* of *Norfolk*, *Lloyd* the Jacobite Coffee-man, near *White-hall*, remov'd from *Dublin*, in whoſe Lodgings were found Letters which he was bringing from the Conſpirators at *Briſtol* and *Bath*. The Officers ſeiz'd two Horſes, and fine Furniture, belonging to Colonel *Owen*, which were ſaid to have formerly been the Duke of *Ormond*'s. General *Pepper* having executed his Commiſſion at *Oxford*, march'd off with his Priſoners towards *Abingdon*; but before he left the Town, ſeveral eminent Perſons of the Univerſity, and ſubſtantial Townſmen, went to thank him and his Officers for their Civility, and for clearing that City of thoſe peſtilent Fellows. I muſt again make uſe of the Author's own Words in the above-mention'd Pamphlet. " It might " have been reaſonably expected, that the Uni-" verſity of *Oxford* would have taken Warning " from this ſhort *military* Viſit, but it ſoon appear'd " that this Seminary of Learning, and Fountain " of Loyalty was turn'd, (ſays the Annaliſt) into a " *Sink of Debauchery* and *School of Sedition*." *I have no where been ſo partial as in this Place, for I reject what the Annaliſt ſays further as too groſs to be ſaid of a Body of Men among whom are many Perſons of great Honour and Merit.* " Upon Information " that the Diſaffected here perſiſted in their undu-" tiful and diſreſpectful Behaviour towards his Ma-" jeſty's Perſon and Government, and even that a " traiterous Deſign was carrying on to ſeize that " City for the *Pretender*; for which Purpoſe a Re-" giment was to be form'd of the young Students " under proper Officers, who ſecretly rendezvouz'd " at *Oxford*, it was thought fit to order Brigadier " *Handaſyde*'s Regiment of Foot to be quarter'd " there; where they arriv'd the 28th of *October*; " and their Arrival was the more ſeaſonable, in " that the very Night before the diſloyal Rabble " had the Inſolence to proclaim the *Pretender* at " *Briſtol*: Several Perſons under Pretence of being " of the *Loyal Society*, *a Set of Rake-hells*, *who* " *had kept up a drunken Club ever ſince the Lord* " Ruſſel, *Colonel* Sidney, *and Alderman* Corniſh " *were murder'd*, carry'd on *treaſonable* Deſigns, " and ſome of them were ſecur'd, particularly " Mr *Hart* a Merchant, who was charg'd with " having gather'd a great Quantity of warlike " Stores for the Uſe of the Diſaffected." The Earl of *Berkeley*, Lord-Lieutenant of that City and County, repair'd thither, and with unwearied Application, took all the neceſſary Precautions for the Security of that important Town, which the Rebels intended to make a Place of Arms; but there were loyal Men enough in it to have beaten the little Brains out of their addled Heads, if the Villains had been as well known as their Villainy was apparent. To ſupport the Loyal Citizens, the Lord *Lumley*'s Regiment of Horſe, and *Stanwix*, and *Pocock*'s Batallions of Foot were order'd thither, and ſoon after follow'd by Colonel *Chudleigh*'s Regiment of Foot. It muſt be remember'd, that the Well-affected in this City and *Somerſetſhire*, who had long obſerv'd how buſy the moſt furious *Jacobites* were; how frequently they met under various Pretences; and what ſuſpicious Words they dropp'd, eſpecially in their Cups, which were not ſpar'd amongſt them, had carefully provided themſelves with Arms, ſome for 10 and 20 Men each, to be ready to join the firſt Troops that ſhould be ſent to their Aſſiſtance. Theſe were ſober, honeſt Men, ſpirited by a Zeal for their King,

A.D.1715.

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A Deſign to ſeize Briſtol, *prevented.*

A.D.1715. King, their Country, Religion, and Liberty; whereas the *Jacobite*, or *High-Church* Faction, was, for the moſt part, compos'd of noiſy, riotous, thoughtleſs, ſenſeleſs Blockheads, ſpirited by a falſe Zeal for the Church, to which their Morals were a Diſgrace, and an inveterate Hatred to Proteſtant Diſſenters, whoſe Sobriety and Induſtry, and the uſual Effects of them, Trade and Subſtance, gave them the like Offence, as Light gives weak Eyes. The Lord *Windſor*'s Regiment of Horſe, and Sir *Robert Rich*'s Dragoons, under the Command of General *Wade*, march'd to *Bath*, which Place was both the Rendezvous, and one of the Arſenals of the Conſpirators; who having recover'd their firſt Alarm, return'd thither, and were ſecur'd, with about 200 Horſes, 11 Cheſts of Fire-Arms, a Hogſhead of Basket-hilt Swords, another of Cartouches, 3 Pieces of Canon, one Mortar, and Moulds to caſt Cannon, which had been bury'd in the Ground. At this very Time Dr *M*—, Biſhop of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, being at *Bath*, was ſo deficient in both Underſtanding and Modeſty, as, in one of his Sermons, not only bitterly to inveigh againſt the *Presbyterians*, but impiouſly to aſſert, that their *Baptiſms* being *invalid*, *they were all in a State of Damnation*, which moſt certainly his Want of Chriſtian Charity plac'd himſelf in without Repentance. There is ſo much Ignorance and Stupidity, as well as Impiety, in this falſe Charge, that it requires a more than common Stock of Patience to keep within the Rules of Decency, while this bold Preacher was ſo groſsly offending them. He charg'd the Diſſenters with pulling down their own Meeting-houſes, and concealing Arms and Ammunition at *Bath*, and other Places, to throw the *Odium* of it on the *Churchmen*. This Scandal to the true Church of *England*, who, as the *Annaliſt* writes, *advanc'd ſuch horrid Falſhoods*, was the ſame Man who ſoon after the *happy Revolution*, being then in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, wrote a Book in defence of the Opinions of Mr *Dodwell*, and other Nonjurors from the Church of *England*. How this High-Church Prieſt, with all theſe wonderful Qualifications, got into Lawn-ſleeves, is worth the Enquiry of the Curious in Politics. 'Tis probably as true as any thing he ſaid in his Sermons, what was then reported, that the *Jacobite* Conſpirators deſign'd to have robb'd all the Perſons of Quality at *Bath*, who were there in the *latter Seaſon*, of their Money and Jewels, which would have amounted to a very conſiderable Sum; and that *High-Church* were Thieves as well as Rioters, appear'd at *Briſtol*, where one of the Rioters was taken with a Coat on his Back, or ſome other Apparel of Mr *Stevens*'s, whoſe Houſe they plunder'd.

Horſes & Arms ſeiz'd at Bath.

The Biſhop of Waterford*'s impious Aſſertion.*

The Jacobites Deſign on Plymouth.

Their Deſign upon *Briſtol* being diſappointed, they laid a Project to ſeize on *Plymouth*, but they were happily prevented, by the timely ſecuring ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons. Sir *Richard Vivian* was brought up to *London* in Cuſtody of a Meſſenger. He was Knight of the Shire for *Cornwal*, in one of the late Miniſtry's Parliaments. Sir *William Wyndham* was Knight of the Shire for *Somerſet*, and *Thomas Forſter* for *Northumberland*. We ſhall ſoon find the latter in open Rebellion againſt the King, to whom he had ſworn Allegiance; and for the Impoſtor, whom he had again and again abjur'd. Such were the Conſciences, ſuch the Honour of theſe Men, whom the deluded Freeholders choſe to repreſent them. It was credibly reported, and generally believ'd, that the late Duke of *Ormond* now abandon'd as to all Senſe of Duty to his King, and Love to his Country, was at this Time hovering on the Weſtern Coaſt. Nay, that he ſent a Perſon a-ſhoar to the Houſe of a *Roman* Catholic Gentleman in *Devonſhire*, a Man of Virtue and Worth, who abhorr'd the intended Rebellion, of which he could not avoid of having ſome Notice, and expecting ſuch a ſort of a Viſit, he told his Lady of it, adding, to avoid all manner of Trouble about a Thing in which he would not engage, he would be gone, and that ſhe might ſpeak the Truth, when ſhe anſwer'd any one that ask'd for him, *She knew not where he was*, ſhe ſhould only know he would be within two or three Hours ride of her, and give her preſent Notice if any thing extraordinary happen'd to him. He had not been gone long before a Boat came a-ſhore, and in it a Perſon, who went directly to his Houſe, expecting a hearty Welcome from a *Papiſt*, himſelf being a *High-Churchman*. The Lady, upon his enquiring for her Husband, anſwer'd him as directed, *That he was gone ſhe knew not where; that he expected, indeed, ſome ſuch Viſit, but all Attempts for an Inſurrection in thoſe Parts would be in vain; that the Government had full Information of their Deſigns, and no body would ſtir; that beſides, their Friends were disjointed, and could not get to a Body, now the Troops were every where in Motion; and her Husband could ſee nothing but Ruin and Deſtruction if they went on; to avoid which, he was reſolv'd to keep out of the way.* The Stranger ſaying, the Duke of *Ormond* would be there preſently in Perſon, the Lady deſir'd him, for God's ſake, not to come to her Houſe, for ſhe could not receive him; and ſhe was ſo ſurrounded by People, that had an Eye upon her, that it was not poſſible for him to eſcape Diſcovery. Whether the late Duke of *Ormond* was there, or not, tho' my Information is in the affirmative, 'tis certain, that a ſmall Officer of the Cuſtoms, a Fellow, whoſe Father would have been hang'd for the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Buſineſs, had he been caught, went from *Minehead*, near *Orchard-Wyndham*, and put to Sea; whether to carry News to the late Duke of *Ormond*, or bring News from him, or both, is not known; but that it was a treaſonable Errand he went upon, no body denies, and the rather, becauſe he was made much of by the *Jacobite* Gentry, and often one of their Company, tho' a mean, obſcure Creature, both as to Condition and Capacity. The *Jacobites* in the North were more ſucceſsful. The Court having Information, that the Popiſh and High-Church Conſpirators in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, had reſolv'd to favour the Rebellion in *Scotland*, ſeveral Meſſengers were ſent down with Warrants from the Secretaries of State, to apprehend the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Lord *Widdrington*, the Lord *Dunbar*, Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, all *Papiſts*, and Sir *William Blacket*, a *High-Church* Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*; which Town the Conſpirators had a Deſign upon. They had alſo a Warrant to ſeize Mr *Thomas Foſter*, Knight of the Shire for *Nothumberland*, another High-Church Champion of ſmall Parts, either natural or acquir'd, and conſequently the fitter for his Faction. The Lord *Dunbar*, and Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, had the good Luck to fall into the Meſſengers Hands. The Earl ſtood out againſt them, and about the beginning of *October* aſſembled between *Alnwick* and *Warkworth*, 300 of the Conſpirators, intending to poſſeſs themſelves of *Newcaſtle*; of which the Magiſtrates having Notice, they rais'd the Train'd-Bands, ſeiz'd the *Papiſts*, ſhut their Gates, and took ſuch prudent Meaſures

A.D.1715.

Some of the Leaders ſeiz'd.

The late Duke of Ormond *comes on the Coaſt.*

The Rebels draw together in the North of England.

A.D.1715. Meaſures for their Security, that with the Help of the Earl of *Scarborough*, and the neighbouring Gentry, who mounted their Friends and Tenants, the Place was ſoon in a Condition to bid the Rebels Defiance. Above 700 of the loyal Inhabitants provided themſelves with Arms to act as *Voluntiers*, and on the 9th of *October*, a Detachment of Sir *Charles Hotham*'s Regiment of Foot enter'd the Place, as did the reſt of that Battalion, and the Lord *Cobham*'s Regiment of Dragoons a few Days after. The Rebels in the mean time continu'd aſſembling at *Plainfield*, and finding the ſeizing of *Newcaſtle* impracticable, they march'd to the Sea-ſide. Being at *Warkworth* on *Sunday* the 9th of *October*, the irreligious Rebels would not let the Parſon of the Pariſh preach, unleſs he perjur'd himſelf, and pray'd for the *Pretender* by the Name of *James* III. If there had been no Miſchief done by theſe Wretches, one would have pitied their Stupidity and Baſeneſs, to ſet up for their King a Perſon not worthy to be their Companion, had they behav'd like Men of common Senſe and Honeſty. *Forſter* ſent one *Errington* to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Holy-Iſland*; which all who knew what Condition the Caſtles in *England* uſually are for Defence, believ'd it was no hard Matter for him to accompliſh. He kept it not long, for the very next Day 30 of the Garriſon of *Berwick*, with about 50 of the Inhabitants of the Iſland retook it, and made *Errington* and his Crew Priſoners. Then the Rebels march'd to *Hexham*, to keep a Communication with *Lancaſhire*, well ſtock'd with *Papiſts*, and the Borders of *Scotland*. From whence they expected great Numbers would come to join them. They had not been long in Motion before the following Liſt of their Chiefs was handed about.

Thoſe in *Italick* are *High-Church*, the others *Papiſts*.

Earl of Derwentwater.
Lord Widdrington.
——Widdrington *of the* Grange, *Eſq*;
———Widdrington *of* Cole-Park, *Eſq*;
Mr *John Talbot* of *Carrington*.
Mr *Collington* of *Ellington*.
Mr Ord *of* Weetwood.
Mr Ord *of the* Grange.
Mr Ord *of* Felkinton.
Mr Roger Anderſon.
Mr Lancelot Errington.
Mr Errington *of* Beaufront.
Mr Edward Errington.
——— Widdrington *of* Horſley, *Eſq*;
Sir *William Blackett*.
Thomas Forſter, ſen. Eſq;
Thomas Forſter, jun. Eſq;
Sir *William Swinburne*.
Mr *Carr* of *Eſhett*.
Mr *Shaftoe* of *Bavington*.
Mr *Liſle* of *Hazon*.
Mr *Liſle* of *Plyhaugh*, and moſt of that Name.
Mr *Charlton* of *Hoſly-ſide*.
Mr *Charlton* of the *Boor*.
Dr *Charlton*.
Mr *Lawrence Allgood*.
Mr *Fenwick* of *Bywell*.
Mr *Millett* of *Newbiggen*.
Thomas Conyers, and moſt of that Name.
Francis Baber.
Mr *Eden*, Sir *Robert Eden*'s Son.
Mr *Bacon*.
Moſt of the *Harriſons* and *Sabines*.

They join the Scots *Rebels.*

A rare Parcel of Names to make a Conqueſt of three Kingdoms, and beat the Troops that had beat the *French* from one End of *Europe* to the other! Againſt this rebellious Rout was ſent General *Carpenter*, with *Hotham*'s Regiment of Foot, *Cobham*'s, *Moleſworth*'s, and *Churchill*'s Dragoons. He arriv'd at *Newcaſtle* the 18th of *October*; Upon News of which, the Rebels march'd to *Kelſo* in *Scotland*, where they were join'd by a Body of *Scots* Rebels under *Mackintoſh*, who had been an Officer in *Holland*, and in King *James*'s Guards. A.D.1715.

His Majeſty having given the Command of his Forces in *North-Britain* to the Duke of *Argyle*, his Grace arriv'd at *Edinburgh* on the 4th of *September*, with the Duke of *Roxburgh*, and ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction, having been but five Days in his Journey from *London* thither. His Grace found a great Number of the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry ready to give him all the Aſſiſtance that lay in their Power; as the Earl of *Ilay*, the Duke's Brother, who, on this Occaſion, ſhew'd himſelf as expert in the Practice of Arms, as he had always been in that of the Arts, and to be inſpir'd with the hereditary Spirit of his noble Houſe, in Defence of the Conſtitution and Liberty of his Country. The Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Duke of *Douglas*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Earl of *Selkirk*, the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Rothes*, the Earl of *Haddington*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Lord *Torpichen*, the Lord *Belhaven*, and other Perſons of Quality, readily embrac'd this Opportunity to ſhew their Loyalty to King *George*, and Zeal for the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution. On the other Hand, a great Number of *Scots* Nobility either declar'd for *Marr*, or ſhew'd a ſtrong Diſpoſition ſo to do. Theſe were ſummon'd, according to Law, to make their Appearance, which many of them refus'd to do; *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Argyle*, and gave his Grace full Aſſurances of his dutiful and peaceable Behaviour. He was the Son of Sir *George Lockhart*, by a Daughter of *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, who being a *Presbyterian*, gave him, doubtleſs, the ſame Education as had the *Harleys*, the *Harcourts*, the *St Johns*, &c. his Submiſſion had ſo good Effect with his Grace, that he was admitted to Bail, as was the Lord *Deskford*, the Earl of *Findlater*'s Son, Sir *Alexander Areskin* Lord *Lyon*, King at Arms, ſurrender'd himſelf, according to Citations and ſuch as did not follow his Example in due Time, were denounc'd REBELS.

Scots Lords ready to aſſiſt againſt the Rebels.

Rebels denounc'd in Scotland.

The Earl of *Linlithgow*, the Earl of *Wigtown*, and *Henry Mawle*, Eſq; were denounc'd the 15th of *September*. The Viſcount *Kingſton*, Sir *Donald Macdonald*, Sir *Hugh Paterſon*, and *Sterling* of *Keir*, on the 16th. The Viſcount *Kilſyth*, a Member of Mr *Harley*'s two Parliaments, the Lords *Rollo* and *Nairn*, the Maſter of *Nairn*, Mr *Seaton* of *Touch*, Mr *Malcome* of *Grange*, Mr *Graham* of *Bucklivy*, and Mr *Hume* of *Whatfield*, on the 17th. The Viſcount *Strathallan*, the Lord *Drummond*, Mr *Walkinſhaw* of *Bainfield*, on the 19th. The Viſcount *Stourmont* and his Son, on the 20th. The Earl of *Panmure*, and the Earl of *Southesk*, on the 26th. The Lord *Ogilvie*, Sir *Ja. Campbell*, *Glendol*, and *Rob. Roy*, alias *Macgregor*, on the 27th. The Earl of *Broadalbin*, the Lord *Glenorghay*, his Son ——— *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, and *Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, on the 29th. His Father, Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre* was the ſecond Perſon that came in upon Summons.

A Camp at Sterling.

Before the Arrival of the Duke of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, General *Whetham* had drawn the regular Troops together, and form'd a Camp at *Sterling*, whither upon Advice of *Balfour*'s having ſeiz'd *Perth* with a Party of Rebels, his Grace repair'd, but found the Forces there very thin; and after they were join'd by *Carpenter*'s and *Kerr*'s Dragoons, they did not make 2000 effective Men; whereas *Marr*, by the Middle of *October*, had got 8 or 9000 Men with him. *Morriſon*'s, *Clayton*'s, *Egerton*'s, and *Wightman*'s Regiments of

A.D.1715. Foot, and *Evans*'s Dragoons were immediately order'd from *Ireland* to the Camp at *Sterling*. It was the General's Opinion, that the ſudden Death of the *French* King, *Lewis* the XIVth, who had encourag'd this Rebellion contrary to his late Oath at ratifying the *Utrecht* Peace, would have diſhearten'd the Rebels, and have diſpos'd them to return to their Homes, and make their Peace with the Government. But the Hopes of riſing in ſeveral Counties of *England*, and of the *Pretender*'s ſpeedy coming amongſt them, added to the Deſpair which generally attends ſo much Guilt, made them ſtand out to their utter Deſtruction. Beſides *Perth*, they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Aberdeen*, *Dundee*, *Montroſe*, and other Places; but Sir *Thomas Bruce* being about to proclaim the *Pretender* at *Kinroſe*, was prevented by the Earl of *Rothes*, who came unexpectedly into the Town with a Troop of Dragoons and ſome Volunteers, took that *Rebel*, and others, Priſoners, and carry'd them to the Camp at *Sterling*.

The Rebels ſtand out after the French *King's Death.*

Towns ſeiz'd by them.

The Earl of Sutherland *hinders the Earl of* Seaforth's *joining* Marr.

In the mean time, the brave and loyal Earl of *Sutherland* embark'd on Board the *Queenborough* Man of War, in the River of *Thames*, and paſs'd to the North of *Scotland*, where his Intereſt lay, to watch the Earl of *Seaforth*'s Motions; which he did ſo effectually, with the Aſſiſtance of the Lord *Rea*, Mr *Monroe* of *Foulis*, the *Graunts* and *Roſſes* of *Calraick*, and ſome of the *Fraſers*; that tho' the Earl of *Seaforth*, with the *Mackenzies*, *Macleods*, and other Clans of Rebels, had got together 2 or 3000 Men, yet he durſt not venture to leave his Country, in order to join *Marr*, which Arch-Traytor had the Impudence to publiſh a Declaration in his own hated Name, forbidding all Miniſters of the Goſpel *to acknowledge the Elector of* Brunſwick *as King, or to pray for him as ſuch in their Churches and Congregations, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to ſhut up the Church Doors, where the Miniſters acted in Contempt of his Orders, to apprehend their Perſons, and bring them Priſoners to the King's Camp*, forſooth, as he was pleas'd to call his Rout of Rebels, a Party, of which about 1500, under *Mackintoſh*, ſtole over the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*, and came within a Mile of that City. The Duke of *Argyle* having Intelligence of their Irruption on the South of the *Firth*, haſten'd from *Sterling* to *Edinburgh*, from whence the Rebels were retir'd, and had thrown themſelves into *Leith*; which they deſerted, on Advice that his Grace was providing Artillery to attack them in Form, and he would have given a very good Account of them had they ſtaid there a few Hours longer. They pretended to defend *Seaton* Houſe, belonging to the Earl of *Wigtown*, but abandon'd it on the Approach of a ſmall Party of *Evans*'s Dragoons, and *Militia*. Theſe Villains committed great Ravages before they paſs'd the *Firth* on *Fife* Side. Being come to *Leſley*, the chief Seat of the Earl of *Rothes*, they not only plunder'd it, but broke open the Church Doors, dug up the Ground of the burial Place of that noble Family, and tore open the Coffins in a moſt barbarous Manner.

Marr's *impudent and impious Order to the Clergy.*

Mackingtoſh *croſſes the* Firth.

The Villainy of Marr's *Men.*

For the more ſpeedy and effectual putting a Stop to this Rebellion, it was thought neceſſary to require of the States-General of the United Provinces their Performances of the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; for which they had by Treaty oblig'd themſelves to furniſh 6000 Men. *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; was ſent to *Holland* for that purpoſe; and the States expreſs'd themſelves not only ready to furniſh the ſame, but even to aſſiſt his *Britannic* Majeſty with a greater Number of Forces, if they were neceſſary. The Troops appointed by them for this Service, were the *Dutch* Regiments of *Palant*, *Welderen*, *Cromſtrom*, *Rantzau* and *Jacob*, *Slippenbach*'s Dragoons; and five *Swiſs* Batallions; two of *Stuzier*, two of *Smidts*, and one of *Chambrier*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Vander Beth*. General *Cadogan*, then his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States, made all poſſible Diſpatch in getting Tranſports ready at *Oſtend*; and preſented a Memorial to their High-Mightineſſes, that they would be pleas'd to give Order to their Governours of Places, to examine all Strangers, and to ſtop all the Subjects of his *Britannic* Majeſty; as alſo to forbid their Captains and Maſters of Ships to take any of them on Board, who were not provided with Paſſports. The Memorial begins thus; *The Underwritten having receiv'd News, that the* Pretender, James Butler, *late Duke of* Ormond, Henry St John, *late Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *and other* TRAYTORS, *Enemies to their Country, have form'd a Deſign to paſs*, &c. The States iſſu'd out Orders purſuant to this Memorial. The Lord *North* and *Grey* was ſeiz'd at *Bruſſels* but a few Days after ſet at Liberty. In the mean time *Pitt*'s Regiment of Horſe, and *Sabine*'s, *Preſton*'s and *Fane*'s Regiments of Foot were ſent from *Ireland* to *England*, as was *Seymour*'s Regiment from *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*; and the Well-affected thoughout the Kingdom began to be under no other Apprehenſions of Danger from the Rebels than what might be expected from a Rabble of *Rioters* and *Thieves*, which was their true Character, tho' they diſguis'd themſelves with the Title of *High-Church*. *Harvey* of *Combe* in *Surrey*, who had been apprehended, with other Members of the Houſe of Commons, being examin'd by a Committee of Council, with a ſteady Look flatly deny'd the Charge againſt him; but every Word he ſaid being prov'd to be falſe, he was confounded; and the Meſſenger taking him home with him again, he ſtabb'd himſelf with a Knife as he lay in Bed, being conſcious both of his Guilt, and the Puniſhment that was annex'd to it. He lay weltring in his Blood till five o'Clock in the Morning, when the Maid entering his Room, and hearing him groan, found him in that dangerous Condition. Mr *Buſſiere*, the Surgeon, being ſent for, dreſs'd his Wounds, and in about three Weeks made a perfect Cure. The next Day after *Harvey* of *Combe* ſtabb'd himſelf, the Lord *Landſdowne* was committed to the *Tower*. The Behaviour of the Perſons then queſtion'd for this Conſpiracy, from that time to this, has not only confirm'd the Suſpicion of their Guilt, but caus'd Matter of Complaint againſt the too great Lenity of the Government, of which it has ſince felt the Effects in more Caſes than one. The Lord *Duplin*, Son-in-Law to the Earl of *Oxford*, made Lord *Hay* at the *Twelve-Creation*, and the Earl of *Scarſdale*, were alſo committed to the *Tower*; but the Earl of *Jerſey* having been examin'd by a Committee of Council at the Cockpit, was remanded to the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger. On the 18th of *October*, a Party of Horſe brought up to *London* the Priſoners taken at *Oxford*, by General *Pepper*; and the ſame Evening, eight Perſons ſeiz'd at *Bath*, were brought up Priſoners by a Detachment of *Bowles*'s Dragoons; as Colonel *Lanſdon*, Captain *Doyle*, Captain *Sinkler*, Sir *George Browne*, Mr *Mackarty*, Mr *Dun*, Mr *Macdonald*, and *William Hibbert*.

A.D.1715. The States order Troops for England.

The Rebels made up of Rioters and Thieves.

Harvey *of* Combe *ſtabs himſelf.*

Lord Landſdowne *impriſon'd.*

The Oxford *Priſoners brought to* London.

Two Days after, *Joſeph Sullivan*, a Serjeant in Colonel *Paul*'s Company of Foot-Guards, was try'd for liſting Men for the *Pretender*; and *Felix Hara*, and *Robert Whitty*, for being ſo liſted. They

Horatio Walpole, *Eſq; demands the* Dutch *Guaranty.*

A.D.1715. were all three found guilty, and by a *Jury* of Gentlemen, which was not allow'd to that Martyr for the Proteſtant Religion and *Engliſh* Liberty, the pious Lord *Ruſſel*, who was ſacrific'd in the Reign of *Charles* II, to the bloody Rage of *Romiſh* Jeſuits and Prieſts. The Jury who convicted theſe Traytors were,

Sir *Thomas Halton.*	*Thomas Raylton*, Eſq;
Sir *Edward Gould.*	*Timothy Lanoy*, Eſq;
Alexander Pitfield, Eſq;	Sir *Daniel Dolins.*
George Hadley, Eſq;	*Richard Browne*, Eſq;
Thomas Woodward, Eſq;	*Richard Bealing*, Eſq;
John Chamberlayne, Eſq;	*John Cleave*, Eſq;

The King's Council were, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, Mr *Forteſcue*, and Mr *Denton*. The Council for the Priſoners were, Mr *Kettleby*, (whoſe Name we meet with in almoſt all ſuch Trials), and two others; the Judges were, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*, Mr Baron *Bury*, and Mr Juſtice *Tracy*. Yet notwithſtanding the Solemnity of this Trial, and the many clear and poſitive Proofs of their Guilt, the *Faction* exclaim'd againſt the Proceſs and Execution as an unexampled piece of Barbarity and Injuſtice. They were hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, *October* the 25th, and *Sullivan*'s Head fix'd to a Pole on *Temple-Bar*. We read in the *Annals*,

Sullivan, and two other Traytors condemn'd.

" It is very remarkable, that *Whitty*, who had " profeſs'd himſelf to be of the Church of *England*, " not a LOW-CHURCHMAN, but one of the " HIGH-CHURCH, did, at the Place of Execu- " tion, declare himſelf to be of the ROMISH " RELIGION, thereby openly avowing, with " his dying Breath, that POPERY and HIGH- " CHUHCH are interchangeable Terms for one " and the ſame thing."

High-Church and Popery the ſame.

R. Walpole, *Eſq; made firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

The moſt conſiderable Preferments conferr'd by his Majeſty about this Time was, the appointing *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; to be firſt Lord-Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Poſts to which he had been before advanc'd by the univerſal Judgment and Voice of the Well-affected, having beſides a long Experience in Affairs, an exquiſite Skill in the Knowledge of the *Finances*, which made that great Critic, *Arthur Manwaring*, Eſq; ſay, *He was the beſt Figureman* in the Kingdom, of which he could himſelf judge as well as any one. The Lord *Finch*, and *Thomas Newport*, Eſq; were alſo made Lords-Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Lord Finch, *one of the Lords of the Treaſury.*

The Friends to the Government were not wanting in this critical Juncture, to give Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal, which appear'd by the many *voluntary Aſſociations* which were enter'd into in moſt Parts of the Kingdom. The *Middleſex Aſſociation* was ſign'd by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Duke of *Montague*, the Earl of *Tankerville*, ſeveral other Noblemen, and many thouſands of Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants. The *Aſſociation* of the *Tower* Hamlets was ſign'd by Lieutenant-General *Hatton Compton*, Lord-Lieutenant of the Hamlets, Sir *Daniel Dolins*, Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, *William Benſon*, Eſq; *Ambroſe Page*, Eſq; Sir *Iſaac Newton*, &c. (the laſt, the greateſt Name in the World for Science), with the reſt of the Deputy-Lieutenants, and near 4000 Hands. In the *Aſſociation* ſign'd by the *Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, Citizens, and Inhabitants of* London, there's a Paragraph which juſtifies every Word I have ſaid in this Hiſtory of *High-Church, Tories*, and the *Harleian* Miniſtry; let therefore all thoſe that pretend to cenſure me for Partiality, prove firſt, that this Paragraph has not more of that ſort of Partiality than they will dare to charge me with, or they will ſhew their profound Ignorance as well as inveterate Malice, and that really they do not know the Meaning of the Word *Partial*. *The Wound which the City of* London *receiv'd in it's beſt Branches of Commerce, is but one of the leſs Evils and Calamities brought upon us by the* Perfidy *of the late* execrable *Conſpirators againſt the Kingdom's true Intereſt; traiterouſly giving up to the Enemy all the glorious Succeſſes of our Arms, which had coſt this Nation ſo much Blood and Treaſure; the raiſing and promoting* falſe and inconſiſtent *Diſtinctions of* HIGH *and* LOW-CHURCH, *of* landed *and* money'd *Intereſt among us, and their encouraging and employing ſuch as were moſt affected to the* Pretender's *Intereſt, has, at laſt, rais'd a moſt unnatural* Rebellion *in the Bowels of our Country, prompted, and carried on by ſome of the* LATE MINISTRY, *the* Papiſts, Nonjurors, *and others, their more* wicked *and* PERJUR'D *Adherents, to deſtroy the beſt of Kings, the beſt of Churches, and the beſt Conſtitution in the World.* It muſt be obſerv'd, that not only *Marr*, and *Mareſchal*, and *Ormond*, and *Bolingbroke*, who were avow'd and declar'd Traitors, but all Adherents of theirs, who lay under Suſpicion of the ſame Treaſons, who were apprehended, or had made their Eſcape, ſome of whom are now living, in a Diſpoſition and Capacity to act the ſame wicked Part over again, were all PERJUR'D, and ought to be mark'd by every one in his Mind with the Infamy of Perjury. What follows, is taken out of the *Declaration of the Archbiſhop of* CANTERURY, *and the Biſhops in and near* London.

A.D.1715.

The Author entirely juſtify'd by the London *Aſſociation.*

The City's Character of the late Miniſtry.

" The chief Hopes of our Enemies ſeem to " ariſe from Diſcontents artfully rais'd among us, " and becauſe ſome have valu'd themſelves, and " have been too much valu'd by others for a " pretended Zeal for the Church." *The very Picture of the* Schiſm-Bill Men, the *Sacheverells, T——ps, Bettys*, one Name is as good as another, have join'd with *Papiſts* in theſe wicked Attempts. There is an *Exhortation* to the *Clergy and People, to be zealous in their Duties to his Majeſty King* George. It was ſign'd by

The Biſhops Declaration againſt the High-Church Faction.

Dr *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London.*	Dr *Charles Trimnel*, Bp of *Norwich.*
Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter.*	Dr *William Fleetwood*, Biſhop of *Ely.*
Dr *John Hough*, Bp of *Litchfield* & *Coventry.*	Dr *Tho. Manningham*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Dr *Richard Cumberland*, Bp of *Peterborough.*	Dr *Richard Willis*, Bp of *Glouceſter.*
Dr *William Talbot*, Bp of *Salisbury.*	Dr *John Wynne*, Biſhop of *St Aſaph.*
Dr *John Evans*, Bp of *Bangor.*	Dr *John Potter*, Biſhop of *Oxford.*
Dr *William Wake*, Bp of *Lincoln.*	

Biſhop Atterbury refuſes, and Dr Smalridge avoids ſigning it.

Biſhop *Atterbury*, as was reported, abſolutely refus'd ſigning it; and Dr *Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, notwithſtanding he was continu'd in the Office of Lord-Almoner, avoided it; but after that he was not long continu'd ſo, for within a few Days, the learn'd and pious Dr *Wake*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was declar'd Lord-Almoner; Dr *Smalridge* was a plauſible Perſon, and had not the Rage of *Atterbury*, but his Zeal for *High-Church* Principles and Politics were as confirm'd if not as dangerous.

Let us now take a ſhort View of Affairs in *Ireland*, after the Arrival of the new Lords Juſtices,

A.D. 1715. ces, his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Earl of *Galway*, who then held the Parliament of that Kingdom, *November* the 12th; and the Commons having choſen *William Conolly*, Eſq; their Speaker, their Excellencies made a very handſome Speech to them, which both Houſes anſwer'd with very dutiful and affectionate Addreſſes. On the 15th of *November*, Mr *Tighe*, Mr *Southwell*, the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, Mr *St John Broderic*, and Mr *Trevor Hill*, were order'd to prepare and bring in a Bill for attainting *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, of High Treaſon, with a Clauſe of Reward to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *James Butler*, in caſe he attempt to land in any Part of this Kingdom. It was no difficult Matter for the Faction to find out the weak-ſide of that attainted Perſon, who had waſted immenſe Sums in the Purſuit of Popularity, and was then much cried up by them for Liberality, which every one knew was ſupported by the hard Uſage his Creditors met with; as if it was to be liberal, to throw away that Money in Profuſion and Vanity which was owing to Tradeſmen and Servants: And whereas it was always pretended, that he was belov'd beyond Meaſure by the People of *Ireland*, that Pretence had really no better Foundation than the other groundleſs and viſionary Notions of the deluded Populace; for the Houſe of Commons, the Repreſentatives of that Kingdom, in their Addreſs to the King, ſay, *When we conſider the Juſtice and Mildneſs of your Majeſty's Reign, and your ſteady Reſolution to maintain the Conſtitution in Church and State, it is with the utmoſt Concern we find this Country has been ſo unfortunate as to give Birth to* James Butler, *late Duke of* Ormond, *who, in deſpite of his Allegiance, and the Obligations of repeated Oaths, has been one of the chief Authors and Fomentors of this wicked and unnatural Rebellion.* On the 22d of *November*, Mr *Forth*, Mr Secretary *Bladen*, Mr *Parnel*, Mr *Jephſon*, and Alderman *Burton*, were order'd to prepare and bring in a Bill to attaint the *Pretender*, and for a Reward of 50,000 *l.* to any one that ſhould take him. Five Days after, the Houſe voted, that Sir *Richard Cox*, late Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench; *Thomas Coote*, Eſq; late one of the Juſtices of that Court; and *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; another of the ſaid Juſtices, acted *partially, arbitrarily, illegally, and contrary to their Oaths and Duty*, in making a Rule of Court, for the Clerk of the Crown to ſtrike off a Jury in the Caſe of *Dudley More*, Eſq; whom *Phipps*, and the other wicked Miniſters in *Ireland*, caus'd to be maliciouſly perſecuted for Words ſpoken againſt their execrable Proceedings. And having mention'd that vile Advocate of *Sacheverell's*, *Con. Phipps*, one muſt add, that the Houſe of Commons conceiving a juſt Indignation againſt thoſe thoughtleſs Addreſſors, who had ſign'd Papers in Oppoſition to the Addreſs of the Houſe, for removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, appointed a Committee to enquire, if they were Members of that Houſe that had ſign'd counter Addreſſes to that of the Parliament; and upon the Report of that Committee, it was reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That the Addreſs of the "Houſe of Commons to her late Majeſty, for "removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Place "of Lord-Chancellor, was, at that Time, ne-"ceſſary to ſecure the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion and "Intereſt of this Kingdom, to both which he "was an inveterate Enemy." A comfortable Conſideration for thoſe *Oxonians*, who have not renounc'd *Proteſtantiſm*, that their Univerſity had juſt conferr'd the higheſt Civil Dignity they had amongſt them, on a Perſon declar'd by the Repreſentatives of our neighbour Kingdom, an inveterate Enemy to the Proteſtant Religion. The Members of this Houſe, who were call'd to account for appearing in behalf of ſo notorious an Offender as *Phipps*, were, Mr *Beauſcamp*, who preſented the Addreſs for the County of *Catherlogh*; Mr *Hans Hamilton*, that for the County of *Lowth*; Mr *Stanton*, that for the Borough of *Galway*; Colonel *Henry Edgworth*, that for the County of *Longford*; Mr *Ludlow*, the Articles of *Lowth*; Mr *Henry Bingham*, that for the Shire of *Mayo*; Mr *Houghton*, that for the County of *Wexford*; Mr *Lehunt*, that for the City of *Wexford*, who all ſeverally declar'd, *They were heartily ſorry for their Faults, and humbly begg'd Pardon of the Houſe*; and it was ſeverally reſolved, *That their Submiſſion be accepted as Satisfaction to the Houſe*, who order'd the following Members to attend on the ſame account.

A.D. 1715.

Duke of Grafton, *and Earl of* Galway, *Lords-Juſtices of* Ireland.

James Butler, *late Duke of* Ormond, *attainted.*

His juſt Character of Liberality.

The Parliament addreſs againſt him, as guilty of Perjury and Treaſon.

They give 50,000 *l. Reward for the* Pretender.

Votes againſt Judges in Ireland.

Con. Phipps *voted as an inveterate Enemy to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

Members of Parliament queſtion'd for addreſſing for Phipps

They are ſorry for appearing for him.

Mr *Brownlow*, Mr *Spencer*, Colonel *Jones*, Mr *Robert Edgworth*, Mr *Thomas Meredith*, Colonel *Palliſer*, Mr *Richard Tiſdale*, Mr *Cliffe*, Sir *Donald Obrian*, Sir *Pierce Butler*, Brigadier *Nicholas Price*, *Philip Savage*, Eſq; Mr *Robert Cope*, Mr *Matthew Ford*, Mr *Gerald Cuffe*, Mr *Britteridge Badham*, and *George Matthew*, Eſquire.

Let us now return to the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Rebels; the former, under the Command of *Forſter*, were moſt of them Horſe, and made a good Appearance, but the Riders having only hunting Saddles, with Swords by their Sides and Whips in their Hands, *Mackintoſh*, an old Soldier, ſhook his Head, and ſaid, *This will never do*; and, indeed, it would have been as great a Miracle as ever was wrought, if a parcel of North Country Jockeys and Foxhunters, and a Rabble of *Scotch Highlanders*, could have ſeated a homeleſs Fugitive on the Throne of *Great-Britain*, ſurrounded by the braveſt and moſt experienc'd Officers then in the World, and ſupported by Troops, few in Number, but victorious and faithful, and as numerous as the Rebels could bring into a Body, *Mackintoſh* might have ſaid of *Forſter*, the General of the Rebels, what he ſaid of his Horſemen, *This will never do*; that Traytor, being an illiterate, half-witted Country 'Squire, in the worſt Acceptation of the Word; and the Earl of *Derwentwater*, when he was in the *Tower*, being ask'd by Mr *Serjeant*, Gentleman-Porter, how they came to pitch upon ſo ignorant and worthleſs a Perſon as *Forſter* to be their General? *What could we do better*, reply'd Lord *Derwentwater*, *we knew him to be what you ſay, and he prov'd ſo; but the* Catholics *were not to appear at the Head of the Buſineſs*, High-Church *was to do it, and the* Catholics *only to be Auxiliaries? and who could we pick out to pleaſe* High-Church *better, in* Northumberland, *than Mr* Forſter, *Knight of the Shire, who repreſented all of them?* We mention'd the Junction of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Rebels at *Kelſo* in *Scotland*, from whence they march'd to *Jedburgh*, and being about to proceed to *Hawick*, there aroſe a Diſpute between their Horſe, *Engliſh* and *Scots*, and the *Highland* Foot; the latter being drawn out of *Jedburgh* firſt, and underſtanding they were to go to *England*, mutter'd; that they were gone too far from home already, and would not ſtir a ſtep further without their Pay; miſerable Wretches! the Impoſtor, whoſe Service they were enter'd into, was an *Almſman* himſelf, and their Leaders, when they abandon'd their Homes to go upon this deſperate Enterprize, abandon'd what Fortune they had, except the Pittance in their Pockets, out of which, with much ado, they rais'd the

What Mackintoſh *ſaid of the North-Country Rebels.*

Earl of Derwentwater *deſpiſes* Forſter.

Sum

A.D.1715. Sum of 500 *l.* which *Mackintoſh* diſtributed to his Men, and that with a Promiſe of 6 *d.* a Day for the future, to be given them when they could catch it, prevail'd with moſt of them to go forward to *England*; but 300 of them, who had a little more Wit than the reſt, ſeparated from them, ſold their Arms, and afterwards ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners at *Lamington*. At *Hawick*, the chiefs of the Rebels conſulted what they ſhould do upon the Approach of General *Carpenter*, who had with him of *Cobham*'s, *Moleſworth*'s, and *Churchill*'s, about 1000 Dragoons and 600 Foot, *Hotham*'s Regiment. *Mackintoſh*, who ſaw nothing before him but ſtarving or hanging, was for ſhortning the Work by fighting; but *Forſter* was againſt it, till they had got more Horſe; the Earl of *Wintoun* was for going back, ſaying, *They had full Buſineſs enough in* Scotland, *and that the beſt Service they could do was, to aſſiſt the Earl of* Marr *in reducing the Duke of* Argyle, *after which all* Scotland *would be their own:* But the Lord *Widdrington* propos'd to march into *Lancaſhire*, where they were ſure to be join'd by all the *Roman Catholics* and *High-Church*, and it would forward the Motions of their Confederate in the *Weſt*, who was no better qualify'd, by Courage or Experience, for the Batoon than *Forſter*. Upon this, the Rebels march'd to *Langham*, and early the next Day, Brigadier *Stanwix*, Governour of *Carliſle*, with 60 of the Militia Horſe, went out from thence to get Intelligence of the Rebels; and being advanc'd to *Langton*, was inform'd, that they march'd the Day before toward *Dumfreis*, but that 'twas uncertain whether they deſign'd to proceed thither, or turn toward *Moſſat*. In the mean time, the Duke of *Argyle* was wiſely upon his Guard, and ſent a Detachment of Dragoons, and a Batallion of Foot, to *Kilſyth*, and 200 Dragoons to *Falkorke*, to prevent their paſſing by the Head of the *Firth*, if, in retiring before General *Carpenter*, they endeavour'd to get back to the Earl of *Marr*. But General *Carpenter*, who arriv'd at *Jedburgh* the 30th of *October*, in the Morning, having Information, *Novemb.* 2, at 10 o'Clock, that the Rebels were gone from *Langton* towards *Brampton*, and being apprehenſive that they might have a Deſign to ſurprize *Newcaſtle*, he march'd immediately over the Moors, got to *Elleſden* late that Night, and on the 4th in the Morning, came to *Newcaſtle* with his three Regiments of Dragoons, having order'd *Hotham*'s Foot to come after him by the way of *Wooller*. At *Newcaſtle* he heard, that the *Rebels* had, two Days before, proceeded from *Brampton* to *Penrith*, in full March towards *Lancaſhire*, which may be call'd, the *Church-yard* of the *Scots*, as *Milan* is of the *French*, *La Cimitiere des François*. That General reſolv'd to follow them with the Dragoons only, for the greater Expedition, not doubting but by the Time he could come up with them, he ſhould be reinforc'd by the King's Troops. Accordingly General *Wills*, who was at *Cheſter*, having receiv'd Advice, that the Rebels were marching to *Lancaſhire*, immediately diſpatched Orders for *Pitt*'s Regiment of Horſe, *Wynn*'s, *Honeywood*'s, *Dormer*'s, *Newton*'s, and *Stanhope*'s Regiments of Dragoons, *Sabine*'s, *Preſton*'s, and *Fane*'s Foot, which were all in thoſe Parts to draw towards *Warrington*, on the Borders of *Lancaſhire*, reſolving to march againſt the Rebels, without giving them any Reſpite or Time either to gather Strength, or to fortify themſelves in any In-land or Sea-port Town. On the 3d of *November* the Rebels came from *Penrith* to *Appelby*. Here it was expected that the *Poſſe Comitatus*, and the Militia of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, which by the Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Carliſle* and the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, had been gather'd together to the Number of 3 or 4000, would have made a Stand; but notwithſtanding the Encouragement they receiv'd from thoſe two noble Lords, and of the Half-pay Officers, who offer'd to head them, they all betook themſelves to their Heels upon the Approach of the *Rebels*; by which it plainly appear'd, how little Country *Militia* are to be depended upon, ſince near double the Number ran away before them, who were themſelves little better than *Militia*, and who themſelves fled before General *Carpenter*, tho' they were double the Number to his Forces; when the pretended Patriots are declaiming againſt *Regular Forces* out of Pique to the Adminiſtration, or Friendſhip to the *Pretender*, it will be very proper to remind them of the Behaviour of the Train'd-Bands of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland* in this Rebellion, when they are crying up the Uſefulneſs of the *Militia*. The *Rebels* robb'd the Inhabitants of *Penrith* to the Value of 500 *l.* in Money; they plunder'd the Lord *Lonſdale*'s Houſe, and the Houſes of ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen. When they march'd from *Appleby*, they carry'd away with them one of the Magiſtrates of that Town, whom they would have bullied out of 2 or 300 *l.* which they ſaid he had by him; but the honeſt Man was not intimidated by them; and even when he was among them, refus'd to drink their villainous Healths, telling them frequently what their Rebellion would come to; at which *Forſter* and his Comrades laugh'd and made themſelves merry. After a Day or two's Detention, they let the Man of *Appleby* go where he would. They came to *Kendal* on the 4th of *November*, and on the 6th and 7th to *Lancaſter*, extremely fatigu'd with their precipitate Marches. The firſt thing they did here, was to proclaim the *Pretender*; which Farce was play'd by them wherever they came, with more or leſs Ceremony. They ſeiz'd 7 or 8 Cannon, and fitted them with Carriages, and then propos'd to march the next Day to make themſelves Maſters of *Liverpoole*; the Plunder of which wealthy Town was, probably, what they had chiefly in View; for there that beggarly Crew, Generals and Soldiers, might have enrich'd themſelves with Booty, and afterwards have got off to *Ireland*, or the *Iſle of Man*, and from thence to other Places, for greater Safety; but the Inhabitants of *Liverpoole*, with the Aſſiſtance of the People of the neighbouring Country, and the Seamen in the Town, took all neceſſary Precautions for their Defence, planting 70 Pieces of Cannon at the moſt convenient Places, laying part of the Avenues under Water, and throwing up a Line where the Water could not reach. At the ſame time *Stanhope*'s Regiment of Dragoons having no better Support than part of Sir *Henry Houghton*'s Regiment of *Militia*, quitted *Preſton*, on Advice that the Rebels were bending their March thither, where they arriv'd the next Day, *November* the 8th, fondly believing that the King's Troops durſt not look them in the Face, and knowing little or nothing of the Meaſures taken by General *Wills* to cruſh them. In truth they ſeem'd not to know what Country they were in; and becauſe their Fellow-Rabble in *London*, and elſewhere, had made a Noiſe with *High-Church*, *Ormond*, and *Oxford* for ever, and their Libeller, the *Examiner*, had cry'd up the Faction, as the *Nine* in *Ten*, they vainly imagin'd they ſhould find the Country every where ſwarming in to them; whereas, after the firſt Effort in *Northumberland*, the few that join'd them in

300 *Highland Rebels ſurrender.*

General Carpenter *purſue the Rebels.*

General Wills *acts*

A.D.1715

The Northern Militia run away.

The Rebels proclaim the Pretender *at* Lancaſter.

The Rebels Deſign upon Liverpole *balk'd.*

A.D.1715. *England*, might be ſaid to encreaſe their Number, rather than their Strength, being of the Dregs of the Counties. On the other Hand, the Well-affected not only in the *Weſt*, where the *Wild-fire Men* made a great Buſtle, but in *London*, and the Midland Counties, provided themſelves with Horſes and Arms, to join the Regular Forces, had the Rebels made a greater Progreſs. I knew a private Perſon in *London*, Miniſter of a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, who bought a very good Horſe, and engaged between twenty and thirty of his Auditory to do the ſame. They alſo furniſhed themſelves with Arms in the beſt manner, and kept themſelves and their Horſes to be in a Readineſs to march at the firſt Warning. The Arrival of the Rebels at *Preſton* was this Warning, and the Captain of them told me, they were to mount and march the next Day, with many others, under the like Engagement, but before the Time appointed came, the News of the Action at *Preſton*, put a ſtop to their Proceedings.

General *Wills* ſet out early from *Warrington*, on the 8th of *November*, and the ſame Day arriv'd at *Mancheſter*, where receiving Advice that General *Carpenter* march'd from *Durham* the Day before, towards *Lancaſter*, he diſpatch'd an Expreſs to that General, to acquaint him with his own Motions, that they might act in Concert againſt the Rebels; and being inform'd that the Lord *Widdrington*, and other *Jacobites*, had been at *Mancheſter*, to engage the Diſaffected there to join the Rebels, he not only ſecur'd ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, and caus'd others to be diſarm'd, but alſo ſent an Expreſs to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Lord Lieutenant of *Cheſher*, to acquaint him, "That having Intelligence that "the Rebels were advanc'd to *Preſton*, he de- "ſign'd to march on the 10th or 11th at furtheſt, "in order to attack them, and therefore he de- "ſir'd his Lordſhip to cauſe the *Militia* of *Che- "ſter* to march to *Warrington* and *Mancheſter*, "to ſecure thoſe Towns in his Majeſty's Intereſt, "which was done by his Lordſhip with great "Diligence and Succeſs." The Earl of *Scarborough*, and Lord *Lumley*, exerted their Zeal for the King's Service in *Northumberland*, as did in a moſt ſignal Manner the Earl of *Burlington* in *Yorkſhire*; and a greater Spirit of Loyalty ſcarce ever appear'd in any Reign.

The Loyalty and Obedience of the Earls of Cholmondeley, Scarborough, *and* Burlington.

As General *Wills* wrote to the Lord *Cholmondeley*, he march'd towards *Preſton*, *November* 11, and came to *Wigan* with *Wynn*'s, *Honeywood*'s, *Munden*'s and *Dormer*'s Dragoons, and *Preſton*'s Foot. He left Orders for *Newton*'s Regiment of Dragoons, which were marching from *Worceſter*, to remain at *Mancheſter*, to prevent any Riſing by the Diſaffected in that populous Town. *Pitt*'s Horſe, and *Stanhope*'s Dragoons, were then in Quarters at *Wigan*, where General *Wills* receiv'd Advice that the Rebels were ſtill at *Preſton*, like Fowl gather'd together for the Net of the Fowler, and it was here that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſaid, *we ſhall find them.* The Order of the Diſpoſition of the Troops, was of his Grace's own forming in the Main; but the Alterations in the Execution, were made by General *Wills*, and General *Carpenter*, according to the Motions of the Rebels. Next Morning, *November* 12, General *Wills* form'd the Horſe and Dragoons into three Brigades, *Wynn*'s and *Honeywood*'s, under the Command of Brigadier *Honeywood*; *Munden*'s and *Stanhope*'s, under the Command of Brigadier *Munden*; *Pitt*'s and *Dormer*'s, under the Command of Brigadier *Dormer*. The Troops began their March by break of Day, in the following Order: *Preſton*'s Regiment of Foot in the Front, with a Captain, and fifty of that Regiment for the Vanguard, ſuſtain'd by a Detachment of a Captain, and fifty Dragoons. Brigadier *Honeywood*'s Brigade follow'd the Foot, *Dormer*'s after *Honeywood*'s, *Munden*'s in the Rear, and the Baggage in the Rear of all. About one in the Afternnon they arriv'd at the Bridge of *Ribble*, a ſmall Mile from *Preſton*, where there was a Body of Rebels, Horſe and Foot, which, upon the Approach of his Majeſty's Forces, retir'd into the Town, without diſputing the Paſſage. Having gain'd the riſing ground near the Town, the Troops drew up till the General had *reconnoitred* the Avenues of the Place, which he found to be ſtrongly barricaded, and two pieces of Cannon planted at each Barricade. This done the General order'd the Attacks as follows: *Preſton*'s Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord *Forreſter*, a Captain, and fifty Dragoons of each of the five Regiments, with a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, to command them, to diſmount and ſuſtain *Preſton*'s Foot, and Brigadier *Honeywood*'s Regiment to ſuſtain them on Horſeback; the whole to be commanded by Brigadier *Honeywood*, for the Attack of the Avenue that leads to *Wigan*. For the Attack of the Avenue that leads to *Lancaſter*, the oppoſite ſide of the Town to that of *Wigan*, the Regiments of *Wynn*'s and *Dormer*'s, and a Squadron of *Stanhope*'s, were order'd to diſmount, under the Command of Brigadier *Dormer*, and Brigadier *Munden*, while the Regiment of *Pitts*, *Munden*'s, and a Squadron of *Stanhope*'s, remain'd on Horſe-back, to ſuſtain Brigadier *Dormer* Thus the whole Troops were employ'd in the two Attacks. All things being ready, the General gave Orders to the Brigadiers, who commanded the Attacks, to gain the Ends of the Town, and ſet the Houſes on Fire to diſlodge the Rebels by that Means, and make ſuch Lodgments for their own Men, as might prevent their ſallying out upon them, or making their eſcape.

A.D.1715. *General* Wills *marches to* Preſton

General Wills's *Motion.*

Duke of Marlborough *fixes the Rebels to* Preſton.

Brigadier *Honeywood*, with the Troops under his Command, march'd and attack'd the firſt Barrier, which the Rebels immediately abandon'd, and retir'd to the ſecond Barricade, very ſtrong both by Nature and Art, having two pieces of Cannon planted upon it. Brigadier *Honeywood* finding the taking of that Barricade would coſt a great many Men, thought it proper to take Poſſeſſion of two great Houſes within fifty yards of it, by which he ſecured his Men from the Fire of the Rebels, which was very great, and annoy'd them very much from the Windows. In this Situation he remain'd till Night, and then threw up Breaſtworks to ſecure himſelf from their Sallies, and poſted his Men ſo advantageouſly, that it was not poſſible for them to make their eſcape at that part of the Town. As ſoon he had got his Men under Cover, he order'd the Houſes between him and the Barricade, to be ſet on Fire, which was done accordingly, though not without the Loſs of ſome Men. Brigadier *Dormer*, with the Troops under his Command, gain'd the end of the Town, but ſuſtain'd a great Fire in their Approach, and ſet the Houſes on Fire, which burnt up to their Barricade. The Brigadier receiv'd a Shot in his Leg in this Attack.

The Attack at Preſton.

A little before Day, General *Wills* view'd all the Poſts, and gave Orders for making a Communication between the two Attacks, in order to ſuſtain each other, in caſe they were puſh'd. On *Sunday*, *November* 13, General *Carpenter* arriv'd about twelve o'Clock, with the Regiments of *Cobham*,

A.D.1715. *Cobham*, *Churchil*, and *Moleſworth*, by which Junction the Royal Troops made a Body of 2500 Horſe and Dragoons, as good at leaſt as the beſt in *Europe*; and what had the Rebels to do after the Junction of theſe two Generals, but to offer their Necks to that Halter which they had ſo richly deſerv'd. At two in the Afternoon they ſent out one of their Officers to capitulate, upon which General *Wills* ſent Lieutenant-Colonel *Cotton*, his Aid de Camp, into the Town to acquaint them, *That he would give them no other Terms, than of Priſoners at* Diſcretion, *and that they muſt ſubmit to the King's Mercy.* By which it appears, that all their Pretences to Life, upon Surrender, were falſe and groundleſs. The Heads of the Rebels told Colonel *Cotton*, there were Diſputes between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, but they hop'd, if the General would grant them a Ceſſation of Arms till the next Morning at break of Day, they ſhould be able to ſettle the whole Affair as he commanded. After Colonel *Cotton* had carried ſeveral Meſſages, the General agreed to what they deſir'd, provided they made no Works in the Town, nor ſuffer'd any of their People to eſcape. Then Colonel *Cotton* brought out Lord *Derwentwater* for the *Engliſh*, and *Mackintoſh* for the *Scots*, as Hoſtages that what was demanded ſhould be comply'd with. At break of Day next Morning, *November* 14, the Rebels ſubmitted to the King's Mercy, and Colonel *Cotton* was ſent back to take Poſſeſſion of the Town, and to order the King's Troops to march in and diſarm the Rebels. which was done accordingly. Brigadier *Honeywood* receiv'd a Contuſion in the Shoulder by a Musket ſhot, and Major *Bland* a ſlight one on the Arm, and the Horſe he was on was ſhot through the neck. At his Attack were *killed* two Captains, one Enſign, twenty eight Soldiers; *wounded* Lord *Forreſter*, Major *Lawſon*, two Captains, one Lieutenant, four Enſigns. At Brigadier *Dormer*'s Attack were *killed* nine Men, *wounded* the Brigadier, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, and thirty nine Men; in all killed and wounded one hundred and thirty. The Day before the Surrender, ſix or ſeven of the Rebels, well arm'd and mounted, endeavour'd to make their Eſcape, fearing to fall into the Hands of Juſtice, but ſome of *Pitts*'s Horſe intercepted them, and cut them to pieces. It was ſaid they were Perſons of Quality, rare ones doubtleſs, to liſt themſelves in the Service of a Perſon of no Quality, but that of an attainted Pretender. One of them was Cornet *Shuttleworth*, who had abjur'd the Mock King, and was guilty of *Perjury* to qualify himſelf for being guilty of Treaſon. I find his Name in moſt of the High-Church Liſts, and take him to be of a Family that make ſome Figure in the County: In his Pocket was found a Treaſure, the Pretender's Standard of green Taffety, with a Buff-colour Silk Fringe round it; the Device a *Pelican* feeding her Young, with this Motto.

The Rebels capitulate.

King's Soldiers kill'd and wounded.

Cornet Shuttleworth *cut to pieces.*

The Pretender's Standard

Tantum valet Amor Regis & Patriæ.

So dear to us are Popery and Slavery.

It will bear no other Verſion with common Senſe; we read in the *Annals*, "Among the Priſoners "were three or four *Parſons*, the Reaſon of which "being asked by a great Lady of a certain Pre-"late, the latter endeavour'd to excuſe the High-"Church Prieſts by ſaying, *'Tis probable they at-"tended the Rebel Lords as Chaplains.* A Noble-"man who ſtood by, reply'd, *'Tis more probable "it was the Parſons that brought their Lords thi-"ther.*" We have mention'd the coming up of Lieutenant-General *Carpenter* before *Preſton*, upon which Major-General *Wills* gave him an Account of what he had done, ſhew'd him the Diſpoſitions he had made, and then offer'd to reſign the Command to him, as his ſuperior Officer: But Lieutenant-General *Carpenter* generouſly refus'd it, telling General *Wills*, he had *begun the Affair ſo well, that he ought to have the Glory of finiſhing it*, which uncommon piece of Generoſity was univerſally applauded. His Majeſty advanc'd Major-General *Wills* to the Poſt of Lieutenant-General, and made Lieutenant-General *Carpenter*, a Peer of *Ireland*. Both of theſe Generals having deſerv'd well of their King and Country, in purſuing, attacking, and reducing the Rebels. Colonel *Naſſau* brought the News of their ſurrendering the 16th of *November*, and was diſpatch'd the next Day, with orders concerning the Diſpoſal of the Priſoners. There went along with him a Deputy from the Judge-Advocate, with a Commiſſion for holding a Court-Martial, to try ſix of them that had been Officers, who, contrary to their repeated Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, being in actual Pay, had deſerted his Majeſty's Service. Theſe are the *Faction*'s Men of Honour, and they had no Men of more Honour amongſt them. I am loth to leave theſe Priſoners till their Chiefs are hous'd in *London*, that we may not interrupt the Story of the other Part of the Rebellion under *Marr*.

A.D.1715.

General Carpenter's *generous Saying to General* Wills.

The principal Priſoners were ſent under a ſtrong Guard to *Coventry*, where Brigadier *Panten*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Lumley*'s Horſe receiv'd them, and guarded them to *Barnet*, with a Detachment of a hundred of his Troopers. He there conſign'd them into the Hands of Major-General *Tatton*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, who was come to receive them at the Head of a Detachment of about three hundred Foot-Guards, and a hundred and twenty Horſe-Granadiers. As far as *Barnet*, the Rebel Priſoners had been conducted looſe and untied on Horſeback; but as well for preventing their Eſcape, as to mortify themſelves and their Adherents, who ſtill kept up a dangerous Spirit, it was thought proper to pinion them at *Highgate* with Cords, and moſt of their Horſes were led, either by Foot-Soldiers or by Country Fellows who own'd the Horſes. This Figure put the moſt reſolute of them out of Countenance, and *Forſter*, their General, as ſoon as he ſaw the Cord with which he was to be pinion'd, trembled as if the Hangman was going to put it about his Neck, which he had all the Reaſon in the World to expect would ſoon be his Fate. They were ranged into four Diviſions, to be carried to four different Priſons; the Lords to the *Tower*, *Forſter* and *Mackintoſh*, with the moſt Criminal, to *Newgate*; others to the *Marſhalſea*, and others to the *Fleet*. Each Diviſion was placed between a Party of Horſe-Granadiers, and a Platoon of Foot-Guards; in this manner General *Tatton* ſet out from *Highgate* about Noon, the Drums beating a triumphant March, and a kind of Triumph it was, which, ſays the *Annaliſt*, "bating ſome Circumſtances of Pomp and Mag-"nificence, reviv'd the Idea of thoſe in ancient "*Rome*." All the Road from beyond *Highgate* to *London*, was on both ſides crowded with Multitudes of Spectators of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions, on Foot, on Horſeback, and in Coaches, who gave moſt remarkable Demonſtrations of their Abhorrence of this Rebellion, and of their Loyalty to his Majeſty, crying out, *No Popiſh Pretender, down*

The Rebel Priſoners pinion'd.

Forſter *in a Fright.*

General Tatton's *March with them to* London.

A.D.1715. *down with the Rebels. Forſter* was the principal Object of the *Odium* and *Deriſion* of the People, and when this *diſmal Cavalcade* entered *Holbourn*, they were met by a parcel of merry Fellows with *Warming Pans*, on which they made a Noiſe about *Forſter*'s Ears, their Cry being *No Warming-Pan Pretender*. Perhaps there was never ſeen in *London* ſo vaſt a Concourſe of People, as were all the way through which the pinion'd Priſoners paſs'd; ſome of them, eſpecially *Forſter*, look'd as if they were going to the Gallows; others ſeem'd little concern'd, as *Baſil Hamilton* of *Baldoon*, a young Gentleman, whoſe young and perſonable Figure, recommended him to the good Will of the Spectators. The Names of the chiefs of the Priſoners, are as follows:

The Chief of the Priſoners.

The Earl of *Derwentwater*, a Papiſt.
The Lord *Widdrington*, a Papiſt.
The Earl of *Nithiſdale*, a Papiſt.
The Earl of *Wintoun*.
The Earl of *Carnwarth*.
Viſcount *Kenmure*.
Lord *Nairne*.
The Maſter of *Nairne*.
Baſil Hamilton, of *Baldoon*.
Edward Howard, Brother of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a Papiſt,
Charles Ratcliffe, Brother of the Earl of *Derwentwater*, a Papiſt.
Charles Widdringten, and *Peregrine Widdrington*, Brothers of the Lord *Widdrington*.
James Swinbourne, Brother of Sir *William Swinbourne*, of *Capheaton*.
Edward Swinbourne.
Thomas Errington.
John Clavering, of *Cailey*.
Philip Hodgsdon, of *Tene*.
—— *Thornton*, of *Netherwritten*.
—— *Riddle*, jun. of *Swinburne*.
William Ord, of *Warkworth Grange*.
George Gibſon, jun. of *Stencraft*.
Thomas Forſter, jun. of *Etherſton*.
John Hall, of *Otterburne*.
William Shaftoe, of *Pavinton*.
Robert Cotton, of *Geding* in *Huntingdonſhire*.
John Cotton, his Son.
Lionel Walden, of *Huntington*.
Robert Pullen.
Richard Gaſcoign.
George Budden.
Charles Wogan.
Nicholas Wogan.
James Talbot.
Robert Talbot.
Henry Oxburgh.
Sir *Francis Anderton*, of *Loſtock*, a Papiſt.
Ralph Standiſh, of *Standiſh*, a Papiſt.
Richard Townley, of *Townley*, a Papiſt.
—— *Tildeſley*, of the *Lodge*, a Papiſt.
Richard Dalton, of *Thurnham*, a Papiſt.
Thomas Butler, of *Rawcliff*, a Papiſt.
James Dalzeel, Uncle to the Earl of *Carnwarth*.
Edmund Maxwell.
William Gierſon, of *Lag*.
Walter Riddal, of *Glen Riddal*.
Charles Maxwell, of *Cowhill*.
Andrew Caſſie, of *Kirkhouſe*.
Matthew Hareſtanes.
Robert Millanel, of *Baſcob*.
John Maxwell, of *Steilton*.
William Irving.
John Paterſon, of *Preſton-Hall*.
William Anderſon.
William Maitland.
Sir *William Cockburne*.
John Maſterton.
Alexander Deans.
Mark Carſs, of *Cockpen*.
Alexander Straton.
Alexander Fowles, of *Ratha*.
William Dundas.
David Hall.
George Skinner.
William Dalmahoy, of *Ravelrig*.
Alexander Congalton.
Alexander Dalmahoy, and *William Dalmahoy*, Sons of Sir *Alexander Dalmalhoy*.
Francis Congalton.
Robert Heburne, of *Keith*.
John Heburne, his Son.
George Seaton, of *Barne*.
Andrew Pitcairne.
James Nicolſon.
Thomas Anderſon, of *Witburgh*.
George Seaton, of *Garleton*.
William Dundaſs, of *Airth*.
David Bruce, of *Kinncurd*.
Alexander Miln, of *Newmill*.
James Cornwal, of *Bouhard*.
Alexander Forſter, of *Carpbony*.
Alexander Murray, of *Stemhope*.
William Mackintoſh, of *Borlam*.
John Hamilton, of *Pumpherſton*.
James Horne, of *Aiton*.
John Cunningham, of *Bogengran*.
Alexander Craw, of *Keirghead*.
George Hume, of *Wedderburn*.
George Hume, his Son.
George Hume, of *Whitfield*.
Alexander Hume, his Son.
George Winraham, of *Eymouth*.
John Winraham, his Son.
William Maxwell, of *Munches*.
George Maxwell, his Brother.
Robert Caruthers, of *Ramlaſcals*.
Walter Scot, of *Wool*.
George Rutherford, of *Farington*.
William Scott.
Gilbert Grierſon.

The reſt were moſtly *Highland* Officers, and Servants to the abovenam'd Gentlemen.

A.D.1715.

Having diſpatch'd the Rebellion in *England*, we muſt do the like by that in *Scotland*, where the Arch-Rebel *Marr* continued to uſe his Endeavours to put the People in Arms againſt his and their Sovereign; and tho' the King's Troops did not arrive at the Camp of *Sterling* as timely as was wiſh'd, yet his Grace, the Duke of *Argyle*, with the few Forces he had, maintain'd his Ground, and hinder'd *Marr*'s getting any upon him. Having Notice, that a Party of Rebels, conſiſting of 200 Foot and 100 Horſe, was marching towards *Dumfermling*, he immediately ſent off a detachment of Dragoons under the Command of Colonel *Cathcart*, who came up with the Rebels, *October* the 24th, and having kill'd and wounded ſeveral of of them, took 17 Priſoners, among whom were the following Gentlemen; Mr *Murray*, Brother to the Laird of *Aberkernie*; Mr *Hay*, Son to *Arbath*; Mr *Patrick Gordon*, *Aberlou*'s eldeſt Son; *Alexander Forbes*, Son to *Buſlie*; *William Robertſon*, Brother to *Donſhils*; Dr *Kenloch*; *Alexander Smith*, of the Family of *Mackintoſh*; Mr *Alexander Gordon*; *Francis Gordon* of *Craig*; and *George Gordon* of *Kincardin*. A few Days after, a Detachment ſent by the Earl of *Ilay* into *Lorne*, intercepted about 400 of the Earl of *Brodalbin*'s Men, who were in Motion to join the Rebels, ſurrounded them, and obliged them to ſeparate. In the mean time *Marr* being join'd by two other principal Rebels, the Earl of *Seaforth*, and Sir *Donald Macdonald*, very welcome at Court in the laſt Reign, with their reſpective Clans, was preparing to march from *Perth* to join General *Gordon* with the *Weſtern Jacobite* Clans at *Auchterarder*, in order to attempt the paſſing at the Head of the River. *Marr* had certainly above 8,000 Men with him, and the Duke of *Argyle* had not 4,000: However, upon Intelligence of this Deſign, his Grace ſent for a Train of Field Artillery from *Edinburgh*, and reſolv'd to march againſt the Rebels: Accordingly he left the Camp at *Sterling*, and march'd the 12th of *November* towards *Dunblaine*; which Place the Enemy intended to poſſeſs themſelves of. My Lord Duke encamp'd with his Left at *Dumblain*, and his Right at *Sheriff-Mure*. The Rebels ſtopp'd that Night within two Miles of *Dumblain*,

Scots *Rebels taken Priſoners*

A.D.1715. and the Duke being next Morning inform'd by his advanc'd Guard that they were forming, he rode to a rising Ground, where he view'd the Enemy distinctly, and found, as they pointed their March, they design'd streight upon his Flank. The Account of the Battle of *Dumblain* was brought by Colonel *Harrison*, whom the Duke of *Argyle* sent express to his Majesty; and I use the Colonel's own Words; "The Moor to our "Right was, the preceding Night impassible, and "so guarded us from being flank'd on that Side, "but by the Frost was become passable; his Grace "therefore order'd his Troops to stretch to the "Right in the following Order; three Squadrons "upon the Right and Left of the Front Line, "and six Battalions of Foot in the Center. The "second Line was compos'd of two Battalions "in the Center, one Squadron on the Right, and "another on the Left, and one Squadron of "Dragoons behind each Wing of Horse in the "first Line. As the Right of our Army came "over-against the Left of the Rebels, which they "put to a Morass, his Grace finding they were "not quite form'd, gave Orders immediately to "fall on, and charg'd both their Horse and Foot. "They receiv'd us very briskly, but after some "Resistance they were broke through, and were "pursu'd above two Miles by five Squadrons "of Dragoons, the Squadron of Volunteers, and "five Battalions of Foot. When we came near "the River *Allan*, by the vast Number of Rebels "we drove before us, we concluded it an entire "Rout, and resolv'd to pursue as long as we had "Day-light. The pursuing to the River *Allan* "had taken up a long Time, by reason of the "frequent Attempts they had made to form in "different Places, which oblig'd us as oft to "attack, and break them. When they were in "part pass'd, and others passing the *Allan*, Major-"General *Wightman*, who commanded the five "Battalions of Foot, sent to acquaint the Duke "of *Argyle*, that he could not discover what was "become of the Troops on the Left, and that "a considerable Body of the Rebels Horse and "Foot stood behind us. Upon that his Grace "halted, form'd his Troops in order, and march'd "towards the Hill, on which the Rebels had "posted themselves. His Grace then extended "his Right towards *Dumblain*, to give his Left "an Opportunity of joining him. There we "continu'd until it was late, and not finding "our Left come up, his Grace march'd slowly "towards the Ground, on which he had form'd "in the Morning. So soon as it was dark, the "Rebels, who continu'd undispers'd at the Top of "the Hill, mov'd to *Ardoch*. About an hour "after, our Troops, which had been separated "from the Duke of *Argyle*, join'd his Grace. "Our Dragoons on the Left, in the beginning "of the Action, charg'd some of the Horse on "the Right, and carry'd off a Standard; but, at "the same time, the Rebels press'd so hard on "our Battalions on the Left, that they were dis-"order'd, and oblig'd to fall in amongst the "Horse. The Rebels, by this Means, cut off "the Communication between our Left and the "other Body; and they being inform'd, a Body "of the Rebels were endeavouring to get to *Ster-*"*ling*, the Troops of our Left retir'd beyond "*Dumblain*, to possess themselves of the Passes "leading there." The Rebels had about 800 Men kill'd, among whom were several Persons of Distinction, as the Viscount *Strathallan*, and his Brother Mr *Thomas Drummond*, *Logice Drum-mond*, Mr *John Ross*, Son to the Archbishop of *St Andrew's*, Mr *Nairne*, of *Baldwals*. The King's Troops carry'd off 14 Colours and Standards, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Bread-*Waggons*. Some brave Men among them fell in the Battle, or dy'd of their Wounds, as did the Earl of *Forfar*, whom the bloody Villains cut almost to pieces after Quarter given. Colonel *Hamar* and Captain *Armstrong*, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of *Argyle*, were kill'd, and the Earl of *Ilay*, who came half an hour before the Action, receiv'd two Wounds, the one in his Arm, the other in his Side; but the Bullet being cut out of his Side, he was soon out of Danger. The Courage of the King's Forces was never keener than on this Occasion, who tho' the Rebels were three times their Number, yet attack'd, broke, and pursu'd them with all Resolution imaginable. The Troop of Horse-Volunteers, consisting of Noblemen and Gentlmen, commanded by the Earl of *Rothes*, shew'd their Quality by the Gallantry of their Behaviour, particularly the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Duke of *Douglas*, who brought with him several Gentlemen well mounted; the the Earl of *Haddington*, and the Lord *Binny*, his eldest Son; the Earl of *Lauderdale*; the Earl of *Loudon*; the Lord *Belhaven*; Mr *Lindsay*, Uncle to the Earl of *Crawford*; Sir *John Shaw*; Sir *John Anstruther*; Mr *Hadden*; Mr *Cockburn*, Son to the Lord-Justice *Clerk*, who was wounded; Mr *Dalrymple*. The Rebels behav'd better than was expected, considering they were most of them raw and undisciplin'd; but Numbers have so much Advantage in such Actions, that it seems ridiculous to boast of Courage, when tho' three to one, they were forc'd to quit the Ground they engag'd upon. *Marr* publish'd an impudent false Account of the Battle, and assum'd the Airs of a Conquerour; tho', at first View, it appears, that half of his Army ran away before the Duke of *Argyle*; and if half kept the Field, 'twas owing to Accidents, which could not be foreseen, nor consequently prevented. That the Duke of *Argyle* had an indisputable Title to the Victory, must be allow'd by all candid, impartial Judges, upon these Tokens, Colours, Standards, Cannon, cover'd Waggons, and other Trophies, which he brought away with him, together with a far greater Number of Prisoners, and his remaining Master of the Field, tho' *Marr* had the Face to give out, *That he remain'd possess'd of the Field of Battle, and his Artillery, and stood upon the Ground all* Sunday: But a greater Token of Victory than all these, and which gave the Lie to all *Marr*'s Speeches, was his Grace's carrying his principal Point, and breaking the Rebels main Design, which was to pass the *Firth*, and obliging them to retire to *Perth* with Discontent and Despair. The Earl of *Sutherland*, about the same Time, possess'd himself of *Inverness*, which was abandon'd by Sir *John Mackenzie*, whom the Earl of *Seaforth* had left Governour there. *Marr*, after his Retreat to *Perth*, canton'd his Forces in that Neighbourhood, and the Duke of *Argyle* did the same by his at *Sterling*, where he waited for the coming up of the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, who were on their Way to join him; 3000 of them marching from the River of *Thames*, where the Transports brought them, and others from the Northern Coasts. General *Cadogan* was sent to *Scotland*, to be assisting to the Duke of *Argyle* in what remain'd of the Service in that Part of the Kingdom. It will be no strange thing to the Reader, to find that the *Pretender* had no Heads about him better than his own. He well might have seen it in their Counsels and Actions; and that Knight Errant's coming to *Scotland*, now his

Colonel Harrison's *Account of the Battel at* Dumblain.

A.D.1715.

Scotch *Lords behave well.*

Marr's *false Account of Battle.*

The Dutch *Auxiliaries march to* Scotland.

General Cadogan *sent to* Scotland.

A.D.1715. his Protector, the *French* King was dead, and his Friends there were reduc'd to the laſt Extremity, is no more than might be expected from Men in their deſperate Condition. He arriv'd at *Peterhead* about a Week after the Battle of *Dumblain*, in a *Dunkirk* Privateer of eight Guns. Among the reſt of his Followers was the Marquis of *Tinmouth*, the Duke of *Berwick*'s Son. As ſoon as *Marr* had Notice that his Maſter was got a-ſhore, he went to pay his Compliments to him, as did the Earl *Mareſchal*, General *Hamilton*, and others. From *Peterhead* the *Pretender* went to *Feteroſſe*, the Earl of *Mareſchal*'s chief Seat, where he was ſeiz'd with an *aguiſh* Diſtemper, of which he was ſo ill, that he could not take a Step farther in his way to *Marr*'s Camp: But he publiſh'd his Declaration, ſtuff'd with Inſolence and Lies, and drawn up in the Stile of *Alexander Bendo*, the witty Earl of *Rocheſter*'s Quack-Doctor. He took upon him to write a Letter to the States-General, counter-ſign'd *Higgons*. There were two of that Name in the Proclamation for apprehending the Aſſaſſination Plotters in King *William*'s Reign. He was ſo vain as to tell their High Mightineſſes, "he was preparing to go and take "Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms; that he deſign'd to "maintain the ancient Treaties and Alliances be-"tween his Royal Predeceſſors and them; and "therefore deſir'd them at leaſt to ſtand neuter be-"tween him and his Competitor." But the States deſpis'd him and his Paper too much to take the leaſt Notice of it.

The Pretender *in* Scotland.

His Declaration and Letter to the States.

Let us leave that Rambler to his Fortune in *Scotland*, and reſume the Affairs of *England*, where we left the *Preſton* Rebels in Pinions to be lodg'd in the ſeveral Priſons appointed for them. Two of them, Mr *Richard Gaſcoign*, a noted Gameſter, and Mr *Thomas Butler*, one of the Duke of *Ormond*'s natural Sons, were examin'd before a Committee of the Privy-Council; and the next Day, *Decemb.* 10, the Lord *Kenmure*, Mr *Forſter*, and Brigadier *Mackintoſh* were alſo examin'd. Two Days after, the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Earl of *Nithiſdale*, the Earl of *Carnwarth*, and the Earl of *Wintoun*, the Lord *Widdrington*,, and ſome other Chiefs of the Rebels were alſo ſeverally examin'd, and all of them recommitted to their ſeveral Priſons. They had nothing to ſay for themſelves, but only in general, that *they acted upon Principles of Conſcience.* Monſtrous Impudence! Did *Marr*, did *Forſter*, did *Mareſchal?* did all who had ſolemnly ſworn Allegiance to King *George*, and as ſolemnly abjur'd the *Pretender? did they act upon ſuch Principles?* did others, and the moſt of them Men of profligate Lives and Manners, guilty of all Vices and Immoralities, act upon Principles? They ſaid, with an Air that ſhew'd they were not much afraid of it, *Whatever is allotted for us we are ready to undergo.* In *Ireland* the Parliament continu'd to proceed againſt thoſe that had ſign'd Addreſſes in Oppoſition to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, to remove Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Office of Chancellor. They order'd a *Bill* to attaint JAMES BUTLER, *late* Duke of *Ormond*, and veſt his Eſtate in the Crown, and behav'd with exemplary Unanimity and Zeal in diſpatching the publick Buſineſs, to the Satisfaction of both King and Country.

The Preſton *Rebels examin'd.*

Parliament in Ireland.

Mention has been made of the late Conſpirators ſhelter'd at *Oxford*; three of whom, Captain *John Gordon*, Captain *William Kerr*, and *John Dorrel*, were try'd, convicted, and condemn'd for High-Treaſon; and, on the 28th of *November*, they were hang'd drawn and quarter'd at *Tyburn*. They had all three been Officers in the Army in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, and muſt conſequently be guilty of Perjury as well as Treaſon, in ſerving the *Pretender*; yet the dying Words of theſe harden'd Wretches were, *They had no Pardon to ask* for what they knew was no Sin. About the ſame Time, one Captain *Dalziel* was hang'd at *Execution*-Dock, for Robberies committed on the Seas. He had been with *Avery* the Pyrate at *Madagaſcar*; had committed ſeveral Murders; had ſerv'd the *French* King againſt his own Country, for which he had been once before taken and condemn'd; but *Marr* was ſo much his Friend, as to get a Pardon for him. Being again in the *French* Service, he run away with a Ship, turn'd Pyrate, murder'd a Man on Board a Ship on the Coaſt of *Normandy*; went to *Scotland*, was there taken, and ſent Priſoner to *London*, where he made his Exit on the Gallows. He was Brother to Captain *Dalziel*, formerly an Enſign in the Earl of *Orkney*'s Regiment, one of the ſix half-pay Officers who were try'd at *Preſton* for Deſertion by a Court-Martial; but tho' he was Brother to that execrable Villain the Pyrate, he had more Honour than his fellow Priſoners, who were try'd for the ſame Crime; for he prov'd, he had thrown up his Commiſſion before he engag'd in the Rebellion. The other five were, the Lord *Charles Murray*, a younger Son of the Duke of *Athol*; Major *Nairne*, and Captain *Lockhart*, of Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiment; Captain *Shaftoe* of *Franks*, and Enſign *Areskine* of *Preſton*'s. Theſe five were all found guilty, and condemn'd to be ſhot to Death. The Lord *Charles Murray* was reſpited on Account of his Youth. The other four, Major *Nairne*, Captain *Lockhart*, Captain *Shaftoe*, Enſign *Areskine* were executed. They had all in the moſt ſolemn manner abjur'd the *Pretender*; they had eat King *George*'s Bread ever ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne, but yet theſe pious Saints were ſo much concern'd for the Safety of the Church, that they broke their Faith, their Oaths, and their Allegiance to preſerve her, as they declar'd themſelves, *having been made to believe ſhe was* in Danger. A.D.1715.

The inferiour Country Clergy were the moſt forward in infuſing ſuch fanatical Notions in Minds as weak as their own, and, as has been hinted, were as inſtrumental as any in raiſing the *Sacheverell* Ferment into a Rebellion. One of them, —— *Paul*, a benefic'd Parſon, in or near *Leiceſterſhire*, made a treaſonable Diſcourſe to his Pariſhioners, got on Horſeback, and rode away to the Rebels, whom he ſerv'd as a Spy, when General *Wills* was marching againſt them; he was apprehended in *London* by a Juſtice of Peace, his Countryman; examin'd by a Secretary of State, and committed to *Newgate*.

As to foreign Affairs, the People of *England* gave little Attention to them while there was a Rebellion at home. The *Engliſh* Miniſters, the Earl of *Stairs*, *George Bubb*, Eſq; and Lieutenant-General *Codogan*, executed their Commiſſions in *France*, *Spain*, and the *Netherlands*, with great Wiſdom, Diligence, and Succeſs. The Earl of *Stairs*, in *France*, hinder'd the exporting of Arms from *Havre de Grace* to *Scotland* for the Uſe of the Rebels. General *Cadogan* ſaw the Barrier Treaty between the Emperor, his *Britannic* Majeſty, and the States-General, which was left in Doubt and Confuſion by the late Miniſters, brought to a happy Concluſion; and *George Bubb*, now *George Doddington*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary in *Spain*, concluded a new Treaty of Commerce between *Great-Britain* and

A.D.1715. that Crown. The laſt Article of this Treaty confirms, with the Conſent of the *Spaniards* themſelves, what has been ſaid of the late Miniſters ruinous Treaty of Commerce in this Hiſtory.

The Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, *which ſhall be found contrary to what is this Day concluded, ſhall be aboliſh'd, and of no Force, and eſpecially the three Articles, commonly call'd* Explanatory.

About the beginning of *December*, the Publick was ſurpriz'd to hear, that *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; had reſign'd his Office of Sollicitor-General. It was the greateſt Matter of Concern to all the Well-affected, becauſe he was known to be ſo in an eminent Degree, and was juſtly look'd upon as one of the fitteſt Perſons to carry on the great Affairs of the Nation in Parliament. The Publick had not the ſame Opinion of the Attorney-General, Sir *Edward Northey*, whoſe Jarrings with Mr *Lechmere* were ſuppos'd to be the Occaſion of the latter's reſigning. However, he did not do as ſome later Reſigners have done, who with their Places, parted with their Affection and Zeal for the preſent Government; he ſunk not his publick *Spirit*, but exerted it with as much Vigour as while he was in Office. Some imagin'd that this Difference aroſe from the different Opinion of the Attorney and Sollicitor-General about the Auditor's Office. The two Auditors were *Edward Harley* and *Richard Foley*, Eſquires, redoubted Names in the late Times; and the *Annaliſt* writes, "The Government having found "the two preſent *Auditors* of the *Impreſs* faulty "in the Diſcharge of their Office, it was propos'd "to create a third *Auditor*, who ſhould *audit* "the Account of the New Duties, till ſuch time, "at leaſt, as the two other *Auditors* might, "after Proſecution and Conviction of *Miſdemea-* "*nours*, be legally remov'd." This Affair not taking the Turn as was expected, but remaining as it was found, we ſhall drop it.

Archbiſhop Tenniſon's *Death.*

On the 14th of *December* dy'd the moſt Reverend the truly pious and learned Dr *Thomas Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was not more eminent for Learning, Piety, and high Station in the Church, than for his Steadineſs in Revolution Principles, his Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, and firm Adherence to the Succeſſion in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*. We read in the *Annals*, "He was tranſported with ſuch Joy, "when that wiſe Settlement took Place, that, "notwithſtanding his great Infirmities, he *craul'd*, "if I may ſo ſpeak, from *Lambeth* to *St James*'s, "to ſet his Hand to the Order of the *Regency*, for "proclaiming King *George*." The ſame Writer tells us, He *ever ſhew'd a tender and paternal Indulgence to the Diſſenters*. Dr *Gibſon*, Editor of *Cambden*'s *Britannia* in *Engliſh*, was then Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and having frequent Acceſs to his Grace the Archbiſhop, it was ſaid, he did the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr *Wake*, ſuch good Offices with him, that his Grace recommended his Lordſhip to be his Succeſſor. Whether that be ſo or not, 'tis certain, the publick Voice nam'd that Right Reverend Prelate to ſucceed in the Archiepiſcopal See, of which no Man was more worthy: and the Voice of the Publick was a good Omen of his Majeſty's Royal Favour; for three Days after, my Lord of *Lincoln* kiſs'd the King's Hand upon his being nominated Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Dr *Gibſon* was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Lincoln*; Dr *Evans*, Biſhop of *Bangor* being tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Meath* in *Ireland*, His Majeſty, to the general Joy of all Lovers of our happy Conſtitution, nominated

Dr Wake *made Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

it's great Defender, the Reverend and learned Mr *Benjamin Hoadely*, to the See of *Bangor*; about the ſame time, I take it from the *Annals*, "Mr "*Trapp*, the Poetical Lecturer at *Oxford*, a ſtre- "nuous Aſſertor of *Hereditary Right* and *Paſſive* "*Obedience* Principles, a ſteddy Stickler for Dr "*Sacheverell* and the *High-Church* Party, and "formerly Chaplain to *Henry St John*, late "Lord *Bolingbroke*, was, by a *ſelect Veſtry*, cho- "ſen Lecturer of the Pariſh of *St Martin*'s in the "Fields;" where preaching on the 5th of *Nov.* he had the following, or the like Expreſſions in the Cloſe of his Sermon; "The Church of *Eng-* "*land* has all along been undermin'd by the *Pa-* "*piſts* and *Fanatics*." We may ſee by this Cant of his, that the Preacher was as miſerable a Logician as Poet or Divine, and that either he knew not the Meaning of the Word *Fanatic*, or that he applied it to thoſe of whom, rather than of any other Perſons in the Kingdom, he ought to have learned Sobriety of Thought and Expreſſion. "What the former *attempted*, ſays he, the latter "have always *effected*." Nothing more falſe was ever utter'd out of a Pulpit, and much leſs in one. The *Papiſts*, continues this hot-headed Declaimer, *endeavour'd* to *blow up* the Church, but the *Fanatics* actually pull'd it down. He had no more Senſe than to ſay it, when his Faction throughout *England* were pulling down the Synagogues of Proteſtant Diſſenters. His Application of theſe Scandals and Falſhoods was, *It is therefore the Part of all thoſe who profeſs the eſtabliſh'd Church of* England, *to unite themſelves together and oppoſe them.* And not long after, *November* the 30th, there was ſeiz'd at *Oxford*, on Board a Barge from *London*, twelve Dozen of Swords, and about the like Number of Bayonets, directed on the out-ſide of the Caſe to one Mrs *Greenway*. *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln* having in the late, the worſt of Times, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his Zeal and Affection to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, his Majeſty was pleas'd to ſhew his Acceptance of his Services, by appointing him Receiver and Paymaſter-General of all his Majeſty's Land Forces, in the room of the Earl of *Carnavon*. Some time after, *Robert Hales*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Thomas Hales*, was made one of the Clerks of the Council in the room of Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*. But for the other Removals and Promotions, we muſt refer to larger hiſtorical Collections.

A.D.1715. *Dr* Hoadely *made Biſhop of* Bangor.

Dr Trapp's *Sermon gives Offence.*

1716. It is hardly worth while to follow the Fortunes of ſo mean a Perſon as the *Pretender* and his miſerable Adherents; but they have given themſelves ſome Importance in Hiſtory by their *Rebellion*, which makes it neceſſary to remember them.

The Loyal Addreſſes in *England* to his Majeſty King *George* being ſtill carrying on, the Rebels in *Scotland* thought to put ſome Life into the *Pretender*, by mimicking them in the Places where they prevail'd. Accordingly we find an *humble Addreſs* to him from the *Epiſcopal* Clergy of the Dioceſe of *Aberdeen*, preſented to that Impoſtor by Dr *James Gordon*, Dr *George Gordon*, Dr *Burnet*, Mr *Dunbreck*, Mr *Blaire*, and Mr *Maitland*, while he was at *Fetteroſſe*, introduc'd by thoſe two Arch-Traitors, *Marr* and *Mareſchal*; wherein they compar'd him to *Moſes*, *Joſeph*, and *David*, and blaſphemouſly ſay, *They adore the Goodneſs of God, in preſerving* that irreconcileable Enemy to the Proteſtant Religion; and call the Law, for apprehending and bringing him to Juſtice, *a* helliſh *Contrivance for encouraging* Aſſaſſins *to murder the ſacred Perſon* of his attainted Majeſty. *The Magiſtrates, Town Council, and other Citizens,*

An Addreſs to the Pretender.

A.D.1716. *Citizens* of *Aberdeen*, preſented him with an Addreſs alſo, wherein they are more merry than they were aware of, and not ſo falſe as they intended. They tell him, his Arrival, after his ragged Army were flying before the Duke of *Argyle*, *was as ſurprizing as it was ſeaſonable*; *that they were happy, and knew it not*; *that they were bleſs'd, but were inſenſible of it, till his* mock *Majeſty was pleas'd to let them know, they were the happieſt of Mortals.* The *Pretender* anſwer'd them as formally as they addreſs'd him; and, when his Ague would permit, remov'd from *Feteroſſe* to *Brechin*, thence to *Kinnard Glames*, and on the 6th of *January* came to *Dundee*; from thence he went to *Scoone*, and in theſe Parts was entertain'd and lodg'd by *Stuart* of *Glenrully*, the Earl of *Strathmore* and Sir *David Triplin*. Some of his Adherents were ſo incomparably fooliſh as to expect he would go to Church with the *Aberdeen* Doctors and other Epiſcopalians, but he diſappointed them, and not to be behind them in Fooliſhneſs, he perform'd all his Devotions according to the *Romiſh* Idolatry; and as we read in the *Annals*, "to gratify the "*Epiſcopalians*, perſecuted the Miniſters of the "Church of *Scotland*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, "cauſing ſome to be turn'd out of their Churches, "and others to be thrown into Pri-"ſon." In Proſecution of the Farce he was playing, he made ſeveral Lords, Knights, and Biſhops; one of the latter was ſaid to be *Leſley*, the *Libeller*, whoſe Seditions and treaſonable Practices had driven him out of *England* from the Purſuits of Juſtice.

He makes Lords, &c.

At *Scoone* he imitated the Methods of Government in the Reigns of his pretended Grandfather and Uncle, the two *Charles*'s, and publiſh'd ſeveral *Proclamations*, which was perfect *Boy's Play*, conſidering he had no body to obey him, but the poor Wretches that were within the Reach of his *Run-away* Troops. One was for a *general Thankſgiving*, to mock God as well as Man. Another, to order *Proteſtant Prayers* for his *Popiſh* Tyranny; a *third*, for the *Currency of all foreign Coins*, when he could get any; a *fourth* for ſummoning a *Convention* of *Eſtates*, which even his deſperate Counſellors had not the Confidence to call a Parliament; a *fifth*, for all Men, from ſixteen to ſixty, to repair to his *Royal Standard*; a *ſixth*, for his *Coronation* at *Scoone*, the 23d of *January*. But though his pretended Uncle *Charles* II was crown'd there with a *gilt* Crown, 'tis probable the Expence of it was more than his Treaſury could ſupply; however it be, we hear no more of it, excepting that it was put off, on account of his refuſing to take the *Coronation Oath*, which as little as it had of Proteſtantiſm in it in *North-Britain*, had too much for his *Romiſh* Zeal, with which the Order he publiſh'd the 17th of *January*, agreed much better: It was to burn and deſtroy the Town of *Auchterarder*, and all the Houſes, Corn, and Forage, *within the ſaid Town, ſo as they may be render'd entirely uſeleſs*. This Order was directed to *Colonel* Patrick Graham, *or the Commanding Officer for the Time of our Garriſon of* Tullibardine.

He burns the Country.

Before we return to the Proceedings of the Parliament in *England*, we muſt take a ſhort View of thoſe of the Parliament in *Ireland*, which met the 16th of *January*, when the Lord Viſcount *Dillon* being come into the Houſe of Peers, deliver'd his Writ, and took the Oath of Allegiance; but being ask'd, Whether he could take the other Oaths? he ſaid, *He would conſider of it*, and then withdrew; upon which their Lordſhips *reſolved*, That no Peer ſhould have Parliamentary Privilege till he had taken and ſubſcrib'd the other Oaths in the Act, to prevent *the further Growth of Popery*, and made, and ſubſcrib'd the Declaration therein mention'd. This done, it was reſolv'd; *That the Houſe do enter into an* Aſſociation *to defend and aſſiſt his Sacred Majeſty and the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *in his Royal Houſe, with their Lives and Fortunes, againſt the* Pretender, *and all his open and ſecret Abettors.* The Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, reſolv'd to enter into the like *Aſſociation*. As alſo, "That whatever "Forces his Majeſty ſhall think fit to raiſe, or "whatever Expences his Majeſty ſhall think ne-"ceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, this "Houſe will enable his Majeſty to make good "the ſame." They then proceeded to the Conſideration of the Addreſſes to the late Queen, in Oppoſition to their Addreſs for removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Employment, and order'd the Attendance of *Nath. Jones*, Eſq; late Sheriff of the County of *Down*; *Dennis Kelly*, Eſq; late Sheriff of the County of *Galway*; *Peter Ludlow*, Eſq; late Sheriff of the County of *Louth*, and others, whoſe Submiſſions were accepted of, in which this Houſe ſhew'd their Moderation, as they did their Wiſdom in all their Reſolutions. It was ſtrongly reported, that the Day the *Aſſociation* was brought into the Houſe of Peers, two Lords, one of which a Peer of *England*, had, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Favour, been appointed one of the *Regency* upon the Death of the Queen, embark'd in a Ship for *England*, to avoid ſigning it. The Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and the Biſhop of *Cork* refus'd to ſign it. Theſe two Prelates had made themſelves odious to all good Proteſtants; the former, by his Tory Addreſs, when Biſhop of *Killaloe*; the latter, for the ridiculous Sermons, already mention'd, wherein he aſſerted it to be Blaſphemy to drink to the *glorious Memory* of King *William*. What the *Annaliſt* adds to this is fit to be repeated. He ſuggeſted, "That the drinking to the Memory of "a dead Perſon bears ſo near a Reſemblance to "the Inſtitution of the *Lord's Supper*, that it is a "ſide-Wind Reflection on the bleſſed *Euchariſt*; "which, in his way of conceiving Things, is "but drinking to the Memory of our Saviour." A horrid Notion, I am ſure, more blaſphemous than the drinking to the Memory of the great *Deliverer* of theſe Nations from Popery and arbitrary Power."

Affairs in Ireland.

A.D.1716.

On the 20th of *January*, the Houſe of Commons reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That "whoever adviſ'd the disbanding or breaking a "great part of the Army of this Kingdom, im-"mediately after the unſeaſonable Prorogation of "the late Parliament, when a Bill to attaint the "*Pretender* was under Conſideration of the then "Houſe of Commons, were *Enemies* to the *Pro-"teſtant Succeſſion*, and deſign'd to bring in the "*Pretender* and Popery." Then the Queſtion being propos'd, "That it is the Opinion of this "Houſe, that *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey* was one "of the principal Adviſers of her Majeſty to break "the Army, and prorogue the late Parliament of "this Kingdom, and therein gave pernicious "Council to her Majeſty, and is an Enemy to "the King and Kingdom;" it was carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority, and an Addreſs voted, *That for the Security of his Government, and the* Proteſtant *Intereſt of* Ireland, *his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove the ſaid Earl of* Angleſey *from his Council and Service in this Kingdom*, which was done accordingly, and purſuant to it he was remov'd, to the great Satisfaction of the Addreſſors. On the 28th of *January*, the Lords

The Parliament votes againſt the Earl of Angleſey.

He is remov'd from the Council.

A.D.1716. The Pretender attainted.

Juſtices of that Kingdom, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, particularly to *an* Act *to attaint the Perſon, who, during the Life of the late King* James, *took upon him the Stile and Title of Prince of* Wales, and ſince the Deceaſe *of the ſaid King* James, *hath aſſumed the Name and Stile of* James the Third, *King of* England, *&c. commonly called the Chevalier* de St George, *or the* Pretender, *and all his Adherents, and to give a Reward of* 50,000 *l. to any Perſon who ſhall ſeize or ſecure the ſaid* Pretender, *if he lands, or attempts to land, in this Kingdom.* The Lords Juſtices thought fit, at this critical Juncture, to ſecure ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, as the Earl of *Antrim*, the Earl of *Weſtmeath*, the Lord *Nutterville*, the Lord *Cahir*, the Lord *Dillon*, *Edward Malone*, a Counſellor, *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; *Cæſar Colclough*, Eſq; Mr *Fleming*, and Mr *Rice*, the laſt Son to Sir *Stephen Rice*, and the vigorous Reſolutions of this wiſe and loyal Parliament, contributed very much to the Security and Peace of that Kingdom.

The Parliament met in *England* on the 9th of *January*, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech was read to both Houſes, by the Lord-Chancellor.

The following Paragraphs are not to be omitted.

The K.'s Speech.

" I did hope that the detecting and preventing " the *deſign'd Inſurrections* in ſome parts of the " Kingdom, and the defeating in others, thoſe " who had taken up Arms againſt me, would " have put an end to this *Rebellion*; but it is " plain that our Enemies, animated by ſome ſe- " cret Hopes of Aſſiſtance, are ſtill endeavouring " to ſupport this deſperate Undertaking, and the " *Pretender*, as we have Reaſon to believe, is now " landed in *Scotland*; it is however, with Plea- " ſure, I can acquaint you, that, notwithſtand- " ing the inteſtine Commotions, *Great-Britain* " has, in ſome Meaſure, recover'd it's Influence " and Reputation abroad. The Treaty for ſet- " tling the *Barrier* for the *Netherlands* is now ful- " ly concluded, between the Emperor and the " States-General under my Guaranty. The " King of *Spain* has agreed to a Treaty, by " which that valuable Branch of our Commerce " will be deliver'd from the new Impoſitions and " Hardſhips to which it was ſubjected by the late " Treaties, and will ſtand ſettled for the future " on a Foot more advantageous and certain than " it ever did, in the moſt flouriſhing Time of " any of my Predeceſſors, and the Treaty for re- " newing all former Alliances between the Crown " of *Great-Britain* and the States-General, is " brought very near to it's Concluſion.

It is cloſed thus:

" Let thoſe whoſe fatal Counſels laid the " Foundation of all theſe Miſchiefs, and thoſe " whoſe private Diſcontents and Diſappointments, " diſguis'd under falſe Pretences, have betray'd " great Numbers of deluded People into their " own Deſtruction, anſwer for the Miſeries in " which they have involv'd their Fellow-Sub- " jects".

George Doddington, *Eſq; concludes an advantageous Treaty with* Spain.

That the late Miniſters and their Agents of the *High-Church* Faction, are here referr'd to, will be explain'd, when we come to the Articles of Impeachment againſt the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and the other Rebel Lords exhibited by the Houſe of Commons. This new Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* was the Effect of the Negotiation of *George Bubb*, Eſq; now *George Doddington*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at *Madrid*, with the Marquis *de Bedmar*, one of the wiſeſt Miniſters that ever ſerv'd the Catholic King. By this Treaty, the explanatory Articles concluded at *Madrid* by the Lord *Bingley*, after the Ratification of the Treaty of *Utrecht* between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, were aboliſh'd, and the Houſe of Commons thus expreſs'd their great Satisfaction in the Accompliſhment of this good Work, *the delivering that valuable Branch of our Commerce with* Spain *from thoſe grievous Impoſitions and Hardſhips to which it was ſubjected by the* Treachery *of the late* male Adminiſtration. *Henry St John*, late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, was the deepeſt in this Guilt, and has not yet had the Reward due to ſuch *treacherous* Miniſters. The Lords and Commons preſented ſeverally very dutiful and loyal Addreſſes of Thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious Speech, and were moſt graciouſly anſwer'd. The Commons expell'd the Rebel *Forſter* their Houſe; and after a very remarkable Speech made by Mr *Lechmere*, to ſhew the Neceſſity of proceeding againſt the Rebel Lords, by way of Impeachment, he impeach'd *James* Earl of *Derwentwater* of High-Treaſon; which *Impeachment* he undertook to make good. Mr *Pulteney* impeach'd *William* Lord *Widdrington*. Mr *Boſcawen* impeach'd *William* Earl of *Nithiſdale*. Mr *Hampden* impeach'd *George* Earl of *Wintoun*. The Lord *Finch* impeach'd *Robert* Earl of *Carnwarth*. The Earl of *Hertford* impeach'd *William* Viſcount *Kenmure*; and Mr *Wortley* impeach'd *William* Lord *Nairn*. Then Mr *Lechmere*, and the reſt of the impeaching Members were ſeverally order'd to carry up their ſeveral Impeachments to the Lords; which being done, and their Report made, Mr *Lechmere* mov'd, *That a Committee be appointed to draw up* Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence againſt the *ſaid ſeven* Lords. A Committee was appointed accordingly, and directed immediately to withdraw into the *Speaker*'s Chamber, where Mr *Lechmere*, their Chairman, again diſplay'd his great Abilities, and in leſs than two Hours reported, *That they had drawn up* Articles of Impeachment of the *ſaid* Lords; which he read in his place; and the Houſe agreed to them, *Nemine Contradicente*. The *Preamble* to thoſe Articles, *ſet the dark and pernicious Deſigns* of the late wicked Miniſters, and their *Faction*, in a fair and full Light; which being the Foundation of the preſent Undertaking, as well as the former, in *the Reigns of the* Stuarts, I can by no means forbear repeating it.

A.D.1716.

Henry St John's *Treachery*

Earl of Derwentwater *impeach'd; Mr* Pulteteney *and Lord* Finch *impeach'd two Rebel Lords.*

The treacherous Deſigns of the late Miniſters and their Faction.

" Whereas for many Years laſt paſs'd, a moſt " wicked Deſign and Contrivance has been form'd " and carry'd on, to ſubvert the ancient and eſta- " bliſh'd Government, and the good Laws of theſe " Kingdoms, to extirpate the true Proteſtant " Religion therein eſtabliſh'd, and to deſtroy " it's Profeſſors, and, inſtead thereof, to ſettle " Popery and arbitrary Power; in which unna- " tural and horrid Conſpiracy, great Numbers " of Perſons of different Degrees and Qualities " have concern'd themſelves, and acted; and " many *Proteſtants*, pretending an uncommon " Zeal for the Church of *England*, have join'd " themſelves with profeſs'd *Papiſts*, uniting their " Endeavours to accompliſh and execute the afore- " ſaid wicked and traiterous Deſigns.

" And whereas it pleas'd Almighty God, in " his good Providence, and in his great Mercy, " and Goodneſs to theſe Nations, to crown the " unwearied Endeavours of his late Majeſty King " *William* the Third of ever *Glorious Memory*, " by making him the Inſtrument to procure the " Settlement of the Crown of theſe Realms in " illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, as the only Means

A.D.1716.

The Parliament call the Pretender *a* ſpurious Impoſtor;

and cenſure High Church Prieſts.

The Parliament call the Utrecht *Peace* ignominious.

" under God, to preſerve our Religion, Laws " and Liberties, and to ſecure the Proteſtant In- " tereſt of *Europe*; ſince which happy Eſtabliſh- " ment, the ſaid Conſpirators have been indefa- " tigable in their Endeavours to deſtroy the ſame, " to make a Way for the vain and ground- " leſs Hopes of a SPURIOUS IMPOSTOR " and *Popiſh* Pretender to the Imperial Crown of " theſe Realms.

" And to accompliſh theſe Ends, the moſt im- " moral, irreligious, and unchriſtian-like Me- " thods have been taken, but more particularly " in the *laſt Years* of the Reign of the late Queen " *Anne*; during which Time, all imaginable En- " deavours were us'd by the ſaid Conſpirators to " prejudice the Minds of the Subjects of this " Realm againſt the Legality and Juſtice of the " ſaid Settlement of the Crown. And for that " purpoſe, the *holy Scriptures were wreſted*, " the moſt wholſome Doctrines of the Church " of *England* perverted and abus'd by Men in " *holy Orders*, in the moſt publick and ſcanda- " lous Manner, in order to condemn the Juſ- " tice of the late happy *Revolution*, and thereby " to ſap and undermine the Foundation of the " ſaid happy Eſtabliſhment. And the moſt no- " torious Inſtruments of theſe wicked Purpoſes " were countenanc'd by particular Marks of " publick Favour and Diſtinction, and falſe and " dangerous Notions of a ſole *Hereditary Right* " to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, were " propagated and encouraged by Perſons of the " higheſt Truſt and Employments; contrary to " the ancient, undoubted, and eſtabliſh'd Laws " of theſe Kingdoms, jeſuitical and ſcandalous " Diſtinctions were invented and publickly in- " culcated, to enervate the Force and Obligation " of thoſe Oaths which had been contriv'd in " the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt Terms, by the Wiſ- " dom of Parliament, for the Security of the " ſaid Eſtabliſhment; and to conceal their De- " ſigns, and thereby the better enable them to " carry on the ſame, great Numbers of the ſaid " Conſpirators, of all Ranks and Conſtitutions, " pretending a Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſ- " ſion, openly and voluntarily took the ſaid " Oaths. Groundleſs Fears of the Danger of " the Church of *England* were fomented through- " out theſe Kingdoms, to diſorder the Minds of " well-diſpos'd Proteſtants. By all which, and " many other ſuch ungodly Practices of the ſaid " Conſpirators, the moſt cauſeleſs and dangerous " Jealouſies and Diſſatisfactions were created in " the Minds of the good People of this King- " dom, and great Numbers of well-meaning, " but deluded Proteſtants, were much diſquieted. " But nevertheleſs, theſe diſhoneſt Methods were " purſu'd by the ſaid Conſpirators, with indefa- " tigable Induſtry, to weaken the Foundation of " the ſaid happy Eſtabliſhment. And whereas " the Diſſolution of the late glorious Confederacy " againſt *France*, and the Loſs of the Balance of " Power in *Europe*, were further Steps neceſſary " to compleat the Deſigns of the ſaid Conſpira- " tors; and the ſame being effected by the late " IGNOMINIOUS PEACE with *France*; the " *French* King was render'd formidable, and the " *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was utterly brought into " the moſt imminent Danger; and by theſe and " other pernicious Meaſures, the Deſtruction ſo " long intended by the ſaid Conſpirators, for theſe " poor Nations, ſeem'd near at hand. At which " time, and under which deplorable Circum- " ſtances, it pleas'd Almighty God, in his infi- " nite Wiſdom, to call to himſelf the late Queen " *Anne*, &c."

A.D.1716. *The Nation deliver'd by Queen* Anne's *Death.*

We ſhall find the Earl of *Strafford*, who, with Dr *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*,, made that ignominious Treaty; taking it very ill in the Houſe of Peers, that it ſhould be call'd ſcandalous, and vindicating it by the Approbation of the Parliament in thoſe laſt Years of the Queen; whereas in this *Preamble* it is call'd by the Parliament *Ignominious*; and let all that were concern'd in the making it, take their Share of the Term.

The next Day, the ſeven *impeach'd* Lords were brought from the *Tower* to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, where the Articles of Impeachment againſt them were read; and their Lordſhips were pleas'd to let them know, that not only their Council, but alſo ſuch other Perſons, either Peers or Commoners, whom they would name to aſſiſt them, ſhould have leave of their Houſe for free Egreſs and Regreſs to and from them. The Earl of *Derwentwater* named his two Uncles; the Dukes of *St Albans* and *Richmond*, the Lord *Longueville*, and the Lord *Lumley*; and the other impeach'd Lords choſe others.

As ſoon as his Majeſty was gone from the Houſe of Peers, at the opening of the Seſſion, his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, made his firſt Speech in that *auguſt* Aſſembly; which was not ſo much taken notice of for being his firſt, as for it's good Senſe and Eloquence. He clos'd it with a Motion for the Addreſs of Thanks before-mention'd. He was ſeconded by the Earl of *Dorſet*, who then, and at all Times, ſo well imitates the Politeneſs and publick Spirit of his noble Father.

Duke of Newcaſtle's *firſt Speech.*

On the 13th of *January*, Mr *Sh*—— ſpoke againſt committing the Bill for further ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and ſuggeſted thoſe Reaſons that have been beſt anſwered by the Facts which happened upon the like Suſpenſion by Parliament, ever ſince the Revolution. He ſaid, as others had ſaid before him, *That it invaded the moſt valuable Right of* Engliſhmen, *that it encouraged malicious Informations, and gave a Handle to thoſe in Power, to oppreſs innocent Perſons.* Whereas one may believe with pretty good Certainty, that there was not one Perſon innocent, even in his own Opinion, that thoſe in Power took hold off by Virtue of this Act, unleſs he thought a Man might plot the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution, under the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and that of the Royal Family, and yet be an innocent Perſon. Mr Secretary *Stanhope* appeal'd to the whole Houſe, whether his Majeſty, or his Miniſtry, had made an ill or wanton Uſe of the Power with which the Parliament had thought fit to entruſt his Majeſty. Mr *Hungerford*, tho' one, as we have ſeen, who generally ſpoke on the ſame ſide with Mr *Sh*——, own'd, *the Government had us'd that Power with great Moderation.* After which the Bill paſs'd both Houſes. It was three Days after reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that a Bill be brought in to attaint *John* Earl of *Marr*, *William Murray*, Eſq; commonly call'd Marquis of *Tullibardine*, *James* Earl of *Linlithgow*, and *John Drummond*, Eſq; commonly called Lord *Drummond*. It was prepar'd by Mr *Smith*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Lord *Conningsby*, and Mr *Lechmere*, and had an eaſy Paſſage thro' both Houſes. The Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Lord *Widdrington*, the Earl of *Nithiſdale*, the Earl of *Carnwarth*, Viſcount *Kenmure*, and Lord *Nairne*, pleading *guilty*, had Sentence, as in caſe of High-Treaſon, pronounced againſt them by the

Earl of Marr, *and other Rebels, attainted.*

A.D.1716. the Lord *Cowper*, Lord High-Steward on that Occaſion, in preſence of the Lords and Commons in the Court erected for that Purpoſe in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; but the Earl of *Wintoun* pleading *not guilty*, was try'd there a Month after, *March* 15. I will be cautious of meddling further in this Matter, having at that time been put to too much Vexation and Expence, for only putting it into the Head of a Bookſeller to get the Account of it, as it was printed in the *Leyden Gazette*, literally tranſlated into *Engliſh* by another Hand.

I know very well that the Complaint came from a certain Bookſeller, purely out of Apprehenſion that this Extract would prejudice his Market for the printed Trial, but I could by no means reconcile that Vexation and Expence, to the Uſage I might have expected for Services done and acknowledged, in the fatal four laſt Years of Queen *Anne*. This one *Egotiſm* is, I hope, excuſable, among ſo many thouſand generals. Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Counſel for the Earl of *Wintoun*, having given the Lords Offence by his Behaviour at that Trial, the Lord High-Steward ſaid, *I am likewiſe ordered by the Lords, to reprimand you, Sir* Conſtantine Phipps, *for having, in a Proceeding of this Nature, preſum'd to be ſo forward*, contrary to his own Knowledge of the Matter, but his Zeal for the Cauſe, doubtleſs tranſported him ſo far, as to make him guilty of ſuch Raſhneſs. The Lords found the Earl guilty, *Nemine Contradicente*. There were preſent, particularly the Lords *Bingley*, *Bathurſt*, *Manſel*, *Boyle*, *Orrery*, *Gower*, *Bruce*, *Compton*; the Earls of *Aylesford*, *Carnarvon*, *Strafford*, *Rocheſter*, *Nottingham*, *Angleſey*, *Clarendon*, *Northampton*, *Pembroke*; Dukes of *Buckinghamſhire*, *Shrewsbury*, &c.

Con. Phipps *reprimanded.*

His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for continuing the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus*, *January* 21, when the Lord-Chancellor read his Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes, which began thus:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Had reaſon to believe, when I ſpoke laſt to you, that the Pretender *was landed in* Scotland, *the Accounts I have receiv'd ſince, do put it beyond all Doubt that he is heading the* Rebellion *there, and does aſſume the Title and Stile of KING of theſe Realms; his Adherents do likewiſe confidently affirm, that Aſſurances are given them of Support from abroad. This Parliament hath, on all Occaſions, expreſs'd ſo much Duty to me, and ſo true Regard for the Religious and Civil Rights of my People, that I am perſuaded this daring Preſumption of our Enemies, will heighten your juſt Indignation againſt them, and beget ſuch further Reſolutions, as, with the Bleſſing of God, will enable me to defeat their Attempts*, &c.

Both Houſes ſeverally preſented to his Majeſty Addreſſes on this Occaſion, full of Expreſſions of Duty, Loyalty, and Affection, and the moſt hearty Aſſurances of their Aſſiſtance againſt this daring Preſumption of the Impoſtor and his deſperate Adherents, and, as the Lords ſay, *not only in ſubduing the preſent* Rebellion, *but in deſtroying the Seeds and Cauſes of it, that the like Diſturbances may never ariſe again, to impair the Bleſſings of his Majeſty's Reign.* On the 27th of *January*, a Petition of *Joſeph Quilter*, *John Elliſon*, &c. in Behalf of themſelves, and great Numbers of other Perſons concerned in the *Lotteries*, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, containing Complaints againſt Mr *Edward Harley*, and Mr *Thomas Foley*, Auditors of the Impreſt, for taking ſeveral Fees for Matters done in their Office, contrary to ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the ſaid Lotteries, and it was generally wiſh'd without Doors, that thoſe two Auditors had gone through a more exemplary Proſecution. A *Negative* being put upon the Queſtion for referring the Petition to a Committee, we read in the *Annals*, *it was to the great Surprize of abundance of People.* And it was thought the Auditors would not have come off ſo eaſily, if ſome People had not been apprehenſive that their Places, when vacant, would be filled by Perſons, againſt whom they had been pleas'd to take Offence. Notwithſtanding the abovemention'd *Negative*, the *Annaliſt* tells us, "The Houſe being ſenſible, that for "their Honour they ought to do ſomething in "relation to the Petition againſt the Auditors, "Mr *Edward Harley*, and Mr *Thomas Foley*." They voted an Addreſs, *Nemine Contradicente*, *That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give the ſtricteſt Orders to all Perſons, in all Offices whatſoever, claiming Fees, to ſet up in ſome public Place of the ſaid Office, an exact Table of all Fees due to them, and that no Perſon ſhall take any more than their ancient, juſt, and legal Fees, upon pain of being removed from their Office, and proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity*, which conſequently ſhould have been the Fate of the two Auditors, if the Matter of the Petition againſt them were true, and well prov'd: But it ſeems it was not ſuffered to be carry'd ſo far as Proof. There happened the ſame Day an Incident in the Houſe of Commons, which ſhew'd the Negligence, if not worſe, of the late vile Miniſtry, in what concerned the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. An Eſtimate of the Charge of the 6000 *Dutch* Troops then in *Scotland*, being taken into Conſideration, ſome *Tory* Members excepted againſt this Charge, alledging, by the Treaty of *Barrier* and *Guaranty*, the States-General had engag'd to ſend over the like Number of Forces, whenever the Crown of *England* ſhould require it. To this General *Stanhope* reply'd, "That the States-Ge- "neral thought themſelves diſengag'd from the "Obligations of that Article, becauſe the Treaty "being reciprocal, the *laſt Miniſtry* had not only "left unperform'd the Stipulation therein concern- "ing the *Barrier* of the United Provinces, but "render'd the Performance of the ſame impracti- "cable, by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*." We muſt remember what Praiſes the Earl of *St——d*, and others concerned in that Treaty, beſtow'd upon it.

A.D.1716. *The Auditors* Foley *and* Harley *complained againſt*

"And that thereupon his Majeſty had been "obliged to ſend over General *Cadogan*, to "make a Treaty for thoſe 6000 Men with the "States." This appear'd ſo reaſonable to the Commons, that they allow'd 126,033 *l.* for the ſaid Auxiliaries, who did very good Service in *North Britain*, and were more terrible to the Rebels, than the Native *Britons* in the King's Army; not that they were ſo ignorant as to give the Preference to thoſe Troops, in point of Valour and Military Skill, but through a vain Imagination that the *Britiſh* Soldiers were in a Diſpoſition to come over to them, when Opportunity offer'd.

In the beginning of *January*, there was a General Council of War held at *Sterling*, wherein the March of the King's Army was fully concerted, as is ſet forth in the following Scheme.

His

A.D.1716.

Order of the march of the K's Army in Scotland.

His Grace the Duke of ARGYLE, *General and Commander in Chief.*

A.D.1716.

Lieutenant-General CADOGAN.

Major-General Sabine. *Brigadier* Newton. Evans. Chambrier. Monteſe. Morriſon. Whetham. Stanwix.

FIRST LINE.

IIII Sturler, Chambrier, Palant, Slippenbach, Clayton, Egertz, Fuzileers, Wills. IIII

Carpenter, Ker. Evans, Portmore.

Lieutenant-General VANDERBECK.

Major-General WIGHTMAN.

Brigadier Cronſtrom. *Brigadier* Grant.

SECOND LINE.

II Rantzau, May, Cronſtrom, Wightman, Grant, Shannon, Montagu, Morriſon. II

Stanhope. Newton.

Brigadier LABADIE.

Body of Reſerve. I Zoutland, Smith, Welderen. I

Stairs. Stairs.

The Rebels, while the Froſt and ill Weather render'd the Ways impracticable for the March of the King's Troops, kept themſelves in Heart with Brandy, but as ſoon as they had receiv'd certain Intelligence that his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, had ſent General *Cadogan* to *reconnoitre* the Roads leading to *Perth*, in order for his March to diſlodge the Rebels in thoſe Parts, and drive the *Pretender*, and his Followers, to the Mountains, or into the Sea. Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, who had deſerted King *George*'s Service, and accompany'd the Traytor *Marr* to *Scotland*, hearing that General *Cadogan* was on the *Reconnoitre* to make way for his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, with the Royal Army, thought it was time for him to think where he might beſt eſcape the Puniſhment due to his execrable Treaſon, and to that end deſir'd the *Pretender* that he might ſerve him in a Civil Capacity, upon which he was appointed to be that Impoſtor's Envoy at the Court of *France*, where the Figure he made, conſidering whom he came from, could not be more honourable than if he had been in a Sledge in his way to *Tyburn*. His Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, began his March from *Sterling*, towards *Perth*, the imperial Seat of the *Pretender*, *January* the 29th, of which the Rebels having Information, they abandon'd the Place two Days after, and the *Pretender* fled with the reſt; the Tears trickling down his Cheeks, perhaps not ſo much for Grief that he was quitting the Stage where he had acted the part of a King, as for fear he ſhould fall into the Hands of his Enemies, who moſt ſurely would make him act another Part, which would turn the *Farce* into *Tragedy* by an ignobler Hand even than his own. The next Day his Grace and General *Cadogan*, arriv'd at *Perth*, with the Dragoons of the Army, and the Foot reach'd the Place in the Evening: Some of the foremoſt of them overtook ſome *Highlanders* who had ſtopp'd at *Perth* ſome time, to plunder and get drunk with ſtrong Liquors. The Duke of *Argyle* purſuing the *Pretender* and his Runaways, came to *Errol*, and the next Day, *February* 3, to *Dundee*, where the Army arriv'd the 4th. The Roads being very bad, the Troops could make no greater Speed than the Rebels, who got to *Montroſe*, where the *Pretender*, receiving Advice that part of the King's Army were come to *Aberbrothick*, within eighteen Miles of him, *He* and *Marr* thought it was high time for them to get aboard Ship as faſt as they could, though, to put the beſt Face he could upon his Flight, he order'd the Clans who had remain'd with him, to be ready to march about eight at Night, *February* 5, towards *Aberdeen*, where he aſſur'd them a conſiderable Force would ſoon come to them from *France*, which he knew to be as falſe as all his other Pretences. At the Hour appointed for their March, he order'd his Horſes to be brought before the Door of the Houſe in which he lodg'd, and the Guard which uſually attended him to mount, as if he deſign'd to go on with the Clans to *Aberdeen*. But at the ſame time he ſlipp'd privately out on Foot, accompany'd only by one of his Domeſtics, went to the Earl of *Marr*'s Lodgings, and from thence by a bye Way to the Water-ſide, where a Boat waited and carry'd him and *Marr* on board a *French* Ship of about ninety Tons. A quarter of an Hour after, two other Boats carry'd the Earl of *Melfort*, the Lord *Drummond*, Lieutenant-General *Sheldon*, and ten other Gentlemen, on board the ſame Ship, and then they hoiſted Sail and put to Sea. Sir *John Jennings*, who was then on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, with a Squadron of Men of War, had made the proper Diſpoſitions to intercept any of the Rebels Ships that ſhould venture out of Harbour, but that wherein was the *Pretender*, found means to get off in the Darkneſs of the Night, being a clean tallow'd Snow, which made uſe of Oars as well as Sails, the Earls *Mareſchal* and *Southesk*, the Lord *Tinmouth*, Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, General *Gordon*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, were left to ſhift for themſelves. *Gordon* took upon him the Command of the Remains of the Rebels, who march'd to *Aberdeen*, purſued by the Duke of *Argyle*, General *Cadogan*, and General *Vanderbeck*. Moſt of the Clans diſpers'd, and ran to the Mountains. At *Aberdeen Gordon* produc'd a Letter from the *Pretender*, in which he acquainted his Friends, *That the*

The Rebels fly.

The Pretender weeps and flies.

A.D.1716. *the Diſappointments he met with, eſpecially from abroad, had oblig'd him to leave that Country; that he thank'd them for their Services, and deſir'd them to adviſe with General* Gordon, *and conſult their own Security, either by keeping in a Body, or ſeparating. Gordon* at the ſame time acquainted them that they could not receive any more Pay, upon which they made to the Mountains and diſpers'd. The Paſſage being thus left clear between *Aberdeen* and *Inverneſs*, the Duke of *Argyle* order'd four Battalions, and one Regiment of Dragoons, to march thither. And for the better preventing the Rebels joining again, his Grace thought fit to diſpoſe of his Majeſty's Troops in the moſt convenient Quarters, as *Inverlochy*, *Dumbarton*, *Glaſcow*, *Sterling*, *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, *Aberdeen*, *Inverneſs*, *Elgin*, *Dundee*, *Arbroath*, *Montroſe*, *Brichen*, *Edinburgh*, *Fife*. The Rebellion being happily extinguiſh'd, after it had laſted juſt five Months from *Marr*'s ſetting up the *Pretender*'s Standard, to his flying the Country with him, ſeveral Gentlemen ſurrender'd themſelves to his Grace at Diſcretion, as Major *Urquhart*, *Smith* of *Methune*, *Bannerman* of *Elſeek*, with his Brother, *Fotheringham* of *Pourie*, Dr *Wood*, one of the *Pretender*'s High-Church Chaplains, *Rollo* of *Powis*, *Carnegie* of *Finhaven*, *Balfour*, and ſeveral others. Sir *John Maclean*, who ow'd his Life to the Clemency of the former Governments ſince the *Revolution*, was again taken and carry'd Priſoner to *Aberdeen*, as was alſo Mr *Francis Stuart*, Brother to the Earl of *Murray*. *Mareſchal*, *Southeſque*, *Drummond*, and *Gordon*, before-mentioned, and other Chiefs of the Rebels, got beyond Sea with much Difficulty, and have ſince lead the Life of Fugitives and Vagabonds, fed by foreign Alms, and deſpis'd and ſhunn'd by all Men of Senſe and Honour.

A.D.1716. *An End put to the Rebellion.*

Rebels ſurrender.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

During the REIGN of King *GEORGE* I.

CHAP. III.

From the End of the Rebellion *in* Scotland, *to the Defeat of the* Spaniſh *Fleet by Sir* George Byng, *near* Sicily.

Containing the Space of Two Years, Seven Months.

*A.D.*1716. THE Proſecution of the Rebels, after the Rebellion was ſuppreſſed, ſhew'd the Difference between a Proteſtant legal Government, ſuch as King *George* I, and a Popiſh tyrannical one, ſuch as King *James* II, in whoſe ſanguinary Reign many hundreds, as well Churchmen as Diſſenters, were hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, in the *Weſt* of *England*, for taking Arms with the Duke of *Monmouth*, beſides a great Number maſſacreed in cold Blood, after the Action at *Sedgmore* was over, and but twenty two of the Rebels, who were try'd and condemn'd in *Lancaſhire* for *Forſter*'s Rebellion, were executed; as

Richard Shuttleworth.
Roger Moncaſter.
Thomas Cowpe.
William Butler.
William Ackwright.
} Executed at *Preſton*, *January* 28.

John Rowbotham.
James Blundel.
James Burne.
James Finch.
William Whalley.
John Mac Gillivray.
} Executed at *Wigan*, *February* 10.

Richard Chorley, Eſq;
James Drummond.
William Black.
Donald Mac Donald.
Rorie Kennedy.
John Ord.
} Executed at *Preſton*, *February* 9. *A.D.*1716.

Thomas Siddal.
William Harris.
Stephen Seager.
Joſeph Porter.
John Finch.
} Executed at *Mancheſter*, *February* 11.

Of theſe *Roger Moncaſter*, and *Thomas Siddal* were moſt talk'd of, though Mr *Chorley* of *Chorley*, was the Perſon of moſt Note amongſt them, *Moncaſter* was a High-Church Country Attorney, a buſy pragmatical Fellow very zealous for that *Church*, and very miſchievous in his Practice. *Thomas Siddal* was a Cobler at *Mancheſter*, a great Champion for *Sacheverell* in the time of his Sedition, and before and afterwards for *High-Church*. This Fellow was not ſo ſenſible of his Wickedneſs as *Moncaſter*, who made a Speech at the Gallows, part of which was.

Moncaſter's *Speech at the Gallows.*

Dear Friends,

I Am brought hither to be a miſerable Spectacle to you All. The Crime I am accus'd of, condemn'd and brought hither to be executed for, bears no meaner nor

A.D.1716. *nor leſs infamous a name than* Rebellion. *A Crime prohibited both by the Laws of God and Man. And though I be the Perſon, not the only Perſon, to ſuffer for it, yet I declare that from my Heart I do deteſt and abhor the very Principles of Rebellion, and look upon the Promoters and Abetters thereof, to be Men without any, or at leaſt any good, Principles, and Enemies in the higheſt Degree to their lawful* Sovereign *King* George *and Country.*

This is a ſecond Leſſon to thoſe *Schiſm-Bill* Men, who were apprehended and impriſoned for promoting and abetting this Rebellion, whom this poor Man at the Gallows declares to be Enemies to their King and Country, though they had the good Fortune to eſcape the Gibbet. About 1000 Rebel Priſoners at *Lancaſter*, *Liverpool*, and *Cheſter*, ſubmitted to the King's Mercy, and petition'd for *Tranſportation.*

A Fortnight after the condemned Rebels were hang'd in *Lancaſhire.* Two of the condemn'd Lords in the Tower were brought to Execution. There had been repeated application made to the King, and the two Houſes of Parliament, in Behalf of the Rebel Lords under Condemnation. Sir *Richard Steele*, who now took it into his Head to be out of humour with the Miniſtry for not rewarding his Merits according to his own Calculations of the Value of them, made a long Speech for *Mercy*, inſtead of *Juſtice*, which procur'd him only the Honour of being ſeconded by Mr *Shippen*, and ſome Members of the Houſe of Commons, who were far from wiſhing well to the Rebellion, ſpoke alſo in favour of the Rebels, upon which a right honourable Perſon now living, and in high Station, was ſaid to have riſen up, and have ſpoken to this purpoſe: *I am mov'd with Indignation to ſee that there ſhould be ſuch unworthy Members of this great Body, who can, without bluſhing, open their Mouths in favour of* Rebels *and* Parricides, *who far from making the leaſt Advance towards deſerving Favour, by an ingenuous Diſcovery of the Bottom of the preſent horrid Conſpiracy, had rather aggravated their Guilt, both by their ſullen Silence and prevaricating Anſwers*, adding, *that the Earl of* Derwentwater *pretended and affirm'd, that he went unprepar'd and unawares into this* Rebellion; *yet to my Knowledge he had been tampering with ſeveral People, to perſuade them to riſe in favour of the* Pretender, *ſix Months before he appear'd in Arms.* This Gentleman was back'd by Mr *Boſcawen*, Mr *Lechmere*, and General *Stanhope.* The latter ſaid, *It was with the moſt ſenſible Concern he obſerv'd that the* Rebels *were grown more formidable ſince they were taken and diſarm'd at* Preſton, *than they were before; for it ſeem'd they had gain'd Advocates even among their Proſecutors, and found means to divide an Aſſembly which hitherto had acted with unparallell'd Unanimity and Vigour for the public Welfare.* The further Debate of this Matter was prevented by a Motion for an Adjournment, which was carried in the Affirmative.

The Ladies of the condemn'd Lords were more ſucceſsful in their Application to the Houſe of Peers, than in that to the Houſe of Commons. The Duke of *Richmond*, on account of near Kindred to the Earl of *Derwentwater*, preſented a Petition in his Favour, but declar'd at the ſame time he would be againſt it. The Earl of *Derby*, out of Commiſeration for the numerous Family of the Lord *Nairne*, did the ſame for him, ſo did other Peers for other Lords under Condemnation; the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* was againſt receiving theſe Petitions. The Earl of *Nottingham*, to the great Surprize of many, was for it, and the ſide of Clemency prevailing, an Addreſs was voted to his Majeſty to reprieve ſuch of *the condemn'd Lords as ſhould deſerve his Mercy.* To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer, *that on this, and all other Occaſions, he would do what he thought moſt conſiſtent with the Dignity of his Crown, and the Safety of his People.* Which wiſe and reſolute Anſwer was a terrible Mortification to the Jacobites and High-Church, who were ſtrangely ſpirited up by the carrying of this Addreſs in favour of the condemn'd Lords, though in truth it left the thing as it was before, at the King's Diſpoſal; but the moſt ſtupid, as well as provoking, part of the Behavionr of the *Faction* above-mentioned, was the defying the Government to execute the Earl of *Derwentwater*, giving out Speeches that the Miniſtry durſt not do it, ſo great was his Intereſt within doors and without, and they ſpoke almoſt as fooliſhly and inſolently of the other Lords under Condemnation. In the Evening of the ſame Day, *February* 23, there was ſome jarring in Council between the Earl of *Nottingham* and other Lords, about the Execution of the condemn'd Lords, and that Earl and his Brother, the Earl of *Aylesford*, and Lord *Guernſey*, Son to the latter, having lately more than once ſhew'd a Diſinclination to act in concert with the Perſons in the Adminiſtration. The Earl of *Nottingham* was five Days after remov'd from his Place of Preſident of the Council; the Earl of *Aylesford* from that of Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and the Lord *Guernſey* from being Maſter of the Jewel-Office. The Well-affected were not much concern'd at theſe Removals, but that of the Lord *Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*'s Son, from being one of the Lords of the Treaſury, was much regretted, becauſe his Lordſhip, from his firſt Appearance in the World, and in the worſt of Times, had very heartily and uſefully eſpous'd the true Intereſt of his Country, in oppoſing the late ſcandalous and dangerous Meaſures of the Earl of *Oxford*, *Henry St John*, late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and in adhering to the Proteſtant Succeſſion. Purſuant to the Reſolution then taken in the Council beforemention'd, Orders were ſent the ſame Evening to the proper Officers for executing, the next Morning, the Earls of *Derwentwater* and *Nithiſdale*, and the Viſcount *Kenmure.* The Earl of *Nithiſdale* found Means to eſcape the ſame Evening in a Woman's Apparel, with a Ridinghood over it, which was ſuppos'd to have been brought him by his Mother, who came to viſit him, with ſome Relations. The next Day, in the Forenoon, *Feb.* 24, the Earl of *Derwentwater* and the Viſcount *Kenmure* were beheaded on *Tower-hill.* The former had ſome unjuſtifiable Inſinuations in his laſt Speech, which confirm'd what had been ſaid of his being unworthy of Mercy. *Some Means have been propos'd to me for ſaving my Life, which I look'd upon as inconſiſtent with Honour and Conſcience, and therefore I rejected them; for, with God's Aſſiſtance, I ſhall prefer any Death to the doing a baſe unworthy Action.* He ſaid, when he pleaded *guilty*, that his Guilt was incurr'd *without Premeditation*; and it has been obſerv'd, that ſix Months before, he had tamper'd to make others as guilty as himſelf. The Viſcount *Kenmure* ſaid, he had *ſo little Thoughts of dying ſo ſoon, that he had not provided a black Suit, that he might have dy'd with more Decency, for which he was ſorry:* But there was not more Sincerity in what follows, than in the Earl of *Derwentwater*'s Aſſertion of his *Unpremeditation*; for, contrary to what he declar'd in his Speech to the Lords, when Judgment was pronounc'd

A.D.1716.

Earl of Notting-ham *and* Aylesford *remov'd.*

A.D.1716. nounc'd againſt him, *he pray'd for the* Pretender, *and repented of his having pleaded* guilty. One cannot expect Men of more Integrity and Honour in a Conſpiracy for the Deſtruction of their Country. It was reckon'd very extraordinary, that in a Letter he left for the *Pretender*, he ſhould recommend his *Wife and Children to his Majeſty*, forſooth, *to be provided for, they being in a miſerable Condition, and himſelf ſuffering for his Service*, the *Pretender* wanting to be provided for himſelf, and little able to take Care of other Folks Wives and Children.

Upon the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion, there were ſeveral *voluntary Aſſociations* enter'd into, and Addreſſes from all Parts of the Kingdom, for the Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, I ſhall only repeat a Paſſage or two of the Addreſs from *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*, preſented by *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy, wherein the Conduct of *Tories* and *Craftſmen* is very exactly delineated.

The Conduct of Tories & Craftſmen.

May the baſe Incendiaries, *who, by the moſt envenom'd Libels, and deteſtable Lies, have traduc'd your Royal Perſon and Family, and poiſon'd the Minds of our Fellow-Subjects, be brought forth from under their Diſguiſe, to publick Shame and Confuſion.*

Our Zeal for the Church of England, *as it is bounded by the* Reformation, *and our Loyalty to your Majeſty, are both ſincere and unaffected: And as ſuch, we declare our Abhorrence of thoſe* falſe Brethren, *who ſhake Hands with profeſs'd* Papiſts, *and talk, and Fight for the* Church, *under the Banners of* Popery, *pretending a blind and abſolute Obedience to the* worſt *of Princes, make no Scruple of withdrawing it from the* beſt.

The King having given the Royal Aſſent to the *Act* for *attainting Marr, Mareſchal, Linlithgow, Tullibardine*, and *Drummond*; The Lord-Chancellor read his Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes, *February* 17. The firſt Paragraph of which is;

I take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that my Forces have oblig'd the Pretender *to fly out of* Scotland; *and he is ſince, as I am inform'd, landed near* Graveline. *But I don't know yet, whether any Country, in Amity with us, will give him Protection, after having publickly invaded our Kingdom.*

The Lords and Commons, in their ſeveral Addreſſes of Thanks, ſay to this Purpoſe;

We do aſſure your Majeſty of our utmoſt Support and Aſſiſtance, in ſhewing your juſt Reſentment againſt any Prince or State that ſhall give him (the Pretender) *Protection.*

This vigorous Reſolution of the Parliament, did, doubtleſs, obtain the favourable Anſwer which the Regent of *France* gave to the Lord *Stairs*'s Memorial againſt his giving Shelter to the *Pretender* and the other Fugitives. *That he had already employ'd the Authority he is entruſted with, to make the Chevalier* de St George *quit the Kingdom.*

Mr Doddington's *two good Memorials in* Spain.

His Excellency Mr *Bubb*, now Mr *Doddington*, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Madrid*, preſented two Memorials to the Miniſters of the King of *Spain*. In the firſt, Complaint was made of a Ship at *Port Paſſage* in *Biſcay*, laden with Arms, by Order of *James Butler*, ſome time ſince Duke of *Ormond*, that would not admit the Viſit of the *Spaniſh* Officers. The ſecond, to notify the Flight of the *Pretender* from *Scotland*, with ſeveral of his Accomplices; and to demand of his Catholic Majeſty, *That neither the* Pretender, *nor any of his Adherents, engag'd in the late* Rebellion, *may enjoy his Majeſty's Protection.* But there is not a word of this Paragraph to be ſpar'd. *And that he would not permit that either he or they ſhould enter or reſide in his Dominions, in any manner, or under any Colour whatſoever. For after an Invaſion ſo inſolent and unjuſt, the King, his Maſter, would think himſelf wanting to the Dignity of his Crown and the Honour of the Nation, if he did not employ his Inſtances in the livelieſt Manner with all Princes in Amity with him, no more to protect Perſons who have abus'd his Patience, and violated their Oaths and Allegiance. And he no ways doubts, but the great God, who has enabled him to cruſh the vain Efforts of his Enemies, will put Means into his Hands, to maintain the Juſtice of his Cauſe againſt thoſe who ſhall harbour Rebels, condemn'd by the Laws of their Country, under the imaginary Proſpect of inſulting his Government, and diſturbing the Happineſs of his People.* The Marquis *de Grimaldo*, the King of *Spain*'s Miniſter, ſaid, in his Anſwer to Mr *Dodington*'s Memorials, *The King, his Maſter, would never grant any Succour to the* Pretender, *directly or indirectly; nor will he protect or any ways aſſiſt any of his Followers.* A.D.1716.

About the ſame Time, *March* 13, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* was introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers, as Lord *Parker*, Baron of *Macclesfield*. The Preamble to his Patent was drawn up by Mr *Addiſon*, according to the *Annaliſt*; but I ſaw it in the Hands of Dr *Clarke*, Rector of *St James*'s, who brought it to Sir *Samuel Garth* for his Peruſal before it was engroſs'd in the Patent. I ſhall only inſert this Paſſage in it. *In that Station*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *at a Juncture when our Succeſſion to this Crown was moſt endanger'd, he promoted the Cauſe of our Family, and therein of the* Britiſh *Nation, with equal Juſtice and Fortitude, and took effectual Care that it ſhould not be ſafe for ill Men to attack thoſe Laws which were made in our Behalf, nor dangerous for good Men to defend them.*

On the 7th of *April*, the Grand Jury at *Weſtminſter* found two Bills of Indictment of High-Treaſon againſt eleven of the *Preſton* Rebels; *Thomas Forſter*, Eſq; Brigadier *Mackintoſh*, *William Shaftoe*, *Robert Talbot*, *Henry Oxborough*, *Charles Wogan*, *John Hall*, *Richard Gaſcoigne*, *Alexander Menzies*, and *John Robertſon*; and three Days after, the Grand Jury of *Surrey* found the like Bills of Indictment againſt Mr *James Hugh*, Mr *Miller*, three *Fergusſons*, two *Douglaſſes*; Mr *Scrimſhaw*, Captain *Maclean*, Mr *Skeen*, and Mr *Innes*. *Forſter*, was to have been tried the 14th of *April*; but on the 11th he made his Eſcape out of *Newgate*, to the great Surprize of moſt People; tho' I think they had much more Reaſon to be ſurpriz'd, that *Pitts*, the Keeper of *Newgate*, was not hang'd in his ſtead. He let him have a Chamber in his Houſe, and the Night before he got out, at about eleven o' Clock, *Pitts* and *Forſter* were making merry over a Bowl of Punch; when, on a ſudden, *Pitts*, pretending to be grip'd, went down Stairs, and *Forſter*, making uſe of a falſe Key, which his Man had prepar'd him, open'd the Street-door, and made his Way to the Water-ſide, where People were ready to take him on Board a Ship, and carry him to *France*; where he arriv'd a few Days after, and proceeded to the *Pretender* at *Avignon*. He was this Seſſion attainted by Act of Parliament, and *Pitts* preſented by the Grand Jury of *Middleſex*, for a *high Neglect in his Office*. But much better Men than *Pitts* would have ten ſuch Preſentments againſt them, with the like Conſequence, for the tenth Part of what was reported *Forſter* paid for his Eſcape.

Forſter *gets out of Priſon.*

At

A.D.1716.

Select Veſtries corrupt.

At this Time there was a very great Complaint againſt the corrupt and baſe Management of the ſelect Veſtries within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and particularly of their Diſaffection to the Government; of which the chuſing *Joſeph Trapp*, M. A. Lecturer of *St Martin's in the Fields*, was reckon'd an undoubted Inſtance. A Committee was appointed to examine into the Conduct of theſe Veſtries; and on the 8th of *March*, Mr *Moleſworth* reported, *That the Committee finding it a Work of inſuperable Difficulty to peruſe, within any competent Time, all the Books and Accounts of the ſaid Pariſhes in ſuch manner as is neceſſary for the thorough Information of this Houſe, have thought it more for the publick Service, to apply their Endeavours principally to thoſe that relate to the Maintenance of the Poor. And becauſe the Pariſh of* St Martin's in the Fields *has been repreſented to the Committee as the moſt free from Frauds and Abuſes, and averr'd to be under the beſt Regulation of any Pariſh in* London *in reſpect to the Government of the Poor, the Committee rather willing to propoſe a good Example for the Imitation of others, than deſirous of finding Fault, have choſe to begin with that Pariſh*, &c. In this ſo very fair Management, we find theſe extraordinary Disburſements in 1712.

Expences of St Martin's *Overſeers*, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Expences at Taverns, and Viſitations, with Dr *Lancaſter*, &c. — —	72	19	07
Paid for Sacrament Bread and Wine,	87	09	02

N. B. Near the ſame Sum was charg'd every Year, tho' in the Year 1714, there were about 2000 Communicants more than in the Year 1712, in order to their Qualifications by the *Sacramental Teſt*.

To the Ringers, for Dr Sacheverell's *Reſtoration in* 1713. — — —	00	10	0
Spent on ſeveral Veſtry-men, and Overſeers, at ſeveral Taverns — —	72	00	0
Spent at one Dinner at the Mulberry-Garden — — — — —	49	13	4
For Sacrament Wine, *a great part of which was drunk in the Veſtry* —	90	00	0
To Mr Eddridge, *Clerk of the Veſtry, for examining the Settlements of ſome Poor* — — — —	115	00	6
For a Draught of a Piece of Ground, which a Bricklayer would have done for 4 d. — — — —	5	07	6
Spent on Dr Lancaſter, *and ſome Juſtices* — — — —	3	15	0
Spent in two Dinners, on Miniſters aſſiſting Mr Griſdale *the Reader* —	6	09	2
Spent at a Tavern, going to Hicks's-Hall *about a Baſtard Child* — —	2	07	0

I have not room for the Particulars of all the Disburſements of the annual Collections in that Pariſh, amounting to near 6000 *l.* one Year with another, but this ſmall Sketch of the Account will give an Idea of the reſt, and of the Honeſty of theſe honeſteſt of *Veſtry-men*. I ſhall only add one Remark more of the Committee; which, touching every Pariſh in *England*, where there are *French* Proteſtants and Diſſenters, ſeems to be a pretty good Leſſon to our Legiſlators, when this Matter comes again on the Carpet.

Injuſtice to French *Proteſtants and Diſſenters.*

Sixth Remark. *That altho' the* French *Inhabitants, and ſome* Diſſenters *from the Church of* England, *pay their Share of the* Poor's Rates, *and other Collections, yet they receive nothing out of it towards the Maintenance of their own Poor, but do it themſelves.* An Inſtance of Partiality and Injuſtice, not to be met with among Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Subjects in any other Part of the World—. A good Bill for regulating *ſelect Veſtries*, paſs'd the Houſe of Commons; and let the *Annaliſt* tell you what was it's Fate in the Houſe of Lords. "The "Clergy of the Church of *England* found Means, "towards the End of this Seſſion, to ſtave off a "*Bill* that was like to make them uneaſy; againſt "which, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the "Biſhop of *London* ſeverally preſented Petitions in "the Houſe of *Peers*; and on *Friday*, the 1ſt of "*June*, it was thrown out by a great Majority. "All the Biſhops voted againſt it, chiefly becauſe "it gave Lay-men an Authority over the Maſters of *Charity*-Schools, *which Charity however comes out of Laymens Pockets*, who are "moſt of them in *holy Orders*, and, if they are "not miſrepreſented, of the *High-Church* "*Party*."

A.D.1716.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, having been elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Dublin*, Dr *Benjamin Pratt*, Provoſt of *Trinity* College near *Dublin*; and Dr *Robert Howard*, Fellow of the ſaid College, were nominated to wait on his Royal Highneſs with the *Diploma* of his Election, and to admit his Royal Highneſs into the full Poſſeſſion of that Office. They were accompany'd by all the Perſons of Quality of the Kingdom of *Ireland* who were then in Town, and acquainted with their Errand. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* introduc'd them, and Dr *Pratt* made an elegant Speech, in which he ſaid, among other Things, ſpeaking of his Majeſty;

The Provoſt of Trinity *College*, Dublin, *Speech to his Royal Highneſs.*

Happy, indeed, were our Preſages, and joyful altogether is the Accompliſhment of them. Our Eyes behold a Prince now ſitting on the Throne of his Royal Anceſtors, wiſe, valiant, juſt, and magnanimous. A Monarch loaded with all the Martial Glories of the Field, and long diſtinguiſh'd for the nobler Arts of Peace and Civil Government. His earlier Years he devoted to the Cauſe of Religion, againſt Turks *and* Infidels. *He afterwards employ'd his Arms in the Defence of the Liberties of* Europe, *at a Time when they were in the utmoſt Danger from Abroad; and now he compleats his Glories at Home, in delivering* Britain, *the Bulwark of the* Proteſtant *Faith, from the inconſiſtent Rule of a* Popiſh Pretender. *By his Wiſdom he has defeated all ſecret Attempts. By his Valour, conquer'd in the open Field. His Juſtice awes the Daring and the Vicious. His Clemency gains the Weak and Deluded. His large Revenues he employs in ſecuring thoſe Liberties, for whoſe Preſervation his undoubted Right is moſt juſtly founded*, &c.

This is the great, and good Prince, againſt whom the *Schiſm-Bill* Men form'd the ſecret Attempts which the Reverend and Learned Provoſt ſpeaks of; for which, upon Diſcovery, ſome of them were, indeed, impriſon'd; but, by the Royal Clemency, liv'd long enough to ſhew themſelves unworthy either of Clemency or Mercy, by their Impenitence and daring Oppoſition to the Government ever ſince. His Royal Highneſs return'd this gracious Anſwer.

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

I am very glad the Univerſity of Dublin *have given this Mark of their Regard and Affection to his Majeſty's Government and to me; and I don't doubt but it will be conſtantly follow'd by a ſuitable Zeal and Duty for the future.*

I am very ready to take your Univerſity into my Protection, and ſhall accept of this Office as you deſire. You may depend upon it, I will always take

A.D.1716. *Care, that the good Intentions and Loyalty of your Univerſity, and of it's ſeveral Members, ſhall meet with thoſe Marks of Favour and Regard, which I am perſuaded they will, on all Occaſions deſerve.*

Tho' his Majeſty's Wiſdom had defeated the ſecret Attempts of the *Jacobite* and *High-Church* Faction, and his Arms had driven his open Enemies out of the Kingdom, there remain'd ſtill a Spirit of Mutiny and Rebellion in thoſe of them that had not as yet taken Arms, and eſpecially in the ordinary ſort of People, who had been ſo lately poiſon'd by *Sacheverell*, *T*——, and the *Tory* Prieſthood, who wanted an Opportunity to get together without Fear of the *Proclamation*, which they flatter'd themſelves would offer at the next Election for Members of Parliament.

Ill Deſigns of High-Church.

As this Faction has always conſiſted of the weakeſt as well as the wickedeſt People; ſo they have always been ſo raſh, as to diſcover their Intentions by their Diſcourſes, by their Boaſtings and Menaces. The Miniſtry wanted not ſuch Notices of their ill Deſigns. They were too well acquainted with their inveterate Malice and Hatred to the Government to make any Dependance on their Change of Mind, and growing wiſer by Diſappointment and Misfortune: They had a vain Imagination, then, as well as ſince, that by the Help of ſome Word given out by their Leaders in the Pamphlets of their Libellers, and Preachments of their Clergy, they might be able to get a Majority of *Tories*; and if not, they might raiſe ſuch a Ferment as would make way for a ſucceſsful Invaſion with an Army of *Iriſh*, *Spaniſh*, and *French* Papiſts. This was well foreſeen by the Miniſtry, who reſolv'd to baffle their fond Hopes, by prolonging the ſitting of the preſent Parliament, which was talk'd of before an *Act* for that Purpoſe was brought into the Houſe of Lords. It was at firſt ſaid, the Deſign was only to ſuſpend the *Triennial Act*, by which this Parliament would have continu'd three Years beyond the Time, when it would otherwiſe determine. But ſuch a *Suſpenſion* was like to be attended with more Inconveniencies *than a Bill for enlarging the Time for Continuance of Parliaments*. The Reaſons for *ſuſpending* the Triennial Bill now being likely to be as ſtrong at the three Years End as the ſeven; and then another Suſpenſion would meet with more Oppoſition, without anſwering the End firſt propos'd by it. On *Monday*, the 9th of *April*, in the Evening, above 30 Peers met at the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s Houſe, where this Matter was taken into Conſideration, and it having been the general Opinion among the Movers in it, that it would be moſt eligible to bring it firſt into the Houſe of Lords, to prevent it's having ill Conſequences in in the future Elections in Caſe of Miſcarriage in the Commons Houſe, it was reſolv'd to make the Motion for it the very next Day; and his Grace, at whoſe Houſe this illuſtrious Meeting was held, was deſir'd to do it, which he did accordingly; and having offer'd the ſaid Bill, it was read as uſual, and then the Lord-Chancellor put the Queſtion, Whether it ſhould be committed; upon which there aroſe a warm Debate, that laſted from two till ſeven o' Clock in the Afternoon. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, with ſeveral of her Gentlemen and Ladies, a great many Members of the Houſe of Commons, and others, being in the Houſe.

A Bill for the Septennial *Parliament.*

The Speakers were,

Againſt the BILL.	*For the* BILL.
Earl of *Abingdon.*	Duke of *Kingſton.*
Earl *Poulet.*	Earl of *Dorſet.*

Againſt the BILL.	*For the* BILL.
Lord *Trevor.*	Lord *Carteret.*
Lord *Foley.*	Earl of *Cholmondeley.*
Earl of *Aylesford.*	Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
Earl of *Peterborough.*	Earl of *Ilay.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*	Duke of *Argyle.*
Duke of *Shrewsbury.*	Lord *Parker.*
Biſhop of *London.*	Lord *Cowper.*
Earl of *Angleſey.*	
Duke of *Buckinghamſhire.*	

The Reaſons given by the Peers for the Bill are much the ſame with thoſe above-mention'd, from whence the Bill took it's Riſe. The Reaſons againſt the Bill have loſt what Weight there might ſeem to be then in them, by an Experience of near twenty Years, without any ill Conſequence to the Conſtitution or the Peoples Liberties, on which they all turn'd; ſo I ſhall only take Notice of a few remarkable Particularities in this Debate. The Lord *Carteret* made an excellent Speech for the Bill, to this Effect. His Lordſhip own'd, *That frequent Parliaments are a great Security of the Peoples Rights and Liberties. And this Bill was not againſt frequent* SESSIONS, *but only againſt frequent* Elections. *That they ought maturely to weigh and conſider what was ſuggeſted in the Preamble to this Bill*, viz. That there's a reſtleſs *Popiſh* Faction, deſigning and endeavouring to renew the *Rebellion* within this Kingdom. *That of all Rebellions, this laſt was the moſt monſtrous and unnatural; for all other Rebellions were carry'd on under Pretences of* Liberty; *whereas this laſt was a Rebellion for* Slavery. *That as to our* Allies *abroad, tho' he could not ſay, that they expected* this Bill, yet it was *reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that they would be glad to ſee it paſs into a Law; for having found, by ſad Experience, that great Changes may be made in the beſt concerted Meaſures, by different Parliaments, influenc'd by different Miniſters; ſo if they had not ſome Security for the Treaties his Majeſty was now entring into with them, a ſtrong Tide might come, upon a new Election, that might overturn all. That, in ſhort, this Bill would fix the King, and the preſent happy Settlement, on a laſting Foundation, and therefore he was for committing of it.* The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, who was againſt the Bill, had this pleaſant Turn in his Speech. "Pray, "my Lords, conſider what you are doing: Why, "to prevent robbing on the High-way, you for- "bid travelling—. If a Man breaks his Leg, "ſhall a Surgeon tell him, he muſt be flux'd, "and alter his Conſtitution?" The Earl of *Cholmondeley* ſaid, among other good Things, *That they had lately ſeen what a corrupt Parliament might do; and by what Means ſuch a Parliament might be got.* Let us not forget that the Earl of *S*— vindicated the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by the Approbation of that very corrupt Parliament. *Every one might gueſs how there came to be a Debt of* 500,000 *l. upon the Civil Liſt. That, in his Opinion, there was no better Remedy againſt* Corruptions, *than the ſuppreſſing* frequent Elections, *which occaſion laſting Feuds and Skirmiſhes in Families.* The Lord *F*— enlarg'd on the Excellence of our Conſtitution, and took notice, *that the different Branches of the Legiſlature are a Check to one another*, which, in Truth had been often taken notice of before, *and prevented Exorbitances in the Adminiſtration, and dragooning, as in* Turkey. Where I do not remember to have read that there are *Dragoons*. The Earl of *Aylesford* ſaid, as to Expences at *Elections*, "It could not be de- "ny'd, that a great deal of Money is expended "in

Lord Cart—*'s Speech for it.*

The Parliament in Mr Harley*'s Time corrupt.*

Speeches for and againſt it.

A.D.1716. " in Elections, but the Candidates might chuſe " whether they would ſpend any or no. That " it muſt likewiſe be granted, that thoſe Expences " lay the Foundation of Corruption; and thoſe " who make them, are in hopes to get either " Places or Penſions. But that by the *Triennial* " *Act*, the Country has an Opportunity to remedy " any Abuſes, *&c.*" We have ſeen, by the Hiſtory of *England*, ſince that Act paſs'd, that there have been more Complaints of ſuch Corruption from that Time than had been in any Period of twice the Time before it's paſſing, and that it did not produce the Remedy here ſpoken of. The learned and eloquent Earl of *Ilay* ſpoke to this Effect: *That 'tis certain, frequent Elections occaſion ruinous Expences; and that 'tis no leſs true, that ruinous Expences beget, of courſe, Corruptions; for when Gentlemen have laid out their Eſtates in Elections, they muſt exert their Induſtry to find out ſome Means to make themſelves amends: That beſides this Evil,* frequent Elections *are a great Occaſion of Vice, Debauchery and Decay of Trade. That notwithſtanding whatever had been ſuggeſted againſt long Parliaments, 'twas undeniable, that the Conſtitution was ſafe under a Parliament of ſeventeen Years Continuance in* Charles *the* IId's *Time. That on the contrary, it was certain, that frequent Elections occaſion great Heats, and even implacable Feuds and Diviſions between Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Brother and Siſter. That on theſe Occaſions, when* Party Healths *go round, the naming of one General before another often produces a bloody Quarrel, and which is far worſe, the ſacred Name of the* Church *is impiouſly profan'd in the Streets, and commonly join'd with* Treaſon. What follows has ſo much Weight in it, and yet is ſo ſeldom taken into Conſideration, that it deſerves particular Mention. His Lordſhip made very judicious Obſervations on the great Change, *which, in Proceſs of Time, has happen'd in the Qualifications of the* Electors, *by the Increaſe and Plenty of Silver and Gold Species in* Europe; *for forty Shillings a Year in* Freehold, *which qualifies a Man to vote in* Elections, *was formerly as good as forty Pounds is at preſent; ſo that formerly the* Electors *were either Gentlemen or Men of Subſtance; whereas now the Majority of them are of the Dregs of the People, and therefore more ſubject to Corruption.* From all which his Lordſhip rightly inferr'd, *that* frequent Elections *render'd our Government dependent on the Caprice of the Multitude, and very precarious.* The Earl of *P*—— ſaid, " That " whether he was in Employment or no, he " ſtill had an entire Affection for the King, and " wiſh'd he could give his Vote for this Bill, but " that he would not be for a Remedy that was " worſe than the Evil." His Lordſhip afterwards diſcours'd on ſeveral Heads, and clos'd thus; *If the preſent Parliament continu'd beyond the Time for which they were choſen, he knew not how to expreſs their Manner of* Exiſtence, *unleſs, begging Leave of that venerable Bench,* turning to the Biſhops, *they had Recourſe to the Diſtinction us'd in the* Athanaſian *Creed, for they would be neither* created *nor* made, *but* proceeding, *&c.* The Earl of *N*—— having hinted, that this Bill would rivet the *Jacobites* in their Opinions, a noble Duke Duke obſerv'd, in Anſwer to it, *That was no good Argument againſt the Bill, for he had ſeen ſome Perſons ſhift often Sides, and change their Opinions, and be very zealous for both.* The Earl taking this to himſelf, ſaid *he was for ſome time againſt the* Abjuration Oath, *becauſe he thought a Multiplicity of Oaths would make the Nation unſafe; but that as ſoon as he was convinc'd of the Neceſſity of that Oath, he readily came into it.* The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* clos'd the Debate, with ſaying, *I am for the Bill, but don't think it* ſeaſonable. The Queſtion for committing it was carry'd by a Majority of 96 Voices againſt 61; but theſe 30 Lords enter'd their Proteſt. A.D.1716.

The Electors of Members the Dregs of the People.

Lords Proteſt againſt it.

Somerſet.	*Weſton.*
Shrewsbury.	*Bruce.*
Angleſey.	*Willoughby de Broke.*
Osborne.	*Poulet.*
Compton.	*Dartmouth.*
Guilford.	*Bingley.*
Aylesford.	*Strafford.*
Briſtol.	*Trevor.*
Tadcaſter.	*Montjoy.*
Nottingham.	*Northampton.*
Abingdon.	*Salisbury.*
Foley.	Dr *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*
Aſhburnham.	Dr *Biſſe*, Bp of *Hereford.*
Manſel.	Dr *Gaſtrel*, Biſhop of *Cheſter.*
Gower.	
Bathurſt.	

One of theſe Biſhops ſaid, when this Bill came next into Debate in a grand Committee, *That if it was never ſo good, it was very unſeaſonable, becauſe very unpopular, and altogether uſeleſs, the Rebellion being cruſh'd, and the Power of* France *not to be fear'd.*

If Sincerity and Integrity are Requiſites in an honeſt Man, how much are they ſo in a Biſhop, who ought to be a Pattern of both; and yet how far was this High-Church Prelate from this Character? *Now,* added he, *eſpecially when there was a glorious* ſtanding Army, *and a* Miniſtry *that knows how effectually to engage the Affections of the People.* The contrary of which, whatever Truth there was in it, every one knew to be his Meaning. The Earl of *N*—— made another Speech againſt the Bill, when it was read the third Time, of near an hour long; wherein, by an hiſtorical Detail, he endeavour'd to ſhew, *That Counſels for enlarging the Prerogative were ever pernicious to the Crown.* To this his Grace the D—— of *A*—— reply'd, *That not being ſo well read in Hiſtory as that noble Lord, he would confine himſelf to what had happen'd in his own Time; and that he had obſerv'd, that his Lordſhip had by Turns oppos'd all that had been offer'd, either for the Intereſt of the Crown, or the Liberties of the People; of which he might produce ſeveral Inſtances:* Adding, *He did not wonder there appear'd already ſo much Joy among a certain Party over a repenting Sinner.* The Blank before the Word *Years* in the Act, being fill'd up with the Word *Seven*, the Queſtion, Whether *it ſhould paſs*, was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 69 Voices againſt 30; but 24 Lords enter'd their Proteſt, whoſe Names are in the laſt Liſt, with the Addition of the Earls of *Berkſhire* and *Cardigan*, and the Omiſſion of the other eight. The next Day, *April* 19, their Lordſhips ſent down a Meſſage by Mr Juſtice *Tracy* and Mr Juſtice *Dormer*, to acquaint the Commons, that the Lords had paſs'd an Act, *for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments*, &c. to which their Lordſhips deſir'd the Concurrence of this Houſe. The Lord *G*—— ſtood up, and mov'd, that the *Bill* be rejected without being read; but that being unprecedented, it was read the firſt time, and carry'd for a ſecond Reading by a Majority of 276 Voices againſt 156. In the mean time ſeveral Petitions were prepar'd in the Country, and tranſmitted to *London* againſt the Bill. But it is ſo eaſy a Matter to obtain Petitions, Addreſſes, and

The Septenial Act debated in the Houſe of Commons.

A.D.1716. and Letters to *Members* from Corporations, all over the Kingdom, that little Stress will hereafter be laid upon them when they are against the Sense of the Legislature. The Bill being read a second time, *April* 24, there arose a warm and long Debate upon the Question for *committing* it.

The SPEAKERS, were

For the Bill,	Against the Bill,
Mr *Lyddal.*	Mr *Shippen.*
Mr *Trevanion.*	Mr *Snell.*
Mr *Molyneux.*	Mr *Bromley.*
Sir *John Brownlow.*	Sir *Thomas Hanmer.*
Mr *Hadden.*	Sir *William Whitlocke.*
Mr *Hampden.*	General *Rosse.*
Mr *Molesworth.*	Mr *Hutcheson.*
Mr *Smith.*	Mr *Jefferies.*
Lord *Stanhope.*	Mr *Ward*, Lanc.
Mr *Craggs.*	Mr *Hungerford.*
Mr *Tufnel.*	Lord *Finch.*
Mr *Yonge.*	Sir *Thomas Cross.*
Lord *Coningsby.*	Sir *R. Raymond.*
Mr *Earl.*	Mr *Archer.*
Sir *Richard Steele.*	Mr *Lechmere.*
Mr *Nevil.*	Mr *Wykes.*
Colonel *Graham.*	Lord *Paget.*
Sir *Charles Turner.*	Mr *Chetwynd.*
Sir *William Thompson.*	Lord *Guernsey.*
Sir *Joseph Jekyl.*	Mr *R. Heysham.*
Mr Secretary *Stanhope.*	Mr *Fuller.*
Mr *Aislabie.*	Mr *Freeman.*
Mr *Boscawen.*	

Mr Lyddal's *Speech against the late* treacherous *Ministry, and the* High-Church *Priesthood.*

Mr *Lyddal*'s Speech being of some Length, I can only spare Room for this Passage.

" If this Opportunity be lost, you may possibly " never have another, or at least so good one, " not only to conquer, but even to eradicate that " Spirit of *Jacobitism*, which has dwelt long a- " mongst us, and has more than once brought " this Nation to the very brink of Ruin and De- " struction? Since therefore with much Danger " and Difficulty we have at last secur'd our Reli- " gion, Laws, and Liberties, when all was at " stake, from the TREACHERY of the LATE " MINISRY, the *unaccountable Proceedings* of " the last TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENT, " Why should you run the Risque of having a " new one so soon, first chosen by *French* Money, " and then voting by *French* Directions, since the " King and his Parliament exert their united " Power for the Good of the Publick, and to " RETRIEVE the Honour of the Nation? " Why should they not continue longer together, " that they may finish what they have so unani- " mously and happily begun? Upon the whole, " Sir, the Electors and People of all the Boroughs " in *England*, having, for several Years pass'd, " been BRIB'D and PREACH'D into the *Pre-* " *tender*'s Interest, and a Dislike of the Protestant " Succession, it becomes rather *Necessity* than " *Choice*, to apply an *extraordinary Remedy* to " an *extraordinary Disease*, &c."

Having been reflected on by some over-scrupulous Persons for using the Terms *Whig* and *Tory*, which 'tis impossible to write an History of the last Reigns, and not to use, I shall repeat part of Mr *Hampden*'s Speech in Parliament, as well to justify myself by his Example, as to shew his Reasoning for this Bill.

It is said, the Reason of this Expedient, *as 'tis call'd, is, because the* Majority *of this Parliament are* Whigs. *And tho' 'tis allow'd, that this Parliament has acted for the Service of his Majesty and the Nation, the Proceedings of the last Parliament are said to be as meritorious of the King's good Opinion, and the Nation's, as what this Parliament has done. It is much insisted on, that the* Tories *gave the* Civil List: *That is true: But had they not given it, I believe the King would not long have been depriv'd of it. 'Tis said, the King was receiv'd here with the universal Joy of the People; Why did that Satisfaction cease so soon? Has the King done any thing to lose the Affection of so many of his People? Or have his Ministers? If his Ministers, Why has the Spirit of Patriotism been so much wanting in Gentlemen, as not to represent to the King, or in this House, the Crimes of those he employs in his Service?*

A.D.1716. *Mr* Hampden's *Speech of* Whigs & Tories.

Sir *Richard Steele* said of the *Triennial Act*, after the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Father, *It made a* Triennial *King, a Triennial* Ministry, *and a Triennial* Alliance. Read the Annals. " Some " of the *Tory* Members finding themselves over- " aw'd, both with Numbers and Arguments, " had recourse to Invectives. Mr *Hadden*, a " *Scotch* Member, having spoken for the Bill, " Mr *John Snell*, one of the *Gloucester* Members, " said, *'Twas no Wonder that they who had be-* " *tray'd the Liberty of their own Country, should be* " *so ready to give up ours.* It is wonderful, that this rude Expression, reflecting on the whole Representatives of the *Scots* Nation and the *Union*, did not meet with more exemplary Punishment; whether the House had as mean an Opinion of this Member's Understanding as of his Discretion, upon his begging Pardon, it went no farther, only Mr *Smith* said smartly, *He would not be so bold as to utter these Words any where else.* Which every one who knew him that spoke them, verily believ'd. As much as I am circumscrib'd in Compass, I cannot omit that Part of Mr *Tufnel*'s eloquent Speech which touch'd upon the Designs of the *Tory* Faction against our happy Constitution.

Tory *Members abuse the* Scots.

Nowithstanding that INDIFFERENCE *and* CONTEMPT *with which I hear the Argument of the* Alliances *treated by some People, I must own, I can't but think there ought to be a good deal of Stress laid upon it. For how can we imagine, that any foreign Powers will readily enter into any Treaties with us for our Advantage without some Security, that they shall be made effectual as long as our Government is subject to such a* Fluctuation, *and, as it were,* Triennial; *especially if it be consider'd in how shameful, how* INFAMOUS *a manner.* Let us not forget what the Earl of *S*—— said of the Treaty made at *Utrecht* by the Bishop of *Bristol* and his Colleague. *The* grand *Alliance was broken, the Faith of Treaties violated, the Credit of this Nation sunk, our ancient and best Allies abandon'd and ill treated, and new ones sought for, and caress'd, with no other Design than to make us a more easy Prey to the* Pretender; *nay, have we not too just Ground to suspect, that this Cause has all along been underhand supported by these new Allies, the old inveterate Enemies of our Constitution, who are always envious of our Prosperity, and only wait a fair Opportunity to give us fresh Disturbances: And could their Vigilance, their artful Management, their Treasure, join'd with the unwearied Endeavours of a* restless Faction *at home, procure an* Election *in their Favour, What would be the Consequence, but to unlose the Doors of your Prisons? To set Traytors once more at the Head of your Affairs? To give them an Opportunity of re-acting their former unfinish'd Scenes of Treachery, and for ever complete the Ruin of these Kingdoms.* All the World knows who were the *restless Faction* this ingenious Gentleman speaks of. For when the Prison Doors were to be opened, who

A.D.1716. who were the Traytors, who, in ſuch Caſe, were to be ſet again at the Head of our Affairs? even thoſe very Men who were at the Head of the *Schiſm-Bill*, of the *French* Commerce-Bill, and all thoſe Meaſures in the laſt Years of the Queen that were intended to complete the Ruin of theſe Kingdoms. A young Nobleman ſpeaking againſt the Bill, had theſe Expreſſions; *If a Man did not fall into all the Meaſures of the Miniſtry, and lap with them like the Men of* Gideon, *he was immediately brow-beaten.* Mr Comptroller anſwer'd, "That "*that honourable Member* was of another Opinion, "not many Weeks before, ſo that what he now "ſaid muſt proceed either from Reſentment or "Diſappointment." Sir *John Brownlow* ſpoke to this Purpoſe; *That for his own Part, he neither expected nor look'd for a Place. That he would not have been for this* Bill *during the* laſt Miniſtry, *becauſe he was ſure they would have made an ill uſe of it; but that he was for it* now, *becauſe he was ſatisfy'd the* preſent Miniſters *would not abuſe it.* The Queſtion being then put, *That the Bill do paſs*, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative* by a Majority of 264 Voices againſt 121; and the next Morning, *April* 27, Mr *Hampden*, by Order, carry'd it back to the Lords, accompany'd with a great many Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

Mr Tufnel's *Speech againſt Mr* St John, *&c.*

About this Time dy'd Dr *Tadlow*, *Regius Profeſſor* of Phyſic at *Oxford*, in the Abſence of Dr *Hoy*, who was at *Jamaica*. The late Queen had appointed Dr *Tadlow* to be Dr *Hoy*'s Deputy; and now his Majeſty nam'd Dr *Lasket*, a learned and worthy Phyſician; yet notwithſtanding the undoubted Right of the Crown, to appoint the *Regius Profeſſor*, and his Deputy, if Occaſion requir'd, the *Vice-Chancellor* nam'd Dr *Coad*, in Oppoſition to the King, and refus'd to admit the King's Nominee.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford's *Diſregard to the King's Right.*

On *Friday* the 20th of *April*, Major-General *Macartney* being lately arriv'd from beyond Sea, lodg'd a Writ of Error in the *King's-Bench* Court for reverſing his Outlawry, in order to ſtand his Trial.

Five Days before dy'd, of a Pleuretic-Fever, *Anne* Counteſs of *Sunderland*, ſecond Daughter of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. Tho' the *Annaliſt* falls very ſhort in his Character of this incomparable Lady, yet, for ſome Variations in the way of thinking, among her noble ſurviving Relations, I chuſe to make uſe of his Words. "She "was a Lady who, by her perſonal Accompliſh-"ments, out-ſhin'd all the *Britiſh* Court, being "the general *Toaſt*, by the name of the *little* "*Whig*. She was, for her excellent Endow-"ments of Mind, good Nature, and Affability, "juſtly lamented by all that knew her, and her "irreparable Loſs in a particular manner affected "her illuſtrious Father and Conſort."

Death of the Counteſs of Sunderland;

and Lord Somers.

On *Thurſday*, *April* 26, the Public was thrown into new Affliction, by the Death of the Lord *Somers*, the greateſt *Lawyer*, *Orator*, *Politician*, and *Patriot* of our Times, whoſe Picture is ſo exquiſitely well drawn by Mr *Addiſon*, in the *Freeholder*, that whoever attempts it afterwards, will at beſt appear but a deſpicable Bungler. The Modeſty of that Gentleman would not permit him to add another Inſtance of his Love of Learning, and his Country, which was his taking himſelf into his Protection, when he firſt came to *London*, where he then hardly knew any body but his Siſter and his Bookſeller, as he told me himſelf.

In this Month, *April*, *William Benſon*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Shaftesbury*, was made Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works, in the room of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knight. Sir *Chriſtopher* had been for many Years before in a manner ſuperannuated, and Sir *John Vanbrugh* (Comptroller of the Office of Works) had acted as Surveyor-General: But Sir *John* not being inclin'd, or not thinking himſelf particularly oblig'd to attend to the Œconomy of the Office, the common Repairs of his Majeſty's Palaces, or Matters included in that Article, were become an exceſſive Burden to the Civil Liſt, amounting to twelve or fourteen thouſand Pounds a Year: This, his Majeſty had been long uneaſy under, and having deſir'd the Earl of *Sunderland* to redreſs the ill State of the Office of Works, his Lordſhip recommended Mr *Benſon*, as the propereſt Perſon he knew for that Buſineſs. His Majeſty concurr'd with his Lordſhip in Opinion, and Mr *Benſon* was thereupon appointed Surveyor-General (not like Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, only during Pleaſure) but for Life, or till one of the Offices of the Auditors of the Impreſts ſhould become vacant; the firſt of which that fell, his Majeſty had before granted to Mr *Benſon*. To this muſt be added what we have read in a Manuſcript on this Subject, which will eaſily be ſeen to come from a *Connoiſſeur* in Architecture, and that is quite out of our own Character. "This was the true Reaſon of Mr "*Benſon*'s coming into the Office of Works, tho', "perhaps, not the only one; for it could not "but be agreeable to a Perſon, who was, with-"out Diſpute, the firſt in *England* that reviv'd "*Inigo Jones*'s Manner of Building, to turn one "out of *Jones*'s Chair, who had deſtroy'd an in-"credible Number of moſt excellent Performances "of that great Architect, and had introduc'd, in "the Place of *Jones*'s Stile, a ſort of *Gallo-Gothic* "Building, to the great Injury and Diſgrace of "this Nation." A.D.1716.

The Earl of *Nithiſdale* and *Forſter*'s Eſcapes had given ſufficient Warning to the Government, and ought to have doubled the *Vigilance* of the Jaylors, yet, on the 4th of *May*, Brigadier *Mackintoſh*, *John Mackintoſh*, his Son, *Charles Wogan*, *James Talbot*, *Robert Hepburne*, *William Dalmahoy*, *Alexander Dalmahoy*, and *John Tasker*, Servant to *Butler*, having knock'd down the Keeper and Turnkey, and diſarm'd the Centinel, broke out of *Newgate* between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night, ſix more of the Rebels went out of the Priſon with them; but being unacquainted with the Streets, and turning into *Warwick-Court*, where they found no Paſſage, they were forc'd to return into *Warwick-Lane*, and ſo fell into the Hands of their Purſuers. *Mackintoſh*, and others of them, were to have been try'd the Day after. The Judges met in *Weſtminſter*-Hall for that Purpoſe, but receiving a Meſſage, that the Keepers of *Newgate* were buſily employ'd in ſearching after the Rebels, who had made their Eſcapes. The Court and Juries adjourn'd to the *Monday* following. *James Talbot*, one of the Fugitives, was re-taken, *May* the 6th, at a Houſe in *Windmill-ſtreet*, near *Piccadilly*, and ſent again to *Newgate*.

Mackintoſh, *and other Rebels, eſcape out of* Newgate.

On the *Monday* after the Court ſat at the *Exchequer*-Bar at *Weſtminſter*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, Mr Juſtice *Powis*, Mr Juſtice *Eyre*, and Mr Juſtice *Pratt*, being on the Bench, fifteen of the Rebels, *Charles Ratcliffe*, *Charles Widdrington*, *Peregrine Widdrington*, Eſquires; *John Thornton*, *Robert Shaw*, *Thomas Errington*, *Philip Hodgeſon*, *Donald Robertſon*, *James Swinburne*, *Edward Swinburne*, *William Mackintoſh*,

A.D.1716. *Angus Mackintosh*, *James Macquean*, and *Alexander Macrudder*, were arraign'd, and pleaded, *not Guilty*.

Rebels try'd.

Richard Gascoigne, Esq; was set to the Bar, but by the Indulgence of the Court, had ten Days Time allow'd him for bringing Witnesses to Town. His Trial came on the 17th of *May*; and, besides the Evidence of Mr *Patten*, who depos'd, that he saw Mr *Gascoigne* in their General *Forster*'s Company at *Preston*, Mr *Wye* made Oath, *That coming to the Duchess of* Ormond's, *he saw the Prisoner* Gascoigne *in her Grace's Closet*. (His Majesty allow'd that Duchess a very handsome Subsistance out of her attainted Husband's Estate, and such Rewards did his Royal Clemency and Bounty meet with from this ungrateful and impenitent Faction). *That being introduc'd, he told her Grace, that he was just come from* France, *and had seen the Duke but six Days before, who was well, and would be here quickly from* Bayonne, *and the* Pretender *from some other Place. Upon which the Duchess call'd for a Map, to find whereabouts* St Sebastian *lay. That he was ask'd by her, What People said at* Paris, *especially in relation to Sir* William Wyndham? Is not this extreamly well! *And ask'd Mr* Gascoigne, *whether it was true, which was said in the publick News, that he had Letters found in his Pocket of dangerous Consequence? To which Mr* Gascoigne *said*, He could not tell, but if it were so, a School-Boy would deserve to be whipp'd for carrying such Papers in his Pocket.

Gascoigne's *Trial.*

Duchess of Ormond *corresponds with Traytors.*

Gascoigne's *Saying of Sir* W. Wyndham.

It being at that Time generally discours'd about Town, that Sir William Wyndham *had surrender'd himself.* Gascoigne *said*, That he had sent, or carry'd him one of the Proclamations, *but the Evidence could not be positive which.* What *Patriots* must such Company as this produce, let the Reader judge, when he comes to any of their *Harangues* for the Protestant Religion and the Liberty of their Country; of which the *Protestant Succession* is the Bulwark. He added, *If he was taken*, their *Design was ruin'd, for there were a hundred Gentlemen who waited only for a Signal, and Sir* William *would be at the Head of* 8 *or* 9000 *Men. That the Lady* Rochester *having ask'd him*, Gascoigne, *where Sir* William *was, the Prisoner reply'd*, Whether if he should tell her Ladyship, she would not make use of it to persuade Sir *William* to surrender? But if it were only to give Sir *Wl-i Itam* Notice of the Proclamation, he told her, e- had already sent him one. Mr *Wye* farther dhe clar'd, *That when he was in the Duchess's Closet*, he saw a Gentleman dress'd very *fine in lac'd Scarlet Cloaths, which he understood was one of the* Cottons, other Traytors; *and having since seen Mr* Cotton, *knows it to be the same Person.* There were some other Circumstances which Mr *Wye* said *Gascoigne* told him particularly, that the Prisoner said, *he came to* London *to learn whether Sir* William Wyndham *made any Discovery.* A Rebel caught in the very Act of Rebellion, with so many hundred other Rebels, could not have much to say in his Defence; so the Jury, after a considerable Stay, brought him in *Guilty*.

Henry Oxburgh, Esq; was try'd the Day that *Gascoigne* should have been try'd, when Time was given him. He made a very weak Defence. His Counsel, Serjeant *Darnel*, and Mr *Kettleby*, endeavour'd to serve him, by insisting on a Misnomer, but that avail'd him nothing; and the Jury, after a short Stay, brought him in guilty of High-Treason.

J. Hall, *Esq; his Trial.*

On the 26th of *May*, *John Hall*, of *Otterburne* in *Northumberland*, Esq; was brought to the Bar, Mr Justice *Blencowe*, Mr Justice *Eyre*, Mr Justice *Tracy*, Mr Justice *Dormer*, and Mr Justice *Pratt*, being on the Bench. This Person had been a Justice of the Peace in his Country, had taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, had acted under the Government against which he now rebelled, but, like too many in that Commission in the remote Counties, his Zeal for *High-Church* blinded his Conscience as to all other Duties, and made him run into Perjury and Rebellion. He was brought in guilty by the Jury, after a pretty long Tryal, and he glory'd in his Guilt at the Gallows. *Oxburgh* was the first of these Rebels that suffer'd at *Tyburn*. Before he was hang'd drawn and quarter'd, he deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriff, wherein he said *He forgave* those *who had promoted his Death by malicious Misrepresentations*; as if there was any need of Misrepresentations to prove a Rebel's Guilt, who, in the Presence of thousands, had been ten Weeks in open Arms against his Majesty. *Gascoigne* had been a common Sharper, and having been bubbled by Gamesters out of the Money he had rais'd by the Sale of a small Estate in *Ireland*, liv'd afterwards by bubbling others. It has of late Years been too common for Persons of Condition to admit these fashionable Rascals into their Company, on account of the Pleasures they lead them into, one way and another: And as stupid Fellows are not fit for such Business, some of them have Heads fit enough for other Villany besides picking of Pockets. This, doubtless, recommended *Gascoigne* to the Confidence of the chief Conspirators, though besides his being a profess'd Gamester, he was a rank Papist. He was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd at *Tyburn*, the 25th of *May*, and in his last Speech gave the World strong reason to believe that those who convers'd with him knew their Man, and that he was a Traytor as well as a Papist; for in the Paper he deliver'd to the Sheriff, he said that *he had an uncommon Ardour and Zeal for the* Pretender: He calls him his *Royal Sovereign, which he own'd to every body.* He reflected severely on the King's Evidence, and the latter vindicated themselves in another Paper, which prov'd *Gascoigne*'s last Words to be tainted with the Falshoods of his Religion and Principles, as where he declar'd *he was well assur'd of eternal Bliss and Salvation, through the Intercession of the* Blessed Virgin, *and of Saints and Angels.*

A.D.1716.

Oxburgh *hang'd.*

Gascoign *a Sharper.*

James Hume, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Hume*, was try'd and found guilty, *May* the 8th, *John Farquharson*, I find many of this Name among the Rebels, was brought in *not guilty*; *Alexander Menzies*, Esq; was found *guilty*. On the 12th of *May*, *Thomas Farquharson*, and *John Ennis*, were brought to their Trials at a Court of Admiralty in the *Marshalsea*, Mr Justice *Powis*, Mr Justice *Dormer*, and Mr Baron *Mountague*, being on the Bench. There was a great Uproar in the Court, upon the Jury's bringing in *Farquharson* not *guilty*, though the Evidence was positive *that he was in arms with the Rebels at* Kelso, *and at* Lancaster, *where the* Pretender *was proclaimed*, and also at *Preston*. Two Persons who clapp'd and shouted were apprehended. One of them, who was summoned as a Juryman, was fin'd 100 *l.* the other 50 *l.* and a Year's Imprisonment; the same Jury, contrary to as full Evidence as that against *Farquharson*, acquitted *John Ennis* also. And the same day five Rebel Prisoners, not more concern'd than *Ennis* and *Farquharson* in this damnable Rebellion, pleaded *guilty*, as the two Mr *Douglas*'s, Captain *Macquean*,

A.D.1716. Townley *and* Tildesley *acquitted by a* Surrey *Jury.*

quean, Mr *Scrimshaw*, and Mr *Skeen*, who receiv'd Sentence of Death. Three Days after came on the Trials of *Richard Townley* and *Edward Tildesley*, Esqrs, at the Court of Admiralty in the *Marshalsea*, before Mr Justice *Blencow*, Mr Justice *Tracy*, Mr Justice *Pratt*, and Mr Justice *Eyre*. The Names of *Townley* and *Tildesley*, are well known to all that know any thing of the treasonable Plots against King *William* III of glorious Memory. It was sworn against *Townley*, that he was not only among the Rebels at *Preston*, *but that there was a Troop of them called Mr* Townley's *Troop*, *in which rode his Coachman*, *his Butler*, *and Postilion*. It was sworn against *Tildesley*, that *a Troop of the* Rebels *went by his Name also*, *that he rode at the Head of them with his Sword drawn*; and these Rebels had nothing to say for themselves, but that they were forced to do what they did, a Plea made use of by almost all that were try'd, and this *Surry* Jury on so slight Defence, brought in both Mr *Townley* and Mr *Tildesley*, not *guilty*. Sir *George Warburton* witness'd for *Tildesley*, that he was a *facetious*, *inoffensive Man*, and 'tis very probable a Man may be in Rebellion against King *George*, and yet give no Offience to the Friends of the late Ministers. Two Days after Mr Baron *Mountague* came to the *Marshalsea* Court, and discharg'd the *Surry* Jury, after having reprimanded them for their Behaviour in the late Trials, especially in the Case of Mr *Townley*, and Mr *Tildesley*, against whom there were such strong Proofs. The same Day Mr *Nicholas Wogan* was try'd at *Westminster-Hall*, and found *guilty*, and Major *John Blaire* retracting his former Plea, pleaded *guilty*.

Captain *Lancelot Mackintosh*, and *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; Brother to *James Ratcliffe*, late Earl of *Derwentwater*, were found *guilty*, and these two receiv'd Sentence of Death. The next Day *Christian Cole*, Esq; his Majesty's late Resident at *Venice*, being at the *Smyrna* Coffee-House, near *St James's*, made an Observation, upon reading an Account of *Gascoigne*'s Tryal in the *St James's Post*, which every one must needs have made, that ever heard of the Duchess of *Ormond*'s part in it; *that 'twas well for the Duchess this happen'd under so mild a Government as that of* England; *for had she appear'd in Favour of a Traytor in any other Country*, *her Quality would not have secur'd her from a Prosecution*, *since it appears by this Account*, *and even by her own Declaration*, *that she was privy to a Design against the Government*. An *Irish* Ruffian being in the Coffee-house, said, *Whoever reflected on the Duke or Duchess of* Ormond *were Rascals*. Mr *Cole* was talking to a Person of Quality, and did not at first take notice of that *Bravo*'s Insult; but he repeating it, Mr *Cole* turn'd to him, and told him, *He made no Reflexions on any body*, *but only stated a Point of Law groundea upon a Matter of Fact*. The *Irishman*, who, doubtless, expected to make some small Market of this Quarrel some where or other, grew more insolent upon Mr *Cole*'s generous Explanation, and offer'd to strike him; but Mr *Cole* prevented and forestall'd the Blow, and repell'd the Affront, by *kicking* the Bully, who could not help drawing after the Part he had acted; but Mr *Cole* was in that too before hand with him, drew his Sword, wounded, and disarm'd him; a Fellow not worth his Resentment, if he had not forc'd him to it, but a fit Champion for the Cause of condemn'd and attainted Traytors.

Mr Cole *insulted by an* Irish *Ruffian in Behalf of the Duchess of* Ormond.

Mr Cole *disarms him.*

Alexander Menzies, Esq; in his Petition for Mercy, declar'd, he had *at all Times been a zealous Assertor of Revolution Principles*, *and was of the Communion of the Church of* Scotland, *as by Law establish'd*. In the Close he said, That *the Remains of the Life which he should owe to his Majesty's Goodness*, in case of Mercy, *might be spent in such a dutiful Manner as became one*, *who did from his Heart own his Allegiance to his Majesty and his Royal Successors*, *and abhorr'd all false Pretenders to the Crown*. Upon this Petition, Mr *Menzies* was, by his Majesty's Royal Clemency, repriev'd, as were the rest of the Persons hitherto condemn'd, on the like humble Submissions, or the Intercession of Friends, excepting those whom we have mention'd to have been executed, Mr *Menzies* owning himself a *Presbyterian*, gave Occasion of Discourse, as if many of the Rebels were of the Church of *Scotland*; but, to clear that *Church* from so horrid an Imputation, it must be remember'd, that as there were but two *Presbyterian* Ministers in *Scotland* who gave the least Obedience to the Orders of the *Pretender*, and his Rebel Officers, for which they were turn'd out of Office and Benefice by the Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen*; so there were but two Episcopal Clergymen who behav'd with Loyalty to King *George*, and who thereby made themselves odious to their whole Party. This is not very strange, for who of all the Episcopal Clergy in the North of *England*, except the Reverend and Worthy Mr *Peploe*, Minister of *Preston*, distinguish'd themselves by the least Opposition the Rebels met with from them in Deed or in Word. If there were some that did so, I should have been glad to have known it, and would, with Pleasure, have done as much Justice to their Loyalty as the giving it Place in my History could do it.

A.D.1716. *His Majesty's great Clemency to the Rebels.*

But two Presbyterian *Ministers in* Scotland *disloyal, and but two* Episcopalians *loyal.*

On the 30th of *May* came on the Trial of *John Dalton*, Esq; at the Court of Admiralty. The Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Mr Justice *Powis*, Mr Justice *Tracy*, and Mr Baron *Price*, for *once*, being on the Bench. The Parson of the Parish, Mr *Dalton* liv'd in, in *Lancashire*, witnessed for him, That *he never heard him speak against the Government*, and had sometimes express'd some Scruples about *the Romish Religion*. Upon which the Court ask'd him, *Why he*, *being a Minister of the Church of* England, *had not endeavourd to improve those Notions in him*, *in order to convert him?* He answer'd, *He had made some Essay that way*, *but then found him alter'd in Judgment*; that *he was a peaceable* Roman Catholic, *and had several times drunk King* George's *Health*. The Evidence against him being positive, as to Fact, the Jury, after a considerable Stay, found him guilty. *Upon his begging the King's Pardon*, *and desiring the Court to interceed with him for Mercy*, the Lord Chief Justice *Parker* observ'd, *That the Prisoner*, *as well as others*, *had so far abus'd his Majesty's Clemency*, *by derogating from their former Submission*, *and giving the Government all the Trouble possible*, *even in standing it out*, *and combating with the King to the very last*, *that they might very well expect to meet with Severity*, *were* not his *Royal Breast open to the Intercessions of Mercy*, *when it had been requested. That there was one Gentleman who retracted his Plea*, *Major* Blaire, *and own'd the Indictment*, *and*, *upon Recommendation*, *had a Pardon already passing the Seals for him. That it would have been very well for the Prisoner to have made his Request for Mercy sooner*; *and they were not his Friends*, *who advis'd him to do otherwise. That recommending Prisoners to Mercy*, *was a Part he very much delighted in*, *and wish'd to have had better Grounds to have done it for the Prisoner. However*, *he would report his Case in the most impartial Manner to the King*.

William

A.D.1716. *William Tunſtal*, Eſq; pleaded guilty, *as to his being taken in Arms, but not*, as in the Indictment, *of any Deſign of murdering the King, which never enter'd his Heart.* But the Court told him, *That he being a Man of Senſe, could not but know, had the Rebellion ſucceeded, it could not have ended otherwiſe, ſince it was certain, that his Majeſty would not have run away, as the Maſter they had declar'd for had ſince already done.* The Lord Chief Juſtice adviſ'd him, to draw up the State of what he had to ſay, in a Petition, and he would recommend it to the King. Compare this Conduct with that of the King and Judges, after the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Buſineſs, you'll find the latter to be like the Rage of Devils, and the former like what is communicated to us of the Mildneſs and Benevolence of the bleſſed Spirits above.

The Mildneſs of the K.'s Judges.

The next Day, *Philip Hodgſon*, Eſq; Uncle to the Lord *Widdrington*; *Charles Widdrington*, Eſq; *Peregrine Widdrington*, Eſq; *Donald Robertſon*, *Alexander Macrudder*, *Thomas Errington*, *John Nairne*, Son to the Lord *Nairne*; *George Seaton*, who, before the Battel of *Dumblaine*, went by the Name of the Earl of *Dumferling*; *John Stewart*, Dr *Patrick Blaire*, *James Robertſon*, *William Grierſon*, Son of Sir *Robert Grierſon* of *Lang*. *John Carew* pleaded guilty; and *Francis Anderton*, commonly call'd Sir *Francis*; *Baſil Hamilton*, *Archibald Botaire*, *William Shaftoe*, and *William Paul*, Clerk, pleaded *not guilty*.

There being nothing more remarkable in the Trials of the Rebel Priſoners, than what has been already touch'd upon, we ſhall enter no farther into the Particulars of them, ſo few of thoſe that were condemned for the Rebellion were executed, that one's Curioſity concerning their Conviction, is much deaden'd; beſides five or ſix ſome Months after at *Lancaſter*, only *William Paul*, Clerk, and *John Hall*, the *Northumberland* Juſtice, were hang'd. The latter were two perjur'd Traytors, who had in the moſt ſacred and ſolemn manner abjur'd the Pretender.

On *Thurſday*, *July* 12, a Committee of Council ſat at the *Cockpit*, to conſider the Caſe of the following Rebels.

Sir *Francis Anderton*.
John Hall, Eſq;
Robert Talbot, Eſq;
Two Mr *Robertſons*.
Philip Hodgſon, Eſq;
Baſil Hamilton, Eſq;
James Carnegie, Eſq;
Mr *John Stewart*.
Mr *William Grierſon*.
Edw. Swinburne, Eſq;
George Seaton, Eſq;
Duncan Mackintoſh.
R. Standiſh, of *Standiſh*, Eſq;
Major *Blaire*.
Mr *James Caſſels*.
James Dalzeel, Eſq;
Mr *Edward Riddle*.
Mr *James Ramſey*.
Mr *Patrick Gibſon*.
Richard Butler, Eſq;
Mr *James Cornwall*.
William Paul, Clerk.

Whoſe *Reprieves* expir'd the next Morning, and it was determin'd that they ſhould be continu'd for all but Juſtice *Hall* and Parſon *Paul*, who were ſet apart for Execution, to be Examples to others in the ſame Station in Life, and deter them from committing the like damnable Sins of Perjury and Rebellion. Certainly never two ſuch harden'd Wretches were thrown off the Ladder at *Tyburn*. *Paul* would needs be hang'd in his Gown and Caſſock, to provoke the Indignation of the Rabble at the Sight of a Parſon's Neck in a *Halter*; but the Spectators were more provok'd at the Falſhood and Impudence of his laſt dying Speech. Beſides that, he was forſworn, in going into the *Rebellion*, He did, after Sentence, declare, in a Petition to Sir *Peter King*, Lord Chief Juſtice, That *through the Grace of God, he had a deep Inſight into, and a lively Senſe of his Crimes; which he did now, at laſt, deteſt and abhor from the bottom of his Soul, and begg'd Pardon of God and King* George, *and his native Country, againſt all which he had highly offended, and did now ſincerely repent and declare his unfeign'd Sorrow in having been inſtrumental towards encouraging and promoting the ſame.* In a Petition to his Majeſty, *he humbly begg'd leave, in all Sorrow of Heart, to acknowledge his great and heinous Offence, and did, from the bottom of his Heart, ask Pardon of God, his moſt Sacred Majeſty, and the Church and Nation.* In the Cloſe he ſays, *From the true Affection of his Heart, ſhall be pour'd out daily and devout Prayers to the God of Heaven, for his Majeſty's long Life, happy Reign, proſperous Eſtate, and Royal Poſterity in this World, and for ever and ever.* And yet the laſt Words of this moſt execrable Traytor, were, *As to my Body, Brethren, I have taken no manner of Care of it; for I value not the barbarous Part of the Sentence, of being cut down, and quartered; when once gone, I ſhall be out of the Reach of my Enemies: And I wiſh I had Quarters enough to ſend to every Pariſh of the Kingdom, to teſtify, that a Clergyman of the Church of* England, *was martyr'd for being loyal to his King*, James *the Third*. *Hall*, in his laſt Speech, inſtead of expreſſing a due Senſe of his horrid Wickedneſs, in breaking the many Oaths he had taken againſt the *Pretender*, and running into Rebellion againſt his rightful and lawful Sovereign, ſaid that *he might have obtain'd Favour, if he would have petition'd, but he thank'd his God for inſpiring him with his holy Reſolution*, to hold faſt to his Perjury and Treaſon to the laſt; *for giving him Grace to perform it.* A.D.1716.

The Behaviour of theſe two Monſters of Impiety and Impenitence at the Gallows was ſuch, that when the Cart drew away, the Spectators gave a mighty Shout, and, with loud Acclamations cry'd, *God ſave King* GEORGE.

A few Days after *Paul* was executed in his Clergyman's Habit, two notorious Rogues, *Thomas Jacobs* and *William Skelſon*, convicted of forging a Teſtimonial to procure Ordination for *holy Orders*, ſtood in the Pillory at the End of *Salisbury Court* in *Fleetſtreet*, in *Canonical Habits*; which was not ſo much taken notice of as theſe Raſcals expected, *Paul* having juſt before put ſuch an Affront on the Gown, as to inſiſt on being hang'd in it. But neither of theſe Criminals ought, on that Occaſion, to have had their Humour.

Some Days before this, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act, *to enable his Majeſty to grant the Regalities of Lands, now remaining to the Crown, in* North Wales, *and* South Wales, *and County of* Cheſter, *to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales, *&c.*

An Act, *for enlarging the Time of Continuance of* Parliaments.

An Act, *to indemnify ſuch Perſons who acted in Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c. *in, and about the Time of the late unnatural Rebellion.*

An Act, *for the Attainder of* George *Earl of* Mareſchal, William *Earl of* Seaforth, James *Earl of* Southesk, James *Earl of* Panmure, *and others, of High-Treaſon.* George Keith, *Earl of* Mareſchal, *and other Traytors, attainted.*

An Act, *to ſupply a Defect in the Duke of* Scomberg's *Grant of* 100,000 *l.* and ſeveral other publick and private Acts.

The

A.D.1716. The Provoſt and Senior, Fellows of *Trinity College*, near *Dublin*, ſhew'd their Loyalty to his Majeſty, by puniſhing one *Joſeph Cuffe*, of their College, for illuminating his Windows on *James Butler's* Birth-Day: Him they expelled, and oblig'd another of their College, *William Proby*, to confeſs himſelf guilty of a *heinous Offence*, in ſetting up *Lights in his Window on the late Duke of* Ormond's *Birth-day.*

Dublin] *University puniſh Fellows for keeping* James Butler's *Birth day.*

General *Cadogen*, whom his Grace the Duke of *Argyle* left in *Scotland*, by his Vigilance, Activity, and Prudence, extinguiſh'd the ſcatter'd Sparks of Rebellion, both by ſecuring the Chiefs, and diſarming their Dependants. About the middle of *April*, the Marquiſs of *Huntley*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Gordon*, the Lord *Rollo*, Sir *Thomas Calder*, and the Laird of *Tannaelue*, were brought from the North of *Scotland* to *Edinburgh*, and committed to the Caſtle. *Glengary*, a famous Leader of the Rebels, ſurrender'd himſelf to the Duke of *Athol*, which inclin'd many of the Highlanders to ſubmit, as did the greateſt part of the Earl of *Seaforth's* Vaſſals; and all the Clans, except thoſe of the weſtern Iſles, being reduced, two Detachments, one of 600, the other of 300 Men, were ſent to thoſe Iſles, under the Command of Colonel *Clayton*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Cholmley*; upon which all the Rebels in the Iſle of *Skie* ſubmitted to Mercy. The Rebels in the other Iſles following their Example, General *Cadogan* return'd to *Edinburgh*, and from thence to *London*; where he arriv'd the 18th of *May*, having left the Command of the Forces in *Scotland*, with Major General *Sabine*, and order'd the *Dutch* Troops to march back into *England*; where they embark'd for *Holland*, after having receiv'd, both Officers and Soldiers, Marks of his Majeſty's Bounty for their good Services.

Dutch *Troops ſent back.*

A Court Martial ſitting at *Edinburgh*, made an Order for the following *Scotch* Officers, who had deſerted from the *Dutch* Service to the Pretender, to be hang'd in Effigy at the *Marcat-Croſs* in the *Cannon-Gate*, *Edinburgh*, and their Names to be be inſcrib'd round the Gallows. Captain *John Hepburne*, Enſign *Patrick Smith*, Enſign *Williams*, *Calderwood* of *Douglas's* Regiment, Lieutenant *Flemming*, Enſign *Chamers*, and Enſign *Carſe* of *Lauder's*, Enſign *William Creighton* of *Murray's*, Lieutenant *Murray*, Enſign *Dallas*, Enſign *Boſwal* and Enſign *Robertſon* of *Collier's*; and Enſign *Owen*, of *Wood's* Regiment.

Congratulatory Addreſſes were preſented to his Majeſty from the City of *London*, and moſt of the Communities in the Kingdom, upon the entire Suppreſſion of the Rebellion; and the ſeventh of *June* was appointed to be kept as a Day of Thankſgiving. Sir *William Withers*, who ſeconded the Lord Mayor's Motion in the Court of Common Council for an Addreſs, took care not to have this Paſſage omitted. *We are oblig'd alſo in Gratitude, to make our Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt gracious and repeated Aſſurances of maintaining and protecting the Church of* England, *in particular, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.* An Affectation of Zeal for that was no Complement to his Majeſty's Royal Word; as if he wanted to be put in mind of it. What follows is more juſt and ſeaſonable. *As well as the Proteſtant Intereſt in general: And we muſt in juſtice, attribute to your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Steadineſs, and to the Power and Influence of your Councils and Arms, that the Honour and Reputation, the Credit and Commerce, of this Nation, are now in a way to encreaſe and flouriſh.* About the beginning of *May*, the Lord *Carteret* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Devon*, in the room of Sir *William Courtney*; Mr. *John Gumley*, of the Glaſs-Shop at the corner of *Norfolk-Street*, was made Deputy Muſter-Maſter, in the room of *David Crawford*, Eſq; Sir *Arthur Owen*, a very loyal Gentleman of *Pembrokeſhire*, was appointed Lieutenant of the County.

Sir Will. Withers *affected Zeal for the Church*

A good Addreſs from London.

A.D.1716

On the third of *May*, Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, who had been in the Meſſengers Hands, ſince he ſtab'd himſelf, was examin'd before a Committee of Council, and ſent to *Newgate*. About a Week after, Mr. *Thomas Harley*, who was formerly committed to the *Gatehouſe*, by order of the Houſe of Commons, for his idle and prevaricating Anſwer to Queſtions that were put to him concerning his Negotiations abroad, and was ſuppos'd to have been ſtill a Priſoner, was found in a Houſe in St. *Martin's Lane*, by Meſſengers that were ſearching for ſome of the Rebels that lately eſcap'd out of *Newgate*. Mr. *Harley* had a great parcel of Papers before him, which were ſiez'd and himſelf committed to the *Gatehouſe*. On the 19th of *May*, the grand Jury of *Middleſex*, found a Bill of Indictment of High Treaſon againſt the Lord *Landſdown*, Priſoner in the *Tower*.

Mr. Harvey *of* Combe *ſent to* Newgate.

Mr. Thomas Harley *impriſon'd.*

Lord Landſdown *indicted for* High Treaſon.

A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into the* forfeited *Eſtates* of the Rebels, in *England* and *Scotland*; the following Gentlemen, Members of the Houſe of Commons, had the Majority of Votes.

Commiſſioners for the forfeited Eſtates.

Richard Grantham, Eſq;
George Treby, Eſq;
George Gregory, Eſq;
Arthur Ingram, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Steel.*
Sir *Henry Houghton.*
Patrcik Haldane, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Hales.*
Robert Monroe, Eſq;
Henry Cunningham, Eſq;
Dennis Bond, Eſq;
John Birch, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.
Sir *John Eyles.*

On the 12th of *June*, Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, reported from the Committee of *Secrecy*, that they had prepared a Replication to the Anſwer of *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him; which the Houſe agreed to; and Mr. *Aiſlabie* was order'd to carry it to the Houſe of Lords; where the Earl made a long Speech, complaining of the Dilatorineſs of the Commons; and the Earl of *Sunderland* thought it ſo much a hardſhip, that he ſpoke in favour of the Earl of *Strafford*, who return'd him thanks for it. His Majeſty having declared his Intention to go to *Germany*, to drink the Waters of *Pyrmont*, a Bill paſt the Houſe of Commons, with the utmoſt Expedition, to repeal that Clauſe in *the Act for the further limitation of the Crown*, that Perſons in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, ſhould not go out of the Kingdom without *the Conſent of Parliament.*

Replication to the Earl of Strafford's *Anſwer.*

Clauſe in the Limitation Act repeal'd.

Sometime in this Month his Majeſty was pleas'd to create *Thomas* Lord *Coningsby*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Coningsby*, of *Coningsby* in the County of *Lincoln*; Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Baron *Onſlow* of *Onſlow* in the County

Lords made

A.D. 1716 of *Salop*; *Thomas Newport*, Eſq; Baron of *Torrington* in the County of *Devon*; *William Cadogan*, Eſq; Baron of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*; and Sir *Robert Marſham*, Baron of *Romney* in the County of *Kent*; Viſcount *Caſtleton* in *Ireland*, Viſcount *Caſtleton* in *England*; Sir *Henry St. John*, Viſcount *St. John*; *George* Lord *Newburg* of *Ireland*, Lord *Newburg* of *Angleſey* in *Wales*; *Richard Edgecombe*, Eſq; was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; One of the *Tellers* of the Exchequer. *John Carnegy*, Eſq; having been in Arms with the Rebels in *Scotland*, was expell'd the Houſe of Commons, and an Addreſs preſented to the King for his being proſecuted by the Attorney General for High Treaſon.

On the 26th of *June*, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Coinage Act*, *the Act for Commiſſioners of Enquiry*; *The Act for repealing the Clauſe in the Act of Limitation*; *The Act for the more effectual ſecuring the Peace of the Highlands in* Scotland; *The Act for holding the Aſſize at a convenient Place in* Cornwal; *The Act for attainting* Forſter *and* Mackintoſh; *The Act for excluding Members of the Houſe of Commons that have Penſions for a Term of Years*; *The Act for the more effectual Reverſing the Attainder of* Charles *Earl of* Macclesfield; *The Act for Naturalizing the Baroneſs of* Schulenburgh, *afterwards Dutcheſs of* Kendal.

The firſt Paragraph of His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at the cloſe of the Seſſion, was as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech. *I Cannot put an end to this Seſſion, without expreſſing to you my Satisfaction in the Proceedings of this Parliament. The Wholſome and Neceſſary Laws which have been paſs'd with ſo much Steadineſs, Reſolution and Unanimity, will, I truſt in God, anſwer thoſe good Ends which it is evident you have had in view, by defeating the Deſigns and reducing the Spirit of Our Enemies, by Encouraging Our Friends, and raiſing the Credit and Reputation of the Nation Abroad, to ſuch a Degree as that I may reaſonably expect the Fruits of a ſettled Government; eſpecially being ſupported by a Parliament zealous for the Proſperity of their Country, and the* Proteſtant *Intereſt of* Europe.

I am confident my Conduct hitherto in ſuppreſſing the Rebellion, *and Puniſhing thoſe concerned in it, has been ſuch as Demonſtrates, that I deſire rather to leſſen their Numbers by Reclaiming them, than by making Examples; and I am ſorry to find, that the numerous Inſtances of Mercy which I have ſhown have had no other effect than to encourage the* Faction *of the* Pretender, *to renew their Inſults upon My Authority and the Laws of the Kingdom, and even to affect, with the greateſt Inſolence, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from my good and faithful Subjects, acting with ſuch Folly and Madneſs as if they intended to convince the World, that they are not to be reduc'd to Quiet and Submiſſion to any Government by ſuch gentle Methods as are moſt agreeable to my Inclination*, &c.

The Tories *wear Marks of Diſtinction* These Marks of Diſtinction were particularly *Oaken Boughs*, on the 29th of *May*, being the *Anniverſary* of the *Reſtoration* of King *Charles*; which by reſtoring the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, made way for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, a Bleſſing that makes us forget the Grievances under which this Nation groan'd from that *Reſtoration* to the *Revolution*. Another Diſtinction of that frantick deſperate *Faction* was their wearing *White Roſes* on the Tenth of *June*, the Day on which the *Firſt Pretender* is ſaid to have come into the World. We need not ſay, the *Fools* of the *Faction*, it will be underſtood without mention, were ſo Impudent on thoſe two Days this Year in *London* and other Parts of the Kingdom, that it not only provok'd the Indignation of the Soldiers, but of others, who ſtrip'd them of the Badges of their Folly, and drub'd them, upon Oppoſition, into better Manners. At *Cambridge* the Faction fell on Mr. *Huſſey*'s Meeting-Houſe on His Majeſty's Birth-Day, pull'd down ſome of the Pews, broke the Clock, and would have totally demoliſh'd it, had not Aſſiſtance came and prevented them. In a Weſtern Borough certain Pragmatical Sons of High-Church and Seditions, then in the Magiſtracy, ſtrutted about with their *White Roſes*, and ſpirited their Companions among the Dregs of the People to Inſult the Friends to the Government.

A.D. 1716

Ill Judges in Ireland *cenſur'd by Parliament.* The *Britiſh* Parliament being prorogu'd to the 7th of *Auguſt*, we have leiſure to ſpeak a Word or two of the Parliament of *Ireland*, where the Houſe of Commons continuing their Inquiry into the arbitary and illegal Proceedings of the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* and Sir *Con. Phips*, when they were Lords Juſtices; of Sir *Samuel Cook* Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, who continued in that Office beyond his Time, to carry on the ill Deſigns of the Juſtices; of Sir *Richard Cox*, late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kings-Bench; *Robert Doyne*, Eſq; late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; *Robert Rochfort*, Eſq; late Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; Sir *Henry Echlin*, late one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; *Thomas Coote*, Eſq; late one of the Judges of the Kings-Bench; *Robert Johnſon*, Eſq; late one of the Barons of the Exchequer; *Anthony Upton*, Eſq; late one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas; and *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; late one of the Judges of the Kings-Bench; paſt ſeveral vigorous Reſolutions againſt them, and two in favour of the Alterations in the Miniſtry, and Judges in *Ireland*, and of the Defence made by the Twenty Aldermen who ſtood by the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*, when ſo ſhamefully attack'd by the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* and Sir *Con. Phips*: They alſo ordered their Thanks to be given to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Forſter*, the Nineteen ſurviving Aldermen, and Mr. *Surdeville* the ſurviving Sheriff: *For their great Virtue and Reſolution in defending the Rights and Liberties of the ſaid City of* Dublin; *and that Mr.* Joſhua Allen *and Mr.* Campbel *do acquaint them therewith.* We ſhall ſee farther what Hands the Government of *Ireland* was in at His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown by the Petition of Lieutenant *Dennis King*, in behalf of himſelf and Captain *Hales*, to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth, *That a great Riot being raiſed by* Papiſts *and* Jacobites, *at the Election of Members for the City of* Dublin *the laſt Parliament, and that the ſaid Captain* Hales, *and the Petitioner, being then upon Duty on the main Guard, the Petitioner, by Order of the ſaid Captain* Hales, *with a Party of the Guard, quell'd the Riotous Mob, to the great hazard of his Life*; *and*

A.D.1716 *and thereby, in all Probability, preſerv'd the Lives of many worthy Proteſtants of the Kingdom; for which Action the ſaid Captain* Hales, *and the Petitioner, by Order of the then Lieutenant General* Stewart, *were put into Cloſe Confinement, and threatned to be try'd by a Court Marſhal*, &c. Which Petition being read, the Houſe *Reſolv'd, That Captain* Hales, *and Lieutenant* Dennis King, *be recommended to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices for ſome Military Preferment, as a Recompence for their reſolute and prudent Behaviour, in quelling the Riot at the* Tholſel, *&c.*

Lieutenant General Stewart *ſides with the* Tories *in* Ireland.

On the 20th of *June*, the Lords Juſtices gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for extinguiſhing the* Regalities *and* Liberties *of the County of* Tipperary; *and for veſting in his Majeſty the Eſtate of* James Butler, *commonly call'd* James *Duke of* Ormond; *and for giving a Reward of* 10000 l. *to any Perſon who ſhall take and ſecure him*, &c. *An Act to reſtrain* Papiſts *from being High and Petty Conſtables.* And other Acts.

James Butler's *Eſtate veſted in the Crown.* 10000 l. *to take him in* Ireland.

In the beginning of this Month, Dr. *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſuſpended the Reverend Mr. *Gibbon*, Preacher of the Church at *Graveſend*, for lending his Church to the *Dutch* Soldiers, at the Requeſt of the Colonel and Chaplain, when they return'd thither from *Scotland*, to embark for *Holland*. Mr. *Gibbon* had inquir'd of the Soldiers whether any ſuch Favour had been granted in their March from *Scotland*; and they aſſur'd him it had never been deny'd them. He, with the Conſent of the Church-Wardens, permitted thoſe Soldiers to perform their Devotions in that Church, provided it was done before the Time to ring for Divine Service. Biſhop *Atterbury*, baniſh'd the Kingdom five or ſix Years for treaſonable Practices, came to *Graveſend*, and diveſted Mr. *Gibbon* of his Cure, for this Act of Charity, which ſhew'd that either his Knowledge or his Conſcience was not equal to his Character, Mr. *Gibbon* was ſoon reſtor'd to his Curacy; and on the *Thankſgiving Day* preach'd in the ſame Church an Excellent Loyal Sermon; which was a good Leſſon for his Biſhop, and wou'd have kept him in his own Country if he had learnt it. The Biſhop of *London*, and his Clergy, in their Congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty, did not omit to ſpeak with due Praiſe of the *Principles of the Church of* England, *as the beſt Security of the Nation.* They did not mean certainly the Principles of the *Oxford* Decree, and of *Paſſive Obedience*, and *Non-Reſiſtance, as well againſt all Diſturbances in the State, as againſt* Popery *and* Schiſm. They did certainly mean here the Church of *Scotland*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, and all the Reform'd Churches in *Chriſtendom*, without the Pale of their own.

On the 4th of *June*, Mr. Baron *Bury* was declar'd Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir *Samuel Dod* deceas'd. On the 10th of that Month Lieutenant General *Maccartney* took his Trial for the pretended Murther of Duke *Hamilton*. Colonel *Hamilton*, who, in *Bolingbroke*'s Time, had given ſuch a poſitive Evidence, that he ſaw General *Maccartney* give the Duke his mortal Wound, now deviated from it; and only averr'd he ſaw his Sword over the Duke's Shoulder: The ſtaring Falſhood of which, appear'd by the Evidence of two Park-Keepers, who ſtood firm to their former Depoſitions, *That they had taken the Swords from General* Maccartney *and Colonel* Hamilton, *when they went to the Relief of the Duke, and Lord* Mohun; which the two Park-Keepers proteſted to my ſelf again and again in Queen *Ann*'s Reign. Now turn to the Annals. But what fill'd the Court and all the Spectators with Amazement, was the Depoſition of one of the Park-Keepers, who ſaid, he was offer'd two Handfuls of Gold, and a Place of 100 *l.* a Year, by the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, if he would ſwear that Mr. *Maccartney* kill'd Duke *Hamilton*. So that a more villainous Contrivance to take away a Man's Life, was ſcarce ever laid open in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. I recommend this Paſſage, if ever this Work falls into ſuch Hands, to thoſe who ſtill aſſociate with the late Lord *Bolinbroke* who take part in his Pleaſures, receive him into their Houſes, and cheriſh him, as one of the Pillars of the Liberties of *England*. The Jury acquitted General *Maccartney* of the Murder, and he was diſcharg'd of the *Manſlaughter*, by the Formality of a Cold Iron, immediately made uſe of to prevent Appeal; in which Caſe one might perceive by *Hamilton*'s double Evidence, there wou'd be no want of proper Witneſſes. General *Maccartney* was reſtor'd to the Rank he held in the Army, and had the Earl of *Orrery*'s Regiment given him. Truth obliges me to ſpeak thus of this Officer, whom I had ſerv'd in this Affair, and met with an ungrateful Return.

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Trial, and General Maccartney *reſtor'd.*

About this time the Duke of *Argyle* and Earl of *Ilay* his Brother, were remov'd from all their reſpective Employments, which occaſion'd much random Speculation, but not well grounded enough to deſerve Remembrance in Hiſtory; but it is certain, the Behaviour of theſe noble Lords was very different from that of ſome others, before and after their Removal; for neither His Grace nor His Lordſhip did (like the latter) let the World ſee that their Duty and Affection to the Government were bound up in their Employments; for there appear'd not the leaſt alteration in their Conduct or Sentiments,; and whatever Motive might be for this Proceeding then, it was not long before their Lordſhips were in their former Situations, with reſpect to the Favour of the Court.

His Majeſty being about to viſit his *German* Dominions, it was declar'd in Council, *That His Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales *was conſtituted Guardian of the Realm, and His Majeſty's Lieutenant within the ſame.* Lieutenant General *Carpenter* ſucceeded His Grace the Duke of *Argyle* as Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *Scotland*. The Lord *Windſor*'s Regiment of Horſe was given to the Earl of *Stairs*. A new Eſtabliſhment of General Officers was fix'd, conſiſting of the Duke of *Marlborough* as Captain-General, General *Lumley* General of the Horſe, General *Erle* and the Lord *Cadogan* Generals of Foot, Five Lieutenant-Generals, Five Major-Generals, and Ten Brigadiers.

Prince of Wales *Guardian of the* Realm.

General Officers.

On the 12th of *July* was perform'd at *Windſor* the Ceremony of Degrading the late Duke of *Ormond* from the Honour of being one of the Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; with which their Highneſſes Prince *Frederick*, and Prince *Erneſt* Duke of *York* had been lately inveſted.

Duke of Ormond *degraded.*

About the ſame time his Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Montroſs* to be Lord Clerk Regiſter of *North Britain*; the Earl of *Orkney*

A.D. 1716 *Orkney* to be Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary; the Duke of *Kent* to be Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and the Lord *Onſlow* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surry*.

On the ſeventh of *July*, between eight and nine in the Morning, his Majeſty, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince, ſet out from St. *James*'s Palace, took Water at the *Tower*, and arriv'd about two in the Afternoon at *Graveſend*; where his Majeſty went on board the *Caroline* Yatch; and then His Royal Highneſs return'd by Land to St. *James*'s. The King was attended by General *Stanhope*, Principal Secretary of State; Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of the Houſhold; the Officers of the Green-Cloth, and moſt of his *German* Miniſters, who embark'd in other Yatchs. In *Margate* Road they met the Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Ailmer*; and they all made the Coaſt of *Holland*, the ninth of *July*, about five in the Morning. About four in the Afternoon, his Majeſty went a-ſhoar; and Captain *Vernon*, Commander of the Ship *Aſſiſtance*, was order'd for *Sheerneſs*, to ſend to Court by Expreſs, from the firſt Port he ſhould make, an Account of his Majeſty's being landed in *Holland*. His Majeſty paſt thro' that Country *incognito*; lay at *Voorts*, the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Seat, and arriv'd at *Hanover*, on *Sunday* the 15th of *July*. The People ſtood in Crowds all the way between the Bridge of *Linden* and the Palace to which His Majeſty went, under the continual loud Acclamations of *Long Live the King:* His Majeſty lighting at the Back-ſtairs went to his own Apartment, where was his Grandſon Prince *Frederick*, who kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand; and the King taking him into his Cloſet, paſt almoſt an Hour in talk with him, and was very much delighted with his ingenious Anſwers. His Majeſty ſatisfi'd the earneſt Deſire of a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction, and others of both Sexes, to ſee him dine the next and the following Days in Publick; and on *Saturday* the 20th of *Auguſt*, ſet out for *Pyrmont*, where he began to drink the Waters two Days after.

His Majeſty lands in Holland.

The ſame Day that his Majeſty ſet out for *Holland* and *Germany*, His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* went from St. *Albans* to the Lodge in *Windſor* Park; and the next *Saturday* arriv'd at the *Bath*. His Grace was met by a great Number of Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction on Horſeback; and enter'd the Town under the loud Huzza's of a Multitude of People. The Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities waited on the Duke, congratulated him upon his Arrival there, and wiſh'd him in the Name of their whole Body, a happy Effect of the Waters. The Place was crouded, during his Grace's ſtay, with a Concourſe of People, from the neighbouring Counties of *Somerſet*, *Glouceſter*, and *Wilts*, to have the Pleaſure of ſeeing the greateſt General of that or any Age, ſince the Times of *Alexander* and *Cæſar*. His Grace receiv'd all that approach'd him in the moſt courtly and engaging manner; and having taken particular Notice of Colonel *Pigot*, late Knight of the Shire for the County of *Somerſet*, the Duke was pleas'd to tell the Company, that he had born Colours under him in the Guards; but that Gentleman roſe no higher in Military Honour, and indeed was never in any Foreign Service.

Duke of Marlborough *at* Bath.

The Day after the News of his Majeſty's A.D. 1716 ſafe Arrival was brought to St. *James*'s, a Council was held, *July* 12th, in which were *preſent*,

His Royal Higneſs the Prince of Wales.
The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord Preſident.
The Lord Privy-Seal.
The Lord Steward.
The Lord Chamberlain.
Marquiſs of *Annandale*.
Earl of *Dorſet*.
Earl of *Tankerville*.
Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*.
The Biſhop of *London*.
Mr. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Mr. Secretary *Methuen*.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Juſtice *King*.
Lieutenant-General *Erle*.

His Majeſty's Commiſſion, appointing His Royal Highneſs *GUARDIAN* of the Kingdom, was read; and then *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; was by His Royal Highneſs's Command ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council; as *Charles* Earl of *Radnor*, *Richard* Lord *Cobham*, and *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Secretary at War, had been a Week before, when *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, was alſo ſworn one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, was made ſole Vice Treaſurer of *Ireland*; *Richard* Lord *Cobham* Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle; *William* Lord *Cadogan* was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General; *Charles Whitworth*, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of *Pruſſia*; *Thomas Pitt*, Eſq; was appointed Governour of *Jamaica* in the room of the Lord *Baſil Hamilton*; but Mr. *Pitt* never went to his Government: He had been more than once at the *Eaſt-Indies*, and on ſecond Thoughts, declin'd taking that Voyage, when Old Age was coming upon him. *Matthew Decker*, Eſq; an Eminent Merchant of *London*, and *Thomas D'Aeth*, Son of another Merchant of that City, were created Baronets of *Great Britain*, and *Henry* Earl of *Portland*, a Duke; in whoſe Patent of Creation there are theſe remarkable Expreſſions: *As the Memory of that glorious Prince* William III. *who raiſed the ſinking Intereſt of the Proteſtants, and opened a way for us to the Throne of theſe Realms, muſt always be DEAR to us*, &c. The following Paſſages ſhew the juſt Senſe his Sacred Majeſty had of the Traiterous Deſigns of the Miniſters in the laſt Year of the Queen againſt the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the Liberties of our Country: Where ſpeaking of the Earl then created a *Duke*, 'tis ſaid, *He promoted this great Work*, the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, *at the utmoſt Hazard of his Fortune and Honours, at a Time, when our Succeſſion was in the moſt imminent Danger: He ſtood firm againſt all the Promiſes and repeated Offers of a Court, and frequently declar'd how ready he was to reſign his high Poſt in the late Queen's Guards; which he at length was depriv'd of in an extraordinary manner, as apprehending leaſt by the ſpecious Suggeſtions of Gratitude he ſhould be prompted to enter into Meaſures which might*

Honours and Preferments.

Preamble to Duke of Portland's *Patent.*

A.D.1716. *might have a Tendency to betray the Liberties of his Country.*

About the middle of *July* ſeveral *Libellers*, ſeditious *Printers* and *Hawkers* were brought to Juſtice, for Writing, Printing and Diſperſing ſeveral ſcandalous Pamphlets and Papers againſt the Government, which at that time had made its beſt Friends very uneaſy at its too great Lenity to ungrateful Enemies. *Charles Hornby* a Hawker was found Guilty of diſperſing ſeveral ſeditious Libels produc'd by the *Jacobite* and *High Church* Faction; for which he was only Whip'd from *Newgate* to *Smithfield*: Whereas the Learned, Ingenious, and Reverend Mr. *Samuel Johnſon* was in the Reign of the abdicated King, barbarouſly Whip'd and Mangled from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, for Writing a very honeſt and uſeful Letter to the Army, conſiſting of twenty or thirty Lines only (the Reader cannot too often be put in Mind of this Barbarity and Injuſtice) *Iſaac Dalton* was Convicted of Curſing the King, of attempting to debauch the Soldiers on the Guard at *Newgate*, while he was himſelf a Priſoner there for that Offence, and of Printing and Publiſhing *Weekly Remarks*, written by *George Flint*, who was alſo found Guilty of Writing it. *Henry Cheap* was Indicted for Publiſhing a Letter to Sir *Richard Steel*, reflecting on the *Revolution* and King *William*. *Chriſtopher Smith* for Publiſhing a Libel in Vindication of the *Pretender*'s Title. *James Dover* for Printing *A Supplement to the Church of* England's Advice *to her Children*. *Mary Dalton* for Publiſhing an infamous Libel call'd *Robin*'s *Laſt-Shift*; yet notwithſtanding the Enormity of their Crimes, they were on Conviction only fin'd:

Libellers and Printers puniſh'd too gently.

Iſaac Dalton, 50 Marks.
George Flint, 20 Marks.
Chriſtopher Smith, 20 Marks.
Henry Cheap, 40 Marks.
James Dover, 20 Marks.
Mary Dalton, 30 Marks.

Which ſlight Puniſhment was ſo far from deterring the Tools of that Traiterous Faction from committing the ſame Crimes, that in a few Days after, *Keimer* a Printer, now at *Barbados*, was apprehended for Printing and Diſperſing the *Churchman's Weekly Journal*; as was another Printer, *Osborne*, for Printing and Publiſhing a wretched inſolent Libel, call'd *the Shift ſhifted*; and *George James*, another Printer, for certain *falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious Inſinuations* in the *Poſt-boy*, a News Paper, that had been made uſe of by the laſt Miniſtry, to convey their publick and private Scandal into the World. *James* refus'd the Oaths when offer'd him; and lives ſtill in Impunity and Impenitence.

Theſe and the like inſolent and ſeditious Libels, and the ſeditious and inſolent Sermons of the *High-Church* Prieſthood, kept up a Spirit of Mutiny and Rebellion among the looſe diſorderly Rabble, who are ready to take hold of any Pretence to leave Labour, and run into Riot. *Church* and *Ormond* were ſtill the Cry, and as they were ſet up in Oppoſition to the King and Conſtitution, the well-affected cou'd not hear it without Indignation and Reſentment: But thinking a roaring ragged Rout unworthy the Chaſtiſement of the Military Arm, ſome of the moſt zealous and reſolute, undertook to chaſtiſe theſe raſcally Mobs themſelves; and for that End met at ſeveral Houſes, not only to have an Eye on the Rabble of High-Church,

The Mug-houſes ſet up.

but to ſolace themſelves with Toaſting the glorious Memory of King *William*; the Healths of His Majeſty King *George*; Their Royal Highneſſes, and all the Royal Family; The Duke of *Marlborough*'s; The Miniſters of State; and all thoſe that had been true and zealous in the worſt of Times. Theſe Toaſts were commemorated with Huzza's, and proper Songs, every Man having his Mug in his Hand, and making uſe of it at the Call of the Chairman of the Society at every publick Houſe where their Meetings were held; as the *Roebuck* in *Cheapſide*; the *Mug-houſe* in *Long Acre*, which gave Name to the reſt; *Smith*'s, at St. *John*'s, *Clerkenwell*; *Read*'s, in *Saliſbury Court*, *Fleetſtreet*: Others were in *Tower-ſtreet*; in *Taviſtock-ſtreet*, *Covent-Garden*; in *Southwark Park*, and other Places; where Numbers of Perſons of good Subſtance as well as good Hearts met moſt Days in the Week, to the great Mortification of the *Jacobites* and *High-Church* (if they are diſtinguiſhable). Theſe honeſt and jovial Meetings were begun even in the Time of Meſſrs. *Harley* and *St. John*, but were encreas'd much after His Majeſty's happy acceſſion to the Throne; when, contrary to all Reaſon and Expectation the Rage of the unruly Rabble encreas'd more and more in Proportion to the Deſpair of their Faction. The Day before Parſon *Paul* was hang'd they fell upon the *Mug-houſe* in *Southwark-Park*, crying out, *High-Church and Ormond, down with the Mug-houſe*; but the Society ſallying out upon them, after the Windows of the Houſe had been all broken, the Raſcals ran away from Drubing, leaving ſeveral of their Clubs and Sticks behind them.

The hanging of *Paul*, who declar'd himſelf at the Gallows to be their Apoſtle and *Martyr*, added Fuel to their Fire, and the Society at *Read*'s in *Salisbury-Court* having diſtinguiſhed themſelves by Demonſtrations of Duty and Reſpect to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, at their Return from *Greenwich*, the *Jacobites* took ſo much Offence at it, that on *Friday* the 20th of *July* they attack'd Mr. *Read*'s Houſe, and wou'd have demoliſh'd it, had not the Company within ſent for a Reinforcement from *Taviſtock-ſtreet*, with which being join'd, the cowardly *High-Church Mob* fled again from the Correction that was prepar'd for them. But they continu'd hov'ring about the Houſe the following Days; and hearing Mr. *Archibald Butler*, a Young Scot Gentleman, who had been in the *Rebellion*, the ſame that attracted the Eyes of the Spectators, when the Rebels made their renown'd Entry along *Holbourn*, by his Youth and Beauty, was in the *Temple* Walks, having receiv'd His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, they ran thither, crying out, *High-Church* and *Ormond*: Mr. *Butler* got away from 'em as faſt as he cou'd; and preſently, one *Vaughan*, whoſe uſual Cry was *Small-Coal*, propos'd to them to go and revenge the Affront they had receiv'd three Days before at the *Mug-houſe* in *Saliſbury-Court*. This Fellow had been bred a Bluecoat Boy in *Bridewel* Hoſpital; which having been under Tory Governors ever ſince the *Revolution*, has furniſh'd all the deſperate Rabbles with Leaders and Aſſiſtants, to the great Scandal of Sobriety and Charity, and the juſt Provocation of a Royal Viſitation: Theſe Rude and Riotous *Bluecoats* having done more Miſchief among the *High-*

Mr. Read's Mug-houſe attack'd.

Bridewell Boys Rioters.

A.D.1716 *Church* Mobs, before, in and ſince *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, than ever that Foundation has done, or will do good. The Mob aſſenting to *Vaughan*'s Propoſal, with a loud *Huzza* follow'd him to *Read*'s Houſe, on which they fell furiouſly, but meeting with a vigorous Reſiſtance, they gather'd Recruits from the Multitudes that crowded thither: Upon this Alarm, and hearing they determin'd to demoliſh the Houſe, Mr. *Read* appear'd, and bid them keep off, otherwiſe he would ſhoot among them. The Bluecoats and the reſt of them, regardleſs of this fair Warning, preſſing forwards with great Clubs and Sticks, *Read* fir'd a Muſket, and ſhot *Vaughan* their Leader, who dy'd on the ſpot. The Riot continuing, the Sheriffs of *London* repair'd to the Place, and caus'd the *Proclamation* appointed by Act of Parliament againſt Riots, to be read; but this not availing, and the Rioters being become Rebels, a Party of Horſe Guards was order'd by the Privy Council to march to *Saliſbury-Court*, to ſuppreſs them; and upon their Appearance, the Mob ran to their ſeveral Garrets and Cellers, from the Purſuit of Juſtice; which however overtook them; and *John Love*, *Thomas Beau*, a Servant to *Caſſels* and *Carnegie*, two condemn'd Rebels then in *Newgate*, *George Purchaſe*, (doubtleſs) of the Blood of that *George Purchaſe*, who was condemn'd to be hang'd for the *Riot* at *Sacheverel*'s Trial, *Richard Price*, and *William Price*, five of the moſt buſy of the Rioters, were ſeiz'd, impriſon'd, and try'd, upon the Statute which makes it Felony to demoliſh, or to begin to demoliſh, any Houſe; the moſt reaſonable Law that ever was made for the Maintenance of Peace and Property. The Evidence againſt them prov'd, their breaking the Windows with Stones and Sticks, pulling down the Sign, entering the Houſe, fetching out the Goods, treading upon them, and breaking them. It was ſworn at their Trial, that one of the Mob brought three Bottles out of *Read*'s Houſe, kneel'd down by the *Swan* Ale-houſe Door, where the *Jacobites* crouded, and drank the *Pretender*'s Health, by the Name of *James* the Third; ſome of them that rifled the Houſe, below Stairs took the Money out of the *Till*: For not only here, but elſewhere, the *High-Church* Rabble have been found to be Thieves, as well as Rioters, and to deſerve Hanging for Stealing, as well as for Rebellion. The Evidence againſt theſe five Rioters being very ſtrong, they were all found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death. His Royal Highneſs was very much inclin'd to ſhew Mercy to one or two of the youngeſt of them; but the diſmal Conſequences of *Riots* and *Tumults* in the Heart of the Capital City, and the Neceſſity of preventing the ſame by Exemplary Puniſhment, being repreſented to His Royal Highneſs by his wiſe and faithful Counſellors, he acquieſc'd in the Courſe of Juſtice, which has had the good Effect that was foreſeen and intended, the putting a ſtop to the deſperate Outrages of a Brainleſs Brutal Multitude, enflam'd with a Blind Zeal for *High-Church*, and their Champions abroad and at home. Some of their Teachers, forſworn, or not ſworn, have read Lectures on the Sufferings of theſe Malefactors; but far different from them were the Sentiments of the poor Sufferers themſelves, when they were no longer under Poſſeſſion of the Evil Spirit, by which they and others were, and are ſtill, deluded: *George Purchaſe* acknowledg'd himſelf *greatly guilty*, and his *Sentence juſt*; *praying God to forgive him this, and all other his Sins: This*, he ſaid, *he raſhly committed, not conſidering then the unlawfulneſs and diſmal Conſequences of ſuch a* Rebellious *Sedition as that was, which ſo much tended not only to the Ruin of private Perſons, but to the great Diſturbance of, and Diſhonour to, the whole Government.* Theſe five Rioters were executed on a Gibbet, erected at the End of *Saliſbury-Court*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near the Place where the Crime for which they dy'd was committed.

A.D.1716 *They own their Sentence juſt.*

Vaughan the Rioter ſhot.

Five Rioters condemn'd and hang'd.

The Evil Spirit before-mentioned, inſtigated certain Zealots to proſecute Mr. *Read*, for the Death of *Vaughan*, who led the Mob to deſtroy his Houſe, and all within it: He appear'd before the Lord-Mayor, who took Bail for him, Mr. *Johnſon*, a Juſtice of Peace, Colonel *Coote* of the Guards, and Colonel *Weſtal* of the *London* Militia. The Witneſſes againſt him at his Trial ſwore the moſt impudent and ſhameleſs Lies that ever were heard in a Court of Juſtice. *John Bill* depos'd, that he believ'd *Vaughan* did not *belong to the* Mob *in* Saliſbury-Court, *and had no Stick in his Hand*. *Charles Tuckey* ſwore, *Vaughan* had no Stick. The ſame ſwore *Catherine Bennet*. *Joſeph Harris* depos'd, that *Vaughan* told him, *He would not be concern'd, but go to Work*. This being ſo directly contrary to the Fact, known to ſo many Hundreds of Spectators, and fully prov'd by ſeveral of them, the Jury, without much Conſideration, acquitted Mr. *Read*, who had 400 *l.* paid him at the Treaſury, to make good his Loſſes and Charges; and Mr. *Gill* of the *Roebuck* in *Cheapſide*, had 200 *l.* on the ſame Score: His Houſe having been ſeveral times attack'd by the ſame Raſcally Rabble, of whom one was ſhot, preſſing on as *Vaughan* did, notwithſtanding repeated Warnings to keep off.

About the middle of *Auguſt* His R. Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* was graciouſly pleas'd to order Pardons to paſs the Seals for *Charles Ratcliffe*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and Mr. *Wogan*. An Order was made for ſuſpending the Penſion of 3500 *l. per Ann.* granted to the Earl of *Nottingham*. Towards the latter End of that Month, the Lord *Duffus*, who, as Captain of a Man of War, muſt have ſolemnly abjur'd the Pretender, and afterwards enter'd into his Service, by joining with the Rebels in *Scotland*, was, from *Hambrough*, brought Priſoner to *London*, examin'd by Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, and committed Cloſe Priſoner to the *Tower*. But the Laird of *Markintoſh*, Head of that Clan, taken at *Preſton* among the Rebels, being lately diſcharg'd out of *Newgate*, on his Pardon, was introduc'd to kiſs the Hands of their Royal Highneſſes, having expreſs'd his utter Abhorrence and Deteſtation of the late Rebellion, and of being concern'd therein; and promiſing to ſpend the Reſidue of his Life, ſo mercifully ſpar'd, in a perfect and unalterable Loyalty to King *George*, and his Illuſtrious Family.

Lord Duffus *a Deſerter ſent to the* Tower.

While his Majeſty was at *Pyrmont*, he diſpatch'd the Baron *de Bernsdorff*, his Miniſter for *German* Affairs, to the Duke of *Mecklenburgh Suerin*, in order to perſuade him to forbear oppreſſing his Subjects, and particularly the Town of *Roſtock*; and to let him know, that unleſs he comply'd, His Majeſty, and the King of *Pruſſia*, would be oblig'd to put in Execution, the Imperial Mandate againſt him.

On

A.D.1716 On the 7th of *Auguſt*, His Majeſty return'd to his Palace at *Haeren-Hawſon*, where the Prince of *Anhaulnet-Zerbz*, and other Princes, waited on His Majeſty. The Marquis *de Langallevil* and Monſieur *De Linarge*, two Knight Errants, who had enter'd into a treaſonable Correſpondence with a *Turkiſh* Aga in *Holland*, being ſeiz'd by the Inſtance of the Emperor's Miniſter, were convey'd to *Ivelinger* in the Electorate of *Hanover*, and deliver'd into the Hands of an Imperial Commiſſary.

The Chancery of *Sweden* having return'd a diſſatisfactory Anſwer to the Memorials of the *Britiſh* Reſident; Mr. *Jackſon* complaining of the Capture of a great Number of *Britiſh* Merchant Ships by the *Swedes*; the giving Protection to the *Scots* Rebels, and other Matters, contrary to the Treaties between the two Crowns; and the King of *Sweden*'s being apprehenſive that Sir *John Norris* was come with a Squadron into the Northern Seas, to facilitate the procuring the Satisfaction demanded; that King ſent Word to Sir *John*, that in Caſe he join'd the *Daniſh* and *Pruſſian* Fleet, he would cauſe all the Effects belonging to the Subjects of *Great Britain* in his Dominions to be ſeiz'd: But Sir *John Norris*, purſuing his Inſtructions, join'd the ſaid confederated Fleet, with Part of his Squadron, and order'd the reſt of his Men of War, to convey the *Engliſh* Merchant Ships to the ſeveral Ports they were bound for. This Proceeding of the King of *Sweden*, ſhew'd plainly enough that he had forgotten the effectual Aſſiſtance he receiv'd from *England* in his former Diſtreſs 15 or 16 Years before, and that his Miniſters had given too much Ear to the falſe Repreſentations of the *Scots*, and other Traitors, of the State of Affairs in *England*; where, according to the *Jacobites*, the nine in ten were not only *Tories*, as the late *Examiner* pretended, but *Rebels*; as Count *Gyllemburg*, the *Swediſh* Envoy at *London*, ſtil'd them, in a Letter to Baron *Gortz* ſome time after. The King and the Kingdom's Enemies have flatter'd and deceiv'd themſelves with ſuch vain Imaginations ever ſince the whole Nation agree'd to rid themſelves of a Popiſh Tyrannical Government. Having mention'd the Addreſſes which ſome *High-Church* Doctors, and others at *Aberdeen*, had preſented to the Pretender, 'tis fit, now the Rebellion is ſuppreſt, to inquire what became of the Addreſſers, who had had Time to return to their Senſes, and to be appriz'd of their Guilt, and the Puniſhment they deſerv'd. The Lord Juſtice *Clerk* ſet out from *Edinburgh* for *Aberdeen*, towards the latter end of *Auguſt*, to execute a Commiſſion for purging that Univerſity of ſuch diſtemper'd Members; but it has appear'd, by ſome Elections they have made ſince, that High-Church left a *Leaven* there after the Criminal Doctors were expell'd. The Commiſſioners met at *King's-College* in the Old Town, and it was prov'd, by good Witneſſes, that Dr. *Middleton*, Principal, Mr. *John Gordon*, Profeſſor of Civil Law; Mr. *Richard Gordon*, his Son, Philoſophy Profeſſor; Dr. *James Urquhart*, Profeſſor of Medicine; Mr. *Alexander Gordon*, Profeſſor of Humanity, had pray'd for the *Pretender*, by the Name of King *James*: And it was prov'd on *Middleton*, that he caus'd the Bells to ring for *Marr*'s pretended Victory at *Dumblane*, when King *George* was burnt by the Mob in Effigy, with the Devil at his Right-hand, and ſome Loyal Noblemen at his Left. Other impious Acts of Rebellion and Brutality were A.D.1716 prov'd upon them; and to ſhew how much theſe High-Church Doctors had any Religion at Heart, as Religion conſiſts of Piety and Virtue, Proofs were exhibited againſt them, of their embezz'ling and ſquand'ring the Revenues of the College. The Viſitors ſitting, in *Mattiſchal* College, had Proof, that *George Liddel*, Mathematical Profeſſor, had pray'd for the Pretender, and been notoriouſly guilty of *Whoring*. Mr. *George Peacock*, the Sub-Principal, Mr. *Alexander Moir* and Mr. *William Smith*, two Philoſophy Profeſſors, quitted the College, Mr. *William Meſton*, another Philoſophy Profeſſor, ran away to *France*; Mr. *John Findlates*, Profeſſor of Humanity, and Mr. *Thompſon*, Firſt Uſher of the Grammar-School, beſides praying for the Pretender by the Name of King *James*, were prov'd to have been very buſy in Celebrating the *Thankſgiving-Day*, appointed by that *Impoſtor* and his Epiſcopal Clergy, for his Landing in *Scotland*, which *Thompſon* call'd, *Appulſum Auſpicatiſſimum Noſtri Regis*, i. e. *The moſt auſpicious Coming of Our King*; which would have been much more auſpicious to them, if they had taken hold of him, and intit'led themſelves to the 150000 *l.* given by the Parliaments of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* for that Service. The turning theſe Fellows out of the two Colleges, was but a ſmall Puniſhment for ſuch Criminals. The like was the disfranchiſing ſeveral Burghers of *Perth*, who, in the Time of the Rebellion, impriſon'd the lawful Magiſtrates, and uſurp'd the Magiſtracy: They were only now degraded from being Burgeſſes; Intimation of which was made, by publiſhing the Sentence at the Market-Croſs, and tearing their Burgeſs-Tickets. One of the *Jacobite* Party, *Lawrence Howel*, being ſeiz'd in *Jewen-ſtreet*, for Treaſonable Practices, among other Papers found in his dirty Lodgings, was an Original Inſtrument, by which it appear'd, that he was ordain'd by *George Hicks*, D. D. the *quondam* Dean of *Worceſter*, who ſtiles himſelf in that Inſtrument, Biſhop of *Thetford*, and declares by it, that he was conſecrated (as he terms it) in the Year 1694, when the *Jacobites* were in the Height of their Hopes, on the Succeſs of their Invaſion and *Aſſaſſination* Plots. The Biſhops who conſecrated him had loſt their Biſhopricks, for Diſobedience to the Laws; as Dr. *Turner*, once Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *White*, once Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Dr. *Lloyd*, once Biſhop of *Norwich*. *Turner* was deeply concern'd in the *Invaſion* Plot, and 'tis no great Compliment to the Apoſtolical Succeſſion, to lodge it in the Hands of a Traytor to his Country. *Howel* was committed to *Newgate* for High Treaſon; as was one *Nichols*, another High-Church Prieſt, Curate of a Church near *Canterbury*, for uſing ſeditious Words againſt the Government, in a Sermon lately preach'd by him.

Seditious Prieſts.

Sir *James Bateman*, Sub-Governour of the *South Sea* Company, and ſeveral of their Directors, waited on His Royal Highneſs at Court, with a very Loyal Addreſs to His Majeſty; Sir *James Bateman* and his Companions were nobly Entertain'd by His Royal Highneſs's Order. Informations were given that ſeveral Addreſſes were preparing in the Univerſity of *Oxford* then repreſented in Parliament by Mr. *William Bromley* and Sir *William Whitlock*; in the City of *Glouceſter* then repreſented by

South Sea *Company's Addreſs.*

A.D.1716 *John Snell*, Esq; and *Charles Cox*, Esq; and other Places, design'd to be presented to the *Royal Guardian*, to extol His Royal Highness's Wisdom in the Administration of Affairs during the King's Absence; and in particular his Affability and Graciousness to *All Persons, without distinction of Parties*. The sinister Meaning of such Addresses cou'd not escape that Wisdom which they so justly admir'd: It was soon perceiv'd that it Insinuated a Reflection upon His Majesty and His Ministers; and Notice was given, that His *Royal Highness would receive no Addresses that were not directly made to the Throne.*

His Royal Highness's great Wisdom.

The very ill Effects of having Faction in Power were seen every Day, in the Towns at a distance from *London*, and the necessity of keeping the Disaffected in Awe by regular Forces, where the Magistrates conniv'd at, if they did not encourage, the mutinous Mobs, was very apparent to all Friends of the present Government. At a contested Election at *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, where *Thomas Horner*, Esq; was oppos'd by *John Dodd*, Esq; Son to the late Lord Chief Baron Sir *Samuel Dodd*, the *Tories* not only manag'd the Return to their liking, but under Prete ce of Rejoicing for Mr. *Horner*'s Election had Riotous Meetings, which so far endanger'd the Peace of the Neighbourhood that Brigadier *Gore* was obliged to interpose and desire them to disperse, which they did on the appearance of a Troop or two of his Dragoons: But the same Spirit has been kept up among them to this Day, and the Doctors of that Cathedral have been far from taking any Pains to suppress it.

At *Dorchester* one *John Plowman* was taken into Custody of a Messenger for High-Treason *Sept.* 22. as were also *Peter Pike* and Mr. *Gapper* an Alderman. *Pike* was sent to Goal, but *Gapper* was admitted to Bail. The High-Church Mob was very outragious on this Occasion, and threatned to rescue the Prisoners; to prevent which, the Messenger and Constables were forc'd to require the Assistance of the Dragoons: And is not this enough to put Speeches in the Mouths of their Leaders, against Soldiers and a standing Army?

Why Speeches against the Army.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* set out from *Hampton* Court on *Monday* the 24th of *September*, arriv'd at *Knowle*, the Earl of *Dorset*'s Seat in *Kent*, before Noon, and at *Tunbridge* Wells, about five in the Evening; from thence he went to *Haland* in *Sussex*, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, where His Royal Highness lay, and was entertained in the most grand, respectful, and chearful manner. The Prince of *Wales* came to *Lewis* about ten a-Clock the next Forenoon, and about nine in the Evening, to *Stansted*, the Earl of *Scarborough*'s Seat, where His Royal Highness met with the like magnificent Reception: The next Morning, *September* 26. His Royal Highness proceeded to *Portsmouth*, and having viewed the Fortifications, Docks, Yards, and Magazines, review'd the Regiments there, and went on Board the Guard-Ship, and Bomb-Ship; His Royal Highness dined at Lieutenant-General *Erle*'s, and return'd in the Evening to *Stansted*, where Archdeacon *Bowchier*, one of the Canons Residentiary of *Chichester*, accompanied by the Prebendaries and Vicars of that Cathedral, with many of the Neighbouring Clergy, were presented to him by the Lord *Lumley:* The Archdeacon made a handsome Speech, Part of which is a good Lesson to the Doctors of the other Cathedral last mentioned. "We are those who "sincerely believe in our own Conscience, and "so shall always declare and preach to others, "That the Church of *England*, as by Law esta- "blished, is, and will always be, safe and "flourishing, while it is blest with His Majes- "sty's happy Reign, and your Royal High- "nesses Protection." On the 27th of *September*, about nine in the Morning, the Prince of *Wales* left *Stansted*; and on a Common near *Rake*, reviewed *Wynn*'s Dragoons: He came to *Farnham* about One, and near that Place review'd *Evans*'s Dragoons; who were extremely well mounted, and indeed there could be no Complaint of the contrary against any Regiments of Dragoons then in *England:* The Generals and Officers having mounted them so well, that they might pass for *Horse*, if the mounting only made the Distinction. In the Evening His Royal Highness arrived at *Guildford*, where he was pleased to shew himself in a Balcony to a vast Concourse of People, who filled the Streets, and expressed their Joy by continual Acclamations. About eleven at Night His Royal Highness returned to *Hampton* Court. In all the Places where His Royal Highness stopp'd, great Numbers were admitted to the Honour of kissing his Hand, and were highly satisfied with the gracious and affable manner in which he was pleased to receive them; and the poorer Sort shewed a grateful Sense of his Bounty and Charity, which were very liberally bestowed among them. Two Days after, the *Venetian* Ambassador had a private Audience of His Royal Highness, to notify the Success of the Arms of that Republick against the *Turks*, and the raising of the Siege of *Corfu*; owing chiefly to the great Valour, Vigilance, and Conduct, of General *Schuylenburg*, Commander of their Army, though a Protestant, and the Religion of the State is *Popish*. The Republick in Acknowledgement of so signal a Service, presented him with a Sword, valued at 5000 Ducats, and a yearly Pension of the like Value during Life. This General was in *England* some Years after, to pay a Visit to his Sister, the Dutchess of *Kendal*.

A.D.1716 *Archdeacon Bowcher's Speech to His Royal Highness.*

His Royal Highness's Progress.

The Treaty, of which Overtures were made to His Majesty upon his landing in *Holland*, for the support of that of *Utrecht*, between *Great Britain* and *France*, was by this Time in so good Forwardness, that in order to remove all Difficulties that might obstruct it, Monsieur *Ibberville*, the *French* Minister at our Court, having made a short Tour to *France*, returned, and brought with him, Monsieur *de Moyenville*, an Ingineer, to settle with our Government what Works were to be demolish'd at *Mardyke* to put the Canal in such a Condition as to give no Murmur or Jealousy to the *British* Nation. The Articles concerning the Pretender and the *British* Rebels, were already settled, and 'tis certain that the general Opinion in *France*, was so far from any Concern for the Interest of the Pretender, that if but a small Part of what the disaffected said of their Numbers amongst us had been true, there would still have been more *Jacobites* in *England* than in *France* at this Time: The harbouring the abdicated King, his Family, and Followers; the making frequent Armaments for Expeditions in his Favour; the

Treaty of Alliance with France and Holland.

Losses

A.D 1716 Loſſes and Shame that had been the Effects of the eſpouſing his deſperate Quarrel with ſo much Obſtinacy, and the juſt Apprehenſion that nothing but Shame and Loſs would ever attend them, in the ſupporting his pretended Son, had made the Generality of the *French* Nation ſo weary of him and his Pretences, that 'tis not likely they will ever be fond of them, whatever Motives that Court may have to fall back into their former Error. The Treaty juſt mentioned, was negotiated alſo in *Holland*; and by the States-General joining in it, with *Great Britain* and *France*, it was called the *Tripple Alliance*; to forward which, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; the *Britiſh* Miniſter at the *Hague*, in the Lord *Cadogan*'s Abſence, came to *England*; and having waited on His Royal Highneſs at *Hampton* Court, and received farther Inſtructions, returned to *Holland*, a few Days after.

The French weary of the Pretender.

Upon the Publiſhing of *Howel* the Nonjuring Prieſt's Book, charging *Schiſm* on the Church of *England*, a Controverſy aroſe, which waſted too much Time and Paper, the *Nonjurors* ſupporting that Libeller's Aſſertions, and the *Jurors* confuting them: As the former had under the Diſguiſe of Conſcience a concealed Deſign againſt their King and Country, the only reaſonable and effectual Method of proceeding againſt them, was what the Law directs; and to deal with them otherwiſe, was as vain and ridiculous, as to argue with Madmen on the very Subject of their Madneſs. The chief Occaſion of this Extravagance, was taken from what *Howel* had put into the Mouths of *Paul* the Parſon, and *Hall* the Juſtice, at *Tyburn*: For he was the reputed Author of their Dying Speeches, and ſtarted the Notion of the *true Nonjuring* Church of *England*. There's ſo much jargon in his and *Hicks*'s pretended Arguments about *Canons*, *Ordinations*, *Deprivations*, *Excommunications*, and their Appurtenances, that no Man in Sobriety of Thinking can take Pleaſure in reading it. Dr. *Bennet*, of *Cripplegate*, being richly benefic'd under a Revolution Government, thought he could do no leſs than vindicate his own *Swearing*, by condemning the Jacobite's *Non-ſwearing*; but to compound with them for that Unkindneſs, he fell furiouſly at the ſame Time upon the Diſſenters, not forbearing foul Names, as *Phanaticks*, &c. The Learned Dr. *Kennet*, in a more rational and modeſt Manner, expos'd the Sin and Folly of thoſe Malignants, who charg'd the Proteſtant Church of *England* with *Schiſm*. I ſhall only repeat a Paſſage in his Treatiſe, where ſpeaking of Doctor *Hicks*, the *Mock* or *Quack* Biſhop of *Thetford*, he writes, "One is ſhock'd at his "diſtorted Uſe of Holy Scriptures, his fan- "ciful Inventions about the Nature and State "of the four Evangelical Churches, his inſiſt- "ing abſolutely on the Teſtimonies of Fathers "in Matters of Diſcipline, and outward Pri- "vilege, wherein they muſt needs run back- "ward and forward, as the Courſe of Times, "and Conſtitution of Countries, might re- "quire. *(In what follows,) the Spirit of "High-Church is in its full Glory.* His exalted "Notions of the KINGDOM of the CHURCH. Monſtrous! *Where was the Kingdom of the Church, but in the Kingdom of Chriſt, when the Apoſtles were in Flames in all Parts of the Univerſe, and their Diſciples in Dens and Dungeons, devoted to Tortures and Death?* "His "Thrones of the Royal Prieſts, His Vicege- "rents of the Eternal *Melchiſedech*; Perfect "*Bedlam!* His ſpiritual Principalities, and other "aſſum'd Titles of Sovereignty beyond Po- "pery; beyond any Enthuſiaſm, but that of "the *fifth Monarchy* Men; who were ſetting "up King *Jeſus* upon Earth: His arraigning "our whole Conſtitution, Eccleſiaſtical and "Civil, as upon a wrong Bottom from the very "Foundation of it. His renouncing Allegiance to his rightful and lawful Sovereign, where he's ſo wicked and ſo fooliſh as to ſay, rather than pray for his preſent Majeſty King *George*, *He would turn Papiſt.* This, and his abuſing the Biſhops and Clergy of the Church of *England*, would have brought him to the ſame End, as his honeſter and worthier Brother came to 30 Years before, had his Crime been committed where any ſuch Kings as his abdicated Maſter were upon the Throne. He ſays of the whole Body of the Church of *England* Clergy, *Their Prayers are Sins, their Sacraments are no Sacraments, their Abſolutions Null and of no Force; God ratifies nothing in Heaven, which they do in his Name upon Earth; they, and all that adhere to them, can claim no Benefit of God's Promiſes, nor of Remiſſion of Sins, through the Merits of Chriſt's Blood: Nay, though they ſhould dye Martyrs, their Martyrdom would not be accepted: If they could dye Martyrs more than once, they could not make Amends for their Sins with their Blood*, &c.

The Nonjurors abuſe the Church of England.

Dr. Hicks abuſes the Church of England.

Howel being arraigned for his treaſonable Book, pleaded not Guilty, and was admitted to bail, Himſelf, *Charles Adamſon*, *Leonard Henckman*, and *Joſeph Beardſley*, in each 1000 *l.* The latter, *Beardſley*, was, I ſuppoſe, an Aſſociate of *Paul* the Parſon; for I knew a High-Church Attorney of that Name, in or near his Pariſh of *Orton* on the *Hill*. The laſt of the Rebels that were executed at *Lancaſter*, were Captain *John Bruce*, *Thomas Shuttleworth*, *John Winkley*, *George Hodſon*, and *Chorley*, who ſhew'd very little Signs of Repentance; *Bruce*, who had been Gentleman of the Horſe to the late Duke *Hamilton*, dy'd with a Lye in his Mouth, ſaying, "He was ſurpriz'd into a Con- "feſſion, by being brought to his Trial two "Days before that mention'd in the Notice:" *For he had* five Days notice, and Copies of the Indictment and Jury in time, *as we read in the Annals.*

The Behaviour of the far greater Number of the Men of *Oxford* towards the Government, ever ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, has been ſo ſcandalous and provoking that there's no need of Proofs to fix it upon them: It is viſible they glory'd in it, and as much as it reflected on their Honeſty and Underſtanding, were as proud of their Diſobedience to the beſt of Kings, as they had been of their abject Submiſſion to the worſt, as they may juſtly be call'd: If arbitrary Power, Oppreſſion and Perſecution, are the Characteriſticks of the worſt of Princes.

The Charity of High-Church.

On His Majeſty's Birth-day, (*May* the 28th) all the Windows that were illuminated at *Oxford*, were broken to pieces, as were all the Windows that were not illuminated, on the 29th of *May*, the ſtatutable Holiday for reſtoring to us King *Charles* and King *James* the II. Dr. *Baron*, the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. *Richard Wiſe*, the Mayor, took no Notice of theſe Outrages; and this ſame Dr. *Baron* having

A Riot at Oxford.

A.D. 1716 having had an Information upon Oath against a Barber, by two Witneſſes, that he ſaid, "We "ſhould ſoon have King *James* the III. for "our King; and he knew no Body elſe that "had any Right to the Crown." The Vice-Chancellor, notwithſtanding the Words were ſworn poſitively upon the Barber, bound him over only for an Aſſault, and took no Care to bind over the Witneſſes to proſecute; but they were ſo honeſt as to come voluntary to the next Seſſions, and hearing the Barber's Recognizance read only for an *Aſſault*, they told the Bench, "They had made Information againſt him for "treaſonable Words, and therefore were much "ſurpriz'd to hear the Recognizance run only "for an Aſſault:" Upon which they were re-examined, and the grand Jury found the Bill againſt the Barber. At the next Aſſizes at *Oxford*, Bills of Indictment were found againſt one *Matthews*, an Innkeeper there; and one *Wood*, Manciple of *Baliol* College; for curſing the King and Government. The ſame grand Jury indicted ſeveral *Popiſh* Recuſants; and one *Nichols*, a Commoner of *Exeter* College, was try'd and condemn'd, for drinking *Ormond*'s and *Bolingbroke*'s Healths, two Perſons attainted for Treaſon, and ſhouting in the Streets, and crying *Ormond for ever*, and curſing the King and Government. One *Stirling*, a Nonjuror of *Baliol*, was try'd for the ſame Crime; and notwithſtanding this Diſaffection was ſo open and common, yet when the Soldiers quarter'd there, to prevent the ill Effects of it, were provok'd on His Royal Highneſs's Birth-day to reſent the Affronts that were put upon it; and the Inſults they met with from both Univerſity-Men and Townſmen, when they were celebrating it chearfully and peaceably, the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor got a Bundle of Affidavits of the Soldiers, making Reprizals on the Windows of the Diſaffected: For their abuſing and aſſaulting them at their Bonefire, flinging Stones through the Windows of the *Star-Inn*, where the loyal Gentlemen met and attack'd them when they came forth to drink His Majeſty's, His Royal Highneſs's, and the Royal Family's Healths, at the Bonefire. Nothing can be made out plainer, than was the Provocations given by the Rabble; and that they were the Aggreſſors: And nothing can be truer, than that the Soldiers after the moſt provoking Inſults, did make ſuitable Returns on the Glazier's Work of the ſeveral Houſes, and ſome of the Perſons from whom the Provocations came. Thoſe Retributive Acts of Violence were all exaggerated, on the Oaths of the Witneſſes, examin'd by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. *Baron*, the Mayor, Mr. *Richard Wiſe*, the Recorder, Mr. *William Wright*, an *Oxford* Knight; one Sir *Daniel Webb*; *Henry White* and *James Pinnel*, Aldermen; but in all the numerous Affidavits, of Barbers, Shoemakers, Tapſters, Cooks, Cutlers, Cork-cutters, Pipe-makers, Taylors, there is not the leaſt hint of any Offence firſt given by the *Oxford* Men, to the Officers of the Soldiers, and the Gentlemen of the *Conſtitution Club*, who thought they had a Right to the uſe of the *Star-Inn*, and the Street before it for their Meeting and Bonefire; and that thoſe that were the Aggreſſors in the Diſturbance that was given them, might reaſonably be chaſtis'd, according to *Lex Talionis*. It will appear hereafter that the obſtinate Refuſal of the Mayor, and the Knight, Alderman *Webb*, to cauſe the Bells to ring, and due Reſpect to be paid to the Birth-day of the Royal Guardian, contrary to the Inſtances that were made to them about it, by the Major of the Regiment; and other loyal Gentlemen enflam'd the mutinous Spirit of the Aggreſſors, and not a little, the loyal Spirit of thoſe that oppos'd them. *A.D.* 1716

Ann. page 532.

In the beginning of *November* the well-affected in Town and Country were in the deepeſt Concern for the well-doing of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, who was in Labour, with ſmall Intermiſſions, from *Sunday* the fourth, to *Friday* the ninth of that Month; and then to their unſpeakable Sorrow, was deliver'd of a dead Prince; who on the *Sunday*-Night following, was privately depoſited in a Vault in *Henry* the VII's Chappel in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. The publick Affliction was aggravated, by the great Danger Her Royal Highneſs was in, upon that unhappy Accident: But their Grief and Fears were in a few Days turn'd into as great Joy, upon Her Royal Highneſs's being in a fair Way of Recovery. On the 13th of *November*, the two new Sheriffs being deputed from the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, waited on His Royal Highneſs at St. *James*'s, to condole on the Misfortune of a ſtill-born Prince, and to enquire after the Health of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs; them His Royal Highneſs receiv'd very graciouſly, and in a very particular manner returned Thanks to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for this and all other Marks of Loyalty and Affection for His Majeſty and the Royal Family. Six Days after *Jeremy Dummer*, Eſq; preſented to His Royal Highneſs an Addreſs from the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Church of *New-England*: He was introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, and accompanied by Dr. *Calamy*, Mr. *Tongue*, Mr. *Reinolds*, Mr. *Bradbury*, and a conſiderable Number of *New-England* Gentlemen. Compare the following Paragraph of their Addreſs with the Letters of *Thomas Rowney*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, Dr. *John Baron* Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor, *&c.* about the laſt mention'd Diſturbance there. "At the ſame Time, *ſay the* "*Miniſters of* New-England, it gives us inexpreſſible Joy, that we cannot hear of ſo much as one ſingle Perſon or People of our Denomination that has been found in the late unnatural and curſed *Rebellion* againſt your Majeſty and their Country. To God be all the Glory of that diſtinguiſhing Honour. And we truſt that our Brethren will ſtill go on to ſignallize their Loyalty and Fidelity, Affection and Zeal, for your Majeſty's Title, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Liberties of their Country, till the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Government, acknowledge them worthy of further Regards and Favours." A nameleſs Author has declar'd in a Pamphlet, That Time *can never happen*, let there be never ſo much *Wiſdom* and *Juſtice* in it. After the preſenting of the Addreſs, Dr. *Calamy*, in the Name of his Brethren ſpake as follows. *Her Royal Highneſs deliver'd of a dead Prince.* *New-England Clergy's loyal Addreſs.*

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"HAving this favourable Opportunity of appearing in your auguſt Preſence, we humbly beg leave before we withdraw, to expreſs the grateful Senſe we have of that kind Providence which ſo mercifully inter- *Dr.* Calamy's *Speech to His Royal Highneſs.*

A.D. 1716 " interpos'd in preſerving the ineſtimable Life " of your excellent Conſort. The Concern we " had to hear of her great Danger, engag'd " our moſt hearty and fervent Prayers to the " Almighty God for Her: And the Hope and " Proſpect we have of Her perfect Recovery, " is the matter of our daily Thankſgiving and " Joy."

His Royal Highneſs gave a very favourable Anſwer to the Addreſs, and all the Gentlemen who attended with it, were admitted to the Honour of kiſſing his Hand.

The pretended Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, tho' a Nonjuror, had been allow'd a Penſion, not only in the late Queen's Time, but ſince His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; but it was now ſuſpended, and aſſign'd to Mr. *Barclay*, an Epiſcopal Clergyman, who had all along taken the Oaths required by the Government.

On the laſt Day of the Term *November* 28, Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, appearing at the *King's-Bench* Bar at *Weſtminſter*, upon their Recognizances, the latter was diſcharg'd with his Bail; but the former was continu'd upon Recognizance, the Attorney-General declaring to the Court, that there appear'd Matter of *Miſpriſion of Treaſon* againſt him; ahd that he had receiv'd Orders to proceed againſt him upon that Head.

Sir William Wyndham *charged with Miſpriſion of Treaſon.*

In the laſt Term, *Bennet*, the factious Mayor of *Shaftſbury*, who had been convicted for heinous Reflections on His Majeſty, was fin'd 100*l.* and order'd to remain in Goal half a Year after it was paid. As *Faction* was then very prevalent in the ſmaller Boroughs, this Puniſhment did not ſeem to be enough exemplary to tame the ſeditious Spirit of ſuch brainſick Magiſtrates, whoſe weak Heads were ſoon giddy with the Pageantry of a little Corporation Power, and the Leſſons of turbulent diſaffected Prieſts.

The ill Effects of Faction *in Power.*

About this time Mr. Juſtice *Tracy*, Mr. Juſtice *Dormer*, the Lord Chief Baron *Smith*, and Mr. Baron *Scrope*, were put in Commiſſion, for trying the Rebel Priſoners at *Carliſle*, to whom the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Tullie*, Chancellor of that Dioceſe, preach'd an excellent Sermon, wherein he plainly convinc'd them of the wicked Crime they had been guilty of; and being a Divine of unblemiſh'd Loyalty and eminent Worth, His Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to grant him the Dignity of Dean of that Cathedral Church vacant by the Death of Dr. *Gibbons*.

Upon a Diſcovery, ſaid to have been made by Lieutenant General *Wills*, that ſeveral Perſons were on the Liſt of Half-Pay Officers, who were either dead, or had no Title to the Pay they receiv'd from the Government, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, was pleas'd to appoint a *Board* of General Officers and others, to enquire into theſe Abuſes, conſiſting of,

A Board of General Officers, and others, about Half Pay.

Henry Earl of *Lincoln*, Paymaſter of the Army.
Richard Lord *Cobham*.
Robert Walpole, Eſq; Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
William Pulteney, Eſq; Secretary at War.
General *Erle*.
General *Lumley*.
Lieutenant-General *Carpenter*.
Lieutenant-General *Wills*.
Major-General *Evans*.
Major-General *Wade*.
Sir *Philip Meadows*. } Comptrollers
Honourable *James Bruce*. } of the Army.

A.D 1716

Who made the neceſſary Regulations in that Affair, of which Notice was given in the *Gazette*, of the 22 of *November*. Among thoſe that had no Title to this Half-Pay, thoſe ſeem to be moſt exceptionable, who in their Retirements converſe with *Jacobites*, fall in with, or connive at, their ſeditious Diſcourſes, and ſpeak coldly or contemptibly of the Government that pays them.

Twelve Days before this, His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* was taken ſo ill at *Blenheim* Houſe, that Sir *Samuel Gazir* his Phyſician was ſent for, and ſet out the next Day. His Grace continuing ill, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Montagu*, the Earl and Counteſs of *Godolphin*, and the Earl of *Bridgwater*, ſet out alſo for *Blenheim*, on *Tueſday* the 13th: But the next Day the Earl of *Bridgwater* return'd from thence, having left the Duke of *Marlborough* in ſo fair a way of Recovery, that towards the latter end of this Month, His Grace came to his Houſe near St. *James's*: But his Diſtemper being Apoplectick, the Fit ſo far impair'd His Grace's Health, that he never after cou'd be ſaid to be perfectly recovered.

Duke of Marlborough *taken ill.*

The concerted Deſcent upon *Schonen* by the *Danes* and *Ruſſians*, for which 50000 Men were got in Readineſs, coming to nothing, I ſhall only obſerve, that it was thought the *Czar* conſidered more the aggrandizing himſelf, than the procuring a juſt, ſafe, and honourable Peace for the *Northern Allies*, who from that Time began to conceive ſome Jealouſy of his Power and Intentions. Sir *John Norris* took Care of the Trade in thoſe Seas; but meeting with a violent Storm, in his Return home, loſt the *Auguſt* and the *Garland*, two Ships of his Squadron.

'Tis neither fit nor prudent for Perſons not in the Secret of Affairs of State, and remote from ſuch Counſels, to venture on Conjectures which are founded on common Fame; therefore we are only to obſerve, that on the arrival of an Expreſs from *Hanover* the 11th of *December*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, to the great Surprize of every Body, and the particular Concern of the Well-affected to the preſent Settlement, was remov'd from his Place of Principal Secretary of State. Two Days after the Duke of *Roxburgh* was Sworn into that Office; *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton* was made Lord Privy Seal; *James* Duke of *Montroſe* Keeper of the Great Seal of *Scotland*; *Alexander* Lord *Polwarth*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Courts of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, was appointed Clerk Regiſter of *Scotland*; *Thomas* Earl of *Weſtmorland* Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* on the North ſide of *Trent*.

Lord Townſhend *remov'd.*

Promotions.

Some Days before came on the Trial of *Daniel Delander* a Watchmaker, for being concern'd in the Riot in *Saliſbury-Court Fleetſtreet*: This *Delander* had the Impudence to join with the Rioters at the very time that he was petitioning to be His Royal Highneſs's Watchmaker. The Trial was held at *Guild-Hall*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*; the Council for the King were Serjeant *Whitaker*, Serjeant *Darnel*, and Mr. *Owen*; for the Defendant Serjeant *Selby*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Reeves*, and Mr. *York*. The Evidence againſt him

Delander *the Watchmaker try'd for a Riot.*

A.D.1716 him was very plain, and the Jury brought him in Guilty.

The following Rebels were about the ſame time diſcharged out of *Newgate*, *George Seton*, *Charles Maxwell*, *Edmund Maxwell*, *William Dalmahoy*, *Alexander Forſter*, *Alexander Milne*, *Francis Congleton*, *Thomas Anderſon*, *David Hall*, *George Skinner*, *William Dundaſs*, Merchants, and Mr. *Lyon*. From the *Marſhalſea* were diſcharged Mr. *Windram*, ſenior, Mr. *Crow*, Mr. *Cunningham*, Mr. *Seal* of *Wall*, Mr. *Will. Seal*, Mr. *Carruthers*, Mr. *Murray*, Mr. *Grierſon*, Mr. *William Maxwell*; *Butler* and *Samburne*, two of the Rebel Priſoners dy'd in *Newgate*, and another *Samburne* made his Eſcape out of it.

His Royal Highneſs at the Fire in Spring-Garden.

A Fire breaking out in the *French* Chapel in *Spring-Garden*, His Royal Highneſs, upon Information of it, got out of Bed at Five a Clock in the Morning, *Decemb.* 4. went thither on Foot from St. *James's*, without any other Attendance than the Captain of the Guard, and having given the neceſſary Orders for ſecuring ſome Stores of Powder near it, His Royal Highneſs continued two Hours at the Fire, and ſo animated the Fire-men and thoſe that Work'd at the Engines, by his Preſence and Generoſity, that it much contributed to getting the Fire under Foot. The very ſame Night a Fire broke out at *Limehouſe* and conſumed about 200 paltry Wood Buildings. His Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to order a Thouſand Pounds to be diſpos'd of among the Sufferers. On the 6th of *December* His Royal Highneſs being at the Theater in *Drury-Lane* to ſee the Tragedy of *Tamerlane*, in which Character Mr. *Row* the Author endeavour'd, with ſome Succeſs, to draw that of our glorious Deliverer King *William*; one *Freeman* a Gentleman of *Surrey* would have preſs'd into the Stage-Box where the Prince ſate, and being ſtop'd by the Grenadier who was upon Duty, drew a Piſtol and Shot him into the Shoulder: This could not but occaſion the moſt terrifying Surprize among the Audience, only His Royal Highneſs preſerv'd a wonderful Serenity and Preſence of Mind. *Freeman* was committed to *Newgate*, but being in a Fit of Lunacy he eſcap'd the Puniſhment due to his Crime, which being an Attempt to force the Prince of *Wales*'s Guard came within the Statute of *Treaſon*.

A Soldier Shot at the Playhouſe.

In the beginning of *December* the Four Judges appointed to try the Rebel Priſoners at *Carliſle*, arriv'd there; as did alſo the Council for the King, Mr. Solicitor General *Forteſcue Aland*, Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Aſhurſt* and Mr. *Cayly*; and for *North Britain*, Sir *James Stewart*, Mr. *Gairn*, and Mr. *Crazy*: The Council for the Priſoners were Mr. *Kettilby*, and Mr. *Harriſon*: But they gave the Court little trouble, almoſt all of them pleading Guilty: Some of them were Condemn'd, and the reſt Diſcharg'd; and even of thoſe that were Condemn'd, not one was Executed. Prodigious Ingratitude, of a baſe incorrigible Faction, to make Return of Inſolence and Treaſon for ſo great and unparallel'd Clemency!

Clemency to the Rebel Priſoners.

Condemn'd	Diſcharg'd.
John Balfour.	*James Burnet.*
Henry Balfour.	*William Forbes.*
Patrick Auchmoutre.	*Alexander Scot.*
John Rattray.	*Thomas Craniſtouny.*
Charles Gardin.	*Robert Trotter.*

Condemn'd.	Diſcharg'd.
Sir *Thomas Calder.*	*Robert Seton.*
Robert Rollo.	*Andrew Ankinſlech.*
Patrick Seton.	*George Maul.*
Walter Graham.	*James Spence.*
Sylveſter Douglaſs	*Alexander Garioch.*
John Lindſey.	*James Ereſkin.*
James Carnegie.	*James Irwin.*
Patrick Robertſon.	*George Robertſon.*
Alexander Mackenzie.	*William Robertſon.*
John Roſs.	*Patrick Stuart.*
John Gordon.	*James Stuart.*
William Hay.	*George Gordon.*
Thomas Drummond.	*Thomas Tulloch.*
Robert Murray.	*William Ainſlie.*
James Urquhart.	*Andrew Rutherford.*
John Conſtans.	*William Kerr.*
Patrick Gordon.	*Colin Mackenzie.*
Dr. *John Kinloch.*	*Patrick Bannerman.*
John Hamilton.	*Alexander Charles.*
Alexander Carnegie.	*John Patten.*
	James Gordon.
	Alexander Burnet.
	William Stuart.
	Thomas Robertſon.
	William Adamſon.
	Alexander Smith.
	James Gardin.
	John Robertſon.

A.D.1716

All the Perſons that were diſcharg'd, with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude acknowledg'd His Majeſty's Royal Goodneſs and Clemency; and among the reſt, *John Patten*, of *Granham*, Eſq; made this Speech to the Judges.

My Lords,

John Patten, *Eſq; Speech of Thanks.*

"I Have often heard of the merciful Diſpoſition of His Majeſty King *George*: I do now, by dear Experience, feel the Effects, and taſte the Fruits thereof, with the utmoſt Joy and Gratitude; the Proceedings of this Day are ſuch, as Eye hath not ſeen, nor Ear heard; but we are living Witneſſes, and will bear Teſtimony thereof, while we live, breathe, and have a Being: And I may ſafely ſay, not only in my own Name, but, I believe, alſo in the Names of all my late Fellow-Priſoners, that whatever former Attempts we have made, we ſhall, to the utmoſt that in us lies, endeavour to compenſate them with a grateful Acknowledgment, and faithful and loyal Behaviour, towards His Sacred Majeſty King *George*, and His Royal Iſſue, whom God long preſerve on the Throne of theſe Realms; and may they continue to be the higheſt Comforts and Darlings of their People, and a Terror to all their open and ſecret Enemies."

It was the Deſtruction of this great and good King that Biſhop *Atterbury* and other wicked Conſpirators traiterouſly plotted a very few Years afterwards.

James Butler, *the Robber, hang'd.*

On the 19th of *December*, *James Butler*, who valu'd himſelf much in his laſt dying Speech on his *Excellent Education*, and his being born and bred a Gentleman, was hang'd at *Tyburn*, with other Thieves, for Robberies committed by him; and before he was turn'd off, declar'd himſelf a *Papiſt*; and that he turn'd Thief becauſe *his Conſcience would not permit him to take ſuch falſe Oaths as are neceſſary to qualify an* Engliſh *Gentleman for a Poſt*; ſuch as the Oaths of *Allegiance*, *Supremacy*, &c.

It

A.D. 1716 It is not amiſs to give an Inſtance now and then of the Make of theſe Mens Conſciences. Some Years before this Mr. *Dodwell*, the Nonjuror of *Oxford*, publiſh'd Writings, wherein he endeavour'd to prove, that Baptiſm by diſſenting Miniſters was invalid; thoſe Miniſters being in Effect Laymen, according to him, for want of *Epiſcopal* Ordinations: Nay, he puſh'd the Matter ſo far, as to queſtion whether Infants without Baptiſm by *High-Church* Miniſters would have any Souls to be ſav'd. The Nonſenſe and Impiety of this and the like Tenets, did not hinder their being eſpous'd by that Faction; and is taken notice of by Dr. *Bentley*, Maſter of *Trinity* College *Cambridge*, and Archdeacon of *Ely*, in a Speech he made to the Clergy of that Dioceſe, at a Viſitation, *December* 13th; of which I Inſert what follows.

Dodwell's *Hereſy.*

Dr. Bentley's *Speech againſt it.*

Proves the Diſſenters more againſt Lay Baptiſm *than the* Church *of* England.

"They have made the very Charter of Man's "Salvation precarious and uncertain; and ren- "der'd the whole viſible Church a meer Office "of *Heraldry*, adapted to ſecular and politi- "cal Views: This laſt will clearly appear, if "we recollect the Progreſs of their Artifices for "the Space of ſome Years paſt. The firſt Step "was a pretended Attack on the *Diſſenters*, "the Invalidity of *Lay-Baptiſm*; tho' in this "Point the *Diſſenters* were of all Men the leaſt "concern'd; the *Calvinian* Doctrine being more "ſtrict and rigorous againſt *Lay-Baptiſm*, than "either the primitive Churches or our own: "Why then againſt the *Diſſenters?* But the "Hook lay hid and out of Sight in the Infe- "rence of ſecond Propoſitions. *Lay-Baptiſm* "is invalid: But the *diſſenting* Miniſters are "meer *Laymen*, for want of *Epiſcopal* Ordi- "nation; therefore they cannot efficaciouſly "baptize. Thus a *Calvinian* Poſition, un- "taught by our Church, was craftily aſſum'd, "and eſpous'd, on purpoſe to unchriſtian all "the *Calviniſts* themſelves, and with them, "the much greater Part of the whole *Refor-* "*mation.*" Horrible to ſpeak or think! I have in more Places than one of this Hiſtory intimated that the *Preſbyterian* Churches are the main Body of the *Reformed* Religion; and if not the *nine* in *ten* of Proteſtants, very near to that Majority: Which I doubt not the *Rural* Clergy, and thoſe they influence, took to be a ſchiſmatical Falſity: But it is here in a great meaſure confirmed by Doctor *Bentley*, one of the moſt learned and eminent Doctors of the Church of *England*; and it ſerves very much to ſhew the *Ridiculum* of their Pretences, who make the *Majors* in a Schiſm againſt the *Minors*, the *Majors* being the *greater Part of the whole Reformation*, (according to Doctor *Bentley*) may certainly keep to their Churches, without being *Schiſmaticks* to the *Minors*, who refuſe Communion with them: And as the *Diſſenters* have from the firſt Settlement of the Succeſſion in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover* been inviolably attach'd to it, ſo they have on that Account been expos'd to the Malice and Rage of that *Church*, the common Enemy of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* and *Toleration*. Doctor *Bentley* adds, "But the Authors and firſt "Broachers of it had a politick Aim in it; it "was directly levell'd againſt the *illuſtrious* "*Houſe of* Hanover, which by this wonderful "Doctrine was to be wholly excluded out of "the Church of Chriſt; and their tacit Con- "ſequences were ready and plain, *that*, of two "Evils, 'twas better to have a *Papiſt* on the "Throne than a *Pagan*. Too many of the

And the Presbyterians *the much greater Part of the* Reformation.

"younger Clergy, quite ignorant of the Drift A.D. 1717 "of it, preach'd ſtrenuouſly the new Opinion, "drawn in by the ſpecious Bait of adding *Dig-* "*nity* and *Prerogative* to their own *Epiſcopal* "Orders:" And the ſame Ignorance has contin'd the ſame Preaching in too many Places, eſpecially in the Country, to this Day.

High-Church againſt Dr. Bentley.

Such Sentiments as theſe, ſo oppoſite to the Faction, could not but exaſperate them ſtill further againſt the Perſon that broach'd them; and a ſcandalous Libel was now publiſh'd, entit'led *An humble and ſerious Repreſentation of the preſent State of* Trinity *College in* Cambridge; which that College paſt a regular Cenſure againſt, as a *falſe malicious Libel*, ſigned by *Richard Bentley*, *George Modd* Vice-Maſter, *Edmund Bathurſt*, Senior *Burſar*, *Abraham Johon*, *Matthew Barwel*, Junior Dean, *William Ayloffe*, *James Brabourne*, *John Hacket*, Senior Dean, *John Baker*. 'Tis true, College *Diſputes* were made the Pretence for the barbarous Uſage the Doctor then met with from the Faction, but no doubt his Principles of Loyalty and Liberty at that Time (at leaſt) heighten'd their Reſentment againſt him.

Libellers puniſh'd.

On the ſeventh of *December*, a Bill of Indictment for High-Treaſon was found againſt *Redmayne* the Printer, a Priſoner in *Newgate* for printing a treaſonable Libel, entituled *The Caſe of the Schiſm of the Church of* England. *Iſaac Dalton* was again convicted for publiſhing the treaſonable Paper call'd the *Shift ſhifted*; for which he was fin'd and pillory'd. The chief Libellers were *Leſley*, *Bedford*, *Spinkes*, *Orme*, *Howel*, and after them came *Larbery*, who with leſs Senſe has ſince had more Impudence and Malice, and lives ſtill an Inſtance of the Moderation and Lenity of the Government, which he has ſo long, and ſo inſolently, traduc'd. We ſhall preſently hear more of *Howel*. His Majeſty having put off his Departure from *Hanover* till the beginning of the next Month, His Royal Highneſs the Prince, Guardian in Council, order'd a Proclamation for the proroguing the Parliament from the 8th to the 17th of that Month; but they did not ſit till the 20th of *February*. On the 24th of *December* the Treaty of *Defenſive Alliance* between *Great Britain*, *France*, and the *States* General, was ſign'd at the *Hague*, by the Lord *Cadogan*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majeſty, the Abbot *Du Bois*, and the Marquis *De Chateauneuf*; the *French* Ambaſſadors, and the States Deputies.

Tripple Alliance *ſign'd.*

His Majeſty ſet out from *Hanover* on *Tueſday* the 19th of *January*, 1717, and arriv'd on the 23 at *Utrecht*, and lay that Night at *Alphen*, a Village between *Utrecht* and *Leyden*; from whence he went the next Day to *Ulaerden* near *Helvoet Sluyce*. The Earl of *Sundarland*, the Lord *Cadogan*, and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, attended the King at *Utrecht*, and the *Czar*, who as yet had not given Ear to the Counſels of His Majeſty's Enemies, having deſir'd an Interview with the King of *Great Britain*, near the ſame Place, *Utrecht*, His Majeſty conſented to it; but the *Czar*'s Indiſpoſition detain'd him at *Amſterdam*. Some Days before the *Czar* notify'd by a Letter to the States General, that His Conſort was brought to Bed of a Prince, and deſir'd them to be *Godfathers*. A very odd Deſire, conſidering the States were *Preſbyterians*, who do not think ſo well of thoſe Baptiſmal Sureties as the *Roman* and *Greek* Churches, and our own Church of *England* do.

The Czar *deſires the Presbyterian States to be God-fathers.*

A.D.1717 The States referr'd the *Czar*'s Requeſt to Conſideration, according to their uſual Method of Proceeding; and the News of the Death of the young Prince, which came the ſame Day, put an end to this Affair. On the 15th of *January* the King paſt thro' the *Old Maeſe*, landed at *Helvoet Sluyce*, and lay there that Night: The next Day His Majeſty embark'd, lay all Night on board the *Carolina* Yatch; and on the 17th about two in the Afternoon, the Squadron, commanded by Admiral *Aylmer*, with the Yatchts, ſail'd out of the *Goree*: On the 18th about three in the Afternoon His Majeſty landed at *Margate*, lay that Night at *Canterbury*; from thence His Majeſty ſet out, *Saturday* the 19th, about ſix a-Clock in the Morning, and between three and four in the Afternoon he was met at *Blackheath* by the Prince of *Wales*, with a great Number of the Nobility, Gentry, and Perſons of Diſtinction. His Majeſty having with paternal Affection receiv'd His Royal Highneſs into his Arms, and then into his Coach, they came from thence together, and paſſing thro' the City, arriv'd at St. *James*'s about ſix in the Evening, the People all the way making joyful Acclamations for His Majeſty's happy Return. Two Days after the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen attended the King; and the Recorder made a very handſome Compliment to His Majeſty on his happy Arrival, and on the Prince of *Wales*'s wiſe Adminiſtration during the King's Abſence.

His Majeſty lands at Margate.

Promotions Four Days after it was declar'd that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* to be Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *John Forteſcue Aland* to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir *William Thompſon* Recorder of *London*, to be Sollicitor General; and Dr. *Henry Downes* to be Biſhop of *Killalagh* and *Achery*, in *Ireland*.

On the 22d of *January* came on the Trial of *Francis Francia* the Jew, for High-Treaſon, before the Lord Chief Baron *Bury*, Mr. Juſtice *Tracy*, Mr. Juſtice *Pratt*, and Sir *William Thompſon* Recorder: The Council for the King were Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, His Majeſty's Serjeant at Law; the Attorney General, the Solicitor General; Mr. *Spencer Cowper*, Attorney General to the Prince; Mr. *Denton* and Mr. *Cowper*, *junior*: For the Priſoner Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Kettleby*. I ſhall not enter into the Particulars of this Trial, the Succeſs of which was not anſwerable to moſt Peoples Expectation. The Attorney General gave an Account how the Priſoner came acquainted with one Abbot *Butler*, and Monſieur *D'Aulmay*, two Agents for the Pretender in *France*, under the Dukes of *Aumont* and *Ormond*, who held Correſpondence with Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, in order to favour the Pretender's Invaſion. This *Harvey* of *Combe*, was one of the Pillars of *High-Church*, and as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, had been in all Votes againſt the Government, when in the Hands of Men of *Revolution* Principles; a Stickler for *Sacheverel*, the *French Commerce* Bill, the *Schiſm* Bill, &c. He has been ſpoken of already. The Attorney General took Notice of a very remarkable Letter writ by Mr. *Harvey*, that was found among *Francia*'s Papers: This Letter had been ſhewn to *Harvey* while he was under Examination before a Committee of the Privy Council, and threw him into the greateſt Agony and Confuſion, inſomuch that twelve Hours after he ſtabb'd himſelf, as has been related elſewhere.

Francia's Trial.

Mr. Harvey *of* Combe *a ſteady* Tory.

This fatal Letter was read in Court, in which Mr. *Harvey* expoſtulates with his Correſpondent in *France*, about Money he had diſburſt for the Duke *D'Aumont*, and was not repaid: He therefore preſſes to have a Bill from that Duke. He adds, *He is reflected on as being a Penſioner to* 6, French *King*; *but nevertheleſs he ſhall omit nothing to ſerve him, tho' at the hazard of his Life, and all he has.* Again, *He'll do any thing to ſerve the* French *King, and the Duke* D'Aumont: *That great Intereſt is made for the enſuing Elections of Parliament Men*; *but aſſures him that* 8, the Pretender *gains Ground, and that* 9, King George *loſes himſelf ev'ry Day.* This being full Evidence of *Francia*'s treaſonable Correſpondence with *D'Aumont*, which was confirm'd by his own Confeſſion; an Account of which was given by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, who were both preſent in Court, the Lord Chief Baron *Bury* concluded his Charge to the Jury thus: *If you are ſatisfy'd in your Conſciences that the Priſoner at the Bar wrote and receiv'd the Letters produc'd in Court, you ought to bring him in* guilty *of the Indictment*; *otherwiſe, you ought to acquit him*; which they did accordingly, after about half an Hour's Conſultation: Their Foreman, Sir *Daniel Wray*, delivering a Verdict *not guilty*.

Zealous for the French *King.*

On the 29th of *January* Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, by the King's Command, communicated to the Privy Council the Information His Majeſty had receiv'd of a Traiterous Conſpiracy that had for ſome time been carried on to excite a new *Rebellion*, and to favour a Foreign Invaſion of His Majeſty's Dominions; the ſame Night Major *Smith* an *Iriſh* Officer, who was no longer in the Service, was ſeiz'd at his Lodgings; and about Twelve a Clock Lieut. Colonel *Blackney*, with a Detachment of the Foot Guards, ſecur'd the Houſe of Count *Gyllenbergh* the *Swediſh* Miniſter, who had liv'd ſome Years in *England*, marry'd an *Engliſh* Woman, and pretended to be as much in the Intereſt of the Nation as any Native of the Kingdom. Not long after Major General *Wade*, attended by the Colonel, went and knock'd at the Door of that Miniſter, and being admitted, found him making up ſome Diſpatches: Having in few Words made him a Complement and acquainted him with his Commiſſion, to put a Guard upon his Perſon and to ſecure his Papers, he laid hold on ſuch as were on the Table, and demanded thoſe that were in his Scriptore. *Gyllemberg* expoſtulated with great Vehemence about the Law of Nations being violated in his Perſon. A vain abſurd Pretence, contrary to the Law and Practice of all Nations, to privilege any Perſon in Caſe of Treaſon againſt the Prince in whoſe Dominions he is found. This is ſufficiently diſcuſs'd by Monſieur *Wicquefort*, in his excellent Treatiſe, *The Ambaſſador and his Functions*. He afterwards deſir'd leave to ſend for the Marquis *de Menteleone*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*, to conſult with him how he ought to behave on ſuch an extraordinary Occaſion; but General *Wade* having poſitive Orders not to let him ſpeak to any Body, could not grant his Requeſt; and being refus'd the Keys of his Scriptore by the Count's Lady, he was oblig'd to cauſe it to be broke open. He found in it a great many Papers, which he ſeal'd up, took his Leave of the *Swediſh* Miniſter, and left a ſtrong Guard upon him.

Gyllemberg's *Traiterous Conſpiracy*

The

A.D.1717

Mr. Cæſar and Sir Jacob Banks apprehended.

The ſame Morning *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; Member of ſeveral Parliaments for *Hertford*, another Stickler for *Sacheverel*, the *Utrecht* Peace, the *French* Commerce, and *Schiſm* Bill, and in every Vote for *High-Church*, was apprehended on Suſpicion of being in Confederacy with *Gyllemberg*; as was alſo Sir *Jacob Banks*, a *Swede* too, once a Captain of a Man of War, who had marry'd into a Family in the Neighbourhood of Sir *William Wyndham* in *Somerſetſhire*, much ſuperior in Quality and Fortune to himſelf. This ſame *Banks*, preſented the *Minehead* Addreſs to Queen *Anne*, that Borough having been ſo weak as to chuſe him ſeveral times their Repreſentative; and then, as a farther Proof of their and his Weakneſs, they told the Queen (as has been before menti-on'd) *That Kings are accountable to none but God, and that Subjects muſt obey notwithſtanding any Tyranny and Oppreſſion whatſoever.* There were ſeveral Conjectures as to the means of the Diſcovery of this helliſh Conſpiracy; ſome pretended Notice of it came from *France*; others, that it was owing to an intercepted Letter from Count *Gyllemberg* to the Lord *Duffus* in the *Tower*; and others again, that the Lord *Duffus* accidentally reveal'd the Conſpiracy to an *Engliſh* Lord his Fellow Priſoner, who diſcover'd it to the Government, and thereby merited his Pardon. The King and his Miniſters had long before ſuſpected *Gyllemberg*'s clandeſtine Practices; and their Suſpicions were not a little encreas'd upon the Publication of the Libel, entituled, *An Engliſh Merchants Remarks upon a ſcandalous Paper publiſh'd in the Poſt-boy, under the Name of*, A Memorial preſented to the Chancery of *Sweden*, by the Reſident of *Great Britain*; which *Gyllemberg*, who ſpoke and wrote *Engliſh*, was either the Author of himſelf, or directed the Writing of it, as himſelf owns in his Letters to Baron *Gortz*, of the 29th of *September* and 12th of *October* laſt. The ſeizing the Perſon of a Publick Miniſter, with his Papers, made a great Noiſe, and ſome Foreign Miniſters expreſt their Reſentments of it; but upon Information of the ſtate of the Caſe, by Letters from Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* and Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, to the ſeveral Foreign Miniſters of their reſpective Provinces, they were pretty well reconcil'd to the Proceedings of the Court, only the Marquis *de Monteleone*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, whom, from the future Conduct of King *Philip*, might well be ſuſpected to have been in the Confidence of Count *Gyllemberg*, ſaid, in his Anſwer to Mr. *Stanhope*'s Letter, "He was ſorry no "other way could be found out, for pre-"ſerving the Peace of His Majeſty's Dominions, "without arreſting the Perſon of a Publick "Miniſter, and ſeizing all his Papers, which "are the ſacred Repoſitories of the Secrets of "his Maſter; and in whatever manner theſe "two Facts may be underſtood, they ſeem "very ſenſibly to wound the Law of Nations." Which is ſo falſe, he muſt either be very ignorant of that Law and the Practice of all Nations, in the like Caſe of *Gyllemberg*'s, or be capable of the greateſt *Effronterie* to ſay ſo much to the Miniſter of a Great King. The Court of *France* not long after did the ſame thing, with reſpect to the Prince *de Clelamare* Ambaſſador of *Spain* at *Paris*, who was ſuſpected of the like Treaſonable and Clandeſtine Practiſes againſt the Regent; and 'tis equally abſurd and ridiculous to pretend that a Foreign Miniſter who has firſt violated the Publick Faith by Treaſon againſt the Government, that Protects him, has afterwards a Title to the Benefit of that Faith which he has ſo violated. Baron *Gortz*, Miniſter and Favourite of the King of *Sweden*, was come as far as *Calais* in his way to *England*, to aſſiſt *Gyllemberg* in his traiterous Deſigns, but hearing that he was under *Arreſt* he return'd to *Holland*; Mr. *Leathes*, the *Britiſh* Reſident, repreſented to the Regents of that State, that *Gortz*, with his two Secretaries, *Slambke* and *Guſtavus Gyllemberg*, had for ſome time carried on a Correſpondence, and concerted Meaſures with the *Engliſh* Rebels in *France*, and ſeveral Perſons in *England*, for raiſing a Rebellion in His Majeſty's Dominions, to be ſupported by Foreign Force, upon which Repreſentation the *Council of State* paſt a Reſolution, that the ſaid *Gortz* and his two Secretaries ſhould be ſeiz'd. *Gortz* having ſome Intimation of it, kept cloſe wherever he came, and fled from one Place to another, being well hunted by proper Officers who were in purſuit of him, and at laſt took him at *Arnheim* in *Gelderland*; the Deputies of which Province wrote a Letter to the Magiſtrates of that Town, ordering them to cauſe the Baron to be kept in ſafe Cuſtody. *Gortz* was ſo far from denying the Treaſon, that he made his Brags that he was the Projector of it, and had actually provided 10000 Arms and other Neceſſaries for ſo noble and glorious an Enterpriſe, as he call'd it. The States of *Holland* were ſo ſenſible of the Danger the Peace of *Europe* in general, and of their Republick in particular, would have been brought into by the Execution of this horrid Conſpiracy, and the good Service that was done in ſeizing *Gortz*, his two Secretaries, and their Papers, rhat they paſt a Reſolution, not only to approve thoſe Proceedings, but to return the Council of State Thanks for the great Care they had taken in ſo important an Affair; which His Majeſty communicated to the Parliament *February* the 20th, in the following Paragraph of His moſt gracious Speech:

A.D.1717

"My Endeavours have not been wanting, "during your Receſs, to improve the happy "Proſpect which was in view, by entring into "ſuch Negotiations as I judg'd moſt conducing "to thoſe good Ends: And it is with Pleaſure "I can acquaint you, that many Defects in the "Treaties of *Utrecht*, which very nearly af-"fected the Trade, and even the Security of "theſe Kingdoms, have been remedied by ſub-"ſequent Conventions: The happy Conſe-"quence of which have very ſenſibly appear'd "by the flouriſhing Condition of our Trade "and Credit; by the Alliance lately concluded with *France* and the *States General*, "we are ſoon to be eas'd of all future Ap-"prehenſions from *Dunkirk* and *Mardyke*, the "*Pretender* is actually remov'd beyond the "*Alps*, his Adherents are depriv'd of all Hopes "of Support and Countenance from *France*, "and even the Aſſiſtance of that Crown is ſti-"pulated to us in Caſe of Exigency." Then His Majeſty was pleas'd to add, "Such is the "obſtinate and inveterate Rancour of *a Faction* "amongſt us, that it hath again prompted "them to animate and ſtir up Foreign Powers "to diſturb the Peace of their native Country, "they will chuſe rather to make *Britain* a

"Scene

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His Majesty's Speech after seizing Gyllemberg *and* Gortz.

" Scene of Blood and Confusion, and to venture
" the putting this Kingdom under a Foreign
" Yoke, than give over their darling Design
" of imposing a Popish Pretender. I have
" ordered to be laid before you Copies of
" Letters which have pass'd between the *Swe-*
" *dish* Ministers on this Occasion, which con-
" tain a certain Account of the projected In-
" vasion; and promise Myself, from your
" experienc'd Zeal and Affection to my Person
" and Government, that you will come to
" such Resolutions as will enable me, by the
" Blessing of God, to defeat all the Designs
" of Our Enemies against Us.

We shall see in the Sequel, how that miserable Faction impos'd on the Rashness of the King of *Sweden* and his Ministers, who, both Master and Men, were poor and in great want of Money, in so great Want that they were forc'd to rob the Spittle and take Money of the Pretender and the *Jacobites*.

After the Report of His Majesty's Speech Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* laid before the House of Commons Copies of Letters that past between Count *Gyllemberg*, Baron *Gortz*, Baron *Sparr*, and others; out of which I have taken the most essential Parts of their Contents.

Gyllemberg *and* Gortz's *Letters.*

Baron *Sparr*, the *Swedish* Ambassador at *Paris*, wrote to *Gyllemberg*, *September* 25, 1716, *He was inform'd he had enter'd upon Business with some of the most topping Lords of the* Pretender's *Party*; and he *believ'd the King of* Sweden *would espouse the Interests of that Prince*, or the Interests of the Prince of the Powers of the Air; to be reveng'd on his *Britannick* Majesty, for keeping what he had bought and paid for, the Dntchy of *Bremen*.

Gyllemberg to *Gortz*, the 12th of *October*: *There is no Medium: Either* Bremen *or the* Hanoverians *must be sacrific'd: The latter is not so difficult, considering the general Discontent*, 10000 *Men will be sufficient. The Malecontents require but a Body of regular Troops, to which they may join themselves. We must have* 15 *or* 20000 *Arms, and Accoutrements for Horse*; the Number mention'd afterwards 4000. Again, *I have spoken with two of the Principals, who have assur'd me that there shall be* 60000 l. *Sterling, as soon as I shall shew them a Line from the King, with Assurance under his Hand, that he will assist them.* They were in the Right, considering what Shifts they must be put to, to raise such a Sum; not to take two such insufficient Persons Words for it, as *Gortz* and *Gyllemberg*.

Gustavus, Brother to *Gyllemberg*, and Secretory to *Gortz*, writes his Brother from *Paris*, that Baron *Gortz* had receiv'd a Letter from the Duke of *Ormond*; in which that *quondam* Duke said, *The King his Master* (wretched Man! to be the Slave of a Creature, who came into the World no body knew how,) *had order'd him to let* Gortz *know, that he expected shortly a Supply of Money, and wou'd remit* 60000 l. *to his* Swedish *Majesty, and begs him to look upon it as only* a Token of what's to come after, if his Majesty of *Sweden* behaves to the liking of his Majesty of *Avignon*. *Gortz*, in his Letter of the 12th of *November*, tells *Gyllemberg*, *He has actually open'd the Matter to the King*. And in another, *That the Business in hand had for some time been part of his Correspondence with Ambassador* Sparr.

Gyllemberg, in his Letter of the 16th of *December*, gives *Gortz* an Account of a long Conversation he had with one of the Chiefs of the *Jacobites*, who gave him to understand, that the Conspirators expected something more than *Gortz* and *Gyllemberg*'s Word for Assurance of Assistance from their Master; and among other Treasonable Matters, told *Gyllemberg*, *'Tis probable half the Army would be disbanded by the Parliament.* Is it not plain from what Quarter and for what Reason the Clamour of disbanding came? When this was suggested, it was always pretended that the Talk of *Invasion* and *Rebellion* were Bugbears, rais'd on purpose to give a Colour to keep up a standing Army. This Chief of the Jacobites said farther, *The maintaining of the Church of* England *must be a Topick in the King of* Sweden's *Manifesto*. Don't you see to what vile Uses the Faction put the Sacred Name of the *Church?* And how much a Jest it is among themselves in their Privacies and Cabals? *Gortz* tells *Gyllemberg* in his Letter of the 8th of *January*, *For the Rest our Intention was to transport* 12000 *Men*, 8000 *Foot, and* 4000 *Horse, of which* 500 *to be mounted. We were to carry with us a sufficient Train of Artillery Arms for* 10 *or* 12000 *Men more, with requisite Stores of Ammunition.* That *Gortz* receiv'd some Money, which must needs come from the poor *Jacobites* as Drops of their Blood, is nam'd in these Letters, particularly in *Gyllemberg*'s of the 18th of *January*, *My Friend believ'd the Sum was* 8000 l. *but it was but* 6500 l. *which exactly answers that which has been paid to your Excellency, and which makes Part of the* 20000 l. *that has been remitted.* Both *Gortz* and *Gyllemberg* labour the Money Point incessantly; and *Gyllemberg* was so much in want of it, that he duns the other for 60 *l.* towards printing his Pamphlets: But afterwards he got 4000 Crowns by *Gortz*'s Means, which swept away a good Part of what the *Jacobites* had contributed for his Masters abandoning his Country once more in a Project more chimerical than that of the Conquest of the *Russian* Empire, of which having once dreamt, he never left off pursuing it, till, like *Bajazet*, he found himself shut up in a *Turkish* Cage at *Bender*. On reading these Letters *Thomas Onslow*, Esq; now Lord *Onslow*, made a short Speech, wherein he said, " The Com-
" mons ought to shew the highest Resentment
" and Indignation against the Traiterous Pra-
" ctices of the *Swedish* Ministers, who, in vi-
" olation of the publick Faith, and in Con-
" junction with the open Enemies to His Ma-
" jesty's Person and Government, had laid
" Schemes to excite a new Rebellion, to be sup-
" ported by a foreign Force; and concluded
" with a Motion for an Address." He was seconded by Sir *John Brownlow*, who said, " We
" had no need of the King of *Sweden* to main-
" tain the *English* Liberties and support the
" Church of *England*;" which in *Gyllemberg* and *Gortz*'s Letter were hinted to be the Pretence of the intended Invasion. Mr. *Hungerford* took this Occasion to say, " He was sorry
" to find a Member he had in his Eye, (mean-
" ing Mr. *R. Walpole*) was mention'd in the
" Letters that had been read to the House; that
" he had the Honour to defend him formerly,
" and he would be ready to do the like for
" the future." The Address of the House of Commons to His Majesty being agreed to, was presented to the King two Days after by the whole

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The Jacobites *in the Secret of disbanding the Army.*

Pretences for the Church.

They give the Swedes *Money.*

A.D. 1717 whole Houſe; as was alſo that of the Houſe of Peers. The Lords Addreſs contain'd as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs.

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and "loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual "and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg "leave to return your Majeſty our moſt hum"ble and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's "moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and "to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe "and happy Return to theſe your Dominions; "and on the prudent Adminiſtration of His "Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, under "your Majeſty; and the great Care he took of "the Peace and Security of the Kingdom du"ring your Majeſty's Abſence.

"We are ſenſible that the GROSS DEFECTS "and *pernicious Conſequences* of the late Trea"ty of *Utrecht* could not have been remedied, "but by your Majeſty's unwearied Applica"tion for the good of your Subjects, and by "that juſt Regard which is paid by Foreign "Potentates to your Majeſty's Wiſdom and "Integrity. It is with unſpeakable Satisfacti"on that we ſee your Majeſty's Endeavours "Succeſsful in ſuch Conventions as have al"ready given new Life to our Trade and "Credit; and particularly in the Treaty late"ly concluded with *France*, and the *States* "*General*; as your Majeſty has by this Trea"ty recover'd to us in ſo great a meaſure thoſe "Advantages which might have been expected "from a *glorious* and *ſucceſsful* War, and were

The Utrecht Peace treacherous and diſhonourable.

"given up by a *treacherous* and *diſhonourable* "Peace: We beg leave to congratulate your "Majeſty upon an *Alliance* which opens to us "ſo fair a Proſpect of an undiſturb'd Succeſſi"on, an equal Balance of Power, *and* a flou"riſhing Commerce, *&c.*"

Both Houſes aſſur'd His Majeſty, "they "would ſupport him againſt the deſign'd In"vaſions, and all his Enemies, both at Home "and Abroad."

We ſee here the *Utrecht* Peace declar'd by the moſt auguſt Aſſembly in the Univerſe, *Treacherous* and *Diſhonourable*. The Negotiators of it were in hearing, and if they could digeſt this Morſel we need not wonder that *Oſtriches* can digeſt Iron. Dr. *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*, one of the *Utrecht* Plenipotentiaries, ſaid, *He drew up himſelf the Inſtruments of that Treaty, and that, in his Opinion, it was as good a Peace as had been concluded for theſe forty Years paſt.* But had *England* ever ſuch an Opportunity to inſiſt upon good Terms in Treaties with her Enemies, as that when the Reputation of her Arms and Counſels was higher than ever it had been ſince the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. but there was a worſe *Foible* than this in the Biſhop's Speech; he ſays true, he drew up the Inſtruments for that *Treacherous* and *Diſhonourable* Peace; and the Lord *Coningsby* obſerv'd in the Houſe, *About two Years ago, when the Miniſters who made the late Peace were impeach'd, he declar'd*, He was kept in the dark, and ſcarce knew any thing of what was doing at *Utrecht*.

A Foible in the Biſhop of London's Speech.

At the opening of this Seſſion, the Duke of *Portland*, the Lord Viſcount *Caſtleton*, the Lord Viſcount *St. John*, the Lord *Onſlow*, and the Lord *Newburgh*, were introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers. A.D. 1717

The next Day after the two Houſes of Parliament had preſented their Addreſs, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Biſhops and Clergy of his Province, in Convocation aſſembled, preſented a very dutiful and loyal Addreſs to His Majeſty, much to the purpoſe of the other two Addreſſes, excepting in this Paragraph, "We have ſeen in the late Declarati"ons of ſome of theſe Men, who nevertheleſs "call themſelves by the Name of *Proteſtants*, "what we muſt look for ſhould a *Popiſh Prince* "*ever ſit* upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms; "whilſt they allow us no better Character than "that of *Schiſmaticks* and *Hereticks*; of Men "cut off from the Communion of Chriſt's "Church, and all the Hopes of Salvation. "What can be expected from *profeſs'd Papiſts*, "who account no better of them, however "they may flatter themſelves, than they do "of us; but that both they *and we*, ſhall be "utterly deſtroy'd by them.

Convocation Addreſs.

At a Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the Colleges at *Oxford*, on another Occaſion at this Time, Dr. *Dunſter*, Warden of *Wadham* College, made a Motion for an Addreſs to His Majeſty, and was ſupported by Dr. *Wynne*, then Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; and the Warden of *Merton* College. The Biſhop of *Briſtol* deſiring to know the Subject of the Addreſs, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* readily anſwer'd, *They might Addreſs upon theſe three Heads:* The Suppreſſion of the late unnatural Rebellion; The King's ſafe Return; The Favour ſhewn by the Court to the Univerſity in granting their late Requeſt, *That the Effigies of the* Devil, Pope and Pretender, *might not be burnt*, as the Officers intended, on the Day they heard of His Majeſty's Arrival. To put a ſtop to which, the Vice-Chancellor wrote a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Methuen*; and Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, by Direction of the Secretary of State, wrote an Anſwer to the Vice-Chancellor, importing in Subſtance, *That in regard to the Loyal Univerſity of* Oxford, *Orders were ſent down thither to prevent the Burning of the ſaid Effigies.* And this Anſwer was now read at this Meeting. However Dr. *Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, reply'd, *That the Rebellion had been ſuppreſs'd long before; That there would be no end of Addreſſing if they made one on ſuch an Occaſion, as the King's Return; That the late Favour they had receiv'd was over-ballanc'd by having a whole Regiment quarter'd upon them.* Why did not the Biſhop put the Vice-Chancellor in mind of hinting this to the Secretary of State, when he beg'd that Favour? Dr. *Charlotte* urg'd, *There was no Precedent for addreſſing a King that return'd from his* German *Dominions.* A wretched Quibble! There was Precedents for addreſſing a King that return'd from beyond Sea. Dr. *Gardiner* was againſt addreſſing, to ſave Expences; Dr. *Cobb* and others made other Objections, and ſo the Motion for an Addreſs dropp'd. Let the Reader judge whether the Government had any Reaſon to order the Regiment then at *Oxford* to change Quarters.

Loyal Doctors Propoſal rejected at Oxford.

Dr. Charlotte's Quibble againſt an Addreſs.

The Addreſs from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, was preſented by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Grigg*, and ſeveral Heads of Houſes, about a Fortnight after. Dr. *Smalridge*'s Reaſons for not addreſſing made no manner of Impreſſion

A.D. 1717 on that Learned Body, who say in their Address, among other Things, with great Truth and Eloquence,

A loyal Address from Cambridge.

"Permit us, Great Sir, with the utmost Sincerity, to profess, that our Principles animate us with a stedfast Loyalty to your sacred Majesty, our only *Rightful* and *Lawful* Sovereign; that they imprint on our Minds the Obligations we are under of adhering firmly to our excellent Constitution in Church and State; of which your Majesty is the great Defender; that they inspire us with a hearty Concern for the Welfare of our Country, the Interest of which you have so gloriously advanc'd; and an universal good Will towards all our Fellow-Subjects, of whom you are the common Father." Now read again what Bishop *Smalridge*, Dr. *Charlette*, Dr. *Gardiner*, Dr. *Cobb*, &c. of *Oxford* said against any Address to His Majesty at His Return from Abroad.

Dr. *Calamy*, introduced by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, presented to His Majesty the Address of the *dissenting Ministers*, which being of some Length, I shall only insert part of it.

Address of the dissenting Ministers.

"We think it the particular Honour of the Protestant Dissenters, that their strict Adherence to the Interest of your Illustrious Family, before your Majesty's Accession, and their Loyalty to it since, have drawn upon them so much of the Fury of their Fellow-Subjects; we are not conscious what else could render us obnoxious to them: Our Principles being as we hope the most friendly to Mankind, and amounting to no more than those of a general *Toleration* to all peaceable Subjects, universal Love and Charity for all Christians, and to act always in Matters of Religion, as God shall give us Light into his Will about them.

"We do not so much as expect or desire any thing that ought to give any one the least Disturbance; we only wish, that under your Majesty, as the common Father of all your loyal People, those of our Persuasion might not want Capacity, as we hope your Majesty will find they never want an Inclination, to promote the true Interest of the *Protestant Religion*, and of their Country."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

His Majesty's Answer.

"I thank you for your dutiful and affectionate Address.

"I am fully convinc'd of the Loyalty and Zeal of the *Protestant Dissenters.*" Compare the Moderation and Meekness of this Address with the Spirit of *High-Church* and *Torism*, as it reigns in that seditious and scandalous Libel, intitul'd *The Case of Schism in the Church of* England; for which *Laurence Howel*, a *Jacobite* Priest, was indicted the last Day of *February*. All the *Church of* England Divines are there represented as *Schismaticks*, and excommunicated *Ipso Facto*. It is said, that "whosoever went to the Parish Church, and perform'd holy Duties with any of them, their Prayers, Sacraments and holy Duties, were all Sins. That none were of the true Church of *England*, but the *Nonjurors*; that none are true Ministers but they that have their Ordinations from true Bishops; and none were true Bishops but the *Pretender's*, &c. The Instrument of his Ordination was read in Court, signed *GEORGIUS HICKES*. *Howel* was found guilty, fin'd 500 *l.* and a Year's Imprisonment, to lie in Goal till the Fine was paid; to find four Sureties of 500 *l.* each, and himself bound in 1000 *l.* for his good Behaviour during Life; and to be twice whipp'd: Tho' the bloody whipping of Mr. *Johnson* was such an execrable Barbarity, that the future Miseries of all that were concern'd in it could not attone for; yet this impudent Wretch, deserv'd at least the hundredth Part of the Pains inflicted on that good Man. *Howel* had the Impudence to ask when Sentence was past upon him, *If they would whip a Clergyman?* Ay, and hang a Clergyman, if he is guilty of the Crime that's punish'd with Death. The Court answer'd, *They paid no Deference to his Cloth, because he was a Disgrace to it, and had no Right to wear it; and they did not look upon him as a Clergyman, in that he had produced no Proof of his Ordination, but from Dr.* Hickes, *which was illegal, and not according to the Constitution of this Kingdom, which knows no such Bishop.* He behav'd himself contemptuously to the Court, who order'd the Hangman to strip him of his Parson's Gown. But when the Day drew near upon which he was to be lash'd, his stout Heart came down, and he drew up an humble Petition to His Majesty, to implore His Royal Clemency; which had the Success that might have been expected from His Majesty's Goodness and Compassion, too often exercis'd towards such Criminals against His Person and Government: The corporal Punishment was remitted, which if it had been inflicted, would have been a better Lesson to *Earbery*, and other Nonjuring Priests, than any Lectures of Law and Reason.

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Howel *the Nonjuring Parson condemn'd to be whipp'd.*

He is stripped of his Gown by the Hangman.

Not whipped.

The glorious Things His Majesty had done by the Negotiations of his Ministers abroad, in remedying the many *gross Defects* of the scandalous Treaty of *Utrecht*, and particularly the procuring the entire Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and even of the new Works of *Mardyke*; and removing these Hardships which affected our Trade, were in Effect to recover for us the Fruits of a victorious ten Years War, which the late treacherous Ministers had sacrific'd for a Peace, that serv'd only their own base and treasonable Purposes. The Alliance His Majesty refers to in his Speech, was the new *Tripple League*, a *defensive Alliance* between *Great Britain*, *France*, and the *States General*; of which we shall have Occasion to speak hereafter, it being the same that was afterwards by the Emperor's acceding to it call'd the *Quadruple Alliance*. This Treaty which had been some time on the Anvil, is spoken of in one of *Gyllemberg's* Letters to *Gortz*, dated *October* the 12th; but it shews that he was a superficial Negotiator, of a Genius adapted only to such clandestine and desperate Schemes, as was that of the King of *Sweden's* Knight Errantry to assist the distrest Chevalier of St. *George*, by running away from his own Distresses at home. *'Tis a Jest only*, says *Gyllemberg* in that Letter, *that Count* Volkra, the Imperial Ambassador, *told Mr.* Petkum *that his Master would enter into that Alliance:* For the Emperor did actually enter into it; and the Count himself is now the only Jest that we meet with in the Matter.

His Majesty recovers the Fruits of a victorious ten Years War.

Gyllemberg *banters the* Quadruple *Alliance.*

On the 27th of *February*, the King gave the Royal Assent to *an Act to authorize His Majesty to prohibit Commerce with* Sweden, *during such time as His Majesty shall think it necessary for the Safety and Peace of these Kingdoms.* When that Bill was first mov'd in the House of

A Bill to prohibit Commerce with Sweden.

A.D. 1717 of Commons, a Member ſuggeſted, that *War ſhould be declar'd againſt* Sweden. Upon which Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* ſaid, *There would be time enough for that in Caſe the King of* Sweden *did not diſown the Practices of his Miniſters.*

The Pretender ſent from Avignon.

In the beginning of *February* Monſieur *Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from the moſt Chriſtian King, notify'd to Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, That the Pretender left *Avignon* the 6th of *February* New Stile, in order to paſs the Mountains and ſhelter himſelf in the Pope's Territories. And after he was got on the other ſide of the *Alps*, *Gyllemberg* continued his Caballing with the *Jacobites*, who had been ſuch Fools as, out of the little they had to ſpare, *punctually to execute what was agreed on with* Gortz, *as far as related to the Money, which was to be* 300000 *Crowns in all*; and then *Gyllemberg* gives *Gortz* to underſtand 'tis time he ſhould have Part of it; *I beg of you, for God's ſake, to order Matters ſo that I may be eas'd of the Care where to find Subſiſtence.* A parcel of rare Adventurers theſe, to reduce Three Kingdoms that had ſo lately reduc'd the moſt exorbitant Power in the World.

We ſhall find in the Sequel, that the Lord *Coningsby* makes but very ill Returns for His Majeſty's great Favours to him at this time in creating his Daughter *Margaret*, Viſcounteſs *Coningsby* of *Hampton-Court* in the County of *Hereford*, the Dignity to deſcend to her Heirs Male.

Preferments.

Dr. *Lancelot Blackbourne*, Dean of *Exeter*, being made Biſhop of that See, Dr. *Edward Trelawney* ſucceeded him as Dean. Dr. *St. George Aſh* was Tranſlated from the Biſhoprick of *Clogher* in *Ireland* to that of *Derry*. Dr. *John Sterne* was nominated Biſhop of *Clogher*. Dr. *Ralph Lambert* Dean of *Downe* was advanc'd to the See of *Drummore*; and *Alan* Lord *Broderick* Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. *William* Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin* and *William Conelly*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, were appointed Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom, till the Arrival of the Lord Lieutenant. *Thomas* Lord *Torrington* and *William* Lord *Cadogan* were, about the ſame time, Sworn of His Majeſty's Privy Council, as was alſo *John Smith*; Eſq; who had had before a Seat at that moſt Honourable Board.

On the 19th of *March*, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, having in his Hands the *Account of the Publick Debts of the Exchequer*, according to the following Abſtract.

Lotteries		12673915		
Bank	*Annuities*	3315027	17	10 *q.*
	Exchequer Bills	4561025		
Eaſt India Company		200000		
South Sea Company		10000000		
Annuities		12793133	13	*q*
Amounting to		46603100	11	2½

Sir Richard Steel *oppoſes Mr.* Walpole *in the Houſe.*

made proper Remarks on the ſame, and communicated his Scheme both for paying off or *reducing the Intereſt of redeemable Funds*, which at a Reduction of 1 *l. per Cent.* only, wou'd ſave the Publick near 500000 *l. per Ann.* and for offering an *Alteration* to the Proprietors of *Annuities*, which was generally approv'd, only Sir *Richard Steel* rais'd ſome Objections, which muſt have been put into his Head by ſome Stockjobber; for to my Knowledge he had no more Skill in, than liking to, the Affair of Accounts and Funds: His Talent makes its beſt Figure in the *Tattler*. In more ſerious Pieces if he had not had great Helps he cou'd not have ſupported his Character ſo long as he did; and when thoſe Helps left him, it dropp'd in a very great Degree. *His Objections* (ſays the Annaliſt) *were not thought much to the Purpoſe*; and the Houſe came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the publick Debts, agreeable to what had three Days before been concerted in Council at St. *James's*; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon by Mr. *Farrer* Chairman of the Committee of *Ways and Means*; Mr. *R. Walpole* Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *Smith*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Sir *William Thompſon* Sollicitor-General, Mr. *Aislabie*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Mr. *Lounds*. A.D. 1717

The Commons having paſt the *Mutiny* and *Deſertion* Bill and ſent it to the Lords, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, the Earl of *Angleſey*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Lord *Trevor* and others, made ſome Objections to it, but were anſwer'd by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Earl of *Sunderland* and ſome other Peers, whoſe Arguments in favour of the Army muſt certainly have a very great Weight, after the treaſonable Letters of *Gyllemberg* and *Gortz* had been juſt read, diſcovering a Conſpiracy for a foreign Invaſion.

His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *mutiny* and *deſertion* Bill, *March* 25th; the next Day the Houſe of Commons receiv'd a Petition from *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Francis* Viſcount *Montacute*, *Hugh* Lord *Clifford*, *Charles* Lord *Dormer*, *James* Lord *Waldgrave*, *Walter* Lord *Aſton*, Sir *William Goring*, Sir *William Gage*, *William Plowden*, *William Stafford*, *Henry Charles Howard*, *Edward Blount*, and *Joſeph Edward Gage*, the leaſt exceptionable Perſons among the Popiſh Nobility and Gentry, praying that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for explaining the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled *An Act to oblige Papiſts to regiſter their Names and real Eſtates*; which was order'd accordingly. On the 28th of *March* Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſented to the Houſe *The Treaties made with the Biſhop of* Munſter, *the Duke of* Saxe Gotha, *and others, for putting ſix Battalions of their Troops into His Majeſty's Service, to ſupply the Place of ſuch as during the late Rebellion were drawn from the Gariſons of the* States General *to aſſiſt His Majeſty.* 'Twas generally believ'd that theſe Treaties had been call'd for by ſome Gentlemen with a Deſign to bring a Cenſure upon ſome *German* Miniſters, and theſe made a Motion for an Addreſs *to have the Inſtructions given to His Majeſty's Miniſters who tranſacted thoſe* Treaties laid before the Houſe; but the Queſtion being put, it paſt in the *Negative* by a Majority of 165 Votes againſt 28.

Popiſh Lords and Gentry petition the Parliament.

The *Ruſſian* Miniſter preſented a Memorial upon the Diſcovery of what he call'd, *The deteſtable Conſpiracy*; wherein the *Czar* diſown'd whatever was inſinuated in *Gyllembergh* and *Gortz*'s Letters, of his Diſpoſition to countenance the Cauſe of the Pretender; and his Phyſician Dr. *Ereskin*, Couſin to the Rebel *Mar*, diſown'd whatever was ſaid in thoſe Letters of his Correſpondence with that Rebel, or his undertaking to promote the Pretender's Intereſt with his *Czariſh* Majeſty.

The Czar *diſowns the Pretender.*

On

*A.D.*1717 On the 22d of *March* Sir *George Byng* set out for the *Nore*, to take on him the Command of the Men of War that lay there in a Readineſs to Sail to the *Baltick*. This Squadron might be term'd a Fleet for the Number and Rate of the Ships.

	Ships Names.	Rates.	Captains.	Men.	Guns
			Adm. Sir *G. Byng*	680	90
	Barfleur	2	Capt. *Mitchel*		
	Shrewſbury	3	Capt. *Haddock*	520	80
	Cumberland	3	Capt. *Coleman*	520	80
Squadron for the Baltick.	*Devonſhire*	3	Capt. *Hughes.*	520	80
	Burford	3	Capt. *Scot.*	440	70
	Royal Oak	3	Capt. *Kempthorne*	440	70
	Yarmouth	3	Capt *Mundy.*	440	70
	Orford	3	Capt. *Balchen*	440	70
	Superbe	4	Capt. *Saunders*	365	60
	Dreadnought	4	Capt. *Robinſon*	365	60
	York	4	Capt. *Brown*	365	60
	Exeter	4	Capt. *Trevor.*	365	60
	Panther	4	Capt. *Leyſtock*	280	50
	Burlington	4	Capt. *Sandys*	280	50
	Falmouth	4	Capt. *Collyer*	280	50
	Severn	4	Capt. *Shales*	280	50
	Chatham	4	Capt. *Story*	280	50
	Dartmouth	4	Capt. *Falkingham*	280	50
	Jerſey	4	Capt. *Smith*	280	50
	Stratford	4	Capt. *Mayne*	280	50
	Cheſter	4	Capt. *Eaton*	280	50
	Dragon	4	Capt. *Maſters*	280	50
	Worceſter	4	Capt. *Ogle*	280	50
	Hampſhire	4	Capt. *Chamberlain*	280	50
	Glauceſter	4	Capt. *Paſſenger*	280	50
	Diamond	5	Capt. *Jacobs*	190	50
	Pearl	5	Capt. *Gordon*	190	40
	Lynn	5	Capt. *Dent*	190	40
	Toweſtaff	5	Capt. *Middleton*	125	32
	Flamborough	6	Capt. *Hadeſly*	100	24
	Deal Caſtle	6	Capt. *Willis*	115	24
	Port Mahone	6	Capt. *Smith*	115	24
	Phœnix	6	Capt. *Pearſe*	115	24

This Fleet Sail'd towards *Gottenbourg* at the latter end of *March*, and after that no body was in any Pain about the King of *Sweden*'s Dream of Invading *Britain*.

The Character of the late Duke of *Wharton*, in the latter Part of his Life, will appear the more wicked and extravagant, by comparing it with his Sentiments in the former Part of it, when he introduc'd the Corporation of *Wycomb*, and the Inhabitants of *Aileſbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, with their Addreſſes; he was then only Marquis of *Wharton*, and how could he forget the Truths which were preſented to the King by himſelf in a manner, himſelf introducing the Preſenters. In the *Wycomb* Addreſs it is ſaid:

Duke of Wharton's *Apoſtacy.*

Wycomb *Addreſs.*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects beg leave to approach your Royal "Perſon with Hearts full of Gratitude to Al- "mighty God for your Majeſty's happy Re- "turn into your Domininns.

"The wiſe and irreproachable Conduct of "His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, "during your Majeſty's Abſence, had been "ſufficient to extinguiſh the Spirit of Rebel- "bellion amongſt us, and ſettling every thing "on a ſure and laſting Foundation, were not "the obdurate Malice of our Enemies ſuch as "no Lenity can conquer, nor Reaſon ſubdue; "which plainly appears by their forming a "Deſign to invade us with a foreign Power, "and make their Country a Prey to an ambiti- "ous cruel Enemy, notwithſtanding the Hap- "pineſs they might enjoy under your Majeſty's "moſt auſpicious Government, which, like the "Sun, extends its happy Influence alike to "the juſt and unjuſt, &c. *A.D.*1717

"We doubt not but that all Proteſtants will, "by the happy Influences of your Majeſty's "Adminiſtration, be united; and that Part "of them who, at preſent, by Law are ex- "cluded, put upon an equal Foot with their "Fellow Subjects; that ſo the Hands of the "Church of *England* may be ſtrengthned "againſt the *Papiſts* and their wicked Adhe- "rents. *Againſt the Teſt.*

In the Addreſs from *Aileſbury* it is ſaid:

"Amongſt the many Proofs your Majeſty Ailesbury "hath given of your tender Love to your *Addreſs.* "People, there is no one hath a juſter Pretence "to the Applauſe and Thanks of All, than "the Appointing His Royal Highneſs the "Prince of *Wales* to be Guardian of the "Realm in your Majeſty's Abſence, by whoſe "Prudence and Juſtice the Hopes of our Ene- "mies have been diſappointed, and the Nation "ſettled in a peaceable and flouriſhing State, "even before the late Unnatural Rebellion "was over in the remoteſt Parts of your Ma- "jeſty's Dominions.

"As the uniting the Proteſtants of theſe *Againſt Teſt upon Proteſtant Diſſenters.* "Kingdoms would be the moſt likely way to "break the Meaſures and defeat the Councils "of our Adverſaries, ſo we doubt not but "that (when your Majeſty and the Parliament "in their great Wiſdoms ſhall think it proper) "all the Obſtructions (which a great Part of "our Fellow Subjects lie under by the Malice "of a few *ILL DESIGNING* Men, who "cloak their Treaſons under the ſpecious "Pretence of Zeal for the Church) will ef- "fectually be remov'd.

This ſober way of Thinking is a great Rebuke to ſuch as have enter'd their Proteſt againſt Removing theſe Obſtructions. Some time in the laſt Month about 200 Members of the Houſe of Commons had a Meeting at the *Roſe* Tavern near *Temple-Bar*, to conſult about the Repeal of the *Occaſional Conformity Act*, one of the bleſſed Effects of the *Wildfire* Counſels in the late Reign. The Lord *Moleſworth*, Mr. *Jeſſop*, Sir *Richard Steele*, and ſome other eminent Gentlemen made Speeches, wherein they ſhew'd the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of eaſing the Diſſenters of their Hardſhips, chiefly on account of their Zeal and Affection for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and of putting them in a Capacity to ſerve their King and Country, urging, That they had Reaſon to believe that ſuch a Bill would be very acceptable to His Majeſty. The Majority of the Aſſembly inclin'd to this Opinion; but Mr. *Tuffnel*, an Ingenious Gentleman, who having conſulted with a Perſon in a high Poſt, knew that the Court were apprehenſive, that ſuch a Bill would meet with ſtrong Oppoſition, made a Speech, wherein, among other things, he ſaid, "That as for his "Part he had already ſo often declar'd againſt "the *Occaſional Act*, that he hop'd no body "would ſuſpect him of entertaining any Doubt "concerning the *Repeal*; for beſides the *Reaſo- "nableneſs* and *Juſtice* of it, they ought out "of *Gratitude* to take off a Mark of *Infamy* "which the Enemies of the Proteſtant Succeſſi- "on had put on them, who appear'd moſt

A Meeting of 200 *Members of Parliament.*

Mr. Tuffnel's *Speech about the Repeal of the* Occaſional *Act.*

zea-

A.D. 1717 " zealous for it. But that in his Opinion the " Queſtion now before them was not whether " the *Repeal* of the ſaid Act was *Reaſonable* " and *Juſt*; for he hop'd the whole Aſſembly " were ſatisfy'd as to that; but whether the " ſame were *practicable at this Juncture?* " and, whether the bringing of it in ought " not to be put off till a more favourable " Opportunity?" Several Members were of a contrary Opinion, but Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* having declared for it, the Aſſembly adjourn'd; and tho' the Debate was reſum'd a Week after, the Matter took not effect at this time.

We have made mention of the *Oxford* Riot which came under Conſideration of the Houſe of Lords on the 25th of *March*, when the Houſes were upon the *Mutiny* and *Deſertion* Bill; a Noble Peer complain'd of the Licentiouſneſs of the Army, and of the Diſorders committed by the Soldiery, particularly at *Oxford*, and mov'd, that before they paſt a Bill in their Favour they ſhould inquire into the *Riot* which happen'd in that City on the Prince of *Wales*'s Birthday, which the *Whig* Lords readily conſented to, but ſome of the other ſide, who were apprehenſive that the Univerſity would get no Credit by ſuch an Examination, endeavour'd to wave it: however, upon the Queſtion it was carried in the *Affirmative* for an Addreſs that the Papers relating to that Affair might be laid before the Houſe; The firſt Paper we meet with is a Letter from Dr. *John Baron* Head of *Baliol* College Vice-Chancellor, and *Richard Wiſe*, Eſq; the Mayor, aſſerting, *That the Soldiers were encourag'd to break the Windows of the Inhabitants without any Provocation given.* Than which nothing can be falſer, if what Major *d' Offranville* wrote to the Lord *Townſhend*, and confirm'd by an Affidavit be true. The Major having given his Lordſhip an Account of the Regiment's firing three Rounds, not without being inſulted by the Gownmen and Mob, with the Cry of, *Down with the Roundheads*, he adds, *So I diſmiſt the Regiment, myſelf and moſt of the Officers repair'd to the* Star-Inn, *with ſome honeſt Gentlemen of the* Conſtitution Club, *where I ordered a Bonfire to be made. We all agreed to drink about the Fire, His Majeſty's Health, the Prince, Princeſs and Royal Family, the pious Memory of King* William, *the Duke of* Marlborough, *your Lordſhips*, &c. *After which we retir'd into the Houſe; and that very Moment our Windows were broke with Stones. The Soldiers of the Regiment that were about the Fire perceiving our Houſe thus Affronted, and ſeeing the Stones coming from the Houſe of an Ironmonger, arm'd themſelves with Stones and broke ſome of the Windows; ſeveral Gentlemen of the* Conſtitution Club *then in Company with us, hearing the Diſturbance, deſir'd me to go out and appeaſe them, and at my Appearance all the Soldiers immediately ceas'd*, &c. Thus it is very plain that the Rabble of Townſmen and College-men began the Uproar with the Cry of, *Down with the Roundheads*; by which thoſe ſtupids meant the Friends to the Government; that Major *d' Offranville* and the Officers went to the *Star-Inn* Bonfire, drank ſeveral loyal Healths about it, and retir'd to their Room to compleat the Mirth of the Day with a Bottle of Wine at Night; and that they were ſcarce ſettled in their Room before a Volley of Stones were thrown at their Windows from *Hurſt*'s the Ironmonger, which was repeated again after that. This rais'd (and very juſtly too) the Indignation of the Soldiers, who did break ſome Windows; and, in truth, if they had not ſo done, they would themſelves have deſerv'd to have had their Heads broke. What a doleful Account of this Riot did *Thom. Rowney*, Eſq; one of the *Oxford* Members, write in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, *The very Peace and Quiet of the City are broke and diſturb'd, by thoſe that are ſent hither to preſerve both; the very Houſes of the Inhabitants are begun to be demoliſh'd by the Command of the Major*, Cujus contrarium verum eſt. I ſhould wonder this Man could write ſuch notorious Contradictions to Affidavits, if I did not conſider who he was and where he wrote his Letter. *Tumults rais'd by the Officers, and Soldiers running up and down the Streets with Swords drawn*, ſays the Writer of the Letter; but not one Word of the Tumult's being rais'd by Stones being flung from *Hurſt*'s Houſe, nor of a Mob and Gownſmen with Swords drawn in the Lane over againſt the *Star* Inn, as was ſworn by Mr. *John Hamilton*, a Lieutenant in the Regiment; but beſides the Officers and Soldiers who made Affidavits proving the *Falſhoods* in the Letters of Complaint ſent to the Secretaries of State, there were ſeveral worthy Members of the Univerſity, who depos'd the ſame Things, or Things to the ſame Effect, as were contain'd in the Depoſitions of the Major, Captain, and Lieutenant of the Regiment, and ſeveral of the Centinels; as Mr. *Richard Meadowcourt*, Mr. *Thomas Herne*, Mr. *John Gilbert*, Mr. *John Ruſſel*, Dr. *John Martin*, Fellows of *Merton* College; Mr. *George Ingram*, Fellow of *Oriel* College; Mr. *John Baker* Fellow of *Wadham* College. The Lords of the Council having taken into Conſideration the Depoſitions on both Sides, made the following Report to His Royal Highneſs the Prince.

The Oxford *Riot before the Houſe of Peers.*

The Loras of the Council juſtify the Major and the Soldiers.

" The Lords are of Opinion, that the Heads of " the Univerſity and Mayor of the City, neg- " lected to make any publick Rejoycings on " the Prince's Birth-day: But ſome of the *Col-* " *legiates* with the Officers, being met to cele- " brate the ſaid Day, the Houſe where they " were was aſſaulted, and the Windows were " broken by the Rabble, which was the begin- " ning and Occaſion of the Riots that enſu'd, " as well from the Soldiers as the Scholars and " Townſmen; and that the Conduct of the " Major ſeems well juſtifi'd by the Affidavits " produc'd on his Part." By this juſt, wiſe, and equal Deciſion of the Affair, we may be confirm'd in our Opinion of the Ingenuity and Modeſty of the Vice-Chancellor Dr. *John Baron*, and their Repreſentative Mr. *Thomas Rowney*. The Vice-Chancellor and another worſhipful Perſon *Richard Wiſe* Mr. Mayor of *Oxford*, are ſo modeſt and ingenuous as to ſay, " The Soldiers were encourag'd to break Win- " dows without any Provocation;" and *Thomas Rowney*, Eſq; with ſtill more Ingenuity and Modeſty aſſerts, " The very Houſes of the " Inhabitants were begun to be demoliſh'd by " the Command of the Major." The Depoſitions for the Townſmen and for the Soldiers being read in the Houſe of Lords, the Earl of *Clarendon* in the Chair, Dr. *George Smalridge* Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Sir *William Dawes* Bart. Archbiſhop of *York*, Dr. *Francis Gaſtrel* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and Dr. *Francis Atterbury* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: Men are beſt known by their

A.D. 1717 Company, endeavour'd to juſtify the Univerſity; as did alſo the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Lord *Trevor*, and ſome others. What the Lord *Coningsby* ſaid in Anſwer to the Biſhops, gives us the Contents of what they themſelves ſaid, "That he knew the Uſage of the "Univerſity to have been otherwiſe than was "repreſented; that in the Reign of King "*Charles* II. and King *James* II. they had "expreſt their Loyalty in an extraordinary "Manner, and had made ſuch great Advances "to countenance an unlimited Power in the "Prince, that if Providence had not miracu-"louſly interpos'd, they had as far as in them "lay, deſtroy'd the Liberties of their Coun-"try." This noble Lord knew them well, and till they clear themſelves of the Charge his Lordſhip brings againſt them, I ſhall be very little concern'd at their charging me with Partiality. The Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, the Duke of *Kingſton*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Parker*, the Lord *Cadogan*, and ſome others, ſpoke on the ſame Side, obſerving in general, "That the Diſreſpect to the Prince Regent, "charg'd upon the Univerſity of *Oxon*, was "manifeſt; becauſe the Major of the Regiment "did about ten a-Clock in the Morning go to "the Mayor, and complain'd that he had "ſhew'd no Regard to His Royal Higeneſs's "Birth-day, by ringing the Bells; to which "the Mayor return'd a ſhuff'ling Anſwer, "pretending he did not know it to be the "Prince Regent's Birth-day: That upon this "the Major told him, he would draw out the "Regiment to celebrate the ſaid Day with pro-"per Rejoycings; which he did accordingly: "But that the Mayor inſtead of joining in the "ſaid Rejoycings, with a great Mob after him "fill'd up the publick Street, and ſome of his "Attendants inſulted the Soldiers on their "March, and gave them opprobrious Lan-"guage; that they proceeded ſo far in their "Inſults, as to throw Dirt and Stones at the "Soldiers; and even attempted to diſarm ſome "of them, *&c.*" Upon the whole, it was reſolv'd by a Majority of 65 Voices againſt 33, "That "the Lords of the Committee of Council to "whom the Papers relating to the Riots at "*Oxford* were referr'd, had ſufficient Grounds "to come to the Reſolution reported to His "Royal Highneſs, *&c.*" What Grounds then had Dr. *John Baron*, Mr. *Richard Wiſe*, and Mr. *Thomas Rowney*, the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor, and the Repreſentative, to write as they did to the Secretaries of State? In the mean time the Cloud gather'd ſtill in the *North*; and the King ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* for a Supply to enable His Majeſty to make good *ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be early concerted with other Princes and States, as may prevent the preſent Danger from* Sweden, *and as far as is poſſible the like Apprehenſions for the future.* Mr. *Shippen* and Mr. *Hungerford* made Harangues againſt the Meſſage; ſo did *Gilfred Lawſon*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Cumberland*; *William Grimſton*, Eſq; Burgeſs for St. *Albans*; and other Members in the true Intereſt of their Country: But what was moſt taken notice of was the Silence of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; on this Occaſion. His Brother *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; and other Members, back'd Mr. *Stanhope*'s Motion; and Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* was the beſt Judge of the Neceſſity of making Proviſion againſt any Attempt from *Sweden*, he having been long acquainted with the Trade of it, which was extreamly interrupted of late by the Depredations of the *Swedes*, who took Ships from the Subjects of *Great Britain* to the Value of 65000*l.* in the late Queen's Time, and in the preſent King's continued their Captures without Controul, as appear'd by the Petition of the *Muſcovite Company*, whoſe Loſſes amounted to 45000*l.* the chief Sufferers were Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Mr. *Samuel Holden*, Mr. *George Morley*, Mr. *Richard Norris*, Mr. *George Aſtell*, Mr. *Richard Crowle*, Mr. *Philip Niſbet*, Mr. *Ralph Robinſon*, Mr. *Richard Cambridge*, Mr. *Bryan Benſon*, Mr. *James Church*, Mr. *Joſias Wadſworth*, jun. Merchants of *London*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, &c. The Neceſſity of a Supply for this Service was farther explain'd by Mr. *Craggs* jun. Mr. *Aiſlabie* and ſeveral others; and farther oppos'd by Lord *Guernſey*, Mr. *Hutchinſon*, Mr. *Herne* and Mr. *Ward*; who cloſ'd what they had to ſay againſt it with a Motion for an Addreſs, to be acquainted with the Nature of the Engagements His Majeſty would enter into; and the Sum requiſite to make them good. Mr. *Stanhope* and ſome other Members anſwer'd, in Subſtance, *That the Diſcovery of the late Conſpiracy carried on by the* Swediſh *Miniſters, in Conjunction with the Diſcontented Party at Home, ſufficiently evinc'd the neceſſity of a* Standing Army *in* Great Britain. *That the Treaty of* Triple Alliance *ſeem'd intended to ſecure us againſt any Danger on the Part of* France; *but that it was to be obſerv'd, that the ſaid Treaty had met with ſo great Oppoſition at the* French *Court, that had not the Regent ſtickled ſtrenuouſly for it, the ſame would have miſcarried; therefore in good Policy we ought not to depend on that Treaty any longer that it ſhould be the Intereſt of* France *to obſerve it.* To the motion for an Addreſs it was anſwer'd *That the ſame would be injurious to the King's Prerogative of entering into ſuch Alliances as His Majeſty thinks neceſſary for the good and ſecurity of his Dominions, without communicating the ſame to his Parliament, which* Prerogative *was grounded on very good Reaſons, for if the Crown was obliged to impart the Secret of Affairs to ſo great a number of Perſons, the moſt important Negotiations might thereby miſcarry.*

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* mention'd the great Loſſes ſuſtain'd by the *Swedes* taking *Britiſh* Ships, and in the Concluſion ſaid, 'That the 'King of *Sweden* having ſeveral times refus'd 'to make Satisfaction for the ſame; and, on the 'contrary, his Miniſters having endeavoured 'to raiſe a new Rebellion in His Majeſty's Do-'minions, there was ground to declare War a-'gainſt him." We muſt now Copy the Annals: 'On the other hand, to the great Surprize 'of the generality of the Aſſembly, Mr. Speaker 'and *John Smith*, Eſq; one of the Tellers 'of the *Exchequer*, tho' both eminently well-'affected to the preſent happy Settlement were 'yet of a contrary Opinion, ſaying, They were 'not againſt a Supply, but againſt the De-'manding and Granting of it in ſuch an Un-'parliamentary manner. And Mr. Speaker pro-'pos'd, that Part of the Army ſhould be dis-'banded, and the Money ſav'd, apply'd towards 'making good ſuch new Engagements as were 'thought neceſſary to be enter'd into:" But Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt* and other Members

Lord Coningsby's *Anſwer to Biſhops in this Debate.*

About Oxford *Loyalty.*

The Houſe of Lords juſtify the Council.

A Motion for a Supply againſt Sweden.

A Debate about a Supply for foreign Alliances.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote's *Speech for a War with* Sweden.

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bers ſhew'd how unſafe and impolitick it would be at this Juncture to diſband any of the Troops. Mr. *George Caſwall* a Banker in *Lombard-ſtreet*, clos'd the Debate with a ſhort ſmart Speech, which was much applauded: *That for his own Part, he had rather pay others for fighting than fight himſelf; that he thought it more Advantagious to* Great Britain *to carry the War abroad and enjoy Peace at home, in order to improve our Trade; and that as the employing Foreigners againſt* Sweden *would be a far leſs Expence than National Troops, he was for complying with His Majeſty's Meſſage,*

Mr. Caſwall's *ſmart Speech.*

When this Debate was reſum'd the next Day, *April* 9. Mr. *Hampden* ſaid, as to the *Unparliamentary and unpreſidented* manner of aſking for a Supply, he remember'd, that *about ten or eleven Years before a great Man in that Houſe made a* Motion *for providing for about* 900000 l. *which the Government had expended, without laying an Eſtimate before the Commons.*

Mr. Hampden's *Speech, and Mr. Speaker's Anſwer.*

Mr. Speaker (the Perſon meant) ſaid, *He wonder'd that Gentleman would bring in as a Precedent a Buſineſs that was tranſacted ſo many Years ago, and which is not parallel to the preſent Caſe.* Mr. *Hampden* reply'd, *I do not thereby intend to reflect upon Mr. Speaker, ſince I had the Honour to vote with him upon that Occaſion.* It is obvious, that on ſome Account and by ſome Management or other, there was a Miſunderſtanding among the King's beſt Friends and Servants, and that the Enemies of both the King and his Friends threw their Weight into one of the Scales to do Miſchief; whereas the Deſign of ſome that differ'd in this Point was the Reverſe of any ſuch View.

The Queſtion for the Supply abovemention'd was carried in the *Affirmative* by a Majority of 4 Voices only, 153 againſt 149. Upon this the *Annaliſt* remarks, 'This hard got Succeſs which 'in reality was rather a *Defeat* than a *Victory*, 'could not but give the King ſome Uneaſineſs; 'and it being plain that the great Oppoſition 'which the Court found upon this Occaſion in 'the Houſe of Commons, mainly proceeded 'from a Party of which the Lord V——*T*——*d* 'was ſaid to be the Head, and which was by 'ſome repreſented as tending not only to make 'a *Fatal Diſtinction* among His Majeſty's Ser-'vants, but even to carry things to greater Ex-'tremities, His Majeſty reſolv'd to break that '*growing Knot*, which at firſt was thought 'might be done by the Removal of the Perſon 'who was the Center of their Union. Here-'upon, that very Evening, Mr. Secretary *Stan-*'*hope* wrote a Letter to my Lord *Townſhend*, 'acquainting his Lordſhip, that His Majeſty 'return'd him Thanks for his paſt Services, 'but that His Majeſty had no farther occaſion 'for him, as Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. 'This Blow being ſtruck, Mr. *Robert Walpole* 'reſolv'd to prevent that which he imagin'd 'would infallibly be level'd next againſt him; 'and accordingly, on the 10th of *April* in the 'Morning, he waited upon His Majeſty to 'reſign his Places of Firſt Lord Commiſſioner 'of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Ex-'chequer. The King ſhew'd great Regret to 'part with ſo able a Servant, and, with many 'kind Expreſſions, endeavour'd to perſwade 'him to keep his Poſt; but tho' Mr. *Walpole*, 'melting with generous Sorrow, vow'd never 'to ſwerve from his bounden Duty to ſo good 'and ſo gracious a Maſter, yet he at the ſame 'time repreſented, how impoſſible it was for 'him to ſerve His Majeſty in the preſent Cir-'cumſtances of Affairs. Mr. Secretary *Me-'thuen*, and Mr. *Pulteney* Secretary at War, 'follow'd Mr. *Walpole*'s Example, and the 'ſame Morning reſign'd their Places; four 'Days after the Earl of *Orford* reſign'd his 'Place of Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Ad-'miralty, as did *George Dodington*, Eſq; as 'one of the Lords of the ſame Commiſſion; 'and three Days after the Duke of *Devonſhire* 'reſign'd his Place of Lord Preſident of the 'Council. At which (*ſays our Author*) all 'the Well-affected were no leſs concern'd than 'ſurpriz'd, being apprehenſive that the Diviſi-'on which appear'd amongſt His Majeſty's Ser-'vants might be attended with fatal Conſe-'quences.

Lord Townſhend *remov'd.*

Mr. Robert Walpole *and ſeveral great Officers reſign.*

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On the 12th of *April* there was a freſh Debate about the Supply againſt *Sweden*; Mr. *P*—— began it, and we ſhall ſee what a Spirit he had for the Deſtruction of Miniſters by his Speech. 'That as for his part he had not yet 'ſaid any thing in this matter, becauſe he 'thought it inconſiſtent with Decency, to op-'poſe a Motion that came from Court; that 'he had the Honour to be His Majeſty's imme-'diate Servant, but that having reſign'd his 'Place, that he might act with the Freedom 'becoming an *Engliſhman*, he could not forbear 'declaring againſt granting a *Supply* in a man-'ner altogether *unparliamentary* and *unprece-'dented:* That he could not perſuade himſelf '*that any* Engliſhman *advis'd* His Majeſty to 'ſend ſuch a Meſſage; but he doubted not but 'the Reſolutions of a *Britiſh* Parliament would 'make a *German Miniſtry TREMBLE.*" The Lord *F*—— ſeconded Mr. *P*—— I am as ſenſible as any one can be of the meanneſs of this way of Writing by *Initials* in Hiſtory, and do as much deſpiſe it; but there is not Generoſity, nor Genius, nor Vertue enough in the Age, to bear Truths without Guard or Diſguiſe. Mr. *Stanhope* anſwer'd what was ſaid about *Bremen* and *Verden*, and the Con-duct of *Great Britain* with reſpect to the *Czar*. But beſides Exceptions to theſe Things, Mr. *John Smith* charg'd the Miniſtry with ſeveral Miſtakes; 'As the not iſſuing a Proclamation 'of Pardon at the breaking out of the Rebelli-'on; the driving People to Deſpair after the 'Rebellion was ſuppreſt; the not paſſing an 'Act of Grace; the forming Parties and Cabals 'for repealing the *Occaſional Act.*" Mr. *John Smith*'s Speech was anſwer'd by Mr. *Barrington Shute*, now Lord *Barrington*, who had no difficult Task upon his Hands. As to what related to the *Occaſional Act*, he ſaid, 'nothing 'in his Opinion was either more juſt or reaſo-'nable; and he could not but wonder that a 'Gentleman who had been turn'd out of his 'Employment in the late Reign, and reſtor'd 'ſince the King's coming to the Crown, ſhould 'account it a Miſtake on the one hand, not to 'grant an *Indemnity* to His Majeſty's *declar'd Diſſenter-'Enemies*, and a Miſtake on the other hand, 'to make His Majeſty's undoubted Friends 'eaſy." *William Yong*, Eſq; a young Gen-tleman, who by his good Senſe and eloquent Expreſſion had early gain'd Attention in that Aſſembly, ſaid to this Effect, 'That ſome Days 'before he had been againſt the Motion for 'granting a Supply upon the King's Meſſage, 'becauſe he thought it *unparliamentary*; and 'it was then his Opinion to addreſs the King 'to enter into ſuch Engagements as His Majeſty 'ſhould

Lord Barrington's *ſmart Anſwer to Mr.* J. Smith *relating to*

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'ſhould think proper; and that the Commons 'would make good the ſame: But that ſince 'the Majority of the Houſe had determin'd to 'grant a Supply, they had brought themſelves 'to this *Dilemma*; and *it is ſtrange ſo plain a 'Reaſon had not hinder'd the Debate*, either to 'grant what was ask'd neceſſary for the Service, 'or to tell the King that that Service muſt re-'main unperform'd, which they had in a man-'ner determin'd to be neceſſary by granting a 'Supply." This Speech had great Weight, and was back'd by Sir *John Brownlow* and Mr. *Gould* a *Swediſh* Merchant. Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſaid, among other Things, 'That having 'already ſpoken for the Supply, he would 'not refuſe the Court his Vote; and the Sum 'being named 250000 *l.* he was for granting 'it." Hereupon *I copy the* Annals, moſt of the *Tory* Members who were divided among themſelves, as to the Sum, went out of the Houſe; and ſo it was carryed without dividing in the Committee, and in the whole Houſe, by a Majority of 153 Votes againſt 132. The next Day *April* the 13th, His Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland* to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State; *James Stanhope*, Eſq; to be Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; *Thomas* Lord *Torrington*, *John Wallop*, Eſq; *George Bailie* of *Jerviſwood*, Eſq; and *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Eſq; to be the other Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; *James Craggs*, jun. Eſq; was declar'd Secretary at War; the Duke of *Bolton*, who had formerly been one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, was made Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom; and his Place of Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold was given to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; Burgeſs for *Malmsbury* was appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and *James* Earl of *Berkley*, *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq: Sir *George Byng*, *John Cockburne*, Eſq; and *William Chetwynd*, Eſq; Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. It was remark'd by Obſervers at that Time, that in the Compariſon the Gentlemen who left their Places were not ſucceeded by Gentlemen as well qualify'd for them. Mr. *Addiſon* was allow'd to be an excellent Writer and Poet; but no body thought he was ſo well acquainted with Affairs of State as *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; who had from his Youth been accuſtom'd to ſuch Tranſactions: Neither did any one think that Sir *Thomas Micklethwayte*, Eſq; was as fit for the Treaſury Board as *William St Quintin*; or *John Cockburn*, Eſq; for that of the Admiralty, as *George Dodington*, Eſq;: But the Compariſon was much more unequal ſtill between General *Stanhope* and *R. Walpole*, Eſq; as Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer: As to *James Craggs*, Eſq; who was made Secretary at War in the room of *William Pulteney*, Eſq; thoſe that made Compariſons had nothing to ſay.

Earl of Sunderland *made Secretary of State.*

General Stanhope *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Joſeph Addiſon, *Eſq; made Secretary of State.*

The Reſigners not ſucceeded by equal Genius's.

Sir George Byng *in the North.*

In the beginning of *April* Sir *George Byng*, with the Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships under his Command, ſail'd Northward, and arriv'd in the Road of *Copenhaguen* on the 11th. The next Day he had Audience of the King of *Denmark*; and three Days after was in Conference with His *Daniſh* Majeſty's Council, for which the Lord *Polwarth* the *Britiſh* Miniſter at that Court had prepar'd the way; Sir *George Byng* detach'd five Ships of the Line and two Frigats to cruize between *Gottenburgh* and the Point of *Schegus*, to cover the Trade from the *Swediſh* Privateers. A.D 1717

It is a very grave Subject we are going upon, the Cenſure of a Biſhop of our Church by the Convocation, and yet the gravity of it will be reliev'd by ſeveral Circumſtances attending it The Right Reverend Dr. *Hoadly*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, had preach'd a Sermon before the King at St. *James*'s, Intitled, *The Nature of the Kingdom of Chriſt*, which proving, by Scripture and Reaſon, that it was not of this World, was a very great Surprize to the whole Party of *High Church*, Spiritual and Temporal, Clergy and Laity, who make the Kingdom of Chriſt to conſiſt in Miters, Lordſhips, Spiritual Courts, Abſolutions, Perſecutions, and other Things which are the very Reverſe of the Piety, Purity and Simplicity of Primitive and True Chriſtianity; and being founded on Lay Authority muſt therefore relate to the Kingdom of this World. I have been ſo abus'd by the Malice and Reſentment of this ſort of People, that I am forc'd to take ſhelter any where rather than ſtand out ſingly againſt them; therefore I copy the *Annals*, where, ſpeaking of this Learned Prelate's *Preſervative againſt the Principles of the Nonjurors* and the beforemention'd Sermon, 'tis added, 'The latter gave moſt Offence to the *High-'Church* Clergy; and therefore in order to ſound 'the Alarm, and ſtir up the *Convocation* againſt 'that worthy Prelate, Dr. *Snape*, Head School-'maſter of *Eaton* College, wrote a Letter to 'his Lordſhip, wherein he ſays boldly, "'Tis 'amazing with what View his Lordſhip could 'attempt to found a Doctrine of a moſt perni-'cious Tendency to the Ruin of ſo many Texts 'of Scripture, unleſs it were to give a Specimen 'in his own Perſon, of the Fallibility, or ſome-'thing worſe, of human Interpreters; it being 'impoſſible that under the *Roman* or *Jewiſh* 'Government any Texts of Scripture ſhou'd au-'thorize the Temporal Powers, Prerogatives, 'Honours, Dignities and Poſſeſſions of Preachers 'of the Goſpel, as Preachers of the Goſpel.' This Saying of Dr. *Snape*'s is one of the Circumſtances that gives ſuch Relief to the Gravity of the Subject. The Annaliſt proceeds, 'After which 'he nibbles at the Biſhops elevated and ſublime 'Notion of the *Church of Chriſt*: Though Dr. '*Snape*'s Letter was by all impartial and can-'did Readers look'd upon as a very ſlight and 'looſe Performance; yet being induſtriouſly 'cry'd up by the Multitude, and in particular 'by the *diſcontented*, it had the deſir'd Effect;" for about the beginning of *May* the Lower Houſe of Convocation appointed a Committee, conſiſting of Dr. *Moſs*, Dr. *Sherlocke*, Dr. *Friend*, Dr. *Sprat*, Dr. *Cannon*, Dr. *Byſſe*, to draw up a *Repreſentation* to be laid before the Upper Houſe, concerning ſeveral dangerous Poſitions in the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*'s Preſervative and Sermon, which theſe ſix Doctors did accordingly; and the ſame being read in the *Lower Houſe*, it was voted to be enter'd upon their Books *Nem. Con.*

Biſhop Hoadly *cenſur'd by the Convocation.*

Doctors againſt Biſhop Hoadly.

Their firſt enormous Charge againſt his Lordſhip is taken out of the Sermon as follows. *His Lordſhip affirms*, 'As the Church of Chriſt is 'the Kingdom of Chriſt, He himſelf is King: 'And in this it is imply'd, That He is himſelf 'the ſole Lawgiver to his Subjects; and him-'ſelf the ſole Judge of their Behaviour in the 'Affairs of Conſcience and Eternal Salvation: 'And

A.D.1717 'And in *this Senſe* therefore his Kingdom is not 'of this World. That He hath in theſe Points 'left behind him no viſible human Authority, 'no Vicegerents who can be ſaid properly to 'ſupply his Place; no Interpreters, upon whom 'his Subjects are abſolutely to depend; no 'Judges over the Conſciences or Religion of his 'People.' To theſe eternal Truths the ſix Doctors object, *This Paſſage ſeems to deny All Authority to the Church.* No, no, It does not ſeem to deny the Authority of Teaching, Exhorting, of Reproving and Expelling Reprobate Members from Chriſtian Communion. But this will not do the Buſineſs of *High-Church.* All the reſt of the Repreſentation being of a Piece with this, I ſhall refer to it.

The Annaliſt proceeds: 'The King was in-'form'd of what paſs'd in the *Lower Houſe*, 'and being apprehenſive that this *Diſpute*, if 'not timely check'd, might occaſion *dangerous* '*Heats*, and inflame *Old Animoſities*, His 'Majeſty thought fit to prevent them; and 'therefore a *Royal Writ* was ſent to His Grace 'the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to Prorogue 'the *Convocation.*

A Debate about Dr. Snape's *Preaching.*

Three Days after Sir *William Wyndham* mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, that Dr. *Snape* be deſired to Preach before the Houſe on the 29th of *May*, a Day of Thankſgiving for the *Reſtoration of the Government*, &c. It was ſeconded by Mr. *William Shippen*, and back'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole* and Mr. *Robert Walpole*; the two firſt probably would not have made that *Motion* if they had not expected ſuch powerful Seconds to have ſupported it. Mr. *Lechmere* ſaid, after Mr. *Robert Walpole* had done ſpeaking, *He could not but wonder that a Member who had been one of the Managers againſt Dr.* Sacheverel, *ſhould now ſpeak in behalf of a Divine who had aſſerted the ſame Notions of* Paſſive Obedience and Nonreſiſtance, *for which the other had been Proſecuted, and who had lately attack'd a ſtrenuous and worthy Champion of the* Revolution and Proteſtant Succeſſion. It was not likely that this Motion ſhould miſcarry, when ſuch Men as Mr. *Aiſlabie*, the Earl of *Hertford*, Mr. *Methuen*, Mr. *Edgcombe* were on the ſame ſide with the Gentlemen who ſpoke for it; tho' Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, Mr. *Treby* and others oppos'd it, and the very Debate would have been an extream Mortification to a Man of *Meekneſs of Spirit*, it being, as Mr. *Horatio Walpole* obſerv'd, *unuſual on ſuch Occaſions to put a Negative on any Man whom a Member of that Houſe had thought fit to name.* But the Annaliſt ſeems to have hit the true Reaſon how the Doctor came to have a major Vote: A great many Whigs, who did not expect ſuch a Motion, happening to be Abſent, it was carried in the Affirmative by 10 Voices only, 141 againſt 131, and Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Shippen* were ordered to acquaint Dr. *Snape* with the Deſire of the Houſe.

The Parliament met, after the Receſs, on the 6th of *May*, when the Lord Chancellor, by His Majeſty's Command, read the Royal Speech, the Subſtance of which is explain'd in the Lords Addreſs,

The Lords Addreſs of Thanks for His Majeſty's Speech.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

'WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and 'loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and 'Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave 'to return your Majeſty our moſt humble 'Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious 'Speech from the Throne, and for your Ma-'jeſty's having taken effectual Care to prevent 'all immediate Danger of an Invaſion upon 'theſe Kingdoms, by ſending your Fleet ſo 'early into the *Sound*. And we cannot but 'acknowledge, with the greateſt Satisfaction, 'your Majeſty's moſt tender Regard to the 'Eaſe of your People, in giving Orders as ſoon 'as it was conſiſtent with the Publick Safety 'for reducing ſo conſiderable a Number of the 'Land Forces. A.D.1717

'We alſo give your Majeſty our moſt humble 'Thanks, for your having communicated to 'your Parliament your Intention to paſs an 'Act of Grace, which we hope, will have all 'the good Effects your Majeſty ſo reaſonably 'and juſtly expects from it.

'And we take this Occaſion to aſſure your 'Majeſty, we will, with the utmoſt Zeal and 'Duty, defend and ſupport your Majeſty's ſa-'cred Perſon and Government, againſt all your 'Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

His Majeſty's Anſwer was to this Effect.

My Lords,

'I thank you kindly for this very dutiful 'Addreſs: Your Zeal and Affection for my 'Perſon and Government, is what, under God, 'I ſhall always principally rely on.

Mr. Lechmere *againſt the Reſigners, anſwer'd by Mr.* R. Walpole.

Mr. *Lechmere* mov'd for a like Addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, was ſeconded by the Lord *Caſtlecomer*, and oppos'd by no body; excepting in that Part of his Speech preceding the Motion, wherein he animadverted on thoſe who had lately reſign'd their Places, in ſuch a manner, as if they deſign'd to diſtreſs the King's Affairs; which however was his own Practice ſome time after. Mr. *Robert Walpole* taking himſelf to be intended by this ſevere Reflection, ſaid, 'That People had been often 'reflected upon for accepting Places, to carry 'on Deſigns contrary to the Intereſts of their 'Country; but that he never heard a Man 'found Fault with for laying down one of 'the moſt profitable Employments of the 'Kingdom: That for his own part, if he 'would have comply'd with ſome Meaſures, 'it was not in the Power of any of the pre-'ſent Miniſters to remove him; but that he 'had Reaſons for reſigning his Place, with 'which he had acquainted His Majeſty; and 'which he might, in a proper time, explain to 'that Houſe. And in the mean while, the 'Tenour of his Conduct would ſhew, that he 'never intended either to make the King un-'eaſy, or embroil his Affairs;" which Declaration, equally prudent and generous, was extreamly acceptable to the *Well-affected.* This Gentleman having mov'd, That the Bill for Redeemiug ſeveral *Publick Redeemable Funds* might be read a ſecond time, Mr. *Stanhope* repreſented that ſome Things in it wanted to be amended, and therefore mov'd for putting the ſecond Reading off to the next Day ſevennight; which was agreed to. He alſo took that Opportunity to inſinuate ſomewhat to the Diſadvantage of thoſe that had been concern'd in the Adminiſtration of the Treaſury; which ſeem'd to require more Proof than he thought fit to confirm it by: 'As if it had been their 'Cuſtom to make Bargains for the Publick with 'the Governors and Directors of Companies,

A.D. 1717 'whereby ſome private Advantages were gene-
'rally made: But that, in his Opinion, ſuch
'Bargains ought to be made at the Bar of their
'Houſe, by the Repreſentatives of all the Com-
'mons of *Great Britain*; and if any Advan-
'tages could be made, they ought to accrue to
'the Publick.

Mr. *Lechmere* reporting the Addreſs to be preſented to His Majeſty, Mr. *Shippen* propos'd an Amendment to that Part of it that relates to the Army: 'That nothing could more en-
'dear His Majeſty to all his Subjects, than the
'reducing the Land Forces to the Eſtabliſhment
'of Guards and Garriſons, ſuch as His Majeſty
'found at his Acceſſion to the Crown." All who are acquainted with the Hiſtory of *England*, muſt think meanly of that Gentleman's Acquaintance with it, who in affirming, *that in* Cromwell's *Time a Force much leſs aboliſh'd* Epiſcopacy, *&c.* For beſides that *Cromwel* had ſeldom leſs than 20 or 30000 Men ſtanding Forces, it was not in his Time that *Epiſcopacy* was aboliſh'd, *&c.* I mention this only becauſe it includes the Danger of the Church, which this Inſinuation tacks to the ſtanding Army. He was ſeconded by Mr. *William Bromley*, Mr. *Herne*, and General *Roſs*; and anſwer'd by Mr. *Stanhope*, who was ſupported by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who in this made good what he had ſo lately ſaid to the Houſe of his Attachment to the Government. Mr. *Pulteney* alſo declar'd very frankly, 'That before the Diſco-
'very of the late *Swediſh* Conſpiracy, while he
'had the Honour to ſerve His Majeſty, as Se-
Mr. Pulteney's *Speech for the Army.* 'cretary at War, he had receiv'd ſuch Directi-
'ons, as ſhew'd His Majeſty's Intention at that
'Time, to reduce ſtill a greater Number of
'Forces than at preſent; and therefore he did
'not doubt but His Majeſty would do it, as
'ſoon as the Safety of his Kingdom would
'admit of it." He added, what it is hop'd he will remember always when the like Queſtion is on the Carpet, 'That, in his Opinion,
'the Nation had no Reaſon to fear any thing
'from an Army, who for near 30 Years paſt had
'given ſignal Proofs of their firm Adherence
'to the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, and of their Zeal
'to maintain the Liberties of their Country."
The Negative was put upon Mr. *Shippen*'s Motion, by a Majority of 188 Voices againſt 83. The next Day Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd for an Addreſs to have the Papers laid before the Houſe relating to the *Dutch* Forces that ſerv'd in *An Inquiry about the* Dutch *Forces in* Scotland. *Scotland*; which was agreed to. And it was ſuppos'd, the Intention was to find out Matter of Accuſation againſt the Earl of *Cadogan*; who, it was ſaid, had given a little too largely for the Tranſports that carryed thoſe Troops to *Britain*: And as it was an Affair which requir'd the utmoſt Expedition; perhaps it was not ſeaſonable to loſe Time in making better Bargains.

As the Commons Addreſs to His Majeſty was in Subſtance much the ſame as the Lords; ſo was His Majeſty's Anſwer to it.

In the Debate about the Propoſals of the *South Sea* Company to advance two Millions to the Publick, to encreaſe their Capital of ten to twelve Millions, at the Intereſt only of 600000 *l. per Ann.* which was paid for their Capital Stock of ten Millions. Mr. *Pulteney* ſaid, 'He did not know what private *Advan-*
'*tage* ſome Perſons might have in accepting the
'Propoſal of the *South Sea* Company; but that
'in his Opinion, no Term of Years ought to
'be granted, or at moſt not above three Years; A.D. 1717
'and the Company propos'd ſix Years, and a
'Year's Notice, for Redemption." General *Stanhope* being ſenſible that both the Oppoſition made againſt the Company's Propoſal, and the Reflection of *private Advantage*, were chiefly levell'd againſt him, thought fit to vindicate himſelf: He began with ingeniouſly owning, 'His Incapacity for the Affairs of the
'Treaſury; which were ſo remote from his
'Studies and Inclination, that therefore he
'would fain have kept the Employment he
'had before; which was both more eaſy and
'profitable to him; but that he thought it his
'Duty to obey the King's Commands. That
'however he would endeavour to make up by
'Application, Honeſty and Diſintereſtedneſs,
'what he wanted in Ability and Experience.
'That he would content himſelf with the Sa-
'lary and lawful Perquiſites of his Office;
'and tho' he had quitted a better Place, he
'would not quarter himſelf upon any body
'to make it up: That he had no Brothers
'nor other Relations to provide for: And
'that upon his firſt ent'ring into the Treaſury,
'he had made a ſtanding Order againſt the late
'Practice of granting *Reverſions of Places.*"
Mr. *Robert Walpole* not doubting but this would be taken to reflect upon himſelf, fail'd not to reply with ſome Warmth: He com- *General* Stanhope *anſwer'd by Mr.* R. Walpole. plain'd in the firſt place 'of Breach of Friend-
'ſhip, and betraying private Converſation: He
'made no Scruple of owning, that while he
'was in Employment, he had endeavour'd to
'ſerve his Friends and Relations; than which,
'(in his Opinion) nothing was more reaſonable
'or more juſt. That as to the granting *Reverſions*,
'he was willing to acquaint the Houſe with the
'meaning of it: That he had no Objections
'againſt the *German* Miniſters whom His Ma-
'jeſty brought with him from *Hanover*; and,
'who, as far as he had obſerv'd, had all along
'behav'd themſelves like Men of Honour; but
'that there was a mean Fellow, (of what Na-
'tion he could not tell) who took upon him to
'diſpoſe of Employments: That this Man ha-
'ving obtain'd the Grant of a *Reverſion* which
'he deſign'd for his Son; he thought it too
'good for him, and therefore kept it for his
'own Son: That thereupon that Foreigner was
'ſo ſaucy, as to demand the Sum of 2500 *l.* un-
'der Pretence that he had been offer'd ſo much
'for the ſaid Reverſion, but that he was wiſer
'than to comply with his Demand: And that
'one of the chief Reaſons that made him re-
'ſign his Places, was, becauſe he would not
'connive at ſome Things that were carrying
'on." Mr. *Stanhope* anſwering, and Mr. *Walpole* replying with like Vivacity, ſome Expreſſions dropp'd in the Heat of Diſcourſe, which Gentlemen thought might have ill Effects; and after the Queſtion about the *South Sea* Company's Propoſal, was carry'd in the Affirmative, Mr. *Boſcawen* Comptroller of His Majeſty's Houſhold, acting the generous Part of a Common Friend between General *Stanhope* and Mr. *Walpole*, ſaid in Subſtance, 'That
''twas melancholy to ſee any Difference ariſe
'between two worthy Members; and it would
'ſtill be a greater Misfortune, if they ſhould
'go out with any Reſentment; wherefore he
'mov'd that the Houſe would lay their Com-
'mands upon them, that no further Notice be
'taken of what had paſt. Mr. *Methuen* ſecon-
'ded Mr. Comptroller, whoſe Motion being
'unani-

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'unanimouſly applauded, the Speaker put it 'immediately in Execution.

Mr. Pulteney *moves for Addreſſes about the* Dutch *Forces.*

The next Day, *May* 21, Mr. *Pulteney* made Obſervations on ſome Papers relating to the Tranſportation of the *Dutch* Troops, (before ſpoken of) and ſuggeſted, that the Perſon who was entruſted with the Management of that Affair, (the Earl of *Cadogan*) had defrauded the Publick; and mov'd for Addreſſes for Accounts of, and Vouchers and Authorities for, the Sum of 2106*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* charg'd for bringing thoſe 6000 Men from their reſpective Garriſons to *Oſtend*, which is about 7*s.* a Man, for many Day's Marches, Waggons, *&c.* and for the Sum of 992*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for Tents, Sacks, and other Neceſſaries, about ten Groats a Man. A Gentleman ſaid, 'If the Houſe had 'a Mind to inquire into needleſs and extrava-'gant Expences, they ought to begin with the 'Expedition to *Quebec*, in *Henry St John*, late 'Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Time." However, no leſs than four ſeveral Addreſſes to His Majeſty were voted, relating to theſe two Articles, the Contracts for the Tranſports, and the Bills of Exchange drawn from Abroad, for, or on Account of, the *Rebellion*.

It will not be improper to remember, that about this time the *True State of the Caſe between* John Harris, D. D. *Rector of St.* Mildred Bread-ſtreet, London, *and* Charles Humphreys, L. L. D. *late Lecturer of that Pariſh*; who was outed of his Lectureſhip for Preaching *Sedition*; ſo nearly bordering upon Treaſon, that he wou'd hardly have eſcaped its Puniſhment in another Country for the like Offence. Dr. *Harris*, (the learned Author of *Lexicon Technicum*) finding that this ſame *Humphreys* had ſo diſguſted his Pariſhioners by his ſeditious Lectures, that many of 'em refus'd to hear him, or contribute to his Lectureſhip, admoniſh'd him to forbear that wicked Practice for the future, ſo contrary to the Oaths he had taken, particularly that of *Abjuration*. *Humphreys* repreſents this Admonition as a *Perſecution* for his Righteouſneſs, ſaying, in his next Sermon, *If I am thus treated for Preaching on a Subject of Love and Charity, what would my Enemies have ſaid if I had diſcours'd on this Text*; Why are you the laſt to bring the King back? Or on theſe Words in *Deuteronomy*; *When thou art come into the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and ſhall poſſeſs it, and dwell therein*; *and ſhall ſay, I will ſet a* King *over me: Thou ſhalt in any wiſe ſet a* King *over thee whom the Lord thy God ſhall chuſe*; *one from among thy Brethren ſhalt thou ſet* King *over thee: Thou mayeſt not ſet a* Stranger *over thee, which is not thy Brother*. Such is the Loyalty of *High-Church* to the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*; ſuch their Impiety and Inſolence. Cou'd this forſworn Prieſt think to mock God with Impunity in the next World; tho' he might mock the Government and the Laws in this, by that ſhameleſs Abuſe of Scripture. Dr. *Harris* made his Complaint of it to Dr. *Robinſon* Biſhop of *London*, late Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*; who promis'd to reprove *Humphreys* for his Behaviour; which the Biſhop *then ſeem'd to think very* inſolent *and* ſhocking. But a few Days after, the Doctor receiv'd a Letter from one *Gibbon*, of whom he knew nothing to acquaint him, *by Command of the Lord Biſhop*, that Dr. *Humphreys* had given him Satisfaction as to his Sermon; *and he does not conceive he has advanced any thing in it but what was agreeable to his Duty*. But Dr. *Betteſworth*, Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, gave Sentence againſt *Charles Humphreys*, L. L. D. in favour of Dr. *Harris*; and the former being turn'd out of the Church in *Bread-ſtreet*, was taken into that of St. *Andrew's Holbourn* by Dr. *Sacheverel*, as one of his Curates; and appointed one of the *Lent* Preachers in the City of *London*, by the Biſhop of that Dioceſs. Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls, dying the latter end of *May*, that great Office was given to Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, who was ſucceeded as Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter* by *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; and *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* for Life, in the room of the Earl of *Scarborough*, who when his Removal was notified to him, made this loyal and generous Anſwer, *That whether in or out of Place, he would on all Occaſions ſhew his Zeal and Affection for His Majeſty's Perſon and Government*. Colonel *Armſtrong*, Mr. *Ackworth*, and Mr. *Laſſels*, were appointed Commiſſioners to ſee the Works of *Mardyke* demoliſh'd, according to the late Treaty with *France*.

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Dr. Harris's *Complaint againſt Dr.* Humphreys.

Sir Joſeph Jekyl *made Maſter of the* Rolls.

Purſuant to His Majeſty's Reſolution to make a Reduction of 10000 Men of the Land Forces in *Great Britain*, about the middle of *May* the Officers of the two youngeſt Companies of each Regiment of Foot, except the Guards, were reform'd and the Men diſbanded, together with the fifth Man out of each of the ſtanding Companies; and eight Regiments of Foot and five of Dragoons were ordered to be tranſported to *Ireland*, to replace the Troops that were to be broke there, *viz.*

Fortes' diſbanded.

Foot Regiments.	Dragoons.
Maurice.	*Rich.*
Chudleigh.	*Dormer.*
Lucas	*Pepper.*
Dubourgay.	*Wynne.*
Pocock.	*Newton.*
Fane.	
Hotham.	
Grant.	

The pious and learned Biſhop of *Bangor*, who had the ſolemn Thanks of his Country, for the many Services he had done her, by vindicating the Principles of the *Revolution* and *Proteſtant Succeſſion* by Spiritual Liberty and Charity, had rendred himſelf extremely obnoxious to *High-Church*, to all the Friends to *Superſtition*, *Perſecution*, *Hereditary Right* and *Arbitrary Power*. The Government, by ordering the *Convocation* to be prorogued, had put a ſtop to the Effects of the Envy, Malice and Hatred of my Lord Biſhop's Enemies among them, avow'd Enemies to the Cauſe he defended. Mention has been made of the firſt Attack upon him by the Head Schoolmaſter of *Eaton*, Dr. *Snape*, who, as the *Annaliſt* told us, was mightily cry'd up by the Multitude, but as much deſpis'd, as a Writer, by Men of Sobriety and Judgment in Thinking. One may by one Paragraph in Biſhop *Hoadly*'s Anſwer, be fully appriz'd of the Inducement Dr. *Snape* and the Convocation had to be angry with that Prelate, and to treat him with ſo much Injuſtice and Indecency: *As for them who infer*, ſays Biſhop *Hoadly* to Dr. *Snape*, *that I am arguing abſolutely againſt* worldly Advantages, *they do me the Honour indeed to make me a very*

Dr. Snape *cry'd up by ſome, and cry'd down by others.*

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Disinterested Man, but they may as well infer, that I contend absolutely that All Christians ought to be always in an Afflicted, Low and Starving Condition, because I say what all the World have said, That all the Honours *and* Profits *of this State naturally tend to endanger Sincerity of* Religion, *which must be built upon a willing Belief of a* Future State; *and that the less the World is mix'd with the Affairs of* Religion, *consider'd as such, the more Sincerity, probably, there will be in the Profession.* This Truth is known to ev'ry Babe in Christianity, and could not but be known to Dr. *Snape* and the Committee of *Convocation*, who sate upon the Bishop of *Bangor*: But such Men are too much interested in the Argument to take the right Side; when on the wrong is the World with all its *Honours*, *Profits* and *Powers*, with all its *Pomps* and *Vanities*, renounc'd in Baptism. There's not a reasonable Man in Christendom, who thinks the Labourer is not worthy of his Hire; or would exclude the Clergy from *worldly Advantages*, to which they are intitled by Law: But no reasonable Man in Christendom, can think it prudent, decent or just in them, to set their Hearts upon Things that are not of the Kingdom of Christ, whose Ministers they are; and to prefer them to Sincerity, Humility and Charity, which are of Christ's Kingdom: But they do not touch the Sense so quick as what pleases the Passions and Appetites; and consequently will not make their Way so much among the Children of this World, who are doubtless the Numbers.

Bishop Hoadly *of Christ's Kingdom.*

At the Close of Dr. *Snape*'s second Letter he says, 'The flying off so often to such Evasions, 'will cause the Sincerity of any Writer to be 'call'd in Question: But I cannot help on this 'Occasion, pressing your Lordship with a Point 'of Fact, which will shew more convincingly 'how sincerely you have dealt.' And then the good Doctor publishes a notorious Untruth against the Bishop; that he had shewn his Sermon before he preach'd it to a Person who had corrected it, and softned some Passages which wou'd otherwise have been worse than they now were. To this the Bishop of *Bangor* answer'd in an Advertisement in the *Daily Courant*, 'I hereby solemnly averr, that I did not 'before the Sermon was preach'd shew it to 'any Person in the World.' Dr. *Snape* answer'd in an Advertisement in the late Lord *Bolingbroke*'s News-Paper, the *Post-boy*, and said, he had it from Dr. *Hutchinson*, who had it from the Bishop of *Carlisle*, who underwrit the Advertisement, *This is true.* The Bishop of *Carlisle* writes to Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, to know whether he did not tell him so. Dr. *Kennet* disown'd it with great Earnestness; and the Bishop of *Bangor* with as great Earnestness call'd upon Dr. *Snape* and the Bishop of *Carlisle*, to bring out their Man, which neither of them did, or could do: For as we read in the *Annals*, 'The Bishop of *Bangor*'s last 'Advertisement, a Reply to that underwritten 'by the Bishop of *Carlisle*, being unanswerable, 'gave Bishop *Hoadly* an *undisputable Victory.*' And it is a lamentable Thing to see here what a shameful *Dilemma* the Bishop of *Carlisle* and Dr. *Snape* had brought themselves into, by endeavouring to confute a Sermon by false Fact, which could not be confuted by false Argument.

An Untruth against Bishop Hoadly, *told by several Doctors.*

On the 30th of *May* Sir *William Wyndham* having mov'd in the House of Commons to give Dr. *Snape* Thanks for his Restoration Sermon, Mr. *Shippen* seconded it. It was a very thin House; and tho' there was some Opposition, yet the Thanks were carryed by 86 Voices against 70. This is what Bishop *Hoadly* refers to, in his Reply to Dr. *Snape*'s first Letter. This 'puts me in mind to congratulate you 'upon the Publick Honour lately done you, so 'soon after a Performance which ends with so 'remarkable a Story.' His charging the Bishop of *Bangor* with 'an Opposition in his present 'Practice to his former resisting Doctrines:' Which the Bishop then explains, and his Explanation shews, why it was that Dr. *Snape*'s *Friends* lov'd him, and hated the Bishop. 'My 'present Practice is, all that Zeal, Duty and 'Submission, which can result from the sincerest 'Affection to King *George*: My former *resisting* 'Doctrines, all the World knows never taught 'any *Resistance* but to the Worst of Princes 'engag'd in the *total Destruction* of the *Civil* 'Rights of a whole Nation: The natural 'Thought is this, That no one can reproach me 'with any Contradiction in this Matter, without implying, too strongly I fear to be deny'd, that his present Majesty is —— what I 'care not to name.

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Dr. Snape *thank'd by this House.*

Bishop Hoadly's *Principles.*

The Accounts relating to the Charge of transporting the *Dutch* Troops to *Great Britain*, having been laid before the House, and read, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to shew, that there had been great Sums of Money embez'led in this Expedition. The whole Charge of transporting them forwards and backwards, of bringing them from their several Garrisons to *Ostend*; of maintaining them there, and at Sea; with three Weeks Provision, which was order'd, because it was not determin'd where they should land; amounted to 1828*3l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* about 3*l.* a Man, including all Incidents; which does not seem to be a Sum out of which great Sums could be embez'led. And the Earl of *Cadogan*'s Case then publish'd shews plainly enough that there was not, nor could be, such Embezzlements: The Gentlemen who thought otherwise, would not admit Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman for *Ways and Means*, to be Chairman of the Committee, in this Debate; but being the Majority voted Mr. *Edgecombe* into the Chair, Mr. *Robert Walpole* urg'd, *that by the Papers that had been read, there was an* apparent Fraud; *though he could not say but that it might afterwards appear otherwise; and he could not tell but that my* Lord Cadogan *might produce other Evidence to prove his Innocency.* Sir *Joseph Jekyl* said, 'That in his Opinion, neither was there any 'Fraud, nor *if there were*, could it in any Justice or Equity be charg'd on my Lord *Cadogan*, who in all this Affair acted only as a publick Minister, and not either as a Commander 'or an Agent;' concluding with some Praises on his Lordship, who in military Affairs held the second Rank, next to that great Man, to whom every body allow'd the First. Mr. *Hungerford* said, *He wonder'd there was so much Noise made about a* Dutch *Reckoning; that by all that had been laid before them, the Lord* Cadogan *appear'd very innocent; and therefore he thought he deserved rather the Praise than the Censure of the House.* Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *William Thompson*, Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Aislabie*, spoke also for the Lord *Cadogan*; and tho' Mr. *Hungerford* spoke for him, yet he voted against him. After a Debate of several Hours

Mr. Pulteney *against the Lord* Cadogan.

Sir Joseph Jekyl *defends him.*

A.D.1717 Hours, General *Stanhope* mov'd that the Chairman leave the Chair, and ſo the Buſineſs drop'd.

Earl of Oxford petitions for a Trial.

On the 22d of *May*, the Earl of *Oxford* petition'd the Houſe of Peers for a Trial; the Lord *Trevor*, who preſented his Petition, made a long Speech in his Behalf, and was ſeconded and back'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Lord *Harcourt*, who were oppos'd by the Lord *Coningsby* and others. The Queſtion in the Committee was, whether the Commons after Impeachment was ſuperſeded by a Prorogation.

For it.	Againſt it.
Duke of *Buckinghamſhire.*	Earl of *Sunderland.*
Duke of *Argyle.*	Lord *Coningsby.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*	Lord *Harcourt.*
Earl of *Abingdon.*	Lord *Trevor.*
Earl of *Aylesford.*	
Earl of *Ilay.*	Affirmatives 45
Lord *North* and *Grey.*	Negatives 87

Their Lordſhips then appointed the 6th of *June* for the Trial of the Earl of *Oxford*; and immediately ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them therewith; who appointed a Committee to conſider of the State of the Impeachment of the Earl of *Oxford*; and added to their *ſecret Committee*, in the room of Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Lord *Coningsby*, and Sir *Robert Marſham*, now Peers, and of others who were abſent;

Members added to the ſecret Committee.

Sir *William Thompſon*, Solicitor-General.
Mr. Serjeant *Birch.*
Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly.*
Mr. Serjeant *Reynolds.*
William Guidot, Eſq;
Laurence Carter, Eſq;
Mr. Secretary *Addiſon.*
James Craggs jun. Eſq;
Sir *Nathaniel Mead.*
William Jeſſop, Eſq;

Heat againſt the Earl of Oxford abated.

'Tis moſt certain that the Earl of *Oxford* ſtood in much better Terms with the People, both within Doors and without, after ſo long an Impriſonment, than he did before he was impriſon'd: The Heat of their Reſentment was much worn off by Time; and the Delay of the Proſecution, made them think it was not ſo well grounded as was at firſt imagin'd. If it was to end in *High Crimes and Miſdemeanors only*, they thought his being four or five and twenty Months in Priſon, wou'd go a good way in his Puniſhment; and there was little Expectation of ill Conſequences to him, by his being brought to a Trial: For it was now the general Opinion, that the Earl of *Oxford* had dropt the *Pretender* in the latter part of his Miniſtry, and left that treaſonable Deſign entirely to the late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, a Man of quick Thought, and conſequently not of much Foreſight. Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, abſenting from it, *Laurence Carter*, Eſq; was put into that Chair.

The Lords having addreſt the King to appoint a Lord *High Steward* for the Trial of the Earl of *Oxford*, His Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint the Lord High Chancellor.

The *Committee* of *Secrecy* deſiring longer Time to prepare Matters for the Earl of *Oxford*'s Trial, it occaſion'd a Silence in the Houſe of Commons for two or three Minutes: At laſt Mr. *Hungerford* having made one of his uſual Flouriſhes, ſpoke ſeriouſly to the Matter, and took Notice of the great Hardſhips the Earl of *Oxford* had undergone. Mr. *Boſcawen* expreſt his Concern, 'That a Proſecution which the 'Commons had begun in ſo ſolemn a manner, 'and which was thought ſo neceſſary to vindi-'cate the Honour and Juſtice of the Nation, 'ſhould at laſt be dropt; which he was ſure 'would be a Reflection on that Houſe.' Here again was a deep Silence: And Mr. Speaker riſing in order to put the Queſtion for a Meſſage to the Lords for a longer Time, Mr. *Samuel Tuffnel* made a Speech, in which he obſerv'd, that the Houſe having been aſſur'd by the Chairman of the *Committee of Secrecy*, that there was Evidence againſt the Earl of *Oxford* ſufficient to convict him of High-Treaſon in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, it was that which ſway'd him to vote for bringing an Offender to publick Juſtice, who had betray'd the *Honour and Intereſt of the Nation.* Tho' Mr. *William Bromley* vindicated Mr. *Walpole*, ſaying, 'If any 'thing were done amiſs by the *Secret Commit-'tee*, it were hard to lay all the Blame at the 'Door of the *Chairman.*' Yet he could not help adding, 'That they had been told above 'a Year and a half ago, that the Evidence was 'ready: But that they ought not to give the 'Lords the Trouble of going through the whole 'Impeachment, ſince (in his Opinion) twenty 'of the Articles were altogether vain and need-'leſs.' Several Members were ſhockt at this Expreſſion; and Mr. *Bromley* immediately explain'd himſelf, 'That if the two Articles that 'were for *High-Treaſon* were made good, the 'other twenty would be needleſs and inſignifi-'cant.' Mr. *Walpole* ſaid, 'He had of late 'look'd over ſome of the moſt material Papers '*relating to this Impeachment*, and he was ſtill 'convinc'd in his Conſcience, that the late Mi-'niſtry had given themſelves up entirely, and 'were ready to deliver up the Nation to *France.*' Mr. *Lechmere* came ſtill cloſer to the Point, ſaying, 'It was no wonder that a certain Set of 'Men, who had at firſt oppos'd the Impeach-'ments, ſhould now be for letting them drop; 'and that this was yet the leſs ſurprizing, in 'that the ſame Gentlemen had conſtantly op-'poſ'd all that had been propos'd, for the Sup-'port of the preſent happy Settlement: But 'that for his own Part he was of the ſame Opi-'nion he ever was, *viz.* That the Nation could 'not proſper till they had brought thoſe to Ju-'ſtice who betray'd its Allies in ſo ſcandalous a 'manner; and brought it to the very Brink of 'Ruin: And that he would venture his Life in 'this Proſecution.' This Speech had ſo much Weight, that it was carried without dividing; That the Meſſage be ſent to the Lords; which being done, the Earl of *Sunderland* mov'd to allow the Commons a Fortnight; the Duke of *Devonſhire* ſaid twelve Days were ſufficient; the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Trevor*, and the Lord *Harcourt*, inliſted upon keeping to the Day already fix'd: Bnt the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s Motion was carry'd by a Majority of 76 Voices againſt 57. A very full Houſe, at almoſt *Midſummer.*

A.D.1717

On the 24th of *June*, the Lord *High Steward* with the Houſe of Peers, paſt to the Court prepar'd for them in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where the Commons were preſent, as a Committee of the whole Houſe, their Managers coming there firſt, and taking their Places, the King, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, were ſeated in Boxes; as were the reſt of the Royal Family,

*A.D.*1717 and the foreign Miniſters. All Things being prepared, and Silence proclaim'd; the Earl of *Oxford*, who had been brought from the *Tower* by Water to *Weſtminſter*, was conducted to the Bar, by the Deputy Lieutenant of that Fortreſs, having the *Axe* carried before him, by the Gentleman-Jaylor of the *Tower*, who ſtood with it on the Left-hand of the Priſoner, with the Edge turn'd from him.

The Lord High Steward open'd the Affair with a ſhort Specch, wherein he addreſs'd himſelf thus to the Priſoner, after having mention'd the uſual way of Exhorting Perſons in his Condition, as to their Behaviour: *But conſidering the many great Offices your Lordſhip has born in the State, your long Experience and known Learning in all Parliamentary Proceedings, I cannot but think it would ſeem improper for me to ſpeak to your Lordſhip in that manner.*

After this ſhort Speech Mr. *Hampden*, one of the Managers, made a long one, wherein he recapitulated the Charge againſt the Priſoner; of which I ſhall only repeat the Cloſe:

'The Commons think it their Duty to ex-
'preſs their utmoſt Abhorrence of the traite-
'rous Proceedings of the Priſoner at the Bar,
'and to ſhew their Reſentment againſt him,
'as the Author and Promoter of them.

Earl of Oxford's ill Practices.

'They have found him abuſing and betraying
'the Honour of his *Royal Miſtreſs*, into whoſe
'Favour he had inſinuated himſelf for the
'moſt *deſtructive* and *wicked* Purpoſes. They
'have found him induſtriouſly dividing and
'weakning Us and our Allies, *betraying our*
'*Counſels, traiterouſly giving up our Strong*
'*Holds, Fortreſſes and Defences of* Europe,
'and Her moſt wealthy and flouriſhing Coun-
'tries to the common Enemy in time of open
'War; and contriving and effecting the Diſ-
'ſolution of the greateſt and moſt noble Con-
'federacy that ever was form'd and united in
'Defence of the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, and the
'glorious Liberties of *Europe*.

'They have found him attempting to de-
'prive theſe Kingdoms of the only Bleſſing
'left to their Hopes, and which, by the Pro-
'vidence of God only, they now enjoy, the
'moſt auſpicious Government of His *Preſent*
'*Majeſty*, the *Greateſt* and *Beſt* of *Princes*,
'whoſe *Magnanimity*, *Wiſdom*, *Piety*, and o-
'ther Princely Vertues have fill'd the *Imperial*
'*Throne* of *Great Britain*, with a Luſtre un-
'known in any former Age. In this Attempt
'the NOBLE Lord at the Bar WICKEDLY
'endeavoured to defeat us of our happy Pro-
'ſpect of laſting Felicity, in a Long Succeſſion
'of *Proteſtant Princes* in the Royal Line of
'His moſt *Excellent Majeſty*, the moſt Illu-
'ſtrious Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* and their
'*Iſſue*, eminently endow'd with all Graces and
'Accompliſhments, for making a Generous and
'Free People Happy: On the Continuance of
'which *Succeſſion*, next under God, all that is
'dear and valuable to Us entirely depends.

My Lords,

'The Commons juſtly Reſent and Deteſt the
'Reproach brought upon the Faith and Ho-
'nour of their Country by the GREAT EVLL
'MINISTER at the Bar; but they promiſe
'themſelves your Lordſhips will ever be a *Ter-*
'*ror* to All EVLL MINISTERS how GREAT
'ſoever; and that your Lordſhips can never
'fail to do Juſtice to your injured Country,
'upon All *Perfidious Counſellors*, who lie in
'wait to deſtroy our *Religion*, *Laws*, and *Li-*
'*berties*.

After this Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* ſtood up in order to proceed to make good the *Firſt Article*, but the Lord *Harcourt* having ſignified to the Lords, that before the Managers proceeded farther he had a *Motion* to make, their Lordſhips adjourn'd to their own Houſe, where the Lord *Harcourt* mov'd, *That the Commons be not permitted to proceed, in order to make good the Articles againſt the Earl of* Oxford *for* High Crimes *and* Miſdemeanors, *till Judgment be firſt given upon the Articles for* High Treaſon. He was ſeconded and back'd by the Lord *Trevor*, the Earls of *Angleſey* and *Nottingham*, who were anſwer'd by the Lord *Parker*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Lord *Cadogan*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Ilay*, and the L. *Townſhend* back'd the Lord *Harcourt*'s Motion; as did ſtrenuouſly the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* and the Lord *North* and *Grey*; and it was carried in the *Affirmative* by 88 Voices againſt 56. This Vote being communicated to the Commons, it was, after a Debate, reſolv'd to deſire a Free Conference with the Lords thereupon; which their Lordſhips did not think fit to conſent to; and ſeveral warm Speeches were made upon it in the Lower Houſe, by General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Tuffnel*, and others; Mr. *Lechmere* 'lamented the unhappy Dilemma to which 'they were brought, either to ſee ſo great an 'Offender as the Earl of *Oxford* eſcape unpu-'niſhed, or to acquieſce in Proceeding on his 'Trial in the manner preſcrib'd by the Lords. He ſaid, 'he thought the latter more eligible 'of the two, with a ſaving to the *Rights and* '*Privileges of the Commons*, and therefore made a *Motion* for it. He was ſeconded and back'd by Mr. *Hampden*, and ſeveral other Members, but the Queſtion being put, it was carried in the *Negative*. Then a Meſſage was brought from the Lords, that their Lordſhips intended to proceed farther to the Trial of the Earl of *Oxford* at *Weſtminſter-Hall*; of which the Commons took no notice, but being ſenſible the Lords would diſcharge the Priſoner, Sir *William Strickland* mov'd, that leave be given to bring in a Bill, *to inflict ſuch Pains and Penalties upon* Robert *Earl of* Oxford, *as his* TRAITEROUS PRACTICES *and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors do deſerve, and as ſhall be thought reaſonable.* A Debate enſuing upon it, it was adjourn'd till *Wedneſday* the 3d of *July*.

*A.D.*1717

Commons deſire a free Conference.

July 1. *The Refuſal of it occaſions*

The Lords went down to *Weſtminſter-Hall* about ſeven a Clock in the Evening, and three Proclamations were made for the Accuſers of the Earl of *Oxford* to appear and make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt him. No body appearing, their Lordſhips went back to their Houſe, where the Lord High Steward put the Queſtion, *Whether the Earl of* Oxford *ſhould be diſcharged of the High Crimes and Miſdemeanors as well as of the High Treaſon*; which, after ſome Debate, being carried in the *Affirmative*, the Lords came again to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where they All gave their Votes ſeverally for the Diſcharge of the Earl of *Oxford*.

The Diſcharge of the E. of Oxford.

The Names of the Lords preſent who were all Content are as follows.

Barons.

Newburgh	*Bingley*
Parker	*Bathurſt*
Cobham	*Foley*
Carleton	*Maſham*

Lanſdown

A.D.1717

Lanſdown
Trevor
Middleton
Manſel
Montjoy
Ilay
Boyle
Harcourt
Belhaven
Gower
Haverſham
Herbert
Aſhburnham
Guildford
Stawel
Carteret

St. Aſaph
Cheſter
Rocheſter
Briſtol
St. Davids
Hereford

Caſtleton
Tadcaſter
Longueville
Townſhend

Halifax
Briſtol
Carnarvon
Uxbridge
Dartmouth
Strafford
Ferrers
Ilay
Deloraine
Orkney
Loudon
Buchan
Cholmondeley
Poulet.
Greenwich
Rochford

Portland
Ancaſter
Rutland
Buckinghamſhire
Devonſhire
Shrewſbury
St. Albans

York
Lord *Cowper*

Lumley
Oſborne
Cornwallis
Berkley of Stratton
Bruce and *Leigh*
Teynham
Compton
St. John
Hunſdon
North and *Grey*
Willoughby of *Brooke*
Fitz Walter
Delawar
Willoughby of *Erſby*
Abergavenny

Biſhops.

Landaff
Bath and *Wells*
Carliſle
Litchfield and *Coventry*
Wincheſter
London

Viſcounts.

Lonſdale
Say and *Sele*
Hereford

Earls.

Plimouth
Abingdon
Rocheſter
Litchfield
Burlington
Carliſle
Angleſey
Cardigan
Clarendon
Scarſdale
Mancheſter
Northampton
Saliſbury
Dorſet
Pembroke
Derby.

Dukes.

Grafton
Cleveland and *Southampton*
Somerſet
Kent
Kingſton

Archbiſhops.

Canterbury.
Lord High Steward.

The *Annaliſt* tells us, 'It was obſerv'd that 'moſt of the Whig Lords retir'd before the Peers 'went the laſt time into *Weſtminſter-Hall.*' By which one may calculate, that of the 106 Peers then in the Hall 60 were not at firſt for the Impeachment, and 46 were now in the laſt Diviſion; there were 144 Members in the Houſe of Peers, of which 38 is by the *Annaliſt* ſuppos'd to have retir'd: Theſe added to 46, wou'd have made 84; and it was well for the Earl of *Oxford* that Times and Circumſtances had chang'd the View of Things, as well as the Diſpoſition of Perſons. As his Lordſhip had never affected to make Modeſty his Characteriſtick, ſo it was not ſurprizing that he went into the Houſe of Lords the ſame Evening, and receiv'd Compliments upon his Deliverance from thoſe Lords, who had moſt favour'd him in it: But the Commons were reſolv'd not to part with him ſo; and tho' Sir *William Strickland*'s Motion for a Bill to attaint him was not ſeconded, yet the Lord Viſcount *Caſtlecomer*'s was carry'd, *July* 3. 'That an humble Addreſs 'be preſented to His Majeſty, ſetting forth the 'many great *CRIMES*, of which *Robert* Earl 'of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, had been im- *An Addreſs againſt him.* 'peach'd by this Houſe; as likewiſe the Endea- 'vours that have been us'd by the Commons to 'bring the ſaid *Earl* to Juſtice; in which Pro- 'ceedings the unhappy Differences that have a- 'riſen between the two Houſes, have diſap- 'pointed their juſt Expectations; and likewiſe 'humbly to pray His Majeſty, that he will ex- *Parliaments Addreſs againſt the Earl of Oxford.* 'cept the ſaid Earl out of the Act of Grace; to 'the end the Commons may be at Liberty to 'proceed againſt the ſaid Earl in a parliamen- 'tary way.' The Lord *Caſtlecomer* being ſeconded by Mr. *Yonge*, and the Queſtion put upon his Motion, the ſame was carry'd in the *Affirmative*; and the Addreſs being drawn up, was preſented to His Majeſty by the whole Houſe, *July* the 5th; to which His Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleas'd to anſwer;

'I will give Directions with relation to the 'Earl of *Oxford* as you deſire; and it is with 'Pleaſure I obſerve the Senſe you expreſs in 'your Addreſs, of my Endeavours for the Se- 'curity, Honour and Advantage, of theſe King- 'doms.' His Majeſty had two Days before for- *He is forbidden the Court.* bidden the Earl of *Oxford* the Court, upon Information that he deſign'd to come thither.

On the 15th of *July* the King gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for the two Millions to be advanc'd by the Bank *of* England, *at* 5 per Cent.

An Act for two Millions to be advanced by the South Sea Company, *at* 5 per Cent.

An Act for the King's moſt gracious general Pardon: And to other publick, and 18 private Acts.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, deliver'd His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, in His Majeſty's Name and Words; of which I ſhall inſert the Beginning only, and refer to the Records for the reſt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I cannot put an End to this Seſſion without 'expreſſing my Thanks to you for the Diſpatch 'you have given to the Publick Buſineſs, and 'declaring the Satisfaction I promiſe my ſelf, 'in meeting you again early the next Winter, 'with the ſame good Diſpoſitions for the Ser- 'vice of your Country. The Meaſures we have 'taken in this Parliament, have, by the Bleſſing 'of Almighty God, effectually defeated all the 'Attempts of our Enemies, both at Home and 'Abroad; and as the Principles on which theſe 'Meaſures are founded, are equally conducive 'to the ſupporting the juſt Rights of the 'Crown, and the Liberties of the People, I 'ſhall always perſevere in them my ſelf, and 'diſtinguiſh thoſe who adhere to them with 'the ſame Steadineſs and Reſolution.

There were excepted by Name in the Act of Grace, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*; *Robert Blackbourne*, and others, concern'd in the Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate King *William*: *William Redmayne* the Jacobite Printer; *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, *Matthew Prior*, *Thomas Harley*, *Arthur Moore*, *James Duke Criſp*,

A.D. 1717 *Criſp, Butler Nodes, Daniel Obrian*, and *Robert Thompſon*, Factor to the Viſcount *Arbuthnot*.

In *July* was publiſh'd, by Order of the Houſe of Peers, the Reports of the Commiſſioners for forfeited Eſtates in *Scotland*.

Rich. Grantham, Eſq; Sir *Richard Steele*.
Arthur Ingram, Eſq; *Patrick Haldane*, Eſq;
Sir *Henry Haughton*. *Robert Monro*, Eſq;

And of the Commiſſioners for forfeited Eſtates in *England*.

George Treby, Eſq; *Len. Cuningham*, Eſq;
George Gregory, Eſq; *J. Birch*, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Hales*. *John Eyles*, Eſq;
Dennis Bond, Eſq;

By the Report of the Commiſſioners for *England*, the Rentals of the *Forfeited Eſtates* there and in *Ireland* were as follows:

Shillings and Pence are omitted.

Francis Anderton, Eſq;	1425 *l. per Ann.*	
Hugh Anderton, Eſq; ——	131	
John Aſhlow —— ——	60	
Richard Butler —— ——	382	
Henry St. John late L. *Bolinbroke*	2552	
Richard Billsborough ——	19	
Thomas Briers —— ——	91	
Robert Cowper —— ——	20	
Richard Charley, Eſq; ——	138	
George Clifton —— ——	5	
George Collingwood, Eſq; ——	924	
Edward Gore —— ——	19	
Robert Daniel —— —— ——	18	
John Dalton, Eſq; —— ——	661	
Earl of *Derwentwater* ——	6371	
Roger Dicconſon, Eſq; ——	641	
Thomas Foſter, Eſq; ——	530	
—— In Reverſion ——	600, 1100	
George Gibſon —— ——	227	
John Gregory —— ——	26	
John Hall —— ——	70	
Gabriel Heſketh —— ——	102	
Albert Hodgſon —— ——	327	
Philip Hodgſon —— ——	238	
Jordan Longdale —— ——	79	
John Leybourne ——	275	
Duke of *Ormond*, *Eng.* & *Irel.*	21163	incumbred
Henry Oxborough ——	507	
John Parkinſon ——	5	
William Paul —— ——	42	
John Pleſſington ——	39	
Robert Scarſbrook, Eſq; ——	388	
William Shaftoe, Eſq; ——	714	
Richard Sherburne —— ——	32	
Richard Shuttleworth ——	3	
Ralph Shuttleworth ——	78	
Ralph Standiſh, Eſq; ——	671	
James Singleton —— ——	40	
Thomas Standley, Eſq; ——	246	
Lord *Seaforth* —— ——	517	
Edward Swinburne, Eſq; ——	305	
John Sturzeker —— ——	10	
John Thornton, Eſq; ——	1585	
Chriſtopher Trap —— ——	58	
Joſeph Wadſworth ——	12	
Thomas Walton —— ——	97	
Thomas Walmſley ——	51	
Lord *Widdrington* ——	5154	
Edward Winchley, Eſq; ——	226	
Richard Withington ——	14	

By the Report of the Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, the Rentals for the Forfeited Eſtates there were: A.D. 1717

I leave out the Shillings and Pence.

	per Ann.		*per Ann.*
Wintown	3393 *l.*	*Wood-End*	83 *l.*
Southeſque	3271	*Fairney*	153
Linlithgow	1296	Maſter of *Nairne*	60
Keir	907	*Dunboog*	170
Panmure	3456	Earl *Mariſchal*	1676
Weddeburne	213	*Kilconquhar*	287
Ayton	323	Lord *Nairne*	740
Kilſythe	864	*Fingask*	537
Bannockbourn	411	*Cromlix*	415
Eaſt Reſton	137	*Nithisdale*	809
Marr	1678	*Inneray*	281
Invernitie	361	*Kenmare*	608
Awchintoul	347	*Drummond*	2566
Pow-Houſe	377	*Burleigh*	697
Natthill	72	*Scotſtown*	110
Bowhill	27	*Duntroon*	54
Lathrisk	208	*Lagg*	424
Gleubervy	75	*Cornwarth*	863
Preſton-Hall	230	*Baldcon*	1495

About 29650 Pounds a Year.

The Commiſſioners ſubjoin'd the Names of the Traytors and Rebels that were attainted, the Chief of which were,

Henry St. John, late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*.
James Butler, late Duke of *Ormond*.
George Earl Mariſchal.
William Earl of *Seaforth*.
James Earl of *Panmure*.
William Viſcount *Kilſythe*.
James Viſcount *Kingſton*.
Robert Lord *Burleigh*.
Kenneth Lord *Duffus*.
James Lord *Ogilvie*.
James Earl of *Derwentwater*.
William Lord *Widdrington*.
William Earl of *Nithiſdale*.
Robert Earl of *Cornworth*.
William Viſcount *Kenmure*.
William Lord *Nairne*.
Thomas Foſter, Eſq;
Charles Ratcliff, Eſq;
Robert Talbot, Eſq;
Francis Anderton, Eſq;
Nicholas Wogan, Eſq;
Charles Widdrington, Eſq;
Peregrine Widdrington, Eſq;
Baſil Hamilton, Eſq;
Edward Swinburne, Eſq;
John Shaftoe, Eſq;
Jordan Langdale, Eſq;
Francis Leigh, Eſq;
John Trafford, Eſq;
Nicholas Rainsford, Eſq;
Richard Sherburne, Eſq;
George Earl of *Wintown*.
John Earl of *Marr*.
William Marquis of *Tullibardine*.
James Earl of *Linlithgow*.
James Lord *Drummond*.
Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*.
Major General *Thomas Gordon*.
Colonel *John Hay*, Son of the Earl of *Kinnoul*.
Sir *David Threpland*.
Sir *Hugh Paterſon*.
Sir *Donald Mackdonald*.
Sir *John Preſton*.

Perſons Attainted.

Sir

A.D. 1717 Sir *John Mackenzie.*
Sir *Thomas Calder.*
Ralph Standiſh, Eſq;
Richard Shuttleworth, Eſq;
John Dalton, Eſq;
Gabriel Heſketh, Eſq;
Ralph Trappe, Eſq;
Richard Chorley, Eſq;
George Collingwood, Eſq;

And about 500 more *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Rebels and Traitors, of whom but a very ſmall number were executed. And the few Examples that were made encourag'd the Enemies to the Government to foment that wicked Spirit which had driven ſo many of 'em into Rebellion. One *Eves* of *Oriel* College *Oxford* having ſpoken very indecently of His Majeſty in the hearing of Mr. *Stafford* of that College; the latter reproving him for his Raſhneſs and Impudence, *Eves* immediately ſtab'd him with a Penknife, and ran away, to avoid falling into the Hands of Juſtice.

A ſeditious Student at Oxford *ſtabs another.*

The Commiſſioners appointed by His Majeſty to ſee the great *Sluyce* and other Works of the Harbour of *Mardyke* demoliſh'd, purſuant to the Treaty of Alliance between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, arriv'd there in the Beginning of *July*, and found 400 Men actually at Work in making Dams, above and below the *Sluyce*, to pump out the Water, and take up the Timber Works; the Flood-gates being already unhing'd; and the whole was executed according to the Treaty in a ſhort Time after.

The Works at Mardyke *demoliſh'd.*

Coniers D' Arcy, Eſq; being remov'd from his Employment of Gentleman of the Horſe, and one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe to His Majeſty; *Francis Negus*, Eſq; was appointed ſole Commiſſioner of the ſaid Office; and not long after, (*July* 12th) it was declar'd that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to create *James Stanhope*, Eſq; Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Baron *Stanhope* of *Elvaſton* in the County of *Derby*; and Viſcount *Stanhope* of *Port-Mahon.*

General Stanhope *made a Peer.*

There being a new Commiſſion of Trade and Plantations, the following Commiſſioners were appointed by His Majeſty. The Earl of *Suffolk*, *John Chetwynd*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Cooke*, *Paul Docminque*, Eſq; *John Moleſworth*, Eſq; *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; *Daniel Pulteney*, Eſq; *Martin Bladen*, Eſq;: *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle* was made Conſtable of the *Tower*; and ſeveral *Gentlemen* of the Army having been thought too buſy about the Inquiry into the Lord *Cadogan*'s Management as to the *Tranſportation* of the *Dutch* Troops, 'twas expected there would be Changes among the military Officers: And on the 19th of *July* it was made publick, That His Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint *William* Lord *Cadogan*, General of all the Foot Forces in *England*; *George* Lord *Forreſter*, Captain of the ſecond Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Deloraine*; Lieutenant General *Withers*, Governor of *Sheerneſs*, in the room of Brigadier *Grant*; Captain *Delabene*, Lieutenant Governor of *Tinmouth*, in the room of Colonel *Middleton*; Brigadier *Stanwix*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late Lord *Forreſter*'s; Colonel *Armſtrong*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Honiwood*'s; Sir *Charles Hotham*, Colonel of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*'s Royal Regiment of Dragoons, late *Churchill*'s; Brigadier *Crofts*, Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, late Sir *Robert Rich*'s; Colonel *Naſſau*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Grant*'s; Lord *Leſlie*, Captain of the Company of Foot-Guards, late *Montgomery*'s; Lord *Frederick Howard*, Captain of the Company of Foot-Guards, late *Campbell*'s; *Charles Otway*, Eſq; Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Gorge*'s.

Promotions

Military Promotions

A.D. 1717

Upon a Memorial of Monſieur *Ibberville* the *French* Ambaſſador, relating to Count *Gyllemberg*, an Officer of the Guards, with two of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, were ſent to *Plymouth*, with Orders to conduct Count *Gyllemberg* from thence to *Harwich*; where he was to go on board one of His Majeſty's Frigats, and be from thence carried to *Sweden*, to be exchang'd for Mr. *Jackſon* the *Britiſh* Reſident.

Count Gyllemberg *exchang'd.*

About the latter end of *July*, *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; Comptroller of His Majeſty's Houſhold, was made Joint-Vice Treaſurer of *Ireland*, in the room of the Lord *Scarborough*; and the Earl of *Leiceſter* Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the Earl of *Dorſet*; the Lord *Haverſham* was made Joint-Treaſurer of the Exciſe, in the room of the Lord *Delawar*; the Duke of *Portland* was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber; *Alan* Lord *Broderick* Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, was created Viſcount *Middleton* in that Kingdom; *Guſtavus* Lord *Hamilton*, Viſcount *Boyne*; *John Allen*, Eſq; Baron and Viſcount *Allen*, in the County of *Kildare*; *Trevor Hill*, Eſq; Viſcount *Hillsborough*; and Sir *Thomas Southwell*, Lord *Southwell* of *Caſtle Martyr* in that Kingdom; where His Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant, held the Parliament. Towards the end of the next Month *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Carnwarth*, the Lord *Widdrington*, and the Lord *Nairne*, were releaſed from the *Tower*, purſuant to the late Act of Grace; but the Lord *Duffus* being excepted, was continu'd under Confinement, with an Allowance of 3 *l.* a Week: which was alſo allowed to the Lord *Widdrington*. All the Rebels in *Newgate*, and in the *Marſhalſea*, within the Benefit of the Act, were diſcharg'd. *Silk* the Pewterer, one of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Champions, being in *Newgate* for an Extent, and *Howel* the Nonjuring Prieſt for a Fine, *Iſaac Dalton* for a Libel, and *Blackbourne*, &c. for the Aſſaſſination Plot, were continued in Goal.

Creations and Preferments.

About this time Sir *Ralph Gore* was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in *Ireland*; and Mr. *Robert Dundaſs* Sollicitor-General for *Scotland*, in the room of Sir *James Stewart*; the Lord Viſcount *Longueville* was created Earl of *Suſſex*; *Grey Nevil*, Eſq; *John Plumtree*, Eſq; *Leonard Smelt*, Eſq; Sir *William Gordon*, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; and *William Yonge*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners for the Army Debts: *George Townſend*, *Mountague Bacon*, and *Thomas Fervoiſe*, Eſqs;, Commiſſioners of *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*: *Henry Cartwright*, Eſq; *Stephen Byſſe*, Eſq; *John Byard*, Eſq; *Samuel Tuffnel*, Eſq; *John Boteler*, Eſq; and *James Lockhart*, Eſq; Commiſſioners for the *Scotch* Equivalent: Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* was ſworn of His Majeſty's Privy Council, *July* 31; and *William Stanhope*, Eſq; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Spain.*

On the 22d of *Auguſt*, Count *Volkra* the Imperial Miniſter went to *Hampton Court*, and communicated to His Majeſty the Advices he receiv'd by an Expreſs, That Major-General *Hamil-*

A.D. 1717

Hamilton was come to *Vienna* from the Imperial Army, under the Command of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with an Account, That on the 4th of *Auguſt*, in the Night, that Prince commanded General *Palfi* to move out of the Lines before *Belgrade* with Part of the Army; and His Highneſs following with the main Body, on a Signal given, at break of Day the 5th, O.S. the Imperialiſts attack'd the *Turkiſh* Camp, which was defended by a Triple Intrenchment; and that the *Turks* ſuſtain'd the Attack till three a-Clock in the Afternoon, when they were entirely broken and put to flight, leaving behind them all their Artillery, about 130 *Braſs Guns*, Ammunition, Baggage and Chancery: For which Victory, Prince *Eugene* caus'd *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Vizier's Tent; and *Belgrade* ſurrender'd two Days after.

Prince Eugene *beats the* Turks.

If the News of the Glorious Victory obtain'd by Prince *Eugene* over the *Turks* at *Belgrade*, and the Conqueſt of that *ſtrong Fortreſs*, had been known at the Court of *Spain*, probably they would not have enter'd into a War with the Emperor; which they were encourag'd to do, by the Diverſion the *Turks* were likely to give the Imperial Arms on the Side of *Hungary*; which King *Philip* flatter'd himſelf would give him a good Opportunity to recover what he had loſt in the Confederate War in the *Mediteranean* and *Italy*. On the 22d of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Marquiſs *de Lede*, his General, landed about 8000 Foot, and 600 Dragoons, in the Iſland of *Sardinia*; and ſummon'd the Marquis *de Rubi*, the Emperor's Vice-Roy, to ſurrender; which he refuſing, Hoſtilities commenc'd between the *Spaniards* and *Germans*: The Reaſons the former gave for it, were all ſtrain'd and frivolous; ſuch as the Infraction of the Treaty for evacuating *Catalonia* and *Majorca*, and the ſeizing the great Inquiſitor of *Spain*. This Enterprize oblig'd the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, and the *States General*, to concert proper Methods to preſerve the publick Tranquility. The Capital of *Sardinia*, *(Cagliari)* held out till the 30th of *September*, N. S. and then capitulated. About a Fortnight before this, the Abbot *Du Bois*, Miniſter of State in *France* for Foreign Affairs, arriv'd in *England*, and had a private Audience of His Majeſty at *Hampton Court*, where His Majeſty had reſided ever ſince the 19th of *July*, except when he went to *Windſor* and *Newmarket*, where he arriv'd the 2d of *October*; and on the 4th the Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, attended by many Heads of Houſes, *Doctors* and *Maſters*, waited upon the King; and the Vice-Chancellor made a Speech on this Occaſion; the Subſtance of which is expreſt in His Majeſty's Anſwer.

The Spaniards *invade* Sardinia.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

'I thank you for the Aſſurance you give me 'of your Duty and Affection; and the Univer-'ſity may always depend upon my Favour and 'Encouragement.'

His Majeſty was pleas'd to accept of their Invitation to honour them with His Preſence at Dinner, and appointed the next *Sunday* for that Purpoſe. The King coming to the Regent Houſe, Dr. *Bentley*, *Regius Profeſſor*, made a Speech; and then His Majeſty commanded ſeveral Degrees in all Faculties to be conferr'd; and the Ceremony of admitting and creating ſeveral Doctors, was perform'd in His Royal Preſence.

The King at Cambridge.

Doctors in Law.

Duke of *Roxburgh*.
Duke of *Portland*.
Marquis of *Harold*.
Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Earl of *Godolphin*.
Earl of *Halifax*.
Earl of *Thomond*.
Lord Viſcount *Longdale*.
Lord *Hinchinbroke*.
Lord *Harvey*.
Lord *Cornwallis*.
Lord *Forreſter*.
Lord *William Mannors*.
Hon. *Charles Howard*, Eſq;
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke*.
James Craggs jun. Eſq;
Hon. *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq;
Sir *Nicholas Carew*.
Sir *Thomas Samuel*.
Paul Methuen, Eſq;
Brigadier *Bowles*.
William Burnet, Eſq; &c.

Doctors in Divinity.

Dr. *Henry Bland*.
Dr. *John Hoadly*.
Dr. *John Clarke*.
Dr. *Nathaniel Marſhall*.
Dr. *Thomas Haley*.
Dr. *Richard Laughton*.
Dr. *Benjamin Ibbot*.
Dr. *William Trimnell*.
Dr. *William Savage*.
Dr. *Robert Newton*.
Dr. *Peter Cheſter*.
Dr. *Peter Needham*.
Dr. *John Lightwine*.
Dr. *Francis Lockhart*.
Dr. *Henry Grey*.
Dr. *John Davies*.
Dr. *Daniel Waterland*.

His Grace the Duke of *Montague* was created Doctor in Phyſick, and three Weeks after, choſen Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, by *Ballot*.

Duke of Montague *Fellow of the College of Phyſicians.*

In the beginning of *October*, Advice came from *Italy*, that the Earl of *Peterborough* was ſeiz'd at *Bologuia*, by two *Iriſh* Officers, and carri'd Priſoner to Fort *Urbano*, where the *Pretender* was ſhelter'd; and as if his Perſon had been of ſo great Importance, the Guards were doubled about him, upon Rumour of a Deſign form'd to ſeize him by *Engliſh* Travellers. The Earl of *Peterborough* being one of 'em, they dealt with him as we have ſaid; but ſome Days after ſet him at Liberty; the Pope's Officers excuſing his Arreſt, by pretending they knew not who he was.

Earl of Peterborough *had in* Italy.

On the 27th of *October*, the Lord *Onſlow*, Governor of the *Turkey* Company, together with a Committee of the ſaid Company, attended His Majeſty at *Hampton Court*, on occaſion of His Majeſty's having been pleas'd to appoint *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; to be his Ambaſſador in Ordinary to the Grand Signior. They were all admitted to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand; who was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Timothy Lannoy*, Eſq; *Philip Jackſon*, Eſq; *William Hammond*, Eſq; *John Locke*, Eſq; *John Bull*, Eſq; and *Charles Vernon*,

A.D. 1717 non, Esq; Two Days after, the Lord *Cadogan* arriv'd here from *Holland*, where he had been in Conference with the Ministers of State, and the *Spanish* Ambassador, on occasion of the Invasion of *Sardinia* by the *Spaniards*, and was come to *England* to receive further Instructions thereupon, while the Abbot *Du Bois* was at our Court.

While Dr. *Snape*, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dr. *Cannon*, and the Convocation, were falling upon Dr. *Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, for distinguishing the Kingdom of Christ from the Kingdom of this World, the Society of the *Sorbonne* in *Paris*, who are *Roman* Catholicks, were endeavouring to confine Ecclesiasticks to Christ's Kingdom, and exclude them from that of this World; As to Politicks and Temporalities, they publish'd at this Time a Treatise concerning the Kingdom of Christ, and the Sovereignty of Temporal Princes in Opposition to the Doctrines of the Jesuits; and appointed one of their Members, a Subject of *Great Britain*, to present the said Book to the Earl of *Stairs*, the *British* Ambassador at the Court of *France*; which he did accordingly; and made a handsome Speech to his Excellency, wherein, among other Things, he said, 'This Work, my Lord, 'sets forth, That the Son of God came into the 'World only to give the Kingdom of Heaven, 'and not to disturb the Princes of the Earth. 'That the Power of the Church is altogether 'Spiritual.' The same Thing for which Bishop *Hoadly* contended; and which is so certain a Principle of Christian Religion, that moderate, learned, and wise *Romanists*, are more orthodox in it, than our High-Church Doctors. Again, 'That *Peter* was given to the Church 'only as a *Minister*, and not as a *Master*; all '*Europe* will thereby see, that Ambition and 'Interest have never prevail'd over the Duty 'of our Ministry; and that we never follow'd 'the Example of those base and selfish Flatterers, who, thro' a Complaisance, as Criminal 'as Mercenary, have forg'd those Opinions about '*Infallibility*, those *Fables* and *Chimeras*, to no 'other end, than that they might reign with 'the *Pope* over all Nations, and even over 'Kings themselves.'

The Doctors of the Sorbonne *present a Book to the Earl of* Stairs, *Concerning the Kingdom of Christ in* Bishop Hoadly's *Sense.*

Against the Pope.

On the 5th of *November*, the Day of our double Deliverance from *Popery* and *Slavery*, His Majesty was pleas'd to order His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain, to appoint Dr. *Davies*, Master of *Queen's* College in *Cambridge*, and Dr. *Laughton*, Fellow of *Clare* Hall, to be Chaplains in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of Dr. *Sherlock*, and Dr. *Snape*, who were struck out of the List.

Dr. Sherlock *struck out of the List of Chaplains*

The Doctors beforemention'd were not the only Persons that quarrel'd with the Bishop of *Bangor*, one *Mills*, formerly a Schoolmaster in *Somersetshire*, then at *Croydon*, his Wife and his Usher, *W. Edwards*, A. B. supported Dr. *Snape* in the Charge he brought against the Bishop, for entertaining Mr. *De la Pellonniere*, a converted Jesuit in his House, whom they concluded to be still a Jesuit, because he had not taken the *Sacrament Test*, which he said he was never call'd upon to do, but had Communicated with the *French* Church in the *Savoy*, in which the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is us'd. The Boys of *Mills*'s School at *Croydon* were prevail'd with to make Depositions against Mr. *Pellonniere*, in favour of Dr. *Snape*; and after this there will certainly be no need to say any thing more in that Doctor's Vindication. But it will not be improper to set before him the true Character of the Reverend and Learned Prelate, who was treated with so much Malice and Bitterness. This Character comes from a Man in his last Hours, when he was leaving the World, a Time of the strictest Truth and Sincerity. *William Glanville*, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks of the Treasury, having left Bishop *Hoadly* a Legacy in his Will, assigns the following Reasons for it. A.D. 1717

Dr. *Snape's Help against Bishop* Hoadly.

'As to the Legacy I have before given to the 'Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, I declare the same to 'be in Testimony of the Respect I bear him, 'for defending the *Liberties* of his *Country*, 'and for his Love to Mankind, and for his endeavouring to free Religion from *Superstition* 'and *Tyranny*, which worldly *Interest* and *Ambition* have blended with it; and to restore it 'to that Simplicity and Usefulness, which was 'the Design of its Blessed Author: For which 'his Labour of Love, he has justly merited the 'Esteem and Regard of all *Good Men*, instead 'of that Load of Infamy and Scandal, which 'the Passions of designing Men, have so maliciously and uncharitably thrown upon him.'

Mr. Glanville's *dying Character of Bishop* Hoadly. *Proving ill Men only against the Bishop.*

William Glanville.

No Man was better known than this Mr. *Glanville*, a Person of great Sense and Honour; and as this is the best Answer that can be given, to the Representation of the Committee of *Convocation*, to Dr. *Snape*, Dr. *Cannon*, &c. it must be left to the serious Consideration of as many of 'em as are living.

On *Saturday* the 2d of *Novemb.* about Six a Clock in the Evening Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was safely Deliver'd of a Prince in the Palace at St. *James's*, there being then present in the Room, His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Dutchesses of *St. Alban's*, *Montagu* and *Shrewsbury*, the Countess of *Dorset*, the Lady *Hinchinbroke*, the Lady *Cowper*, all the Ladies of Her Royal Highness's Bedchamber, the Dutchess of *Monmouth*, the Countess of *Grantham*, the Countess of *Picbourg*, the Women of Her Royal Highness's Bedchamber, Sir *David Hamilton*, and Dr. *Steigerdahl*, Physician to His Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses dispatch'd the Lord *Harvey* to *Hampton-Court* to acquaint His Majesty with it, who was pleas'd the same Evening to send the Duke of *Portland* with his Compliments to their Royal Highnesses. And on the *Monday* following His Majesty came from *Hampton-Court* to St. *James's*, to make a Visit to Her Royal Highness and to see the New-born Prince; and afterwards return'd to *Hampton-Court*, where His Majesty resided till the 13th of *Novemb.* by which time the Reduction of the Land Forces in *Great-Britain* was so far carried on, that the Troops remaining consisted of but about 16000 Men.

Her Royal Highness deliver'd.

Dr. *Welton* the Nonjuring Priest's Conventicle in *Goodmans-Fields*, being visited by Col. *Ellis* and other Justices of the Peace, with proper Assistants, about 250 Persons were found there assembled, of whom but 40 would take the Oaths: The Doctor refusing them also, he and his Brethren were order'd to be proceeded against according to Law.

Dr. Welton, *the Nonjuring Priest, keeps a Conventicle.*

About the middle of the Month His Majesty was pleased to grant to *William Benson*, Esq; who had signaliz'd his Zeal for the *Constitution* and the *Protestant Succession* in the worst of Times;

A.D 1717 William Benson *and* Wortly Mountague, *Esqs; have Reversions of the Auditors Places.*

Times; and to *Wortly Mountagu*, Esq; the Reversion of the Places of *Auditors of the Impreſt and Foreign Accounts*; and to confer the Dignity of Baronet on *Abraham Elton*, Esq; Alderman of *Briſtol*.

On the 18th of *Novemb.* a very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs was tranſmitted by His Grace the Duke of *Ancaſter*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lincoln*, from the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy and Laity of that County, at the Aſſizes; it was preſented by Sir *John Brownlow*, Knight of that Shire, of which I ſhall inſert a few Lines, to ſhew the Stupidity, Baſeneſs and Ingratitude of the *Faction*, Enemies to this good Government.

"That conſummate Wiſdom and Indefatigable Care for the Proſperity and Welfare of "your People, which has ever been eminent "in your Majeſty through the whole Courſe "of your Adminiſtration, would extort an "Acknowledgment even from the greateſt In-"grates.

"We beg leave, in the humbleſt ſenſe of our "Duty, Gratitude and Affection, to expreſs our "ſincereſt Thanks for the happy Effects thereof "we already feel in preventing Invaſions from "Abroad, and ſecuring our Peace at Home, by "the Recovery and flouriſhing Increaſe of our "Trade; whilſt, at the ſame time, we declare "our utmoſt Abhorrence of thoſe *Deluded* "*Wretches*, who, under a ſpecious Zeal for "the Church of *England*, have endeavour'd "to ſubvert it, and thereby the whole Prote-"ſtant Religion; and who, thro' their reſtleſs "Endeavours to foment a Rebellion againſt ſo "gracious a Prince, would have involved their "Country in Blood and Miſery.

Will any one pretend this is not a lively Image of the *Bolingbroke* and *Schiſm Bill* Men?

On the 21ſt of *Novemb.* the Parliament met, and the Lord Chancellor read His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech, which was as follows, excepting what relates to the Supplies and Funds.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am very glad I have been able to bring "the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper "and uſual Seaſon of the Year. I hope ſuch "an early Meeting will not only be a Benefit to "the Publick, but a Convenience to your pri-"vate Affairs.

"As I have always had at Heart the Security "and Eaſe of my People, ſo I never kept up "any Troops but for their Protection, and have "taken every Opportunity to diſband as many "as I thought conſiſtent with their Safety. "I have reduc'd the Army to very near one half "ſince the beginning of laſt Seſſion of Parlia-"ament, and leſſen'd them to ſuch a Number "as will neither be a Burthen to any good Sub-"jects, nor an Encouragement to our Enemies "to infeſt them. You cannot but be ſenſible of "the many Attempts which have been ſet on "foot to diſturb the Peace of *Europe* and of "theſe Kingdoms. They only pretend not to "ſee who are not afraid of them. But "as no Applications has been wanting on my "Part to preſerve the Publick Tranquility, I "have the Pleaſure to find my good Offices have "not been altogether unſucceſsful: And have "reaſon to hope they will, in the End, have "their full and deſired Effect.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A.D. 1717

"I could heartily wiſh that, at a Time when "the common Enemies of our Religion are by "all manner of Artifices endeavouring to un-"dermine and weaken it both at Home and "Abroad, All thoſe who are Friends to our "preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, might unani-"mouſly concur in ſome proper Method for "the greater ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Inte-"reſt; of which, as the Church of *England* is "unqueſtionably the main Support and Bul-"wark, ſo will ſhe reap the Principal Advan-"tage accruing by the *Union* and mutual Cha-"rity of All *Proteſtants*.

His Majeſty recommends Revolution Principles.

"As none can recommend themſelves more "effectually to my Favour and Countenance, "than by a ſincere Zeal for the juſt Rights of "the Crown and Liberties of the People, ſo "I am determin'd to encourage All thoſe who "act agreeably to the Conſtitution of theſe my "Kingdoms, and conſequently to the Principles "on which my Government is founded.

Which Principles were ſolemnly condemn'd by the *Oxford* Decree, by *Sacheverel*'s Sermon, by the *High Church* Addreſſes in the laſt Four Years of the Queen, and by the Lectures and Libels of that Faction in the preſent Reign.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, and His Majeſty's Speech reported, the Lord *Hinchinbrook* mov'd, "That an humble Ad-"dreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, returning "the humble Thanks of this Houſe, for his "moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and "for his great Goodneſs in aſſembling his Par-"liament ſo early in the Year; that this Houſe "is highly ſenſible of His Majeſt'ys Concern for "the Welfare of his People, by the ſeaſonable "Reductions which he has been pleaſed to make "from time to time of his Land Forces: That "His Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to pre-"vent the many Attempts which have been "made to diſturb the Peace of *Europe*, demand "the utmoſt Thanks and Acknowledgments of "this Houſe: And that this Houſe will effectu-"ally ſupport His Majeſty in ſuch Meaſures as "He ſhall judge neceſſary to attain ſo deſirable "an End: That His Majeſty's gracious Expreſ-"ſions and Aſſurances touching the Supply "granted laſt Seſſion, do give the greateſt Satiſ-"faction to this Houſe: And that this Houſe "will grant His Majeſty ſuch Supplies as ſhall "effectually provide for the Publick Service: "That the Commons have the moſt grateful "Senſe of the Tender Concern which His Ma-"jeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs for the *Pro-"teſtant Religion*, eſpecially for the Church of "*England* as by Law Eſtabliſh'd; and are re-"ſolv'd on their Part to conſider the moſt ef-"fectual Methods for ſtrengthning the *Prote-"ſtant Intereſt* of theſe Kingdoms.

Commons Addreſs.

The Lord *Hinchinbroke* being ſeconded by the Lord *Morpeth*, and oppos'd by no body, a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs, which was preſented to the King by the whole Houſe, *Nov.* 23. and His Majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the repeated Aſſurances "you have given me in this dutiful and loyal "Addreſs, of your affectionate Support and "Aſſiſtance in the preſent Juncture of Affairs. "I expected no leſs from a Houſe of Commons "ſo affectionate to my Perſon, and ſo zealous "for the Publick Welfare.

The King's Anſwer.

What

*A.D.*1717 What is ſaid of the Supply granted the laſt Seſſions, relates to the 250000*l.* for extraordinary Service, which ſhews that the Commons were far from having any Reaſon to repent of the Confidence they repos'd in His Majeſty on that Occaſion.

Congratulatory Addreſſes to His Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes.

The Lords Addreſs aud His Majeſty's Anſwer being of the ſame Tenour with the preceding are not here inſerted. The Houſe of Commons voted a Congratulatory Addreſs to the King, on the Birth of the Prince, and alſo a Congratulatory Meſſage to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, who were attended with it by Sir *John Cope*, Sir *John Brownlow*, Earl of *Hertford*, Lord *Stanhope*, Lord *Morpeth*, Mr. *Maynard*, Mr. *Cowper*, and Mr. *Carter* : To which Addreſs and Meſſage His Majeſty and Their Royal Highneſſes return'd moſt gracious Anſwers.

Proceedings of the loyal Parliament in Ireland.

His Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, open'd the Seſſion of Parliament there *Novemb.* the 7th; and we muſt by no means omit the ingenuous, the hearty, and loyal Behaviour of both Lords and Commons. The *Jacobites* having been very buſy in the City of *Kilkenny*, where *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, had ſtill many Friends, *Ebenezer Warren*, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe of Commons, was very zealous for detecting ſeveral corruptious and notorious Jacobite Proceedings of *John Birch*, Alderman of *Kilkenny*, and others, which were laid before the Houſe ; upon a full hearing, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, which paſt both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent, for *diſfranchiſing and puniſhing* Alderman *John Birch*, Alderman *Edward Philips*, Alderman *Robert Connell*, Alderman *Thomas Blount*, all of the City of *Kilkenny* ; alſo *John Doyle* a Common-Council Man, and *George Smith* a Freeman of the ſaid City ; *for carrying on a* Popiſh *and diſcouraging a* Proteſtant *Intereſt :* And *Robert Connel*, *Robert Shirvington*, *Thomas Blount*, *Arthur Melſham*, were in the mean time order'd to be taken into Cuſtody of the Sergeant at Arms. How uſeful ſuch an Inquiry and Proceeding would be in *England*, where *High-Church* have the Corporations, is eaſily ſeen, but not ſo eaſy to ſecure ſo good Succeſs in it. A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Lords in *Ireland*, to repeal the *Corporation Oath* paſt ſoon after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and repeal'd in *England* after the *Revolution*, the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, who dipt deeply in the Guilt of Sir *Con Phips*'s ill Miniſtry, not only ſaid, *That ſuch a Bill was derogatory to the Rights of the Crown and opened a Door to Rebellion, and that King* George *could not give his Conſent to it without violating his Coronation Oath, but caus'd a Proteſt to the ſame effect to be enter'd in the Journal.* The Marquis of *Wharton*, and other Lords, looking on theſe Expreſſions as a Reflection on His Majeſty, mov'd that the Archbiſhop ſhould either be ſent to the *Caſtle*, or beg Pardon. He ſav'd himſelf from a Commitment, by cauſing his Proteſt to be expung'd.

Kilkenny *Aldermen diſfranchis'd.*

Archbiſhop of Armagh *offends and retracts.*

On *Thurſday* the 28th of *November*, in the Evening, the young Prince was Chriſten'd by the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and nam'd *George William* : The King and the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold, being Godfathers, and the Dutcheſs of St. *Albans* Godmother. The *Annaliſt* adds, 'But the publick Joy occaſion'd by the Birth of 'a young Prince, was unhappily damp'd, by an 'Accident that happen'd after the Chriſtening 'was over, in the Performance of which Cere- 'mony, there was a Circumſtance with which 'His Royal Highneſs was ſo little ſatisfied, that 'he forbore not to expreſs his Reſentment in a 'manner that His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle* 'thought injurious to him.' But how that Matter might be repreſented to His Royal Highneſs ; as if His Grace had ſollicited the Honour of being Godfather to the young Prince in ſpight of him, and how His Royal Highneſs's taking it ſo might be repreſented to His Majeſty, is not proper for our Explanation, were we ever ſo well inform'd, without Warrant. There is too much Delicacy and Danger in ſuch Diſcuſſions for us to enlarge in this Place. The King having ſent the Dukes of *Kingſton*, *Kent*, and *Roxburgh*, to the Prince ; and His Royal Highneſs avowing the Matter, as the Duke of *Newcaſtle* thought himſelf oblig'd to tell it to the King, His Majeſty order'd His Royal Highneſs not to go out of his Apartment till further Order ; and after the Prince had written two Letters to His Majeſty, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke* was commanded to let His Royal Highneſs know, it was His Majeſty's Pleaſure he ſhould leave the Palace of St. *James*'s. It was told Her Royal Highneſs, that ſhe might continue there, as long as ſhe ſhould judge convenient : But no body thought the Princeſs of *Wales* could act otherwiſe than ſhe did ; which was to go with Her Royal Conſort the Prince wherever he went ; and their Royal Highneſſes retir'd to the Houſe of the Earl of *Grantham*, her Lord Chamberlain. The young Princeſſes and the young Prince remain'd with His Majeſty in the Palace of St. *James*'s, Orders being given, that Her Royal Highneſs might ſee them there as often as ſhe deſir'd.

*A.D.*171

His Royal Highneſs leaves the Court.

A Debate about the Forces.

A Motion having been made in the Houſe of Commons, *December* 4th, for a Supply for Guards and Garriſons, for the Year 1718 ; a great Debate aroſe about the Number of the Land Forces ; the Motion was oppos'd by Mr. *William Shippen*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and ſome other Members, among whom was Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who excepted againſt the Number of 18000, againſt the Diſproportion in the diſbanding between the Horſe Dragoons and Foot ; againſt the keeping up of ſo many Officers, and the Pay of General Officers, 20000*l.* a Year in Time of Peace : All which Particulars that Gentleman enlarg'd upon and made good, by proper Vouchers. Mr. *Craggs*, Secretary at War, thought it incumbent on him, as in that Office, to anſwer thoſe Allegations ; which he did with the Applauſe of all thoſe that were on the Affirmative Side of the Supply : He was back'd by Mr. *Aiſlabie*, Mr. *Richard Hampden*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *Coventry*, Colonel *Bladen*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Barrington Shute*, who chiefly inſiſted upon the Neceſſity of keeping up 16000 Men at leaſt one Year longer. Theſe Members were oppos'd by Mr. *William Bromley*, Mr. *Freeman*, General *Erle*, whoſe Opinion had great Weight, his Affection to the King's Perſon and Government being as well known as his Skill in military Affairs. And again by Mr. *Shippen*, who uſing theſe Expreſſions, 'That the ſecond Paragraph of the King's Speech 'ſeem'd rather to be calculated for the Meridian 'of *Germany*, than *Great Britain* ; and that 'twas a great Misfortune that the King was a 'Stranger to our Language and Conſtitution,' the Majority of the Houſe took great Offence

*A.D.*1718 at them; and Mr. *Lechmere*, who had taken down the Words, urg'd, 'That the ſame was 'a ſcandalous Reflection againſt the King's Perſon and Government, of which the Houſe 'ought to ſhew the higheſt Reſentment; and 'therefore he mov'd, That the Member who 'ſpoke theſe offenſive Words, ſhould be ſent to 'the *Tower*;' which was carry'd upon the Queſtion, by 173 Voices againſt 81. And the Votes of many without Doors among the Well-affected would have ſent him thither long before, if they had been of any Significancy. The Supply was granted for the 16000 Men. And, purſuant to an Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, the Price of Guineas was reduc'd by Proclamation (*December* 22) to one and twenty Shillings; and other Gold Coins proportionably. The ſame Day the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the *three Shilling* Land Tax Bill.

Mr. Shippen *ſent to the* Tower.

Guineas 21 Shillings.

The Abbot *Du Bois* returning ſuddenly to *France*, after he had been two Months in *England*, and coming to *England* again a Month after, occaſion'd much Speculation at that Time; but the Alliance that was then negotiating between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France* being made known ſome Months after, unfolded that Myſtery.

I do not enter into the Detail of the Debates in Parliament about the Scarcity of *Silver Money*, and for providing againſt it, becauſe, notwithſtanding the Harangues that were made upon it, to find Matter of Complaint againſt the Adminiſtration on that Account, few People are ignorant of the only Way and Means to encreaſe *Bullion* amongſt us, which nothing can do but Trade; and if that do not bring it in, no Law can do it; nor keep it here when it is here. If the Neceſſity of Trade requires its Export. When this Affair was debating in the Houſe of Peers, the Lord *Bingly* repreſented the great Prejudice Trade receiv'd from the Scarcity of Silver. His Lordſhip doubtleſs meant the inland Trade in *Shops*, *Markets*, &c. For according to his own Conception, it could not be wanted for Foreign Trade, it being never to be exported when it is once imported. His Lordſhip added, ''Twas matter of Wonder 'a Remedy had not ſeaſonably been apply'd to 'ſo great an Evil, which had viſibly been grow-'ing for ſo many Months paſt.' This was very far from being ſo wonderful a Matter to all that knew the many Calls there were for our Silver; and the many Difficulties that the Trade which ſupply'd us with it lay under. My Lord *Stanhope*, who anſwer'd him, ſhew'd that the Scarcity of Silver was owing chiefly to the encreaſing Luxury in relation to wrought Plate, now more to be complain'd of than ever, if we have not Coin enough to carry on our Trade at Home, which will not be pretended.

Scarcity of Silver complain'd of.

Mr. *Hutcheſon*, took a great deal of Pains in writing Tracts to ſet the Parliament againſt the Half-Pay to the Officers in the manner the Miniſters deſired. The Sum was, at firſt 115000 *l.* for this Year: Their Oppoſers were for reducing it to 80000 *l.* but Mr. *Robert Walpole* propoſing a Medium 94000 *l.* the Sum was readily accepted on both ſides.

On the 28th of *January*, 1718, the Lords, who had before reſolv'd, *That no Alteration ſhould be made in the Standard of the Gold and Silver Coin, ordered a Bill to be brought in to prevent the melting down of the Silver Species.*

His Highneſs Prince *Frederick*, Son to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, had been laſt Year inveſted with the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and in the beginning of this was created Duke of *Glouceſter*, and about the ſame time His Majeſty was pleaſed to create the Marquis of *Wharton* a Duke of this Kingdom, for his Father's Merits rather than for his own, his Life having been a Series of *Frolick* and *Extravagance*, in the former part of it; and of *Extravagance* and *Treaſon* in the latter: The Words of the Patent explain'd His Majeſty's Royal Intention to reward the Services of the Father by conferring this Honour on the Son. *A.D.*1718

The Marquiſs of Wharton *created a Duke for his Father's Merits.*

'The *Britiſh* Nation not forgetful of his 'Father lately deceaſed, gratefully Remember 'how much their *Invincible* King *William* ow'd 'to that conſtant and couragious Aſſerter of the 'publick *Liberty* and the *Proteſtant Religion*; 'the ſame extraordinary Perſon deſerved ſo 'well of us, for having ſupported our Intereſt 'by the Weight of his Counſels, the Force of 'his Wit, and the Firmneſs of his Mind, at a 'Time when our Title to the Succeſſion of this 'Realm was endangered, that in the Beginning 'of Our Reign we Inveſted him with the Dig-'nity of Marquis, as an Earneſt of Our Royal 'Favour; the farther Marks whereof We were 'prevented from beſtowing on him by his Death, 'too *haſty* and *untimely* for his *King* and *Coun-'try*, &c.

Preamble to his Patent.

About this time His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Brand*, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher of the *Green Rod*, being introduc'd by His Grace the Duke of *Athol*, the Marquis of *Anandale*, the Earl of *Sutherland*, the Earl of *Orkney*, the Earl of *Portmore*, and the Lord *Cadogan*, Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the *Thiſtle*.

One *Whitehead* a Jacobite Prieſt was committed to *Newgate* for Treaſonable Practices, of which he was found Guilty, yet no greater Puniſhment was inflicted on him than a Fine of 20 Marks and ſix Months Impriſonment. *Leake*, another Nonjuring Prieſt, behav'd more wiſely and dutifully, for *James Shepherd*, a young Man under 20, having been a great Frequenter of Jacobite Conventicles, where his Head was fill'd with Traiterous Notions and Schemes, grew at laſt ſo deſperate and Wicked that he reſolv'd to put the moſt damnable of 'em in execution, by Murdering His moſt Sacred Majeſty, which, in a Letter to *Leake* he term'd, *Smiting the Uſurper in his Palace.* The Prieſt ſufficiently frighted at the reading ſuch a Letter, which was left for him at his Lodgings, communicated the Contents of it to Sir *John Fryer* a Worthy Alderman of *London*, who order'd him to ſeize the Fellow when he came for an Anſwer; which was done, and *Shepherd* being carried before Alderman *Fryer*, own'd the Fact, for which he was committed to *Newgate*.

James Shepherd *deſigns to kill the* King.

Another Jacobite Prieſt, Dr. *Welton*, who had not only ſworn Allegiance to Queen *Anne*, if not to King *William*, and Forſworn the *Pretender*, continuing his Treaſonable Lectures at his *Conventicle* in *Goodman's-Fields*, was order'd to be ſeiz'd by a Meſſenger, who finding him very ill, thought fit to leave him where he found him, till he was in a Condition to appear before a Secretary of State; but the Doctor thought fit not to ſtay for his ſecond Coming, and kept out of his way.

Notwithſtanding the many unanſwerable Arguments againſt *Perſecution* for Points of Conſcience urg'd by Mr. *Locke* in his Letters about *Toleration*, notwithſtanding that Great Man

A.D.1718 Man had call'd the Paſſive Obedience Oath *Unlawful* and *Unjuſtifiable*, and prov'd it to be ſo: One of the *Committee* of *Convocation* did, in anſwer to Biſhop *Hoadly*'s excellent Reaſons for Repealing the *Corporation Oath*, and *Teſt* of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, impos'd on Cuſtom-Houſe Officers and Exciſemen, on Officers of Dragoons, Grenadiers, Bomb-Ships and Fire-Ships, publiſh a *Vindication* of that *Oath* and *Teſt*, even at a time when wiſe and moderate Men grew every Day more and more aſham'd of them. Beſides that Hiſtory is by no means a proper Place for Controverſy: This Piece is ſo verboſe and puffy as to Stile, and ſo looſe and flat as to Argument, that it requires more leiſure and room than we can ſpare to attempt an *Examination* of it; ſo we ſhall content ourſelves with what the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Edward Tenniſon*, Archdeacon of *Carmarthen*, ſaid of Biſhop *Hoadly*'s Adverſaries, in and out of *Convocation*, in his *Proteſt* againſt the Report of the Doctor's Committees of the Convocation, in the Caſe of the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*: 'Being perſwaded in my 'own Mind, that the Word of God is the only 'ſufficient Foundation upon which a true Pro-'teſtant can build his Religion; and that the 'Doctrines contain'd in the Biſhop's Sermon 'preach'd before His Majeſty on *Sunday March* '31. 1717. and publiſh'd by His Majeſty's 'ſpecial Command, are true Proteſtant Do-'ctrines, and ſo perfectly agreeable to the Word 'of God reveal'd to us in the Bible, that there 'ſeems to me to be no juſt Cauſe for the Com-'plaints made againſt them, which Complaints 'probably would never have been thought of, 'had not SOME MEN, whilſt they were ma-'king open Profeſſions of their *Loyal Intentions*, 'ſecretly deſign'd to caſt a Blot and Contempt 'upon the Regal Authority; and under the 'plauſible pretence of doing Service to the 'CHURCH laid hold of an Opportunity of 'ſhewing their Perſonal HATRED and Reſent-'ment againſt the' Biſhop.

EDWARD TENNISON.

Subſcribed *Feb.* 14. 17$\frac{17}{18}$.

Dr. Tenniſon's Character of Biſhop Hoadly's Adverſaries.

Ev'ry one knows ſo well what Spirit it is that animates thoſe who are under the Power of *Hatred* and *Reſentment*, that we ſhall leave the Biſhop of *Bangor*'s Antagoniſts to anſwer Dr. *Tenniſon*, and take no farther Notice of their Anſwers to the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.

On the 1ſt of *February*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, preſented this Meſſage to the Houſe from His Majeſty.

GEORGE R.

The King's Meſſage of his being Governor of the South Sea Company.

'His Majeſty having receiv'd a very dutiful 'Addreſs from the *South Sea* Company, that 'he would be graciouſly pleas'd to permit him-'ſelf to be *elected* Governor of the ſaid Com-'pany; and His Majeſty being willing to con-'deſcend thereto, recommends it to this Houſe 'to conſider of proper Methods to remove any 'Difficulties that may ariſe on that Occaſion.'

It was immediately order'd, that leave be given to bring in a Bill *to enable His Majeſty to be Governor of the* South Sea *Company*; which was read twice, engroſt; read the third time, paſt, and ſent to the Lords, who the ſame Day read it three times, and concurr'd in it without any Amendment. Two Days after His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to that Bill, and three *private Acts*. The next Day, *February* 4th, came on the Debate about a Clauſe in a Bill, making it lawful *for Courts Martial to puniſh Mutiny and Deſertion with Death*. Mr. *Hutcheſon* urg'd againſt it, 'That a Court Martial was never allow'd of 'in *England* in Time of Peace.' Mr. *Lechmere* confuted this by inſtancing the *Court of Admiralty*, which is allow'd in Time of Peace, and has equal Power, with relation to Seamen, with a Court Martial with relation to Soldiers. And Mr. *Harley*, to ſhew the Danger of a ſtanding Army, quoted with great Commendation, a Book written ſome Years ago by a Noble Member of that Houſe, entit'led, *An Account of* Denmark. The Lord *Moleſworth*, Author of that Book, ſhew'd it was no parallel Caſe, and that the Commons having already declar'd it neceſſary to maintain ſtanding Forces, it was no leſs neceſſary to keep thoſe Forces within the Bounds of Duty and Diſcipline, by the ordinary Rules of Martial Law, as was ever practis'd in all civil Nations. The Clauſe being put to the Queſtion was carri'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 247 Voices againſt 229; ſo that there were 476 Members in the Houſe, which muſt therefore be as full then as (perhaps) ever was known. Monſieur the Abbot *Du Bois* having deſired to be an occular Witneſs of this important Debate, was admitted *incognito* into the Houſe of Commons. The Mutiny and Deſertion Bill paſt that Houſe by a great Majority the 12th of *February*, which was aſcrib'd to Mr. *Walpole*'s giving his Vote for it, tho' he had oppos'd it in the Debate, declaring to his Friends, *He had rather* Mutiny *and* Deſertion *ſhould be puniſh'd by a* Court Martial, *than not puniſh'd at all.* The Bill being carried to the Lords by Mr. *Craggs*, and read the firſt time, (an Earl in a high Station) ſaid, 'That he 'wiſh'd the ſame might be thoroughly canvaſs'd 'and examin'd in a full Houſe, for he was not 'like ſome Perſons, who chang'd their Opini-'ons according as they were in or out of Place.' A noble Duke taking this Reflection to be level'l'd againſt him, reply'd, 'That for his own 'part he follow'd the Miniſtry, when he 'thought they were in the right; but went a 'contrary way when he thought they went 'aſtray.' The Earl of *Oxford*, who had been lately diſcharg'd from Impriſonment for High Treaſon, began his Speech againſt the Bill with ſaying, *As long as I have Breath I will ſpeak for the* Liberties *of my* Country; the hearing of which, did doubtleſs change the Countenances of many of that auguſt Aſſembly, who were ſufficiently ſenſible into what Peril the Liberties of his Country were brought by him, when at the Head of the Miniſtry in the laſt Years of the laſt Reign. The Force of his Argument being directed againſt the keeping up 16000 Men, as *altogether uſeleſs in time of Peace*; but not of ſuch a Peace as he had procur'd for us; the Lord Viſcount *Stanhope* fully anſwer'd whatever he had urg'd againſt the Forces and the Bill, and alledg'd, that there was a Neceſſity of keeping up ſo ſmall an Army as long as the Pretender's Friends both at Home and Abroad, were ſo buſy and ſo inſolent; and that *Great Britain* ſtanding Guarantee for the Neutrality of *Italy*, which was then threatned with an Invaſion; it was therefore matter of Prudence as well as Neceſſity, to keep up a competent Strength, both to ſuppreſs any Inſurrection at Home, and to repel any Inſult from Abroad; and to make good our Engagements

A.D.1718

A very full Houſe.

Abbat Du Bois in the Houſe.

Earl of Oxford declares for Liberty.

for

*A.D.*1718 for maintaining the Repoſe of *Europe*. The Earl of S—— ſaid to this 'He was ſurpriz'd 'to hear that ſo great a Miniſter as the noble 'Lord who ſpoke laſt, was not better acquainted with ſome Matters of Fact; but that he 'thought himſelf oblig'd to inform the Houſe 'that by the Treaty concluded and ſign'd at '*Utrecht*, in *Mrrch* 1713, between the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, the late 'Queen, of GLORIOUS MEMORY, was 'Guarantee for the Neutrality of *Italy*, and 'the Iſlands in the *Mediteranean*, only during 'the Evacuation of *Catalonia*; and till the 'Concluſion of a general Peace. That ſince 'that Time the State of Things was quite alter'd; and thoſe in the Miniſtry could beſt tell 'what Engagements had been enter'd into, either with the Emperor or *France*.' The Debate laſted from two a Clock in the Afternoon till ſeven in the Evening. The Speakers

Lords for and againſt the Forces.

For the Bill.
Lord Viſcount *Stanhope.*
Earl of *Sunderland.*
Lord *Onſlow.*
Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
Lord *Coningsby.*
Lord Chancellor *Cowper.*
Lord *Cadogan.*
Lord *Carteret.*

Againſt the Bill.
Earl of *Oxford.*
Lord *North* and *Grey.*
Lord *Bingley.*
Earl of *Angleſey.*
Earl of *Abingdon.*
Duke of *Buckinghamſhire.*
Earl *Poulet.*
Lord *Trevor.*
Lord *Harcourt.*
Earl of *Cholmondley.*
Duke of *Argyle.*
Lord Viſcount *Townſhend.*
Earl of *Ilay.*

I have not enter'd into the Particulars of the Arguments on the *Negative* Side of the Queſtion, about the Mutiny Bill, becauſe they ſeem to be excentrick: For whereas the main Hinge on which they turn'd was the Danger from *ſtanding* Armies under tyrannous Princes, it had no manner of relation to ſuch a Prince as King *George*: And whereas a ſtanding Force was alledg'd to be altogether *uſeleſs* in Times of *Peace*, there could be no Inſtance given of ſuch a *Peace* as that after the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and of the Arguments on the *Affirmative* Side, we repeat only what was ſaid by the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*.

Lord Chancellor Cowper's *Speech.*

'That he had maturely conſider'd the Affair 'in agitation, not as a Perſon in a publick Sta'tion, but as a private unprejudic'd Man; and 'that he was convinc'd in his Judgment and 'Conſcience, That it is neceſſary both for the 'Support of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, 'and the Security of the Nation, to keep up 'the Forces now on foot; and that he was con'firm'd in his Opinion, by conſidering what 'Thoughts the Pretender and his Friends had 'of this Matter, and reflecting, that they have 'nothing more at Heart than to procure the 'diſbanding of thoſe Forces that have ſuppreſt 'the late unnatural Rebellion. That he doubted 'not but the whole Body of the Nobility that 'made up that auguſt Aſſembly, were inviola- *A.D.*1718 'bly attach'd to His Majeſty King GEORGE: 'That His Majeſty had alſo the beſt Part of 'the *Landed* Intereſt, and all the *Trading* In'tereſt: That as to the Clergy he would ſay '— Nothing —— but that 'twas notorious 'that the majority of the *Populace* had been 'poyſon'd, and that the Poyſon was not yet *About poyſoning the Populace.* 'quite expel'd: That the Danger which ſeem'd 'to be apprehended from the preſent Army 'may be Chimerical, or, at leaſt, eaſily reme'died in any ſubſequent Seſſion of Parliament, 'whereas the Dangers with which the Nation 'is threatned from the *Pretender* and his Friends, 'in caſe there were no Army to oppoſe them, 'are real; and the Miſchiefs that might enſue 'upon the Succeſs of their Deſigns, irreparable: 'That if there had been ſuch a ſtanding Force 'as we now have, timely to ſuppreſs the Tu'mults and Riots which were rais'd ſoon after 'His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, in all 'Probability there had been no open Rebellion; 'That, on the other hand, if there had not been 'Troops ready at hand to aſſiſt the Civil Power 'in ſuppreſſing the late riotous Aſſemblies of *Danger from riotous Journeymen.* 'the Wool-Combers and Weavers, in the Coun'ties of *Devon* and *Somerſet*, there had by this 'Time been another Rebellion. That the men'tioning of *Magna Charta*, was, in his Opini'on, entirely foreign to the preſent Debate: 'That the Thing now in Queſtion, and that 'wherein they were immediately concern'd, 'was, to ſecure and ſupport the Government, 'and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt vigilant, 'bold, and reſtleſs Enemies; and that they had 'the more reaſon to be upon their Guard, in 'that the Trumpeters of *Sedition* and *Rebellion*, 'had again forcibly intruded into ſeveral Pul'pits in *Scotland*.' The Queſtion, upon a Motion of the Lord *Trevor's*, being at laſt put, That *the Power of the Court Martial ſhould not extend to Life and Limb*, it was carri'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 14 Voices, Yea's 91, No's 77; in all 168. The Archbiſhop of *York*, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Dean of *Wolverhampton*; Lord *Willoughby de Broke*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Orrery*, the Lord *Bingley*, the Lord *Manſel*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, and ſix other Peers, enter'd their Diſſent.

On *Friday* the 21 of *February*, the Lords in a Committee of the whole Houſe enter'd into a Debate about the Number of the Forces to be kept up: The Bill was for the 16000 Men beforemention'd; and ſeveral Peers were for re- 12000 or 16000. ducing them to 12000. The Speakers on this Occaſion were;

For the 16000 Men.
Earl of *Sunderland.*
Lord Viſcount *Stanhope.*
Lord *Cowper.*
Lord *Cadogan.*
Lord *Parker.*
Duke of *Roxburgh.*
Lord *Coningsby.*

For the 12000 Men.
Robert Harley, Earl of *Oxford.*
Lord *North* and *Grey.*
Earl of *Abingdon.*
Lord *Bathurſt.*
Dr. *Biſſe*, Biſhop of *Hereford.*
Duke of *Buckinghamſhire.*
Lord *Trevor.*

Lord

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Lord *Harcourt*.
Earl of *Ilay*.

The latter carry'd.

The 16000 was carri'd by a Majority of 74 Voices againſt 48.

Lord Viſcount Stanhope *calls the* Utrecht *Peace* ſcandalous.

In the Debate upon ſome other Clauſes of this Bill, the Lord Viſcount *Stanhope* ſuggeſted, 'That all the Objections rais'd againſt it, 'amounted to no more than bare Suppoſitions of 'Chimerical Dangers, and defy'd any Body to 'charge the Adminiſtration with any thing that 'might give juſt ground of Apprehenſion for the 'Liberties of the People: Adding, That if the 'Government be now oblig'd to keep a greater 'Number of Forces than formerly, it is partly 'owing to the Situation in which the Affairs of '*Europe* have been left by the late *ſcandalous* '*Peace*.' This was not a proper Matter for Conteſt or Argument, ev'ry one, but the Makers of that Peace, and their Adherents, felt it, and own'd it.

Earl of S--- *vindicates it by Parliaments.*

The Earl of *S*—— ſaid, 'He could not be 'ſilent while a Work in which he had ſo great 'a Share was ſo openly attack'd; but that the '*Peace*, which ſome are pleas'd to call *ſcanda-* '*lous*, was approv'd by three ſucceſſive Parlia- 'ments.' No body having ever preſum'd to offer any thing, as of Weight, in Vindication of that *ſcandalous* Peace, but the Approbation of thoſe Parliaments, let us ſee what Mr. *Hampden* ſaid of it to the Houſe of Lords, when the Earl of *Oxford* was Priſoner at their Bar.

Mr. Hampden of thoſe Parliaments.

'He miſrepreſented the moſt eſſential 'Parts of the Negotiations of Peace, to obtain 'the *Sanction* of *Parliament* to his wicked and 'pernicious Proceedings, thereby fatally decei- 'ving Her Majeſty, Her Allies, Her *Parliament*, 'and Her People, by ſeveral *falſe* Speeches and 'Declarations, concerted and adviſed by him, 'to be made by Her Majeſty from the Throne, 'to her Parliament, on the Subject of the ſaid 'Negotiations of *Peace*; and by ſuch wicked 'and unexampled *evil Council*, he did moſt un- 'gratefully abuſe the Favour of His *Royal Mi-* '*ſtreſs*; and by means of her Authority, miſled 'her Parliament into groundleſs and prejudicial '*Reſolutions*, and thereby not only prevented 'the juſt Advice of the Parliament to Her Ma- 'jeſty, in that *Critical Juncture*, but obtain'd 'the *Approbation* of *Parliament* to his *myſte-* 'rious and *dangerous Practices*; and did not 'only deprive Her Majeſty of the Confidence 'and Affection of her *Allies*, but expoſe Her 'Majeſty, and her People, to the Contempt of 'the *Enemy*.'

Proteſt againſt the Mutiny Bill.

After the third Reading of the *Mutiny* Bill in the Houſe of Peers, the 24th of *February*, the Lord *North* and *Grey* made a ſummary Recapitulation of the Arguments rais'd againſt it; but being neither back'd by any of his Party, nor anſwer'd by any of the contrary Side, the Queſtion was put, whether the Bill ſhould paſs, and was carry'd in the *Affirmative* by 88 Voices againſt 61 *Diſſentient*.

W. Ebor, Northampton, Strafford, Fr. Ceſtienſis, Scarſdale, Briſtol, Gower, Greenwich, Compton, Poulet, Boyle, Litchfield, Tadcaſter, Bute, Guildford, Harcourt, North and *Grey, Foley, Ilay, Manſel, Dartmouth, Bathurſt, Weſton, P. Hereford, Trevor, Fr. Roſſen, Abingdon, Oxford.*

The Act for erecting Hoſpitals and Work-houſes at *Briſtol*, having paſt the Houſe of Commons, was ſent to the Lords, by *Joſeph Earl*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for that City, with a Clauſe in it, which repeal'd the *Sacramental Teſt*, with Reſpect to Perſons to be Guardians for the Poor, and why it was not *repeal'd, abrogated*, and *for ever made void*, with reſpect to other Lay Officers, is fitter for the Conſideration of Parliament than private Enquiry.

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Part of the ſacramental Teſt repeal'd.

In this Seſſion of Parliament, Application was made to the Houſe of Commons, with His Majeſty's Conſent, in the Behalf of ſeveral attainted Perſons, and their Relations, for Relief out of the *forfeited Eſtates*. Theſe were,

William, late Lord *Widdrington*, *Henry*, *Alathea*, *Jane*, *William* and *Mary*, his Children, *Emely* Lady *Lovel*, *John Balfour*, Eſq; *Henry Balfour*, Eſq; Mr. *John Carſtairs*, *Patrick Seaton*, *Robert Rollo*, Lady *Philippa Standiſh*, Mrs. *Margaret Thornton*, Mr. *Francis Dalton*, Mrs. *Mary Hodgſon*, Mrs. *Dorothy Hodgſon*, Mrs. *Ann Walton*, Mrs. *Elizabeth Shaftoe*, Lady *Seaforth*: And the Queſtion being put, 'That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee on 'the Bill for *the Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates*, 'That they do provide in the Bill, that a Pro- 'portion of the neat Produce of the Eſtates be 'reſerv'd to his Majeſty, to be diſpos'd of to 'the Wives and Children of ſuch forfeiting Per- 'ſons, as His Majeſty ſhall judge to be proper 'Objects of his Royal Compaſſion.' It paſt in the *Negative*. In the Debate about the Trade with *Sweden*, which had been interrupted by a Proclamation, after ſeveral Provocations from the *Swedes*, and many Depredations on our Merchants Ships, Mr. *Jackſon*, late Reſident in that Kingdom, was call'd in, and heard by the Commons. The King of *Sweden* had reſolv'd to crown his other Acts of Knight Errantry, with an Attempt in Favour of the *Pretender*. A Knight in very great Diſtreſs, and conſequently a proper Object for the Relief of *Chivalry*.

A Negative *about the forfeited Eſtates.*

Tories for the Swedes

This endear'd the King of *Sweden* to the *Tories*, who ſtickled much for the *Swediſh* Intereſt, when that Trade was under Conſideration. Mr. *Jackſon* being aſk'd by Mr. *Craggs*, whether he was of Opinion, 'That if the *Trade* 'were open'd with *Sweden*, our Merchants 'would be on a better foot than they are at 'preſent?' Mr. *Jackſon* reply'd, 'That in his 'Opinion the contrary would happen: For now 'that the *Swedes* are diſtreſs'd for want of our 'Commodities, particularly Corn and Salt, 'they are inclin'd to facilitate to us, under- 'hand, the Purchaſe of their Iron; whereas, if 'the Prohibition of Trade with them was ta- 'ken off, they would immediately provide 'themſelves with what they want, and know- 'ing at the ſame time, that there are amongſt 'us *a Set of Men*, who make it their Study 'and Buſineſs, to embarraſs the Government, 'the Court of *Sweden* would be more ſtiff than 'ever, and render the Purchaſe of their Iron 'more difficult to us.' Some Members of the Houſe being offended at Mr. *Jackſon*'s Reflection on *a Set of Men*, (by which, ſays the *Annaliſt*, 'twas plain he meant the *Tory Party*) cry'd out *Cuſtody! Cuſtody!* A very poor Encouragement for Perſons to give their Opinion with Plainneſs, and to the Purpoſe. The more moderate Members contented themſelves with putting Mr. *Jackſon* on explaining himſelf; and he ſaid, *He meant the Merchants who preſented unreaſonable Petitions*. Some thought this rather an Aggravation than an Excuſe; and cry'd out *Cuſtody! Cuſtody!* but Mr. *Robert Walpole* brought him off, by ſuggeſting, 'That that

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Mr. Robert Walpole *brings off Mr.* Jackſon *from Cuſtody.*

'Gentleman having liv'd ſo long in a deſpotick Government, where Petitions and Repreſentations of that Nature are accounted Capital Crimes, he had forgot the Rights and Privileges of his Country Men; and therefore mov'd that his *unguarded* Expreſſions might be excus'd;' and no body oppoſing Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Jackſon* withdrew. It muſt be remember'd, that this Prohibition of the Trade with *Sweden*, was purſuant to an Addreſs of the Parliament; and therefore the Reflection of the *Tories* upon it, was the more unjuſt and ungrateful. The *Annaliſt* informs us, Sir *W——m W——m* 'wonder'd we ſhould diſtruſt, and endeavour to ruin, a Prince and 'Nation who have ever been the Support of 'the Proteſtant Religion; and whom by Treaties we ſtand oblig'd to defend.' But it was far from being matter of Wonderment, that we ſhould endeavour to diſtreſs a Prince who endeavour'd to ruin us; and inſtead of being the Support of the Proteſtant Religion, had *given us juſt Grounds to fear an Invaſion from him, to ſupport a* Popiſh Pretender. This Debate was adjourn'd for a Month, by a Majority of 201 Voices againſt 111.

About this time dy'd *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, whoſe Character had been very bright, in the former part of his Life, but ſomewhat darkned in the latter, by his Adherence to that *Set of Men*, who, as Mr. *Jackſon* ſaid, made it their Study and Buſineſs to embarraſs the Government, when the Adminiſtration was not in their Hands.

On the 13th of *February*, *Robert* Earl of *Holderneſs*, was ſworn of His Majeſty's Privy Council, and on the 14th the *Convocation* was further prorogu'd to the 18th of *June*.

Ev'ry one expected that the Bill beforemention'd for erecting *Hoſpitals* and *Workhouſes* at *Briſtol*, wou'd meet with ſome Obſtruction in the Upper Houſe, on account of the Clauſe, which, in the Caſe of Guardianſhip for Charities, *abrogated* and *made void for ever* the *Sacramental Teſt*; but whatever Obſtruction there was, the Bill paſt with ſome Amendments; upon which ſeveral Lords enter'd their Proteſt, as,

Proteſts againſt repealing in part the ſacramental Teſt.

Dr. *Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol.*
Lord *Manſel.*
Lord *Compton.*
Lord *Orrery*, *Boyle.*
Lord *Bathurſt.*
Earl of *Oxford.*
Earl of *Strafford.*
Lord *Weſton.*
Sir *Jonath. Trelawny*, Bp. of *Wincheſt.*
Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Bp. of *Rocheſt.*

Of the four Reaſons for this Proteſt, we have room only for the third. 'Becauſe this Bill *re*-'*peals* a Law, by which *Diſſenters* were excluded from Places and Offices in this Corporati-'on; and this Repeal may hereafter be made 'uſe of as a Precedent for abrogating other 'Laws, as yet in Force, in order to their Admiſſion into all Places and Offices whatſoever:' To which they ſay, they have a natural Right as Fellow Subjects, Fellow Chriſtians and Fellow Proteſtants, with the reſt of their Country Men.

The Bill impowering the Commiſſioners for fifty new Churches to direct that St. *Giles*'s Church *in the Fields*, *Middleſex*, ſhould be rebuilt inſtead of one of them, being ſent from the Commons to the Lords, Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbiſhop of *York*, and ſome other Biſhops, ſtrenuouſly oppos'd it, as *a Miſapplication of the Money already granted for a* pious Uſe. They alſo propos'd, That in the Preamble of the ſaid Bill, the Words of PIOUS MEMORY ſhould be added after the Name of the late Queen; but it was carry'd, *That the Bill paſs without any Amendment*; upon which, the Archbiſhop of *York*, Dr. *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*; Dr. *Biſſe*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; Dr. *Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*; Dr. *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; the Earls *Poulet* and *Oxford*; Dr. *Verney*; Lord *Willoughby de Broke*, Lord *Foley*, Lord *Maſham*, Lord *Berkley*, Lord *Manſel*, enter'd their Proteſt. A.D. 1718

On the 17th of *March*, Mr. Comptroller acquainted the Houſe of Commons that he had a Meſſage ſign'd by His Majeſty, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

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A Meſſage about Exceedings for Sea Service

'His Majeſty being at preſent engag'd in ſe-'veral Negotiations of the utmoſt Concern to 'the Welfare of theſe Kingdoms, and the Tran-'quility of *Europe*; and having lately receiv'd 'Information from Abroad, which makes him 'judge that it will give Weight to his Endea-'vours, if a Naval Force be employ'd where it 'ſhall be neceſſary, does think fit to acquaint this 'Houſe therewith, not doubting, but that in 'Caſe he ſhall be oblig'd, at this Critical Juncture, 'to exceed the Number of Men granted this 'Year for the Sea Service, the Houſe will (at the 'next Meeting) provide for ſuch Exceedings.'

The Commons readily comply'd with this Meſſage, and upon a Motion made by Sir *William Strickland* reſolv'd, 'That an humble 'Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return 'His Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for his 'unweary'd Endeavours to promote the Wel-'fare of his Kingdoms, and preſerve the Tran-'quility of *Europe:* And to aſſure His Majeſty 'that this Houſe will make good ſuch Exceed-'ings of Men for the Sea Service of the Year '1718, as His Majeſty (in His Royal Wiſdom) 'ſhall find neceſſary to obtain thoſe deſirable 'Ends.' This Motion was carri'd without dividing: And the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador having about this Time expoſtulated concerning the great Preparations for ſending a Fleet into the *Mediteranean*; it was reported Mr. *Walpole* ſaid, 'That ſuch an Addreſs had all the Air of 'a *Declaration of War* againſt *Spain*;' which thoſe ſhould have conſider'd, who made the Want of ſuch a formal *Declaration*, an occaſion of Complaint, when our Fleet fought that of *Spain*.'

The next Day, *March* 28. Mr. Comptroller acquainted the Houſe, 'That their Addreſs 'had *been preſented to His Majeſty*, *and* that 'he was commanded by His Majeſty to return 'His Majeſty's hearty Thanks to this Houſe, 'and to aſſure them, That His Majeſty ſhall 'think himſelf oblig'd, in Return of the great 'Confidence they have repos'd in him, not on-'ly to uſe the utmoſt Oeconomy that ſhall be 'conſiſtent with the real Intereſt of his Subjects 'for the enſuing Year, but likewiſe apply his 'moſt earneſt Endeavours to prevent future 'Burdens to his People, by eſtabliſhing a laſt-'ing Peace and Tranquility.' About this Time Sir *Edward Northey* was remov'd from being Attorney General; and Mr. *Lechmere*, Chancellor

A.D.1718 lor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, was put in his Place, to the great liking of all the Well-affected, who never took Sir *Edward Northey* to deſerve that important and honourable Office as one of them. *James Craggs*, jun. Eſq; was appointed one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; who was pleas'd to ſay of his Succeſſor, to me, That he was as fit a Man for it, as any in the Kingdom; and that he never knew any Man who had a greater Genius for Buſineſs, whether in Parliament, or out of Parliament, than young Mr. *Craggs*, as (continu'd he) *it will appear by his Conduct.* This could not be ſaid of Mr. *Addiſon*, who, tho' a fine Scholar and Writer, did not, for want of Application, and perhaps Inclination, ſhew himſelf equal to the great Employments he had in the State. *Walter Chetwynd*, Eſq; was made Paymaſter of Penſions and Annuities. *Thomas White*, Eſq; was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance. *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; Maſter of *Greenwich* Hoſpital. *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy. *William Thompſon*, Eſq; Warden of the Mint.

Mr. Addiſon's Saying of Mr. Craggs.

Preferments.

Other Changes were made in State Offices: The Earl of *Sunderland* was made Preſident of the Council, and Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury: The other Lords Commiſſioners were, *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, *John Wallop*, Eſq; *George Bailie*, Eſq; and *William Clayton*, Eſq;: The Lord *Onſlow*, and the Lord *Torrington*, were made Tellers of the Exchequer. The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty were, *James* Earl of *Berkley*, Sir *George Byng*, Sir *John Jennings*, *John Cockburne*, Eſq; *William Chetwynd*, Eſq; Sir *John Norris*, Sir *Charles Wager:* The Earl of *Berkley* was made Vice-Admiral of *Great Britain*; the Lord *Cowper*, Lord High Chancellor, was created Earl *Cowper*; the Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, was made Dean of His Majeſty's Cloſet, in the room of *John Robinſon*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *London*, late Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht:* Their Graces *Charles* Duke of St. *Albans*, *John* Duke of *Montagu*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, were elected Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter: Sir *George Byng* was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Fleet, and to command the Squadron deſign'd for the *Mediteranean*; Sir *Charles Wager* was appointed Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Captain *Delaval*, and Captain *Mighels*, were made Rear-Admirals; Captain *Swanton*, Comptroller of the Navy; and Captain *Cleveland*, Commiſſioner of the Navy: Lieutenant General *Wills*, was made Governor of *Portſmouth*, in the room of General *Erle*, who had a conſiderable Penſion ſettled upon him; Lieut. General *Macartney*, was made Governor of *Berwick*; and the Lord *Caſtlecomer*, Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. *Craggs*; *Edmund Elliot*, Eſq; of the Family of the Famous Sir *John Elliot*, was made Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office; and *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Eſq; Lieut. General of the Ordnance, which was thought to be an Office ſuperior to his Character and Merit; he dy'd a few Days after: The Learned and Ingenious Sir *Andrew Fountain*, was made Vice-Chamberlain to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, in the room of Mr. *Pulteney*; the Earl of *Deloraine*, and the Lord Viſcount *Sondes*, were appointed Gentlemen of the Bedchamber;

Honours.

Mr. *Lumley*, younger Son to the Earl of *Scarborough*, one of the *Equerries* to His Royal Highneſs; and Sir *Robert Rich*, and Colonel *Churchill*, Grooms of the Bedchamber: The Dutcheſs of *Rutland*, the Counteſs of *Pembroke*, the Counteſs of *Grantham*, the Counteſs of *Briſtol*, the Counteſs of *Deloraine*, were made Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highneſs; and Mrs. *Herbert*, Wife to the Earl of *Pembroke*'s ſecond Son, Her Royal Highneſs's Dreſſer. A.D.1718

The Reverend and Pious Dr. *Bradford*, was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle*. The Reverend, Pious and Learned Dr. *Clark*, Rector of St. *James*'s *Weſtminſter*, was appointed Maſter of *Wigſton*'s Hoſpital, in the Town of *Leiceſter*, fit to be recorded as an Inſtance of the Modeſty and Diſintereſtedneſs of that very eminent Divine, equal to, tho' not deſirous of, the higheſt Station in the Church. The Reverend Mr. *Peploe*, Miniſter of *Preſton*, was made Warden of *Mancheſter* College; and Dr. *Offley*, Dean of *Cheſter*.

On the 21 of *March*, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts of Parliament: And my Lord Chancellor having receiv'd from His Majeſty's Hands His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, read it as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion without returning my hearty Thanks to ſo good a Parliament for the Diſpatch which has been given to the publick Buſineſs: You will, I hope, *in your private Capacities*, feel the Convenience of an early Receſs; and, I am perſwaded, the Publick will receive great Benefit by the ſeaſonable Zeal and Vigour of your Reſolutions, in Support of my Government.

'Nothing can add ſo much to the Credit and Influence of this Crown, both at Home and Abroad, as the repeated Inſtances of your Affections to Me: This Readineſs and Reſolution of yours, will, I hope, enable Me to procure againſt your next Meeting, ſuch Treaties to be concluded, as will ſettle Peace and Tranquility among our Neighbours.

'If, thro' the Bleſſing of God, my Endeavours to this End prove Succeſsful, I ſhall have the Satisfaction to Silence even thoſe who will never own themſelves convinc'd; and to let all the World ſee plainly, that what I have moſt at Heart is the Good and Welfare of my People, who may then be eas'd in their Taxes and enrich'd by their Trade.

'The Pretences which are daily us'd by a moſt Reſtleſs and Unhappy Sett of Men to diſturb a Government by whoſe Clemency they are Protected, require Our utmoſt Attention and Vigilance. Intereſt therefore recommends it to You, that in your ſeveral Stations and Countries You will endeavour to quiet that Spirit of Diſaffection which our *Common Enemies* are ſo induſtrious to foment.

The Lord Chancellor, after reading the Speech, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 20th of *May*.

The Marquis *De Paleoti*, an *Italian*, Brother to the Dutcheſs of *Shrewſbury*, was try'd, convicted and condemn'd for the Murder of his Servant, and his Character was ſo vile, that notwithſtanding the Interceſſion made for him by his Siſter and ſome Foreign Miniſters, all the Favour he could obtain was, that he ſhould be Executed by himſelf. Accordingly he was carried to *Tyburn* in a Coach, on *Monday March* the

The Marquis de Paleoti hanged.

A.D. 1718 the 17th, and there hang'd about Eight of the Clock in the Morning. The ſame Day *James Shepherd* the young Jacobite Traitor and Aſſaſſin, was drawn thither on a Hurdle and Hang'd, Drawn and Quarter'd, purſuant to the Sentence pronounc'd againſt him by the Recorder of *London*, after his Conviction by a Jury of Gentlemen Impanel'd to ſhew with what Caution the Government proceeded in doing Juſtice on that almoſt Beardleſs Villain. The Jury were

Jury that found James Shepherd *guilty.*

Sir *Dennis Dutry*, Bart.	*John Young*, Eſq;
Sir *Iſaac Shard.*	*Robert Thorp*, Eſq;
Joſeph Brookbank, Eſq;	*Richard Smith*, Eſq;
Jonathan Miles, Eſq;	*John Petit*, Eſq;
Joſeph Goddard, Eſq;	*Richard Rider*, Eſq;
John Dodſon, Eſq;	*Jeremiah Evans*, Eſq;

Orme *the Jacobite Prieſt abſolves* Shepherd *at the Gallows.*

The *Jacobites* cry'd out againſt this Proſecution and Execution, as an Act of Injuſtice and Cruelty, but *Orme*, one of their Prieſts who attended him in *Newgate*, witneſs'd to the contrary, by extolling him as a pious ſenſible Youth, excited by Zeal for a good Cauſe; and after having adminiſtred the Sacrament to him ſeveral times, he abſolv'd him of his intended Treaſon and Murder at the Gallows. This young Traitor being call'd upon at his Trial to make Defence, after the King's Evidence, Mr. *John Leak*, Mrs. *Mary Leak* his Daughter, *Martha Wale* their Servant Maid, Sir *John Fryer*, Mr. *De la Fay*, had been heard to the Proof of the Fact, ſaid, *He acknowledg'd the truth of what had been depos'd againſt him, that he meant it, intended it, and did not think there was any harm in it, or any guilt in the Fact if committed.* Being aſk'd, before Sentence, what he had to ſay why Judgment ſhould not paſs upon him according to Law, he reply'd, *I cannot hope for Mercy from a Prince I will not own.* Dr. *Henchman* (one of that Name was Advocate for *Sacheverel*) was his Uncle, and had concern'd himſelf in his Education, and he ſaid at the Secretary's Office, he was confirm'd in his Principles by reading Pamphlets, particularly one entitled, *A Vindication of the Biſhop of* Exeter, Dr. *Offspring Blackhall*, who wrote againſt Biſhop *Hoadly* with very bad Succeſs. All theſe Things put together are convincing Proofs of the tendency of thoſe *Tory* Pamphlets, and of the great Danger to which His Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government were expos'd by them.

It has been hinted that the Abbot *du Bois*'s Journey and Stay in *England* was for finiſhing the Project of a *Treaty* for Preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, about to be broken by King *Philip*, who impatient to recover his Loſſes in *Italy*, was reſolv'd to attempt it while the Emperor was involv'd in a War with the *Turks*: The Courts of *Great Britain* and *France* well Inform'd of his Intentions made Proviſion againſt it, by this Treaty in which the States General were included, notwithſtanding their High Mightineſſes had not in Form concurred in it: but one muſt ſuppoſe that the Miniſters in *Holland* were well appriz'd of the Diſpoſition of their Maſters to contract with *Great Britain* and *France* for that good Purpoſe, and that the Towns and Provinces wou'd in due time impower their Deputies in the Aſſembly of the States General, to conſent that their High Mightineſſes ſhould become Parties in the *Tripple Alliance*, ſo called till the Emperor acceded to it, and the *Quadruple Alliance*, or *Treaty of London* afterwards. The Lord *Cadogan* the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, and the *French* Ambaſſador the Marquis *de Chateauneuf*, had frequent Conferences with the States Deputies on this Subject; which, beſides the Delays occaſion'd by the tedious Forms in paſſing Treaties in *Holland*, was delay'd by ſome Difficulties about the *Barrier Treaty*, which the States were willing to have remov'd before they enter'd into an Alliance ſo much to the Advantage of the Emperor, as was that concluded between *Great Britain* and *France*. The good Offices of His *Britannick* Majeſty brought the Affair of the Barrier to a final and happy Concluſion, which was ſoon follow'd by the *States* joining in the *Treaty of London*.

A.D. 1718

His Majeſty's Miniſters bring the Barrier Treaty to a happy Concluſion.

The Court of *Great Britain* knew very well that nothing would contribute more to the good Effect of that Treaty, than a Preparation to maintain it by Force if the Enemies to the Repoſe of *Europe* drove them to it: For that End a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War was, as has been hinted, fitted out for the *Mediteranean*, which we ſhall ſpeak more particularly of a few Weeks hence: And another, under Sir *John Norris*, ſail'd from *Solebay* for *Copenhaguen*, *May* 1. to have an Eye on the Powers of the *North*, that were in ill Terms with *Great Britain*. This Squadron conſiſted of

The Squadron under Sir John Norris.

Cumberland, Sir *J. Norris* Adm.	Capt. *Falkener.*	
Buckingham, Rear Adm. *Mighel*,	Capt. *Trevor.*	
Defiance —— —— ——	Capt. *Soames.*	
Hampton Court —— ——	Capt. *Coleman.*	
Winchester —— ——	Capt. *Campbel.*	
Guernſey —— ——	Capt. *Hardy.*	
Prince Frederick ——	Capt. *Mayne.*	
Windſor —— ——	Capt. *Piercy.*	
Saliſbury —— ——	Capt. *Cockburn.*	
Seahorſe Frigate.		
King George }	Tenders.	
North Foreland Sloop }		

This Squadron arriv'd at *Copenhagen May* 14.

Ld. Parker *made Lord Chancellor.*

On the 12th of the ſame Month His Majeſty was pleas'd to deliver the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to *Thomas* Lord *Parker*, and to declare him Lord High Chancellor. Three Days after His Lordſhip went with great Solemnity from the *Inner-Temple-Hall* to *Weſtminſter*, attended by the Judges, and ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Quality, as the Duke of *Bolton*, Duke of *Kent*, Duke of *Kingſton*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Earl of *Lincoln*, Earl *Stanhope*, Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, and others. At the ſame time Mr. Juſtice *Prat* was appointed to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *Kings-Bench* in the room of the Lord *Parker*, Baron *Forteſcue Aland* to be one of the Juſtices of that Court, and Sir *Francis Page* to be a Baron of the *Exchequer*, *Robert Pringle*, Eſq; under Secretary, was made Secretary at War *pro Tempore*, and his Brother Sir *Walter Pringle* one of the Lords of Seſſions in *Scotland*.

The Lord Chancellor gave two good Places to two good Poets, he made *Nicholas Rowe*, Eſq; Poet Laureat, Secretary of the Preſentations; and Mr. *John Hughs*, Author of the Siege of *Damaſcus*, a Tragedy, Secretary of the Commiſſions of the Peace.

Sir *John Brownlow* was created Lord *Brownlow* and Viſcount *Tyrconnel* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; the Lord *Roſſe* was made an Earl, Captain *Bacon Morris* was appointed Lieutenant-Governor

A.D.1718 Governor of *Languard-Fort*, in the room of *Gwyn Vaughan*, Eſq; The Biſhop of *Carliſle* being tranſlated to the See of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, the Biſhop of *Glouceſter* was appointed Lord High Almoner to His Majeſty.

In the mean time the Treaty of Peace between the *Imperial* and *Ottoman* Courts was carried on at *Paſſarowitz* by the Mediation of His *Britannick* Majeſty and the *States General*, and concluded and Sign'd the 2d of *July*.

On the 10th of *July* an Expreſs arriv'd from Earl *Stanhope* and the Earl of *Stairs* in *France*, with an Account, *That a Convention between His* Britannick *Majeſty and the moſt Chriſtian King, for ſettling the Terms of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of* Spain, *and between His Imperial Majeſty and the King of* Sicily, *having on the 6th Inſtant, O. S. been read in the Council of the Regency and unanimouſly approv'd, was Sign'd the next Morning by the Earl of* Stairs *and Earl* Stanhope *on the Part of* Great Britain, *and by the Mareſchal* de Huxelles *Preſident of the Council for Foreign Affairs, and the Count* de Cheverny *another Member of the ſaid Council, thereby Impower'd on the Part of* France. In purſuance of the ſaid Convention, the Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor, His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian King, for Reſtoring the Tranquility of *Europe*, was Sign'd at the Secretaries Office at the *Cock-Pit*, by the Baron *de Benterrieder* and Monſieur *Hoffman* his Imperial Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries; by the Abbot *Du Bois* his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Plenipotentiary; and by the following Lords of his *Britannick* Majeſty's Privy-Council, thereto authorized by His Majeſty's full Power under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, *viz.* the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord *Parker* Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of *Sunderland* Lord Preſident of the Council, the Duke of *Kingſton* Lord Privy-Seal, the Duke of *Kent* Lord Steward of the Houſhold, the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of *Bolton* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Earl of *Berkley* Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, the Duke of *Roxburgh* and Mr. *Craggs* Principal Secretaries of State. We have obſerv'd, that it not being doubted but the *States General* would come into this Alliance, their High Mightineſſes were nam'd in it as one of the Contracting Parties; from whence this Treaty was rightly term'd, *The Quadruple Alliance*. The Convention abovemention'd was inſerted in this Treaty, and declar'd, that the Reduction of *Sardinia*, was a Breach of the Neutrality of *Italy*: That *Sicily* ſhould be deliver'd up to the Emperor; and *Sardinia* to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Succeſſion to the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Tuſcany*, was ſettled on the Queen of *Spain*'s Son, in Caſe of Failure of Heirs in the Houſes of *Tuſcany* and *Parma*, provided the King of *Spain* enter'd into the Treaty by a certain Time. Soon after News came to *London*, of the ſigning of the abovemention'd Convention at *Paris*, the Count *de Perouſe*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Sicily*, waited on his *Britannick* Majeſty with a Letter from his Maſter, acquainting His Majeſty, that the *Spaniards* had poſſeſt themſelves of *Palermo* in that Iſland, in Violation of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, of which the Crown of *Great Britain* is one of the Guarantees; and therefore his *Sicilian* Majeſty hop'd, His *Britannick* Majeſty would aſſiſt him with his Forces, to drive the *Spaniards* out of *Italy*. We muſt not forget that the Earl of *S*—— took up the Lord *Stanhope* very ſhort in the Houſe of Lords for ſaying the ſame thing. That *ſcandalous Treaty* was ſo well known that no body did deny this Guaranty: But the *Tories* who made that Treaty, were now as clamorous to have it broken, by rejecting this Guaranty, as they were for the making of it to break the Confederacy. 'Twas ſuppos'd that *Alberoni*, who did what he pleas'd in *Spain*, underſtanding that *Sicily* was to be deliver'd up to the Emperor, got a Fleet and Army to be ſent thither to poſſeſs themſelves of that Iſland for King *Philip*, before the Allies cou'd accompliſh any ſuch Ceſſion to the Emperor. His *Britannick* Majeſty was not very forward to anſwer the Expectation of the King of *Sicily*, by a Promiſe of his Aſſiſtance: The Anſwer was equally juſt and prudent: *That His* Britannick *Majeſty and the moſt Chriſtian King, acted only as Mediators to reſtore and ſecure the Tranquility of* Europe, *and in that View they had projected and concluded a Treaty of Alliance, in which the Emperor had concur'd; and that the beſt way for the King of* Sicily *to recover and ſecure his juſt Pretentions was to come into the ſaid Treaty.*

A.D.1718

The Convention before the Quadruple Alliance.

On the 12th of *July*, *O. S.* the Earl of *Cadogan* receiv'd an Expreſs from *Paris* with an Account of the Signing the *Convention* Preparatory to the *Quadruple Alliance*, as abovementioned: He notified it immediately to the *States General*; upon which their High Mightineſſes wrote very preſſing Letters to the Provinces that had not yet given their Conſent to the Republick's coming into it, exhorting them to do it without delay; which had the better effect, upon their receiving News of the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz*, and Prince *Eugene*'s detaching 16000 Men to reinforce the Imperial Army in *Italy*, which the *Dutch* thought wou'd much facilitate the Concluſion of a Peace.

Sir *George Byng* came with the *Britiſh* Fleet into the Bay of *Cadiz*, the 24th of *June*, and the next Day ſent Mr. *Alix*, his Secretary, with Diſpatches for Colonel *Stanhope*, His *Britannick* Majeſty's Miniſter at *Madrid*, where Mr. *Alix* arriv'd five Days after, and delivering his Diſpatches to Colonel *Stanhope*, went to the *Eſcurial*, and deliver'd a Letter to King *Philip* from Sir *George Byng*, importing in Subſtance, *That as the King of* Great Britain *was Guarantee of the Peace of* Italy, *he could not but maintain the ſame; and therefore his Admiral had Orders to act againſt thoſe who ſhould go about to violate it.* Colonel *Stanhope* made the ſame Declaration by Word of Mouth, to which the Court of *Madrid* return'd an Anſwer, that reliſh'd very much of the Inſolence with which the falſe Repreſentations of *James Butler*, and the other traiterous Fugitives, had inſpir'd them, as if the Faction in *England* would be ſtrong enough to hinder any War with *Spain*: They ſaid, *The Admiral might follow his Orders.* He did ſo: And the Conſequence was, that *Alberoni* was glad to get out of that Kingdom. The *Jacobites* in *England* were indeed anxious enough about the Safety of the *Spaniſh* Fleet; which they hop'd and expected wou'd in a little Time be employ'd in the Pretender's Service: And beſides the idle Argument that we were not concern'd in *Sardinia* and *Sicily*, and that the Recovery or Preſervation of them was no Buſineſs of ours; notwithſtanding the Guaranty

Sir George Byng arrives at Cadiz.

The Court of Spain has Notice of Sir George Byng's Inſtructions to act. They deliſe it.

A.D 1718

The Clamour of the Loſs of the Spaniſh *Trade falſe.*

of *Great Britain* for the Emperor's Territories in *Italy*, as well after, as before, that *Neutrality*; they made a great Noiſe for the Loſs of our Commerce with *Spain*, by a Rupture on that account: When at the ſame Time the *Engliſh* Merchants in *Spain* wrote home, that ſo many Hardſhips were put upon them and their Trade, it was impoſſible for them to carry it on, without Redreſs of their Grievances; and impoſſible for them to get any Redreſs by Repreſentations and Memorials, without a Force to ſupport them. This I was aſſur'd by Mr. *Addiſon*, late Secretary of State, whom I ſaw at the *Hot Well* near *Briſtol*, where he was then uſing the Waters; and upon the Merchants of that City diſcourſing with him in the vulgar Opinion of the Loſs of our Trade to *Spain*, by a *War*; He ſaid, *They knew nothing of the Matter: For the* Engliſh *Merchants in* Spain, *are the very Perſons that have (ever ſince I was in the Secretary's Office) deſir'd a War for the Security of that Commerce; which theſe Men pretend will be loſt by one.* 'Tis certain the *Britiſh* Merchants judg'd for themſelves in particular, and according to their particular Views and Intereſts, and not for the general Good of the Trade. All the Steps the Court of *Great Britain* took to preſerve the Peace by Accommodation, juſtify thoſe they took to ſecure it by Power; if the other means fail'd. The Earl *Stanhope* ſet out from the Court of *France* for that of *Madrid*, on the 22d of *July*, N. S. to prevent (if poſſible) the Coming to Extremities; which by Sir *George Byng*'s Inſtructions, he knew wou'd be near at hand. But the Court of *Spain* were long before come to a Point, which they reſolv'd to puſh, at all Adventures, to recover what had been taken from them in *Italy*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*: And we ſhall find Earl *Stanhope*'s Journey to *Madrid*, has not Succeſs equal to the Length and Fatigue of it. That King *Philip*'s Miniſters were concerting how to break that Treaty as ſoon as it was concluded is not doubted; from their Conduct towards His Majeſty of *Great Britain*; who, before he enter'd into the Alliance with the Emperor in *May* 1716, or into that with *France* in 1717, had by his Miniſter *George Dodington*, Eſq; then *George Bubb*, Eſq; propos'd a defenſive Alliance with *Spain*, and communicated to that Court Copies of thoſe two Treaties before they were ſign'd, and Cardinal *Alberoni* ſeem'd to approve the pacifick Meaſures taken by the Court of *Great Britain*. His Excellency Mr. *Dodington* frequently mention'd to Cardinal *Alberoni* to diſpoſe His Catholick Majeſty to give ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as would put it in His *Britannick* Majeſty's Power to *ſtand up for his Intereſts and Advantages* in the Negotiations, towards preſerving the Tranquility of *Europe*: And Colonel *Stanhope* was afterwards ſent to *Spain*, on Purpoſe to repeat the Inſtances made by Mr. *Dodington* on that Subject; which he did for five Months without Intermiſſion; but with no better Succeſs than the former Inſtances had met with. The Court of *Spain* knew well enough that by the Treaty of *May* 1716, between the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*, His *Britannick* Majeſty lay under an indiſpenſible Obligation to aſſiſt the Emperor, when the Territories whereof he had Poſſeſſion were attack'd; and that this new Obligation was only a Confirmation of a prior one, in the Guaranty of the Treaty of Neutrality. By all which it appears, that King *Philip* was obſtinately bent on the Breach of that Treaty; and in Defiance of all Treaties made by the Supream Powers of *Europe*, invaded the Territories of the Emperor and King of *Sicily*. The ſmall Conqueſt of *Sardinia*, and the Arrival of the Plate Fleet from *New Spain* at *Cadiz*, ſo fluſh'd the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, that Earl *Stanhope*, who was at firſt receiv'd with great Marks of Reſpect, found his Stay at that Court wou'd produce nothing to the Purpoſe he came about; and not being deſirous of remaining there after News ſhould come of Sir *George Byng*'s having met the *Spaniſh* Fleet, the Conſequence of which, (he doubted not) would be as it was, he had his Audience of Leave the 26th of *Auguſt*, N. S. a Fortnight after his Arrival at *Madrid*. Six Days before he left that Court, Cardinal *Alberoni* wrote a Letter to the Marquis *de Beretti Lenide*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador in *Holland*, full of Expreſſions of his Maſter's Kindneſs and Favour to the *Engliſh* Nation, and eſpecially to the Merchants; which was intended only to humour the *Faction* in *England*, that made Speeches and diſperſt Libels againſt performing our Treaties with the Emperor, by hazarding a War with *Spain*, where *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, *George Keith*, late Earl *Mareſchal* in *Scotland*, and other *Britiſh* Traytors, were ſo well protected and entertain'd.

Mr. Addiſon's *Saying of it.*

Earl Stanhope *goes to* Spain.

Mr. Dodington's *Negotiations in* Spain.

King Philip *breaks the Treaties.*

On the 29th of *July*, O. S. Sir *George Byng* came off the Point of *Meſſina*, and ſent Captain *Saunders* a-ſhoar, with a Letter to the Marquis *De Lede*, whoſe Anſwer was, *He had no Powers to treat, and that he would purſue his Orders, which were to ſeize on* Sicily. The next Day the Admiral receiv'd Advice that the *Spaniſh* Fleet was in Sight of *Reggio*; upon which he reſolv'd to follow them; and the next Day, *July* 31, juſt four Years after the late Queen's Death, he came up with them, and an Engagement enſu'd.

The Marquis De Lede *anſwers Sir* George Byng *haughtily.*

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

From the Defeat of the Spaniſh *Fleet by Sir* George Byng *off of* Sicily, *to the Execution of the* South-Sea *Company's Scheme for Incorporating Publick Funds into their Stock.*

Containing the Space of one Year and Eight Months.

A.D. 1718 THE Account of the Victory obtain'd by Sir *George Byng* over the *Spaniſh* Fleet, was brought by his eldeſt Son Captain *Byng*, and is as follows in the genuine Maritime Stile.

Auguſt 6. *O. S.*

'Early in the Morning, on the 30th of *July*, 'as we were ſtanding in for *Meſſina*, we ſaw 'two Scouts of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the *Faro*, 'very near us; and at the ſame time a *Felucca* 'coming off from the *Calabrian* Shore, aſſur'd 'us they ſaw from the Hills the *Spaniſh* Fleet 'lying by; upon which the Admiral ſtood 'thro' the *Faro* after the Scouts, judging they 'would lead us to their Fleet, which they did, 'for before Noon we had a fair ſight of all their 'Ships, as they were drawing into Line of Battle. 'On our approach they went from us *Large*, 'but in their Order of Battle their Fleet con-'ſiſting of 26 Men of War, great and ſmall, 'two Fireſhips, four Bomb Veſſels, ſeven Gal-'leys, and ſeveral Ships with Stores and Pro-'viſions. The Admiral order'd the *Kent*, *Su-'perbe*, *Grafton* and *Orford*, the beſt Sailors in 'the Fleet, to make what Sail they could to 'come up with the *Spaniards*; and that the Ship 'that could get neareſt to them ſhould carry 'the Lights uſually worn by the Admiral, 'that he might not loſe ſight of them in the 'Night, and he made what Sail he could with 'the reſt of the Fleet to keep up with them. 'It being little Wind the *Spaniſh* Galleys tow'd 'their heavieſt Sailors all Night. The 31ſt in 'the Morning, as ſoon as it was Day, they 'finding us pretty near up with their Fleet, 'the Galleys and ſmaller Ships, with the 'Fireſhips, Bomb-Veſſels, and Store-Ships ſe-'parated from their Admiral and bigger Ships, 'and ſtood in for the Shore. After whom the 'Admiral ſent Captain *Walton* in the *Canter-'bury*, with the *Argyle* and ſix Ships more. As 'thoſe Ships were coming up with them, one 'of the *Spaniard*'s fir'd a Broadſide at the '*Argyle*. (*By this it appears that the* Spaniards *began the Hoſtilities between the two Fleets.*) 'The Admiral ſeeing thoſe Ships engag'd with 'the *Spaniſh* which were making towards the 'Shore, ſent Orders to Captain *Walton* to ren-'dezvous after the Action at *Syracuſe*. The 'like Orders he diſpatch'd to the *Flags*, and 'to as many Ships as were within his reach. We 'held our Chace after the *Spaniſh* Admiral with 'three of his Rear Admirals and the biggeſt 'Ships, which ſtaid by their *Flags*, till we came 'near them. The Captains of the *Kent*, *Su-'perbe*, *Grafton* and *Orford* having Orders to 'make all the Sail they could to place them-'ſelves by the four Headmoſt Ships, were the 'firſt that came up with them. The *Spaniards* 'began by firing their Stern Chace at them. (*A ſecond Proof of their being the Aggreſſors.*) 'But they having Orders not to fire unleſs 'the *Spaniſh* Ships repeated their firing, made 'no Return at firſt, but the *Spaniards* firing 'again, the *Orford* attack'd the *Santa Roſa*, 'the *St. Charles* ſtruck without much Oppoſi-'tion, and the *Kent* took Poſſeſſion of her. 'The *Grafton* attack'd the *Prince of Aſturias*, 'formerly call'd the *Cumberland*, in which was 'Rear Admiral *Chacon*, but the *Breda* and '*Captain* coming up, ſhe left that Ship for 'them to take, which they ſoon did, and 'ſtretch'd a Head after another 60 Gun Ship, 'which was at her Starboard Bow while ſhe 'was engaging the *Prince of Aſturias*, and kept 'firing her Stern-Chace into the *Grafton*. A-'bout One a Clock the *Kent* and *Superbe* en-'gaged the *Spaniſh* Admiral, which, with two 'Ships more fir'd on them, and made a running 'Fight till about Three, when the *Kent* bear-'ing down upon her and under her Stern gave 'her a Broadſide, and went away to Leeward 'of her; then the *Superbe* put for it and laid 'the *Spaniſh* Admiral on Board, falling on her 'Weather-Quarter, but the *Spaniſh* Admiral 'ſhifting her Helm and avoiding her, the *Su-'perbe* rang'd under her Lee-Quarter, on which 'ſhe ſtruck to her. At the ſame time the '*Barfleur* being within Shot of the ſaid *Spa-'niſh* Admiral, after inclining on her Weather-'Quarter, one of their Rear Admirals, and an-'other 60 Gun Ship, which were to Windward 'of the *Barfleur*, bore down and gave her three 'Broadſides, and then clapt upon a Wind, 'ſtanding in for the Land; the Admiral in the '*Barfleur* ſtood after them till it was almoſt 'Night, but it being little Wind, and they 'galing from him out of reach, he left purſu-'ing them and ſtood away to the Fleet again, 'which he found two Hours after Night. The '*Eſſex* took the *Juno*, the *Montague* and *Ru-'pert* took the *Volante*; Vice Admiral *Cornwal* 'follow'd the *Grafton* to ſupport her, but it 'being very little Wind and the Night coming 'on, the *Spaniard* galed away from the *Grafton*; 'Rear Admiral *Delaval* with the *Royal Oak* 'chas'd two Ships that went away more Lee-'wardly than the reſt, one of them ſaid to be 'Rear Admiral *Crammock*, *a* Scotch *or* Iriſh '*Renegade*, *who had ſerv'd ſeveral Years in the* 'Engliſh *Fleet*; but we not having ſeen them 'ſince, know not the Succeſs; *Cammock* got 'away to *Maltha*.'

The Spaniards *fire firſt.*

And again.

A.D. 1718 *The* Engliſh *forbear firing.*

Auguſt 7. *O. S.*

'Juſt now is returned one of the eight Ships 'which the Admiral ſent with Captain *Walton* 'to purſue thoſe of *Spain* that went in with 'the Shore with a Letter from that Captain, 'giving an Account that he had taken one '*Spaniſh* Rear Admiral of 60 Guns, one Man 'of War of 54. one of 40, which gave the '*Argyle* the firſt Broadſide, one of 24, one 'Ship laden with Arms, one Bomb-Veſſel; 'and had burnt one Man of War of 54 Guns,

'two

A.D 1718 'two of 40 each, one of 30, one Fireſhip, 'one Bomb-Veſſel, one Sattee, Rear Admiral 'Delaval took the *Iſabella* a 60 Gun Ship.

The Prizes were ſent to *Port Mahon*, and the Priſoners put a-ſhoar in *Sicily*. The Court of *Great Britain* had News of this Victory, by Advices from *Turin*, ſome Days before the Arrival of Captain *Byng*, who, not having ſet out from *Naples* till the 15th of *Auguſt*, came not to *Hampton Court* till the 30th. As to the Superiority in Strength of the two Fleets, it was very little, reckoning by the Guns, *Engliſh* 1360, *Spaniſh* 1310: To the latter muſt be added ſeven Galleys of great Service to the Enemy; and the Advantage of the cleaner Ships; the *Engliſh* having been a two Months Voyage before the Battle, and the *Spaniards* being but juſt put to Sea. 'Tis certain they made but a poor Buſineſs of it, conſidering the Airs they gave themſelves before the Blow was given; and as is uſual on ſuch Occaſions, their Mortification after their Defeat, was equal to their Preſumption before. By the following Liſts, the Equality of the Strength of the two Fleets, and the Loſs of the *Spaniards*, are more apparent. A.D 1718

The Britiſh *Line of Battle*, Canterbury *with the* Starboard, *and* Rocheſter *with the* Larboard *Tacks aboard.*

Bomb and Fire-Ships.	Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
	4	*Canterbury.*	60	365	Captain *Walton.*
	4	*Argyle.*	50	280	Captain *Norbury.*
Liſt of the Engliſh *and* Spaniſh *Fleets.* *Succeſs*, Storeſhip.	4	*Dreadnought.*	60	365	Captain *William Hadock.*
Grafton, Fireſhip.	3	*Burford.*	70	440	Capt. *Char. Vanbrug*, Vice Adm. *Cornwal.*
	3	*Eſſex.*	70	440	Captain *Rozier.*
	4	*Rippon.*	60	365	Captain *Obrian.*
	4	*Grafton.*	70	440	Captain *Nicholas Hadock.*
	4	*Superbe.*	60	365	Captain *Maſters.*
	3	*Lenox.*	70	440	Captain *Strickland.*
Garland Fireſhip. *Loo* Hoſpital Ship.	2	*Barfleur.*	90	730	1 Captain, *Saunders.* 2 Captain, *Leſtock.* Admiral *Byng.*
Baſiliſk Bomb-Ship and Bomb-Tender.	3	*Breda.*	70	440	Captain *Harris.*
	4	*Rupert.*	60	365	Captain *Field.*
	3	*Orford.*	70	440	Captain *Falkingham.*
	3	*Captain.*	70	440	Captain *Hamilton.*
	4	*Dunkirk.*	60	365	Captain *Drake.*
	3	*Royal Oak.*	70	440	Captain *Kempthorne.*
Blaſt, Bomb-Ketch and Bomb-Tender.	3	*Dorſetſhire.*	80	535	Captain *Fuzzer.*
	3	*Kent.*	70	440	Captain *Matthews.* Rear Admiral *Delavel.*
	4	*Mountague.*	60	365	Captain *Beverly.*
	5	*Charles Galley.*	40	190	Captain *Philip Vanbrug.*
	4	*Rocheſter.*	50	280	Captain *Winder.*

A Liſt of the Spaniſh *Ships, Taken, Sunk, or Burnt.*

	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
	St. *Philip* the Royal.	74	650	Vice Admiral *Caſtagnata*, Struck to the *Superbe.*
	Prince of *Aſturias.*	70	550	Rear Admiral *Chacon*, Struck to the *Breda* and *Captain.*
	Royal.	60	400	Rear Admiral *De Mari*, Taken by the *Canterbury.*
	St. *Charles.*	60	400	Prince *Chalay*, Struck to the *Kent.*
Spaniſh *Ships taken.*	St. *Iſabella.*	60	400	Don *And. Rezio*, Taken by the *Dorſetſhire.*
	St. *Roſa.*	56	400	Don *Ant. Gonzales*, Struck to the *Orford.*
	Volante.	44	300	Don *Ant. Eſcudera*, Struck to the *Mountague* and *Rupert.*
	Pearl.	50	300	Don. *Gab. de Alderete*, Seiz'd by the *Dunkirk.*
	Surprize.	44	250	M. *Sada* Knt. of *Malta*, Struck to the *Dreadnought* and *Argyle.*
	Juno.	36	250	Don *Peyro Moyana*, Struck to the *Eſſex.*
	Eagle.	24	240	Don *Lucas Maſnata*, Struck to the *Loo* Hoſpital Ship.
	St. *Iſidro.*	46	300	Don *Ma Vilevicentia*, }
	Hermione.	44	300	Don *Rod. de Tores*, } Burnt.
	Porcupine.	44	250	A *French* Man, }
	Count *De Tholouſe.*	30	200	Don *Joſeph Goccocea*, Taken, and ſince Sunk.

One Fire-Ship, one Ship Laden with Arms, Taken.
One Veſſel, one Sattee Burnt.

A Liſt

A.D.1718

A List of the *Spaniſh* Ships that eſcaped.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
St. Lewis.	60	400	Rear Admiral *Guevara.*
St. Ferdinand.	60	400	Rear Admiral *Cammock.*
St. John Baptiſt.	60	400	Don *Fr. Guerrera.*
St. Peter.	60	400	Don *Antonio Ariſaga.*
Eſperance.	46	300	Don *Juan Delfino & Balandina.*
La Gallera.	30	200	Don *Fran. Alvereza.*
Caſtelle.	30	200	Don *Franc. Leamo*, Knight of *Malta.*
St. Fr. Arreres.	22	100	*Wacup* a *Scotchman.*
Little St. Ferdinand.	20	150	
Little St. John.	20	150	Don *Ign. Valevale.*
Tiger.	20	100	Don *Cavaigne.*
Arrow.	18	100	Don *Juan Papaiena.*
Bomb Veſſels.	2		
Fireſhip.	1		
Galleys.	7		Don *Grimano* Commander in Chief.
The Names of two Ships not known.	66	400	Built at St. *Felu.*
	60	400	Bought at *Genoa.*

A.D.1718

What the Marquis *de Monteleone* ſaid in a Letter ro Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, *That this Action was unexpected*, is doubtleſs as true as that which comes after, *God has committed the* Indies *to the Truſt of the* Spnniards *that all Nations might partake of the Riches of that New World:* And as what Cardinal *Alberoni* wrote to the Marquis *de Beretti Lande*, that *the* Spaniſh *Fleet was equip'd only to ſecure their Ports in the* Mediterranean; when at the ſame time they were attacking *Sardinia*, and about to attack *Sicily*, both Guaranted by *Great Britain* to the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy*, by the late Treaties, which the Court of *Spain* was after put in Mind of. What elſe but the Diſaſter and Diſgrace which happen'd to him could the *Spaniards* expect, after they knew Admiral *Byng* (as he told them) *had Orders to act againſt thoſe that ſhould violate the Peace of* Italy, *of which the King his Maſter was Guarantee*; and after they had Inſolently told him, *He might follow his Orders.* Now this Action was ſo far from being unexpected, as the Marquis *de Monteleone* pretended, that Cardinal *Alberoni* told Earl *Stanhope*, *He well foreſaw what might happen*, but us'd no Endeavours to prevent it, being infatuated either with the Hopes of reducing *Sicily* before the *Engliſh* Fleet could come up with theirs, or with a vain Perſwaſion that the *Engliſh* durſt not attack them, it being againſt the Senſe of the Nation, as was falſely repreſented to him by the Diſaffected Party, and eſpecially by the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Fugitives at *Madrid.*

Spaniards Inſolence before the Fight, tho' they expected it.

We have ſeen by the *Convention* Sign'd at *Paris*, what care the Contracting Parties took of the Intereſts of King *Philip*, and had he enter'd into the *Quadruple Alliance* in Time, he would have ſav'd himſelf and all *Europe* much trouble; that he did it afterwards, prov'd he might as reaſonably have done it before the Action between the Fleets; for the Defeat of his Fleet did not alter the Reaſon or Juſtice of his doing it, but encreas'd the Neceſſity, of which he would not till then be convinc'd.

The *Famous Quadruple Alliance* is purely Defenſive between the Emperor of *Germany*, the King of *Great Britain*, the moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General, who are reciprocally engag'd to aſſiſt each other againſt all their Enemies Foreign and Domeſtick, according to the following Stipulation, in Caſe of Attack: His Imperial Majeſty to furniſh 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, His *Britannick* Majeſty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, and the Lords the States General 4000 Foot and 2000 Horſe. The Article for the Defence of each others Territories is reciprocal, and almoſt in the ſame Terms with reſpect to all, excepting that Article as it relates to *Great Britain*, which is the moſt plain and direct Guaranty againſt the Pretender that is inſerted in any Treaty whatſoever: And King *Philip* entring into it afterwards we ſhall know the better what Judgment to make of the Conduct of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, upon concluding the future Treaty of *Vienna.* The Article is thus worded, 'V. Their Imperial and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the Lords the States General, engage 'for Themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, to 'maintain and Guaranty the Succeſſion to the 'Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as 'tis eſtabliſh'd 'by the Laws of the Kingdom in the Houſe of 'His *Britannick* Majeſty who now Reigns, and 'alſo to Guaranty All the Dominions which 'His *Britannick* Majeſty poſſeſſes, and to give 'no Aſylum or Retreat in any Part of their 'Dominions to the *Perſon*, who, during the 'Life of King *James* II. took the Title of 'Prince of *Wales*, and ſince his Death the Title 'of *King of Great Britain*; nor to the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Perſon*, in Caſe he ſhall have 'any; promiſing likewiſe for Themſelves, 'their Heirs and Succeſſors, never to aid the 'ſaid *Perſon*, nor his Deſcendants, directly or 'indirectly, by Sea or by Land, by Counſel or 'Aſſiſtance, either by Money, Arms, or Ammunition, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or in 'any other manner whatever, nor likewiſe in 'any ſort ſuch as may have Commiſſion from 'the ſaid Perſon or his Deſcendants, to diſturb 'the Government of His *Britannick* Majeſty, or 'the Repoſe of his Dominions, either by open 'War, ſecret Conſpiracies, exciting Seditions and 'Rebellions, or by committing Pyracies againſt 'the Subjects of His *Britannick* Majeſty.' This laſt Stipulation is alſo reciprocal between the King of *Great Britain* and the other Contracting Powers.

Articles of the Quadruple Alliance.

The Emperor and K. of Spain *Guaranty the Proteſtant Succeſſion by it*

On the 25th of *Auguſt* Signior *Fiorelli*, Secretary of the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of the King, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, and delivered a Letter to His Majeſty from the moſt Serene Republick, in whoſe Names he thank'd His Majeſty for the good Offices done for the Republick by His Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of *Paſſarowitz* in the Negotiation of Peace with the *Turks.*

The State of Venice *thank the K. of* G. Britain *for his good Offices.*

A.D. 1718 But while His Majesty's Arms and Counsels were Victorious and Successful Abroad in preventing the pernicious Designs of those who would have involv'd *Europe* in War; the *Jacobites*, (in his own Dominions) to give a new Proof of the Baseness and Malice of the evil Spirit that possest them, defac'd and cut in Pieces His Majesty's Picture, which His Majesty had given the City of *Dublin*, and was set up in the *Tholsel*: In Detestation of which villainous Act, the Lords Justices and Council issu'd a Proclamation, with a Promise of 1000 *l.* Sterling Reward, to such Person as shall discover one or more of the Villains concern'd in defacing the said Picture: and the Lord Mayor of that City, by Advice and Consent of the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, publish'd a Proclamation with the Promise of a Reward of 500 *l.* Sterling, to the Discoverer. Such was the hellish Spite and Rage of the *Irish* Tories! And how the *English* imitated them, was seen in their defacing the Equestrian Statue of His Majesty set up in *Grosvenor* Square, *Westm.* Miserable Wretches! to be held in perpetual Abhorrence, as the very Dregs of Treason and Rebellion.

The Jacobites deface His Majesty's Picture.

The Citizens of *London* about this Time, (*July* 4th) set up a fine Statue of His Majesty in one of the Nitches of the *Royal-Exchange*, and would not in those Days have refus'd a Spot of Ground for a Pedestal to bear the Statue of our great Deliverer King *William* III of *glorious* and *immortal* Memory: But that odious Incident comes not into this History. Mr. Secretary *Craggs*'s Letter to the Marquis *de Monteleone*, in Answer to one from that Minister, after the News of the Naval Engagament of *Sicily*, clears up every Particular in the Dispute between the two Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain*; shews the Wisdom and Justice of His Majesty's Proceeding, and the Injustice and Obstinacy of the *Spaniards*: We must content our Selves with the last Paragraph of it, for want of more Compass.

Mr Secretary Craggs's Letter to the Spanish Ambassador.

'To conclude, Sir, I beg of your Excellency 'to reflect, that the King has demanded no new 'Advantage; that he does not seek to aggran-'dize himself by any new Acquisitions; but 'is rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his 'own, to procure that general Quiet and Tran-'quility, which he only desires to enjoy in 'common with the rest of his Neighbours: And 'I have His Majesty's Orders to declare to your 'Excellency, that he wishes not only for Peace, 'but even for the strictest Friendship with his 'Catholick Majesty; that he earnestly demands 'them both, and that on his Part he offers them 'to him. But, in a Word, whatever shall be 'the Event, His Majesty will maintain the Dig-'nity of his Crown, the Trade and Privileges 'of his Subjects, and the Faith of his Treaties.'

Cardinal *Alberoni* writing to the Marquis *de Beretti Lande*, at the *Hague*, gives him an Account of the ill Success of Earl *Stanhope*'s Negotiations at the Court of *Spain*; and tells him, the King and Queen of *Spain* detested the Project form'd by the *Convention* at *Paris*, and inserted in the *Quadruple Alliance*. At the Close of this Letter he speaks of the Advantages the *Germans* would have over the *French* and their Allies in a War in *Italy*, which however did not hinder King *Philip*'s engaging with *France* in a War against the *Germans* in *Italy*, at the Time we are now writing, and shews the Uncertainty of the *Spaniards* Politicks, as well as of their Amity. 'I likewise shew'd my Lord 'Stanhope, (says the Cardinal) that the *Ger-*'*mans*, in the last War, with a small Body of 'Troops, made Head, and disputed the Ground 'against two Crowns, which had formidable 'Armies in *Lombardy*, were Masters of the 'Country, and of a great Number of considera-'ble Places: I also represented to him, (very 'clearly) that to make War in *Lombardy*, was 'to make it in a Labyrinth, and that it was the 'fatal Burial Place of the *French* and *English*: 'That every Year of the last War, cost *France* '18 or 20000 Recruits, and above 15 Millions: 'That the Duke of *Vendosme*, at the Time 'Things went prosperously, said, *That if the* '*War in* Italy *lasted, the two Crowns must in-*'*dispensably abandon that Province, because of* '*the immense Charge.*

A.D. 1718 *Cardinal Alberoni's Letter to the Spanish Ambassador.*

The *South Sea* Company having presented to the King a long Memorial, containing a State of the Difficulties which they labour'd under in their Trade to *New Spain*, and the Damages and Losses they had sustain'd thereby; which was sign'd by Sir *James Bateman*, Sub-Governor, and *Samuel Shepheard*, Esq; Deputy Governor: His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return the following Answer.

South Sea Company's Address against the Spaniards.

'In the Differences lately arisen with the 'Court of *Madrid*, you may be assur'd, I have 'had at Heart the Security of the Trade of my 'Subjects: And I hope, whenever the *Catholick* 'King shall think fit to put an end to them, 'you will see our Treaties so confirm'd, and 'duly executed, that the Trade to the *Spanish* 'Dominions, and particularly the Share of it 'you ought by those Treaties to enjoy, will 'no longer be subject to the many violent 'Treatments of which you so justly complain.'

His Majesty's Answer.

The *Tories* and disgusted *Whigs* now in an unnatural *Calibion* against the Administration, taking hold of all Occasions to oppose and perplex it as much as they could, borrow'd from the Papers dispers'd by the *Spanish* Ministers Pretexts to make a Clamour about Sir *George Byng*'s fighting the Fleet of *Spain* off *Sicily*, after that Fleet had attack'd him, as if it had been a breach of the *Utrecht* Peace, and was done without a previous Declaration of War. The most part of these Paper were published in *Holland* by the Marquis *de Beretti Lande*, Ambassador of *Spain*, who in that call'd his *Speech to the States General*, *Octob.* 1. affirms, That the Treaty of *Neutrality of Italy* in 1713 was ended when the Peace of *Baden* was concluded; and therefore his Master King *Philip* was at liberty to attack *Sicily*: Whereas this very Marquis, in a former Paper, made the Emperor's pretended Contraventions of the same *Neutrality* of *Italy*, to be the Motives for his attacking *Sardinia*: Thus does he blow hot and cold with the same Breath. The Treaty of the Neutrality of *Italy*, was concluded at *Utrecht*, the 14th of *March*, 1713, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, of the King of *France* and his Allies; and those of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as Guaranty, and as the Answerer of *Bereti Lande*'s Speech, observ'd, 'This Treaty does not only subsist, but 'all the Reasons which induc'd Queen *Anne* to 'make her self *Guaranty* of it, do continue (at 'least) in as full Force. Had Her Majesty liv'd 'to see King *Philip*, for whom she generously 'did so much at *Utrecht*, take Advantage of 'the Emperor's being engaged against the *Turks* 'to break the Neutrality of *Italy*, and throw 'Europe into a new War, after his solemn Pro-'mise

False Pretences of the Spaniards and Tories.

A.D. 1718

'miſe to the Pope, *Not to make any Attempt* 'againſt that *Neutrality*, *during the* Turkiſh 'War, the Honour of her Crown, the Intereſt 'of her People, the Faith of her Treaties, 'would have oblig'd her to interpoſe, by all the 'Offices of a *Guaranty*.' Thus even by the *ſcandalous* Treaty of *Utrecht* was the Court of *Great Britain* engag'd in the Defence of *Sicily*; and the Inſtructions given to Sir *George Byng*, were the neceſſary Conſequence of Engagements enter'd into by Queen *Anne*; yet the diſaffected and diſguſted, of which the Faction was a Compoſition, were every where clamouring with ſuch inſolent and abſurd Queſtions, *What is it we fight for? Whoſe Quarrel imbarks us? What have we to do in that Quarrel?* What Stupidity! Queen *Anne* had engag'd to *guaranty* the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*, by Vertue of the Treaty of Neutrality. The Emperor calls upon King *George* to make good Queen *Anne*'s Engagement: He does it, as well for the Intereſt and Security of the Nation, as to perform the late Queen's Stipulations in the *Utrecht* Treaty: And now it is done, the very Perſons that made or approved that Treaty, quarrel at the Doing it, tho' *Sicily* was at that Time ſav'd by it. Nothing can be more contrary to Truth than King *Philip*'s Miniſters Pretences, that they were in full Security, and without the leaſt Apprehenſion of any Act of Hoſtility from Admiral *Byng*: For that Admiral, when he came firſt on the Coaſt of *Spain*, gave the Court poſitive Information, that his Inſtructions were to preſerve the Neutrality of *Italy*; which could be done no other way, but by Force; ſince King *Philip*'s Miniſters rejected His *Britannick* Majeſty's Offers of Mediation with Haughtineſs. And Cardinal *Alberoni*, in his Anſwer to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*'s Letter, owns, that frequent Warnings had been given them of the Neceſſity the King of *Great Britain* lay under, by Treaties, to defend the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*, if the *Spaniards* attack'd them. His Words are, *We had been before unjuſtly threatned.* Nothing can be more provoking than his denying their ſhewing any Favour to the *Pretender*, when thoſe arch Traitors, *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, *Keith*, once Earl Mareſchal, and ſo many other Rebels and Traitors were ſhelter'd in the Court and Capital of *Spain*; unleſs it is his Boaſting *what his Catholick Majeſty ſo generouſly granted by the Treaty of* Utrecht to Queen *Anne*'s Subjects; what a Prince who had been twice driven out of *Spain*, by the Arms of Her Majeſty, and her Allies, did, purſuant only to former Treaties, to prevent his being driven out a third Time, and for ever. *Alberoni* lays ſo much Streſs on King *Philip*'s receding from the three *Explanatory* Articles in the Treaty concluded by Mr. *Bubb*, now Mr. *Dodington*, that it is mention'd again and again, and is a farther Proof of the Treachery and Wickedneſs of Queen *Anne*'s laſt Miniſters, in ſacrificing the Intereſt of their Country to that of *Spain*, by thoſe three Articles.

Treaty of Utrecht *oblig'd the Crown of* England *to protect* Sicily.

Sir George Byng's *Inſtructions the Conſequence of Queen* Anne's *Engagements.*

On the 13th of *October*, the Ratifications of the *Quadruple Alliance* ſign'd at *London* the 22d of *July* laſt, were mutually exchang'd between the Baron *de Bentenrieder*, on the Part of the Emperor; Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*; and Monſieur *de Touches*, on the Part of the moſt Chriſtian King.

About a Fortnight after the Counts *de la Perouſe* & *Provance*, the King of *Sardinia*'s Miniſters, ſign'd their Maſter's Adherence to the ſaid Treaty; which was properly an amicable Declaration of the *Neutral* Powers who made a Plan of Peace, and who, as common Friends, offer it to the Parties that are at Difference. It is a Plan of Accomodation, which terminates in the ſame End as the Mediation; or rather a Plan of *Mediation*, which abridges the Conferences, the Aſſemblies, the infinite Diſcuſſions, and the *Embarras*, that accompany the ordinary Way of Negotiations. Yet this admirable Treaty, ſo well deſign'd, ſo well form'd and finiſh'd, did not eſcape the Cenſures of the Malecontents; who urg'd, that the very thing which was intended to put an end to the War, between the Emperor and *Spain*, and which did effectually do it at that Time, would draw us into it. But theſe Men argu'd in the Spirit of *Craftſmen*, whoſe Buſineſs it is, to oppoſe every thing done by the Miniſters, whether Treating or Fighting, Peace or War. It appear'd by His Majeſty's wiſe Conduct in *Britain*, that there was no Reaſon to apprehend this Kingdom's being engag'd in a War, in Conſequence of any Treaties concluded, ſince the Death of the Queen, or even before it, for there was now made a very conſiderable Reduction of the Land Forces; which ſhew'd that the King himſelf, who was the beſt Judge of the Neceſſity of keeping up thoſe Forces, was the beſt Judge alſo of the proper Time for diſbanding them. For there was many in the Kingdom, who did not think that it was a Time to do it immediately after the defeating of the *Spaniſh* Armada in the *Mediteranean*: But His Majeſty having entire Confidence in the Juſtice and Power of his Alliances, far from being affected by the Menaces and *Rodomantado's* of the *Spaniards*, thought fit to eaſe his Subjects of above 130000 *l. per Ann.* Charge, by the following Reductions.

A.D. 1718

The Nature of the Quadruple Alliance.

The Spirit of Craftſmen, *what it is.*

Regiments of *Dragoons*.

Brigadier *Bowles*'s, Brigadier *Munden*'s, } ſent to *Ireland*.

Sir *Charles Hotham*'s, Colonel *Tyrrel*'s, Colonel *Stanhope*'s, Colonel *Moleſworth*'s, } broke in *Engl.*

Regiments broke.

Colonel *Newton*'s, Colonel *Croſt*'s, } broke in *Ireland*.

Foot broke in *Ireland*.

Colonel *Hales*'s.	Colonel *Naſſau*'s.
Colonel *Ferrer*'s.	Colonel *Dubourgay*'s.
Colonel *Pocock*'s.	Colonel *Armſtrong*'s.

In *October*, Sir *John Pratt*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, was ſworn of the Privy Council: *Bennet* Lord *Harborough*, was created Viſcount *Stapleford*, in the County of *Leiceſter*. Dr. *White Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, Author of the four laſt Reigns, (in what *John Nicholſon* the Bookſeller entitul'd the *Compleat Hiſtory of* England) was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Peterborough*. Dr. *John Ayliffe* of *Oxford*, who had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf there, before and after His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, by his Zeal for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, was made a Commiſſioner for licenſing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*'s Birthday, *October* 30th, was ſolemniz'd with great Rejoicings in *London* and *Weſtminſter*. In the Morning their Royal Highneſſes were complimented by great Numbers of the Nobility and Per-

*A.D.*1718 Persons of Quality of both Sexes, particularly the Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Dorset*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Essex*, Earl of *Burlington*, Earl of *Bristol*, Mr. *Spencer Compton*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *William Pulteney*, Mr. *Paul Methuen*, &c. Great was the Harmony at this Time among these illustrious Persons, and in nothing more than in their dutiful Behaviour to His Royal Highness, now His Present Majesty: What Reason any of them have had to seperate from the rest in this good Affection, is an *Anecdote* which the Parties who were the Aggressors are not very fond of having made publick.

About this Time one *Bowes* was taken into Custody for offering his Service to a Minister of State to go over to *Italy*, and assassinate the Pretender; whose wretched Followers did not however stick to charge even the Legislature of *England*, with encouraging Assassins, by giving 100000 *l.* to any one that should apprehend him, if he endeavour'd to land in this Kingdom.

The Pretender gets a Wife.

He had now the good Luck to get him a Wife out of *Poland*, a Daughter of Prince *James Sobieski*, who threw aside the Delicacy of her Sex and Rank so far, as to go to seek him above a 1000 Miles off: She was stopp'd at *Inspruck* by the Emperor's Order: But since she and her Family had so little Regard for their Honour, as to bring into it the Offspring of one who was only known in the World by his vain Pretences and Misfortunes, it wou'd have been to have done them a Service, of which this Proceeding had render'd them unworthy, to have prevented her Ruin against her Will.

There being a whimsical Act past after the *Restoration*, about the *solemn League and Covenant*, obliging all Mayors, Aldermen, &c. to sign a Declaration against it, at the Time of their Admission into their Offices, on a considerable Penalty; and this same *solemn League and Covenant* being dead every where but in that Act, and the Penalty of it, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, *November* 6th, presented a Petition to the King, humbly praying, 'That His Majesty would give such Directions 'therein, as should effectually quiet the Minds 'of the Petitioners.' To which His Majesty was pleas'd to return this very gracious Answer.

His Majesty's gracious Answer to the Lord Mayor about the Covenant.

'I am fully perswaded of your Duty and Affection to Me, and my Government; and I 'take this Application kindly, as it is a Mark 'of your Trust and Confidence in Me: I shall 'be glad, not only for your Sakes, but my 'own, if any Defects which may touch the 'Rights of my good Subjects are discover'd in 'my Time, since that will furnish me with the 'Means of giving you, and all my People, an 'indisputable Proof of my Tenderness for their 'Privileges; and how unwilling I shall ever be 'to take Advantage of their Mistakes.'

On the 11th of *November* the Parliament met; and His Majesty in his Speech to both Houses, first mention'd 'the Alliances concluded between the greatest Princes in *Europe*, 'with a View of making any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquility, not only dangerous, but impracticable: That the contracting Powers had engag'd to support the Succession to these Kingdoms, in His Majesty's 'Family; to which some were not at all, and 'others not so fully bound, by former Treaties. '*Further*, That during the whole Course of the 'Negotiations, particular Regard had been had 'to the Interest of *Spain*, and better Conditions 'had been stipulated for that King, than were 'insisted upon in his Behalf, even at the Treaty 'of *Utrecht*.' His Majesty's own Words were as follows: 'But the War in *Hungary*, which 'by our Mediation is since happily ended, ha'ving tempted that Court unjustly to attack the 'Emperor, and the Hopes they have since con'ceiv'd of raising Disturbances in *Great Britain*, '*France*, and elsewhere, having encourag'd 'them to believe, that we should not be able 'to act in pursuance of our Treaties, for the 'Defence of the Dominions invaded by them; 'nor even to support those other essential and 'necessary Conditions of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 'which provided against the great Monarchies 'of *Europe*; being at any Time hereafter uni'ted under one Sovereign: They have not only 'persisted in such a notorious Violation of the 'publick Peace and Tranquility, but have re'jected all our amicable Propposals, and have 'broke through their most solemn Engagements, 'for the Security of our Commerce, &c.' The Addresses of the House of Lords, and House of Commons, will let us into His Majesty's Speech.

Addresses of both Houses.

The Lords Address was mov'd by the Lord *Carteret*: The Substance of it, 'Their Lordships 'humble Thanks to His Majesty for his Care 'in preserving the publick Peace, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*: For the considerable Reduction of the Land Forces; and for 'having obtain'd so great and further Securities 'of the Succession to these Kingdoms in His 'Royal Family: As also to congratulate the 'seasonable Success of His Majesty's Naval Forces; and to assure him, that this House would 'support him in the Pursuit of those prudent 'and necessary Measures he had taken, to secure 'the Trade and Quiet of these Kingdoms, and 'the Tranquility of *Europe*.' The Lord *Carteret* was seconded by the Lord *Tenham*; but several Lords excepted against some Expressions in the Motion, particularly about approving the *Sea Fight*, which I do not repeat, because so much has been said of the Reason and Justice of that Action, that there is little more about it, on either Side of the Question in the Debates in Parliament: The Motion was carri'd in the Affirmative by 83 Voices against 50: The principal Speakers on the Affirmative Side were the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl *Stanhope*, Lord *Carteret* and Lord *Tenham*. On the Negative Side spoke the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, Earl *Cowper*, the Earl of *Orford*, the Earl of *Ilay*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and the Lord *Harcourt*.

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

The Lord *Hinchinbroke* made the Motion for an Address in the House of Commons; 'To 'return the Thanks of this House to His Majesty, for his most gracious Speech, and for the 'many and great Instances which he has therein 'given to his People, of his constant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare: That 'this House has entire Satisfaction in those Measures which His Majesty has already taken, for 'strengthening the *Protestant* Succession, and 'establishing a lasting Tranquility in *Europe*; 'and particularly in relation to the Crown of '*Spain*; and is resolv'd to enable His Majesty, 'in Concurrence with his Allies, not only to 'resent the Injuries that Crown has already 'done to the Commerce of these Kingdoms, in 'Breach of the Treaties subsisting between the 'two Nations, but will likewise support him 'in the most vigorous and effectual manner, in 'such farther Measures, as His Majesty shall judge

A.D. 1718 'judge neceſſary to compleat the publick Tran-
'quility, and to check the Growth of that *Na-*
'*val* Power, which muſt otherwiſe prove dan-
'gerous to the Trade of theſe Kingdoms, and
'to the Repoſe of *Europe*.' The Lord *Hinchinbroke* was ſeconded by the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and back'd by other Members, who were oppos'd, not only by thoſe who had been in the Oppoſition to the Government, ever ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, but by ſome Members alſo whoſe Affection to His Majeſty's Perſon and Zeal for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* were not ſuſpected. The Chief Speakers were,

For the *Motion*.	Againſt part of the *Motion*.
Lord *Hinchinbroke*.	Mr. *Shippen*.
Lord *Tyrconnel*.	Sir *William Wyndham*.
Sir *David Dalrymple*.	General *Roſs*.
Mr. *Lechmere*.	Mr. *Hungerford*.
Mr. Secretary *Craggs*.	Mr. *Freeman*.
Mr. *John Smith*.	Mr. *Snell*.
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*.	Mr. *Herne*.
Sir *Gilfrid Lawſon*.	Mr. *Heyſham*.
Mr. *Hampden*.	Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*.
Mr. *Aiſlabie*.	Mr. *Cowper*.
Mr. *Boſcawen*.	Mr. *Walpole*.
Mr. *Bladen*.	Lord *Moleſworth*.
Serjeant *Mead*.	

The five laſt Gentlemen took Care to guard their Expreſſions againſt any Suſpicion of Diſaffection to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, a Caution which was not expected from the others. But as thoſe Gentlemen were eminent for great Abilities and Knowledge of Affairs, they cou'd not but know, that His Majeſty had nothing more at Heart than the Performance of All the Treaties the Crown was engag'd in, and particularly that of the Neutrality of *Italy*; and that ſuch Performance of Treaties is the ſupream Law of Nations: Wherefore the Queſtion turns upon this and nothing elſe, Whether the Crown was oblig'd by the Treaty of *Neutrality* and the Treaty of *Utrecht*, to Guaranty the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*. If ſo (and it was not conteſted) the Action off *Sicily* was the moſt juſt and wiſe Meaſure that could be purſu'd; becauſe it not only executed the Treaty beforementioned, and the Guaranty of *Great Britain*, but broke all the Meaſures of *Spain* contriv'd to aggrandize that Monarchy, at the expence of the Publick Tranquility. The Queſtion being put, on the Lord *Hinchinbroke*'s Motion, the Addreſs was carried in the Affirmative by 216 Voices againſt 155.

The Action off Sicily juſt.

About the beginning of *November* the Earl of *Berkſhire* was declar'd Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England*. And His Majeſty was pleas'd to call by Writ to the Houſe of Peers *Anthony de Grey*, commonly call'd Earl of *Harold*, and eldeſt Son to *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, by the Title of Baron *Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltſhire*. He was introduc'd into the Houſe of Lords *Nov.* 11. As was the Earl of *Eſſex*, now of Age. Toward the latter end of the Month *Robert Conſtable*, a Proctor of *Doctors-Commons*, was fin'd 200 *l.* for Treaſonable and Seditious Words, to lie in Jail half a Year, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for three Years. *Edward Biſſe*, a *Somerſetſhire* High Church Prieſt, had for ſome time defy'd the Juſtice of the Nation, by his Treaſonable and Impudent Preaching and Speeches againſt the Government; (there are ſtill of his Name and Kidney in thoſe Parts) but his Impudence diſtinguiſhed his Diſaffection from all others in a particular manner, and his Cloth wou'd not have ſav'd him from Capital Puniſhment, in a Country where more Regard is had to the *Conſtitution* than any *Profeſſion* whatſoever. This perjur'd Wretch, for he had taken the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Abjuration*, was Parſon of *Portbury* and St. *George*, two ſmall Pariſhes near the *Severn* Channel below *Briſtol*. A Perſon who taught School in one of thoſe Pariſhes, heard him utter theſe Words in his Sermon, *However God may in his Judgment allow Uſurpation, yet God will never proſper or bleſs the ſame: I need not go to Foreign Countries for Proof of this, but confine our ſelves to our own Iſland, where we have groaned under this Plague theſe thirty Years; we have had neither King, Parliament nor Laws theſe thirty Years.* Deteſtable Villain! *Things have never been right theſe thirty Years, that is, ſince the Misfortune of the Father*, (meaning the abdicated King *James* the ſecond:) *And Things will never be right till the Reſtoration of the Son, my Maſter*, (meaning the Pretender.) Fit Maſter for ſuch a profligate forſworn Traitor. He was convicted at the Aſſizes at *Wells*, (*Auguſt* 19th) for preaching theſe Words, and upon another Indictment for theſe Words, preach'd in St. *George*'s Church, *King* George *is an* Uſurper, *King* James *is the lawful King*. Before this, at the *Aſſizes* at *Ailesbury*, *July* the 28th, he was convicted for ſpeaking theſe Words at *Slough*, *King* George *has no buſineſs here, we have had no Laws theſe thirty Years, never ſince the Time of King* James *the* II. This Idiot imagining that the Laws did not conſiſt in the *Juſtice and Reaſon of Things*, but in the Blood of the Prince in whoſe Reign they were made: *Nor ſhall we till King* James *comes; he is my Maſter and my King, and the Rightful Heir.* He was convicted at *Salisbury* Aſſizes, for ſpeaking the ſame Words at *Abury* in *Wiltſhire*. For this *brazen* Trumpeter of Treaſon and Sedition, went from Place to Place, to utter his Lies and falſe Propheſies. On the 27th of *November* he was brought to the King's Bench Bar, *Weſtminſter*, and for his *Crime* in Preaching in *Portbury* Church, was ſentenc'd to ſtand in the Pillory at *Charing-Croſs*, on *Monday* the firſt of *December*, with this Inſcription over his Head, *For Seditious and Treaſonable Preacking*, to be impriſon'd four Years, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life; himſelf in 1000 *l.* and two Sureties 500 *l.* each: And for his Crime in Preaching in St. *George*'s Church, to ſtand in the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*: He was alſo fin'd for his four Crimes, in all, 600 *l.* But Poverty and a Goal, did not cure him: The worſt Part of this Story is the Sequel of it: Two Juſtices of the Peace in the Neighbourhood, Sir *John Smith*, and Mr. ——— (the latter being living, and in a Condition to attone for this falſe Step, by future good Conduct, I forbear mentioning) under Pretence that the Schoolmaſter who had liv'd ſome Years out of the Pariſh, was, upon his returning thither, become a Vagabond, ſign'd a Warrant for whipping him, contrary to Law, as they found afterwards to their Coſt; for upon his bringing an Action againſt them they were caſt at *Taunton* Aſſizes, and paid ſeveral Hundred Pounds Damages; they were alſo ſtruck out of the Commiſſion of the Peace. This barbarous Treatment of that Man, who was the chief Evidence againſt

Conſtable *the Proctor fin'd.*

Biſſe the High-Church Prieſt's Crime and Puniſhment.

His horrid Treaſon.

Sir John Smith and another Juſtice whip the Evidence againſt him.

A.D. 1718 against *Biſſe*, was a flagrant Inſtance of Diſreſpect to the Government, if not worſe, there not being a Clown in that Country, which ſwarms with them, but had Senſe enough to know, the Man was laſh'd purely for his being a Witneſs of *Biſſe*'s Treaſonable Preaching. He had a Poſt given him in the Cuſtom-Houſe at *Briſtol*, but he did not behave ſo well in it, as he did in the Thing for which the Juſtices whipped him; and the warmeſt of the Well-affected did not ſtick to ſay in the Height of their Indignation and Reſentment, They thought there ought in that Caſe (if ever) to have been, *Lex Talionis*; for there can be no Satisfaction to a *free-born* Man, who has unjuſtly ſuffer'd a Slave's Punithment.

It appears ev'ry where that all the Deſigns againſt *Great Britain* ſince the fatal Period of the late Miniſtry, have at the Bottom been form'd by the Friends to the *Pretender*, whether carri'd on in *Sweden*, in *Spain*, or any where elſe; even the Conſpiracy againſt the *Regency* in *France*, for which the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, the Prince *de Cellamare*, was put under Arreſt, was owing in ſome Meaſure to the Intrigues of the Abbot *Brigand*, who had always been a very buſy Agent for the *Pretender*, and accompany'd him from St. *Malo's* to *Dunkirk*, where he embark'd for *Scotland*. This Abbot had notice given him by the Ambaſſador Prince, as ſoon as his Packets were ſecur'd by the Government, to get out of the way; which, as ſoon as he was endeavouring he was ſeiz'd at *Nemours*. All the Chief of theſe Conſpirators in *France* were Wellwiſhers to the *Pretender*, particularly the Duke and Dutcheſs *de Maine*, who were both arreſted; and in *Spain* itſelf it was the publick Diſcourſe that King *Philip* had engag'd to ſupport the Intereſt of that Impoſtor; which however the Marquis *de Beretti Lande*, his Miniſter in *Holland*, deny'd, in his Conference with the Deputies of the States General, or even that *James Butler*, call'd Duke of *Ormond*, was in *Spain*. The Negotiations for concluding the Treaty of *Barrier*, were much quicken'd by News of the Conſpiracy in *France*, and it was happily ſign'd *December* 11, by the Marquis *de Prie*, on the Part of the Emperor, by the Earl of *Cadogan* on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and by the States Deputies on their Part. Affairs took another Face in *Sweden* on the Death of that King, who was kill'd before *Frederickſhalt*, the 11th of *December*; and his Counſellors that put him on all his late raſh Meaſures, as the Baron *Gortz*, Count *Vandernath*, and Count *Gyllemberg*, were immediately ſeiz'd and impriſon'd, and all their Papers ſecur'd and ſeal'd up; which gave the Court of *Great Britain* the better Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Spain*. On the third of *December*, the Order of Council for granting Letters of Reprizal againſt the *Spaniards* was publiſh'd, and on the 17th of this Month War was proclaim'd againſt *Spain*, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with the uſual Solemnities; and twelve Days after, the moſt Chriſtian King's Declaration of War againſt *Spain*, was publiſh'd at *Paris*. Great Clamour has been made by the Diſaffected againſt the War with *Spain*; and the Country Gentlemen within Doors, as well as without, ſeem'd to be in more pain for the Loſs of the *Engliſh* Trade to *Spain*, (during a Rupture) than the Merchants of *London* were: Nay, than the *Engliſh* Merchants that liv'd in that Kingdom, and had the greateſt part of their Effects there. The ſame Day that the War was proclaim'd, Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, by His Majeſty's Command, acquainted the Houſe of Commons, That all His Majeſty's Endeavours, and thoſe of the moſt Chriſtian King, to procure Redreſs of the many Injuries done to the Subjects of *Great Britain* by the King of *Spain*, to the unſpeakable Detriment of the Trade of theſe Kingdoms, or even to obtain a Diſcontinuance of the unjuſt Hoſtilities carrying on by that Crown, having prov'd ineffectual, His Majeſty had found it neceſſary to declare War againſt *Spain*. Then *George Treby*, Eſq; mov'd for an Addreſs of Thanks, and 'to aſſure His 'Majeſty, that this Houſe will, with the great-'eſt Chearfulneſs and the utmoſt Vigour, aſſiſt 'and ſupport His Majeſty in the War with the 'King of *Spain*, till *Spain* is reduc'd to accept 'of reaſonable Terms of Peace, and to agree to 'ſuch Conditions of Trade and Commerce, as 'this Nation is juſtly intit'led to by their ſeve-'ral Treaties.' He was ſeconded by *Thomas Weſtern*, Eſq; but the Motion was oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Freeman*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and other Gentlemen, ſome of whom al-ledg'd, 'That the Grievances complain'd of by 'the Merchants, might have been redreſs'd in an 'amicable Manner.' This was very extraordinary, becauſe it was in direct Contradiction to Matter of Fact, as related by Colonel *Stanhope*, who told the Houſe, 'He had had the Honour to 'ſerve His Majeſty as his Envoy to the King of 'Spain; and he could aſſure them, that he had 'preſented (at leaſt) five and twenty Memorials 'to that Court, in relation to the Complaints of 'our Merchants, without any Succeſs.' The Speech that made moſt Impreſſion, was what Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* ſaid on the Affirmative Side of the Queſtion: 'He was now fully convinc'd, 'that if there was any Injuſtice, 'twas on the 'Side of the King of *Spain*; and that the Con-'duct of His Majeſty and his Miniſters were 'entirely agreeable to the Law of Nations, and 'the Rules of Juſtice and Equity. Was it Juſt 'in the King of *Spain* to attack the Emperor's 'Dominions, *Sardinia*, while he was engag'd 'in a War with the *Turks*, without any Decla-'ration of War? Was it Juſt in the ſame Prince 'to invade the Dominions of one of his Allies, 'the King of *Sicily*, without the leaſt Provo-'cation? And, Was it not Juſt in His Majeſty 'to vindicate the Faith of his Treaties, and to 'defend and protect the Trade of his Subjects, 'which had been violently oppreſs'd.' The Reſolution was carry'd by 178 Voices againſt 107; and being preſented by the whole Houſe to the King, His Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to anſwer, *This ſeaſonable and loyal Addreſs, will, I truſt in God, contribute effectually to what you deſire, I return you true Thanks for it.* Upon a Motion for a like Addreſs in the Houſe of Lords it was carry'd without a Diviſion.

On the 13th of *December*, after the reading an Act for *quieting and ſtabliſhing Corporations*, by recapacitating ſuch as had made themſelves incapable of Membership in them, by omiting to take the Oath againſt the *Solemn League and Covenant*, Earl *Stanhope* offer'd a Bill to the Houſe, intituled, *An Act for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms*, importing in Subſtance, a Repeal of the *Occaſional Bill* and *Schiſm Bill*, both which Bills were promoted by Perſons who have ſince been Impeach'd

A.D. 1718

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador arreſted in France.

A Conſpiracy in France.

The Barrier Treaty ſign'd.

King of Sweden kill'd.

War proclaim'd againſt Spain.

Debate about it in Parliament.

Sir J. Jekyl's Speech for the War.

The Parliament addreſs for it.

A.D.1718 peach'd and Impriſon'd for *High Treaſon*, and were ſome of the *worſt* Works of the *worſt* Men that ever influenc'd the Affairs of *Great Britain*. The *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, beſides theſe two Bills againſt them, groan'd under the Burthen of the *Sacramental Teſt*; and many of them were of Opinion, that if it was thought they had not deſerv'd, or indeed had a natural Right, both as to Conſcience and Property, to whatever their Fellow-Subjects had a Right, they ſhould have recourſe to Time and Patience, and not concern themſelves about any Relief that was not general. For, that in Truth and Reaſon, Juſtice and Gratitude, there ought not to be any Difference made between them and other *Britons* in any ſtate of Life whatſoever. Before this Act was prepar'd the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* were conſulted about the Repeal of the two Bills abovementioned, and they had numerous Meetings in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, to confer with proper Perſons on this Head. The Majority in all theſe Meetings, were for a general Repeal of the Acts that were Hardſhips upon them, or leaving Matters as they ſtood: But they were aſſur'd that His Majeſty had preſt that Affair as far as it would go with the Miniſters; who, and the Earl of *Sunderland* in particular, ſaid, *It was not practicable: And to attempt the Repeal of the* Teſt, *would ruin all.* His Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to tell Lord *Barrington* (a Diſſenter) 'that if there were any Hopes of carrying 'the Whole, he would not be againſt it; 'but if there were no Hopes, as he was 'aſſur'd by his Miniſters, he believ'd the Diſ'ſenters were too much his Friends, to inſiſt 'upon a Thing which might be infinitely pre'judicial to him, without doing them any 'good; but, on the contrary, a great deal of 'Hurt.' This ſway'd with the more moderate of that Party, and the *Teſt* was then given up; after they had receiv'd Aſſurances from ſuch as were in Conference with them, that they ſhould be eas'd of that too in a proper Time; which no body imagin'd was a Negative to all their Petitions and Pretences; for that no ſuch Time could ever be. The Miniſters did not miſlead their Maſter on this Occaſion: There was ſo much Oppoſition to the Repeal of the *Wild-fire* Bill, and *Occaſional* Bill, that we may perceive, if the *Teſt* Act had been join'd to it, all would have miſcarry'd. Earl *Stanhope*'s Bill being read the firſt time, he mov'd that it might be read a ſecond time; which occaſion'd a long Debate. The Lord *Stanhope* in a very fine Speech endeavour'd to ſhew, 'The Equity, 'Juſtice, Reaſonableneſs and Advantage, of re'ſtoring Diſſenters to their natural Rights; and 'of eaſing them of thoſe ſtigmatizing and op'preſſive Laws, that had been made againſt 'them in turbulent Times, and obtain'd by in'direct Methods, for no other Reaſon, than be'cauſe they ever ſhew'd their zealous and firm 'Adherence to the *Revolution* and *Proteſtant* '*Succeſſion*.' After this one would think all Debate would drop: For there being no other Reaſon to perſecute Diſſenters, but becauſe they were true Lovers of the Government and its Foundation. Revolution Principles, What can be ſaid for oppreſſing them, but that it was for the Honour and Intereſt of Men, who neither lov'd the Government, nor Revolution Principles; the Caſe of *High-Church*? My Lord *Stanhope* added, 'This deſirable *Union* of all '*true* Proteſtants, as it would certainly ſtrengthen the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, ſo would it rather A.D.1718 'be an Advantage than any Prejudice to the 'Church of *England*, by Law eſtabliſh'd, 'which would ſtill be the Head of all Proteſtant 'Churches.' The Lord *Stanhope* was ſeconded by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Stamford*, and other Lords, and ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Aylesford*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, which doubtleſs every one expected; but it was contrary to all Expectations, that the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and the Lord Viſcount *T——d*, fell in with them. The Duke of *Devonſhire* ſuggeſted that it was 'irregular to bring in a Bill of ſo great Conſe'quence, without previouſly acquainting the 'Houſe.' But it was readily anſwer'd by my Lord *Stanhope*, *His Grace had forgot that about two Years before he brought in himſelf, in the ſame manner, a Bill of much greater Conſequence*, meaning the *ſeptennial Act*. The Earl of *Nottingham* urg'd, *That nothing could be more contradictory, than a Bill which is ſaid to be calculated* to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, *and the Church of* England; *and which at the ſame Time repeals two* Acts *that were made for her further Security*. The Earl of *Cholmondeley* propos'd to have the Opinion of the Biſhops; and herein the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* acted a Part, which leſſen'd him in the Opinion and the Love of many Diſſenters, who had been his greateſt Admirers and Friends: Nor did His Grace ever after recover the Ground he loſt on this occaſion, in both the Affection and Eſteem of thoſe Men. The Subſtance of what His Grace ſaid, was, 'That the Acts which by this Bill 'were to be repeal'd, are the main Bulwark 'and Supporters of the Eſtabliſh'd Church' His Grace will ſuffer us to believe that the Holy Scripture is that Bulwark and Support, and whatever is of humane Eſtabliſhment is to it, for a Foundation, like the Sand compar'd to a Rock on the Sea Shore. His Grace was pleas'd to add, 'That he had all imaginable Tender'neſs for all the Well-meaning Conſcientious 'Diſſenters: But he could not forbear ſaying, 'That ſome amongſt them made a wrong Uſe 'of the *Favour* and *Indulgence* that was ſhewn 'them upon the *Revolution*, tho' they had the 'leaſt Share in that happy Event.' They were the leaſt in Number, and conſequently in Wealth and Power: But proportionably to what they were, His Grace upon Recollection cannot but remember that they both by Hand and Heart had as much Share in that happy Event as any Body of Men in the Kingdom; and for the Share they had in it, as Lord *Stanhope* juſtly obſerv'd, thoſe Bills to perſecute them, were paſt in turbulent Times. It were to be wiſh'd, my Lord Archbiſhop, inſtead of *Favour* and *Indulgence*, had made Uſe of the Term *Toleration*, becauſe *Britons* will never allow that they hold any Part of their natural Rights by Indulgence and Favour; and whoever withholds them from them, are guilty of Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. His Grace added in the Cloſe, 'As to the Act againſt *Schiſm*, tho' 'it may carry a Face of Severity, yet it ſeem'd 'needleſs to make a Law to *repeal* it, ſince no 'Advantage had been taken of it againſt the 'Diſſenters, ever ſince it was made.' There was no Advantage taken of the Act *De Hæretico Comburendo*, for above 100 Years before it was repeal'd, yet the Legiſlature thought fit to repeal it, that it might never be in the Power of Men

Conſultation about the Repeal of the Occaſional and Schiſm Bills.

Lord Stanhope's Speech in Behalf of Proteſtant Diſſenters.

Duke of Devonſhire anſwer'd by Lord Stanhope.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury's Speech againſt the Repeal.

A.D. 1718 Men of ſuch bloody Principles as thoſe, that paſt that murderous Act, to put it in Execution. The Author is known to be ſo heartily affected to the Archbiſhop Perſon and Intereſts, that none will ſuſpect him of want of Duty or Veneration for his ſacred Character. Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbiſhop of *York*, gave leſs Trouble to his Anſwerers: 'He urg'd in 'particular the Danger of truſting the *Diſſenters*, the open and avow'd Enemies of the 'Church;' *I am ſorry to find ſuch Expreſſions here, the Fact being notoriouſly the contrary:* With Power and Authority he urg'd, *That the Acts againſt Occaſional Conformity and Schiſm, were only for* Self-Defence, *and* Preſervation; *that the* Diſſenters *were never to be gain'd by* Indulgence; and quoted a Paſſage out of a Treatiſe, entit'led *A Perſwaſive to Lay Conformity*, written by a Prelate, who, as he ſaid, *had ſince the writing of that Book, embrac'd and maintain'd other Principles.* This Archbiſhop was ſo far from being a Match for the Biſhop whom he had a Fling at here, that when the Reader has ſeen what the latter ſaid in Anſwer, he will think it ſtrange that the former ſhould give him ſuch Provocation. Dr. *Hoadly*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, anſwer'd the ſaid Archbiſhop of *York*, particularly with relation to the Paſſage quoted out of one of his Treatiſes, and ſaid, 'He was ſo far from having alter'd his 'Principles, that both before and after he had 'been promoted to the Station he held in the 'Church, he had endeavour'd to bring over the '*Diſſenters* to the Church; but that he ever 'was of Opinion, that gentle Meaſures were 'the moſt effectual for that Purpoſe. After this 'His Lordſhip ſhew'd at large, the Unreaſo-'nableneſs and ill Policy of impoſing Religious 'TESTS, as a Qualification for civil or mili-'tary Employments; which abridges Men of 'their NATURAL RIGHTS; deprives the State 'of the Service of many of its BEST Subjects, 'and expoſes the moſt ſacred Inſtitutions and 'Ordinances to be abus'd by profane and irreli-'gious Perſons. He alſo endeavour'd to prove, 'that the *Occaſional* and *Schiſm* Acts were in 'Effect perſecuting Laws, and that by admit-'ting the Examples of *Self-Defence*, and *Self-'Preſervation*, in Matters of Religion, all the 'Perſecutions of the *Heathens* againſt the *Chri-'ſtians*, and even the *Popiſh* Inquiſition, may 'be juſtify'd.' In what follows, His Lordſhip comes home to the Point, and diſtinguiſhes between Perſons and Things: 'As to the Power, 'of which ſome Clergymen appear'd ſo fond 'and ſo jealous, he own'd, that the Deſire of 'Power and Riches is natural to all Men; but 'that he had learnt both from Reaſon and the 'Goſpel, that this Deſire muſt keep within due 'Bounds, and not intrench upon the Rights 'and Liberties of our Fellow-Creatures and 'Countrymen.' Why did not the other Prelates, and thoſe that adher'd to them, ſpeak as frankly and truly as the Biſhop of *Bangor?* It is not for the encreaſing the Communion of Saints: It is not for the Salvation of Souls, for the promoting Piety and Godlineſs, that we wou'd drive Diſſenters within the Pale; but as Sheep within the Fold, that we may have all the Fleece to our ſelves. The Weight of Dr. *Smalridge* Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Arguments lay in this, that becauſe a Clauſe for repealing the *ſacramental Teſt*, was rejected in King *William*'s Time, this Bill ſhou'd now be rejected alſo. He was anſwer'd in an excellent Speech by Dr. *Willis*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who, among other Things, endeavour'd to wipe off the Imputation of *Hypocriſy* caſt upon the *Diſſenters*. The Biſhop of *Glouceſter* was back'd by the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, 'who artfully commended 'the Zeal of a noble Earl, who promoted a '*Comprehenſion*, when Secretary of State.' His Lordſhip alſo took notice, 'That *Religion* was 'ever us'd by Crafty Men, as a Pretence to car-'ry on Political Deſigns; and he remember'd, 'in particular in the late Reign, *that while our 'Arms were victorious abroad, the Church was 'in* Danger *at home*; *but no ſooner was a ſtop put 'to that glorious War, than the* Church *was in 'a flouriſhing Condition.*' The Earl of *Nottingham*, who was hinted at by that Prelate, juſtify'd his Conduct about the *Comprehenſion*, by ſaying, *He was in thoſe Days but a young Man.* He had been a Member of Parliament eight or ten Years before that Time, *and he had ſince found the Diſſenters were obſtinate, never to be ſatisfy'd.* Wou'd it not be a noble Argument in a Caſe of Right, to urge againſt a Plaintiff or Complainant, *He is obſtinate, and will never be ſatisfy'd.* Let him have his Right, and then if he will not be ſatisfy'd, the Trouble will be to himſelf only. Dr. *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*, late Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, to *prove that in all wiſe Governments, all Offices and Places of Truſt, are in the Hands of thoſe of the national Church, urg'd the Example of* Sweden, which was the more extraordinary, becauſe he had been finely rally'd for what he had ſaid on that Subject in his Account of *Sweden*, by a Gentleman, whom he knew to be as well acquainted with it as himſelf, in the Letter to Sir *J.B.* in theſe two Artitles, *Ignorance, Stupidity, and Uniformity*, pag. 35. *Indulgence to ſcrupulous Conſciences taken away*, pag. *ibid.* Biſhop *Atterbury* with his uſual Airs concluded what he had to ſay againſt the Repeal thus; *We live in a changeable Country; and the Hardſhips which the Diſſenters bring now upon the Church, may one Day or other be ſeverely retaliated upon them.* He muſt doubtleſs refer to the Succeſs of the Plots, to impoſe a *Popiſh Pretender* on theſe Kingdoms; for one of which, he was not long after baniſh'd his Country. The Biſhop of *Peterborough* anſwer'd whatever had paſt, without anſwering in the Speeches of the Prelates againſt the Bill; and the Queſtion at the Cloſe of the Debate, being put, it was carri'd in the *Affirmative* by 86 Voices againſt 68: And of theſe 68, ſeveral noble Lords did not give their *Negative*, out of ill Will to the Diſſenters, or a Diſinclination to eaſe them of their Hardſhips; but for that ſeveral Lords were thought to be at that Time on the *Affirmative* Side, rather to gain the *Diſſenters* than to eaſe them. 'Tis true, Notice was taken that ſome of the Peers who ſpoke againſt the Bill, as the Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, &c. had enter'd their Proteſts againſt paſſing the Bill, which they now voted againſt repealing; and this Conduct ſeem'd very unintelligible to many. When the Debate about committing this Bill of *Repeal* was carrying on in the Houſe of Commons, the Principal Members who ſpoke, were,

Sir William Dawes Archbiſhop of York ſpoke againſt the Diſſenters.

And Biſhop Hoadly.

Bp. Hoadly's Anſwer.

Againſt qualifying Religious Teſts.

Againſt the Pride and Avarice of Clergymen.

Biſhops of Glouceſter and Lincoln for the Repeal.

Earl of Nottingham vindicates himſelf.

Dr. Robinſon Biſhop of London, urges the Example of Sweden.

rally'd for it.

For *Committing* the Bill.
Richard Hampden, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Palmer*.

Mr.

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Speakers for and against the Repeal of the Schiſm Bill.

Mr. *Yonge.*
Mr. *Carter.*
Sir *William Thompſon.*
Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
John Barrington Shute, Eſq;
Sir *William Lowther.*
Sir *Joſeph Jekyl.*
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote.*
Mr. Secretary *Craggs.*
Mr. *Lechmere*, Chancellor of the D. of *Lanc.*
Lord *Caſtlecomer.*

Againſt *Committing* the Bill.

Mr. *Graham.*
Mr. *Ward.*
Mr. *R. Hopton.*
Mr. *Strangeways.*
Sir *William Wyndham.*
Mr. *Jeffreys Winnington.*
Mr. *Shippen.*
Sir *Thomas Hanmer.*
Mr. *John Smith.*
Mr. *Snell.*
Mr. *Lutwyche.*

It will be very ſurprizing to the judicious Part of Poſterity, that *Engliſhmen*, ſo tenacious of their *Liberty*, ſhou'd ever ſuffer the leaſt Part of it to be abridg'd; if the natural Right which Parents have to the Education of their Children, may be call'd the leaſt Part of it. Sir *William Thompſon*, Sollicitor General, urging this natural Right, Mr. *Shippen* anſwer'd, 'It was ſomewhat ſtrange to ſee ſo able a Law-'yer inconſiſtent with himſelf: For when the 'twelve Judges were conſulted in a Caſe rela-'ting to a great Family, he was of the Opinion 'of ten of them, that Children may be taken 'from their Parents, and educated as the Good 'of the Nation requir'd.' To this Sir *William* readily reply'd, 'That as he never was conſul-'ted, ſo had he never declar'd his Thoughts, in 'that nice Caſe hinted by that Gentleman, and 'therefore he could not with any Colour of Ju-'ſtice be ſaid to have chang'd his Opinion: 'But that the Member who tax'd him with it, 'and who thereby declar'd againſt the Opinion 'of the ten Judges, if he would be conſiſtent 'with himſelf, muſt now be for the Bill that 'repeals the Schiſm *Act*, which reſtor'd Parents 'to their natural Right.' This Queſtion was carri'd in the *Affirmative* by a Majority of 41 Voices, 243 againſt 202: And when the Queſtion was put for its paſſing, tho' the Numbers were different, the Majority was ſtill the ſame, 41, *viz.* 221. againſt 170.

Mr. Shippen *againſt the* Repeal.

Anſwer'd by Sir William Thompſon.

A remarkable Majority.

The King of Spain *excites a Rebellion in* France, *as well as* England.

In the mean Time the Court of *Spain* continu'd their clandeſtine Practices to excite Rebellions in *England* and *France*. To ſtir up the *French*, a Declaration was publiſh'd in the Name of that King, wherein all Perſons that obey'd the Commands of the *Regent*, in ſupporting his late Treaties with the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, the States General, were treated as *Rebels* and *Traitors*. This Declaration was complain'd of to the Parliament of *Paris*, as a *ſeditious Writing*, by the Sieur *de La Moignon*, Advocate General, who procur'd an *Arreſt* againſt it as ſuch. The Parliament of *Bourdeaux* alſo condemn'd it as a Libel. However the Marquis *de Beretti Lande*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador in *Holland*, communicated it to the *States General*, as his Maſters Act and Deed. Among the poor Shifts the *Spaniſh* Miniſters were put to, in purſuing their raſh Counſels, that of inviting *James Butler* into *Spain*, after he was driven out of *France*, is equally vain and contemptible, being founded on the boaſted Intereſt of that Fugitive, eſpecially in *Ireland*, where he was to do Wonders for his Maſter the *Pretender*, King *Philip*'s new Ally; and the latter doubtleſs furniſh'd him with Money, to make a Figure on the Way for the Credit of the Thing, he travelling Poſt with two *Berlins*, two *Calaſhes*, and ſome Men on Horſeback: But when he came within forty Leagues of the Court, he was order'd to ſtop; Affairs not being ripe enough yet for his avow'd Reception there. How he wou'd have been dealt with had he gone to *Ireland*, one may gueſs by the Proclamation which the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom, the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and *William Conolly*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, order'd for a Reward of 10000*l.* to any Perſon or Perſons that ſhould ſeize or ſecure him there, *alive or dead.* This Proclamation was ſign'd by

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James Butler's *treaſonable Practices.*

A Proclamation in Ireland *to ſeize him alive or dead.*

Edward Tuam.
F. Ferrad, C. S.
Mountjoy.
Tyrawley.
Newton.
Tulla Moore.
Southwell.
William Whitſhed.
John Forſter.
Jeffry Gilbert.
Fred. Hamilton.
Benjamin Parry.
James Tynte.
Richard Tighe.

Privy-Councellors. A Proclamation for ſeizing him was alſo iſſu'd in *England*; and the Expectation of his landing was ſo great among the *Jacobites*, that they cou'd not help diſcovering it in the Inſolence of their Looks and Expreſſions. The King of *Sweden*'s Affairs were in ſo deſperate a Condition, that his Miniſters (like ſinking Men) caught at every Twig to ſave their Maſter and themſelves, who had ruin'd their Country by raſh and obſtinate Counſels and Actions. They not only encourag'd the Diſaffected in *England*, to enter into new Cabals and Schemes, for an Invaſion of that Kingdom, to be ſupported by a Rebellion in Favour of the *Pretender*; but they enter'd into treaſonable Correſpondencies in *France*, in Favour of King *Philip*, who had juſt ſuch another giddy reſtleſs *Faction* for him in that Kingdom, as the *Pretender* had in *England*; and both theſe Factions promis'd themſelves mighty things from the Court of *Spain*; where *Alberoni* gave all manner of Countenance and Support to the *Britiſh* Fugitives. But the Death of the King of *Sweden*, who was kill'd before *Frederickſtat* in *Norway*, and the Acceſſion of his Siſter the Princeſs *Ulrica* to the Crown, which was very likely to fall upon the Head of her Royal Conſort, the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, ſoon cut off all their Hopes from that Quarter: And upon the States General formal entring into the *Quadruple Alliance*, their Hopes from all Quarters languiſh'd and dy'd.

His Declaration declar'd a Libel by the Parliament of Paris.

A Committee of the Houſe of Commons having been appointed to inquire what Sums of Money had been laid out in particular Places, where any of the fifty new Churches have been built; they made their Report to the Houſe the 23d of *January*. After which, *Samuel Tuffnel*, Eſq; and other Members, took Notice of the unthrifty Management of the Commiſſioners appointed for the Building the *new Churches*, wherein *Magnificence* and *Shew* were more conſulted than *Commodiouſneſs* and *Œconomy*; which would not have been com-

The Commiſſioners for the fifty new Churches not thrifty.

A.D. 1719

plain'd of, if the Reverend and Worſhipful Commiſſioners had duly conſider'd that theſe Buildings were intended for the Convenience of the Pews, or Inhabitants, and not for the Glory of the Pulpit, or the Prieſt. Above half the Money allow'd by Parliament for *fifty Churches*, had been laid out in *ſix* or *ſeven*; about 40000*l.* on the Church near the Ferry in *Weſtminſter*, built upon ſo weak a Foundation that before it was finiſh'd it ſunk ſeveral Foot under Ground; and above 18000*l.* on the little Church by the Maypole in the *Strand*, which will not hold 300 People with tolerable Convenience.

By the Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates, ſign'd by

George Treby.
George Gregory.
T. Hales.
H. Cunningham.
Dennis Bond.
J. Birch.
John Eyles.

Forfeited Eſtates Sell well.

It appear'd that the Credit of thoſe Purchaſes ran almoſt as high as that of other Eſtates. For Inſtance:

The Eſtates of William *late Lord* Widdrington *in the County of* Lincoln.

	Yearly Rents. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
At *Blanbury*	540	2	4
At *Eveden*	556	12	
At *Kirby-Green*	159	3	8
At *Stopwick*	253	13	6
	1509	11	6
Deduct a Modus *due to the Rector of* Eveden	74		
	1435	11	6

Sold on the 4th of *September*, 1718, to *Thomas Chaplin*, of *Louth*, Eſq;

Price ſet up, 26000*l.* Price ſold for, 32,400*l.*

The Forfeited Eſtate of *George Collingwood*, Eſq; computed at 800*l. per Annum*, was ſold to *John Jacob*, Eſq; for 18000*l.* which was 4100*l.* Advance upon the Purchaſe it was ſet up at.

A Liſt of Papiſts who regiſter'd their Eſtates.

A Liſt of *Papiſts* who Regiſter'd their Eſtates in the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*, and the reſpective Values of them.

Shillings and Pence are omitted.

Counties.	Number of Papiſts.	*l.*
Bedford	7	997
Berks	54	8136
Berwick	3	17
Brecon	12	253
Bucks	30	5797
Cambridge	7	601
Cardigan	1	743
Carmarthen	3	417
Carnarvon	2	167
Cheſter	32	5818
Cornwal	16	1458
Coventry	3	465
Cumberland	19	3356
Denbigh	9	758
Derby	50	6624
Devon	21	2363
Dorſet	51	4283
Durham	108	13892
Eſſex	55	9223
Exon	2	121
Flint	11	1145
Glamorgan	3	184
Glouceſter	46	7317
Hereford	55	5488
Hertford	4	1218
Huntington	3	618
Kent	29	7441
Kingſton upon *Hull*	2	61
Lancaſhire	455	27983
Leiceſter	28	7491
Lincolnſhire *Holland*	7	1277
Keſteven	26	3931
Lindſey	40	12554
Lincoln City	3	385
London	22	2062
Litchfield	1	2
Middleſex	89	15847
Monmouth	75	3911
Montgomery	6	3032
Newcaſtle upon *Tyne*	1	4
Nottingham	27	10104
Norfolk	49	11254
Northampton	25	12312
Northumberland	78	17504
Norwich	3	211
Oxon	41	11370
Radnor	8	541
Rutland	1	40
Salop	61	8944
Somerſet	43	3380
Southampton	85	7913
Southwell-Soak	1	40
Stafford	114	18114
Suffolk	52	9849
Suſſex	54	16555
Surrey	19	3481
Warwick	102	12530
Weſtmorland	23	1274
Wilts	43	5312
Worceſter	91	9049
Worceſter City	6	136
York *Eaſt Riding*	38	6759
Weſt Riding	124	18282
North Riding	133	21150
York City	6	1048
	2619	375284

A ſcandalous Impoſition on a parliamentary Inquiry, by which not a tenth Part of their Numbers, or Eſtates in Value, cou'd be regiſter'd.

The commendable Care of the Czar of *Muſcovy* to improve his own Riches by thoſe of his Subjects, put him upon all Experiments for improving their Trade and Manufactures; and having perfect Information of the Extent of the Trade in Iron Manufactures at *Birmingham*, Encouragement was given to his own Manufacturers, to ſend ſome of their Youth thither, to learn the various Working of Iron: This being of dangerous Conſequence to our own Manufacture, Petitions were preſented to the Parliament againſt taking Foreigners Apprentices; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent the Inconveniencies ariſing from ſeducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies into foreign Parts; and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the ſaid Manufacturies.*

Several Parts of the Buildings about the Houſe of Lords being repreſented to be in a dange-

A.D. 1719 dangerous Condition, their Lordſhips order'd a Timber Houſe to be erected in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for them to ſit in, whither His Majeſty came, *February* 18th; and the Commons being ſent for, gave then the Royal Aſſent to

Acts paſt.

The Act for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms; by repealing the odious *Schiſm Bill*, &c.

The Act for quieting Corporations concerning the *Covenant*, &c.

Preferments.

About this Time His Majeſty was pleas'd to declare *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Groom of the Stole; *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; and the Duke of *Argyle*, Lord Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold.

Diſputes about the Peerage Bill.

In the great Controverſy concerning the Bill *to limit the Number of Peers*, which Mr. *Lechmere* drew up, tho' he declar'd afterwards againſt it, the Reaſons on both Sides of the Queſtion were ſo ſtrong, that whoever decided it, without due Conſideration and a good Underſtanding of our parliamentary Conſtitution, was in certain Danger of entangling himſelf in more Difficulties than he could eaſily get clear of. Two particular Friends, the late Secretary *Addiſon*, and Sir *Richard Steele*, were Oppoſites in this Diſpute; Mr. *Addiſon* for the Bill, and Sir *Richard Steele* againſt it: Indeed the latter piqu'd himſelf now ſo very much on his Oppoſition to the Court, that he deſcended ſo low, as to flatter the Earl of *Oxford*; and by ſaying many fulſome Things in his Praiſe, endeavour'd (weakly enough) to unſay the many ſevere Things he had ſaid in his Diſpraiſe. The Piece I am here ſpeaking of, was intitul'd, *A Letter to the Earl of* Oxford: But there came out at this Time, another Pamphlet of much more Importance, which appear'd on the ſame Side of the Queſtion with Sir *Richard*, and was even ſaid to have been written by him, call'd, *the Plebeian*, but in Reality was writ by *William Benſon*, Eſq;. There were four ſeveral Numbers publiſh'd of this Paper: The firſt came abroad before the Bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords; and Mr. *Addiſon*, in his Pamphlet, (the *Old Whig*) endeavour'd to anſwer it. The next *Plebeian* reply'd to Mr. *Addiſon*; and it was a long while before the *Old Whig* appear'd a ſecond Time. That Paper was follow'd by two other *Plebeians*; after which the Bill being drop'd in the Houſe of Lords, the *Plebeian* was diſcontinu'd. The Curious may find both the *Plebeian* and the *Old Whig* amongſt the State Tracts of thoſe Times, they having gone through ſeveral Editions, and there being in them all, the chief Arguments on both Sides of that important Queſtion.

The making many Lords to ſerve a Turn complain'd of.

On the laſt of *February*, the Day the Lords return'd to their old Houſe, His Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, the firſt Peer of *Great Britain* qualify'd for Parliament, repreſented that the Number of Peers being of late Years very much encreas'd, eſpecially ſince the *Union* of the two Kingdoms, it ſeem'd abſolutely neceſſary to fix the ſame, both to preſerve the Dignity of *Peerage*, and to prevent the Inconveniencies that may attend the Creation of a great Number of Peers, to ſerve a *preſent Purpoſe*; of which they had a remarkable Inſtance in the late Reign. There's no need of obſerving, that this has Reference to the *twelve Creation*, becauſe it can refer to nothing elſe; and how agreeable it muſt be to the Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, and others then preſent, 'tis eaſy to imagine. His Grace then made a Motion for bringing in a Bill to ſettle and limit the Peerage in ſuch a manner, that the Number of *Engliſh* Peers ſhould not be enlarged beyond ſix above the preſent Number, which upon Failure of Male Iſſue might be ſupply'd by new Creations; and that inſtead of the *ſixteen* elective Peers, *twenty five* be made Hereditary on the Part of *Scotland*, whoſe Number, upon a Failure of Heirs Male, ſhould be ſupplied by ſome other *Scots* Peers. The Duke of *Argyle* ſeconded this Motion; which was alſo back'd by the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Carliſle*; but the laſt of theſe added, That this was a Matter of ſo great Importance, that it became the Wiſdom of that auguſt Aſſembly, maturely to conſider it, before they came to any Reſolution; and thereupon his Lordſhip mov'd for the adjourning the Debate to the *Monday* following; and that the Peers in and about Town might be ſummon'd to attend. I cannot reaſonably be blam'd for copying the Memoirs of others in Things of ſo delicate and difficult a Nature. 'The Earl of *Oxford* (ſays the *Annaliſt*) excepted againſt the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Propoſal, 'and ſaid, that as it tended to take away the 'brighteſt Gem of the Crown, *of which, if we 'gueſs right, he ſhew'd himſelf ſo tender, in 'the abovemention'd* twelve Creation; it was 'matter of Wonder to ſee it ſupported by thoſe, 'who, by the great Employments they enjoy'd, 'ſeem'd under the ſtricteſt Obligation to take 'Care of the Royal Prerogative: That therefore 'there muſt be a *ſecret Meaning* in this Motion; but for his own Part, tho' he expected 'nothing from the Crown, yet he would never 'give his Vote for lopping off ſo valuable a 'Branch of the *Prerogative:* Becauſe this wou'd 'put it out of the Power of the Crown, to 'reward Merit and virtuous Actions.' *Shou'd he not have added, by* Dozens? To this the Earl of *Sunderland* anſwer'd, 'That tho' the 'Number of Peers were limited, yet the 'Crown ſhould ſtill be the Fountain of Honour, and preſerve the *Prerogative* of creating 'new Peers, upon the Extinction of old Titles, for 'want of Male Iſſue, which happen'd frequently; and that thoſe Extinctions would give the 'Prince on the Throne, ſufficient Opportunities to beſtow Honours upon Commoners of 'diſtinguiſh'd Merit and Abilities.' The Debate being adjourn'd to *Monday*, on that Day, *March* 2d, Earl *Stanhope*, Principal Secretary of State, deliver'd to the Houſe the following Meſſage from His Majeſty.

The Duke of S---'s Motion for the Peerage Bill.

GEORGE R.

The King's Meſſage upon it.

'His Majeſty being inform'd that the Houſe 'of Peers have under Conſideration the State 'of the Peerage of *Great Britain*, is graciouſly 'pleas'd to acquaint this Houſe, That he has 'ſo much at Heart the ſettling the Peerage of 'the whole Kingdom, upon ſuch a Foundation, 'as may ſecure the Freedom and Conſtitution 'of Parliament, in all future Ages: That he 'is willing that his *Prerogative* ſtand not in 'the way of ſo great and neceſſary a Work.'

A Motion being made for an Addreſs of Thanks, the Earl of *N*—— objected againſt it, ſaying, 'it was unuſual for the King to take 'Notice of any thing depending in Parliament, 'before

A.D. 1719 'before the ſame was laid before His Majeſty in 'a parliamentary way.' But the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* overrul'd this Objection, and ſaid 'It could not be ſuppos'd, that the King 'alone ſhould be ignorant of what every body 'elſe knew; and that ſince His Majeſty was 'pleas'd (for the Good of his Subjects) to ſuf- 'fer his *Prerogative* to be reſtrain'd, they ought 'readily to accept, and thankfully to acknow- 'ledge, ſo great and ſo gracious a Condeſcenti- 'on.' The Addreſs was agreed to, without 'dividing.

The Lords Addreſs.

At the opening the Debate upon this Bill, the Earl of *Sunderland*, in a Speech that laſted near an Hour, ran over the ſeveral Changes that have happen'd in the Peerage ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, at what Time there were but 59 Peers in *England*.

Peers in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

1 *Marquis.*
16 *Earls.*
2 *Viſcounts.*
40 *Barons.*

And King *James* the Firſt created as many new Peers; beſides reſtoring and placing others upon Claims; but even all that was done very ſparingly, in Compariſon of the Creation of the *twelve* Lords at once, ſoon after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition. The Earl of *Sunderland* propos'd the Scheme beforemention'd, both with relation to the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Peers. The Earl *C*—— anſwer'd his Speech by another of about the ſame Length, wherein his Lordſhip chiefly endeavour'd to ſhew, 'That what was inten- 'ded to be done with relation to the *Scotch* 'Peerage, was a manifeſt Violation of the 'Treaty of *Union*, and the higheſt Piece of In- 'juſtice; for it was no leſs than to deprive 'People of their Right, without being heard, 'and without any Pretence of Forfeiture on 'their Part.' But whatever Arguments cou'd be urg'd by *Engliſh* Peers, in Behalf of the *Scotch*, loſt a great deal of their Weight, by being oppos'd by *Scotch* Lords themſelves; whom the *Engliſh* could not but think the beſt Judges of their own Intereſts and Rights; and it was averr'd and acknowledg'd, that there was no Intention to include the preſent *ſixteen Scotch* Elective Peers in the twenty-five *Hereditary* Peers, in the before mention'd Scheme. The Duke of *R*——, the Duke of *M*——, the Marquis of *A*——, and the Earl of *J*—— (I can go no farther than my Line) alledg'd, 'That *the ſettling* the Peerage in the manner 'propos'd, was rather a Benefit than a Diſad- 'vantage to the *Scotch* Peerage, whoſe Repre- 'ſentatives were thereby encreas'd by *nine*, 'and all made Hereditary; and for thoſe Peers 'who for the preſent would be excluded, they 'would afterwards have a Chance to come in, 'upon Failure of any of the *twenty-five*: That 'this Regulation could not be look'd upon as a 'Violation of the *Union*; two Things only be- 'ing made unalterable by that Contract, *Reli- 'gion*, and the *Proportion of publick Taxes*.' The Earl of *J*—— repreſented, 'That the 'bringing in a Number of Peers into that 'Houſe by Election, was certainly derogatory 'to the Dignity of that auguſt Aſſembly, and 'of the higheſt Tribunal in the united King- 'dom; and therefore he had long before wiſh'd 'to ſee this Defect in the *Union* rectify'd, and 'the *Scotch* Peers freed from that ignominious 'Mark of Diſtinction, which made them be 'look'd upon as dependant on the Court and 'Miniſtry, and not at Liberty to vote like the 'other Members, for the good and Intereſt of their 'Country.' The following Reſolutions with Reſpect to the Peers of both *England* and *Scotland*, were carri'd by a Majority of 83 Voices againſt 30. A.D. 1719

Reſolutions about the Peerage as to Scotland

I. As to *Scotland*, in lieu of the *ſixteen* Elective Peers, to ſit in this Houſe on the Part of *Scotland*, twenty-five Peers to be declar'd by His Majeſty, ſhall have Hereditary Seats in Parliament, and be the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*.

II. That ſuch twenty-five Peers ſhall be declar'd by His Majeſty, before the next Seſſion of Parliament.

III. That nine of the twenty-five ſhall be appointed by His Majeſty to have immediate Right in ſuch *Hereditary Seat* in Parliament, ſubject to the Qualfications requiſite by the Laws now in Being.

IV. That none of the remaining ſixteen, ſo to be declar'd by His Majeſty, or their Heirs, ſhall become ſitting Peers of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, after the Determination of this preſent Parliament, except ſuch as are of the Number of the ſixteen Peers now ſitting in Parliament, on the Part of *Scotland*, and their Heirs.

V. That if any of the twenty-five Peers, ſo to be declar'd by His Majeſty, and their Heirs, ſhall fail, ſome one or other of the Peers of *Scotland*, ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty to ſucceed to every ſuch Peer ſo failing; and every Peer ſo appointed, ſhall be one of the Peers on the part of the Peerage of *Scotland*, in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and ſo, *toties quoties*, as often as any ſuch Failure ſhall happen.

VI. That the Hereditary Right of ſitting in Parliament, which ſhall accrue to the twenty five Peers of *Scotlaud*, to be declar'd by His Majeſty, ſhall be ſo limited, as not to deſcend to Females.

As to *England*, I. That the Number of Peers of *Great Britain*, on the part of *England*, ſhall not be enlarg'd with precedent Right beyond ſix, above what they are at preſent: But if any of the ſaid preſent Peers, or ſuch ſix new Peers, in Caſe they be created, ſhall fail, their Number may be ſupply'd by new Creations of Commoners, natural born Subjects of this Kingdom; and ſo, *toties quoties*, as often as ſuch Failure ſhall happen.

II. That no Perſon be at any time hereafter created a Peer by Writ, nor any Peerage granted by *Patent*, for any longer Eſtate than for the *Grantee*, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

III. That there be not any Reſtraint on the Crown to create any of the Princes of the Blood Peers of *Great Britain*, with Right to ſit in Parliament.

IV. That whenever any of the Lords now ſitting in Parliament, whoſe Sons have been call'd by Writ, ſhall die, then it ſhall be lawful for His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to create a Peer, to ſupply the Number ſo leſſen'd.

V. That every Creation of a Peer hereafter to be made contrary to theſe Reſolutions, ſhall be null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

The Judges were order'd to bring in a Bill purſuant hereunto, which was read the firſt Time,

A.D.1719 Time, *March* the 14th, and order'd a ſecond Reading.

In the mean Time the Diſpute without Doors continu'd with great Warmth, by the Advocates *Pro* and *Con*. The ſtrongeſt on the Negative Side ſeem'd to refer to the ſecret Meaning before ſpoken of, which was interpreted to be a Deſign to put a Reſtraint on His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, when his Succeſſion ſhould take Effect; which it was thought the then Miniſtry did not promiſe themſelves much from, and had little Reaſon ſo to do. This was taken to be ſuch a Diſregard and Injuſtice to His Royal Highneſs, whoſe late Adminiſtration in His Majeſty's Abſence had given univerſal Content, that all Parties ſeem'd reconcil'd in their Reſentment of it. *It has produc'd*, (ſays the Author of a Pamphlet, entit'led, *The Thoughts of a Member*, &c.) a never before known *Unanimity amongſt the Great Men. It has yok'd the* Lion *with the* Lamb; *the* Whigs *with the* Tories; *Men in Power with thoſe they have turn'd out of it: Miniſters* of State *are become* Patriots; *complain of their own Power, and join with their profeſt Enemies in leſſening that* Prerogative *they have ſo often Occaſion for.* This Controverſy was ſpun out to ſo great a Length, that conſidering the Matter drop'd at laſt, we cannot keep it Company: Only I can't omit a few Lines out of the *Plebeian*, which ſhews the vain Pretences of Men to Honour and Dignities by unjuſt and unwarrantable Means, ſuch as that ſpoken of in the firſt Mention of this Bill. *The greateſt* Traytor *to Civil Society that ever yet appear'd, will be the Man, if ſuch a One can be found, who ſhall contend for ſuch a Bill, ſhould it be propos'd among the Commons, with the Aſſurance in his Pocket of being a Peer, as ſoon as the Bill paſſes.* What follows is a terrible *Memento* to all thoſe that are conſcious of holding their Dignities unjuſtly. *And ſhould he ſucceed, which God forbid, that Honour which is to be the Reward of ſo baſe a Treachery, will be a laſting Mark of* Infamy *to the* Family *that bears it, whilſt any Notion of Honour remains among Mankind.*

A Reflection on the Affirmatives.

Rumours of an Invaſion from Spain.

During this Diſpute, People all over *England*, eſpecially in the *Weſt*, were kept in continual Alarms, with Rumours of an Invaſion from *Spain*. The *Pretender* poſted away from *Rome* for that Court, accompany'd by two fugitive Traitors, *Mar* and *Perth*, who parting with him on the Road, left him to purſue his Journey to *Madrid*, while they went upon his important Commiſſions elſewhere: Himſelf got on board a ſmall Veſſel at *Nettuno*, in the beginning of *February*; but it was above a Month before he got to *Madrid*; where he made his Entry in one of the King's Coaches, attended by his Life-Guards; and was receiv'd by King *Philip* with all the Honours that can be ſhewn a Crown'd Head; tho' his was a *preſcrib'd* one: And if it had been better than it was, he muſt have ſmil'd at the Folly of thoſe who put themſelves to ſo much fruitleſs Expence, to dreſs up a *Pageant*, that could be of no more Service to them, than what they could make of his Name among a Crew of deſperate Wretches in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

The Pretender *in* Spain.

On the 6th of *March*, Captain *Gardiner* arriv'd from *France*, being ſent Expreſs by the Earl of *Stairs*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador at *Paris*, with an Account that the Preparations of the *Spaniards* at *Cadiz*, were certainly deſign'd againſt *England*: The Tranſports there took on board 13 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, all or moſt of them *Iriſh* Papiſts: *Ormond* was to head them, and *Sarsfield* went to *Ireland* to ſee what could be done in that Kingdom in favour of the *Pretender*. Four Days after His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and having given His Royal Aſſent to ſeveral *Acts*, was pleas'd to ſay, *He had given Orders to my Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houſes, in his Name and Words, a Matter His Majeſty thought of the greateſt Importance.* Then His Lordſhip read the Speech, beginning thus:

A.D.1719

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Having receiv'd from our good Brother and Ally, the moſt Chriſtian King, repeated Advices that an Invaſion will ſuddenly be attempted from Spain *againſt my Dominions, in favour of the* Pretender *to my Crown, I have judg'd it convenient to make you acquainted with it; and ſhall on my Part take all the neceſſary Meaſures to defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies*, &c.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, it was mov'd, 'That an humble Addreſs be 'preſented to His Majeſty, to return him the 'dutiful and unfeigned Thanks of this Houſe, 'for having graciouſly communicated to his 'Parliament, that he has receiv'd Intelligence 'of an Invaſion intended from *Spain* againſt 'theſe Kingdoms; and to aſſure His Majeſty, 'that this Houſe will ſupport him with the ut-'moſt Vigour and Efforts, to defeat ſo extraor-'dinary an Attempt: And to deſire that His 'Majeſty would give the neceſſary Orders to 'ſtrengthen and augment his Forces by Sea and 'Land, in ſuch a manner, as he in His Great 'Wiſdom ſhall think fit; aſſuring His Majeſty, 'that this Houſe will effectually make good any 'Encreaſe of Expence that ſhall ariſe from ſuch 'an Augmentation, and effectually enable His 'Majeſty not only to diſappoint the Deſigns 'of his Enemies both at Home and Abroad, 'but, by the Bleſſing of God, turn them to 'their own Confuſion.

The Houſe of Commons addreſs againſt him.

This Motion could not with any Degree of Modeſty or Sobriety be directly oppos'd; but ſomething was ſaid by Mr. *P*—— againſt ſending a Fleet into the Mediterranean, whilſt *Great Britain* was left naked and expos'd to the Attempts of a provok'd Enemy. It will be found preſently, that there was no want of the Ships in the *Mediterranean*, to oppoſe our Enemies by Sea; and the mentioning of the *Peerage* Bill, then in the Houſe of Lords, did not ſeem to have much relation to the Preparation of the *Spaniards* at *Cadiz*. What Mr. Secretary *Craggs* ſaid in Anſwer, has a Spirit in it which could not but make its way in that Aſſembly. 'That as to what had been ſuggeſted about the '*Peerage* Bill, that Affair being yet depending 'in the other Houſe, it was unparliamentary 'to take Notice of it before it came regularly 'before them: But that however he would be-'forehand adventure to ſay, that as it was a 'moſt gracious Condeſcenſion in his Majeſty to 'ſuffer a Branch of His Royal Prerogative to 'be reſtrain'd, in order to ſecure the Liberty of 'Parliament, ſo he doubted not that when that 'Bill came down to them, it would be unani-'mouſly approv'd. That as to the Advices the 'King had communicated to his Parliament of

Mr. Craggs's Speech about it.

A.D.1719 'the Invaſion with which his Dominions were 'threatned, though it was unuſual for the So- 'vereign to declare his Intelligence, yet His 'Majeſty had been moſt graciouſly pleas'd to 'tell them from whence he receiv'd his Infor- 'mation; that therefore it would be want of 'Reſpect, to queſtion His Majeſty's Intelligence, 'and he was ſure no Member of that Houſe 'had Authority to do it. That he hop'd there 'was no great Danger from the Invaſion with 'which they were threatned: but that it would 'be the higheſt piece of Imprudence not to take 'all the neceſſary Precautions to repel any In- 'ſults from the *Spaniards*, and to defeat all the 'Deſigns of His Majeſty's, and the Nation's 'Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And as 'to the Conduct of His Majeſty's Miniſters, on 'which the Member who ſpoke laſt was pleas'd 'to reflect, if a Motion were made for ap- 'pointing a Day to inquire into the ſame, he 'would readily ſecond it.

The Addreſs paſt without farther Oppoſition; and the Lords preſented another to the ſame Purport: To both which His Majeſty return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer.

Sir *John Norris* was before this ſet out for *Chatham*, and Rear Admiral *Mighels* for *Portſmouth*, to forward the fitting out of, and to command the Ships that were at thoſe Stations. Three Troops of the Royal Regiment of *Blue*, Horſe, with *Wade*'s and *Pitt*'s Regiments; *Kerr*'s, *Evans*'s, *Gore*'s and *Honeywood*'s Dragoons; and three Battalions of the Foot Guards, were order'd to march immediately towards the *Weſt* of *England*, where it was thought moſt likely the Enemy intended to land; and where the four Regiments of Major General *Sabine*, Colonel *Egerton*, Colonel *Chudleigh*, and Lord *Hinchinbroke*'s, arriv'd from *Ireland* at *Minehead* and *Briſtol*, ſometime after. Two *Swiſs* Battalions from *Holland* arriv'd in the River of *Thames*, and were quarter'd in *Eſſex*; and three *Dutch* Battalions landed in the *North* of *England*: All theſe foreign Troops were under the Command of Major General *Keppel*, Brother to the late Earl of *Albemarle*. The latter, with ſome other Regiments of *Engliſh* Foot and Dragoons, were order'd to march into *Scotland*. Sir *George Byng*, on the firſt News of the *Spaniards* intended Invaſion, ſent away the Regiments of *Okara* and *Sankey* from *Minorca*. His Cruizers took one *Spaniſh* Man of War of 50 Guns, and burnt another. Sir *John Norris* put to Sea *March* the 11th, from St. *Hellens*, with His Majeſty's Ships the Prince *Frederick*, *Windſor*, *Centurion*, *Salisbury*, *Lancaſter*, *Flamborough*, *Gibralter*, which were join'd by the *Wincheſter* and *Kinſale*: And on the 29th, the Earl of *Berkley* ſail'd from St. *Hellens* Weſtward, with the *Dorſetſhire*, *Hampton Court*, *Medway*, *Weymouth*, *Durſley* Galley, *Rye* and *Hind*, to join Sir *John Norris*, who was ſtation'd between *Scilly* and the *Lizard*. Theſe Preparations by Sea and by Land, were ſo ready, and ſo ample, that the Apprehenſions of Danger from the *Spaniards* ceas'd, even before there was Advice of the Diſperſion of their Fleet, and the Ruin of their Enterprize.

Preparations againſt the Spaniards.

Cammock, mention'd in the Account of the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleet off *Sicily*, was doubtleſs to have born a Part in it, as well as *James Butler* and the other Fugitives: He ſail'd from *Meſſina* the 29th of *January* in a *Spaniſh* Man of War of 22 Guns, and 180 Men, call'd the *Little St. John*, which was taken the next Day by the *Royal Oake*, one of Sir *George Byng*'s Squadron; but *Cammock* eſcap'd, by taking, in time, to his Boat, and making to *Calania*: He left behind him the moſt valuable Piece in his Treaſury, the *Pretender*'s Commiſſion to be Admiral of the *White*; for this Shadow of a King took upon him to make Generals, Admirals, Dukes, Biſhops, and whatever his Followers had a mind to, though leſs in Reality than the Beings of ſo many Puppets.

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Cammock's Commiſſion taken.

The Earl of *Berkley*, with the Men of War under his Command, having been off *Cape-Cleer* in *Ireland*, return'd to the *Britiſh* Court, *April* 4th, and having detach'd Admiral *Mighels* to the Coaſt of *Gallica*, for Intelligence, with the *Windſor*, *Monmouth*, and *Antelope*, his Lordſhip left the Command of the Fleet to Sir *John Norris*, and return'd himſelf to *London*. *Sarsfield* made his Eſcape out of *Ireland*, by taking Shipping at *Killicolgan*, within ſix Miles of *Gallway*: But three of the *Scotch* Rebels *Seaforth*, *Mariſchal*, and *Tullibardine*, landed in the beginning of *April* with about 400 Men, at *Kintail*, in the Shire of *Roſs*, in *Scotland*, from on board two Tranſports. Theſe Deſperadoes were by their Inſtructions to remain at *Kintail*, till they heard of *Ormond*'s Landing in *England*; that *Outlaw* being the Soul of this Expedition, for the Deſtruction of theſe Kingdoms out of which his Treaſons had expell'd him.

Mariſchal, and other Rebels, land in Scotland.

Ormond the arch Traitor.

The *Spaniſh* Fleet conſiſted of about 50 Tranſports, having on board 5000 Men, and Arms for twice that Number; they were convoy'd by four Men of War; and about 50 Leagues off Cape *Finiſtre* met with a violent Storm which laſted 48 Hours, and the Commodore of 64 Braſs Guns having thrown all of the upper Quarter Deck over-board and loſt all his Maſts, made for the Coaſt of *Spain*, as did the other Ships with the Soldiers and what remain'd of them and their Horſes for the moſt part Sick and Unſerviceable. The Ships we had at Sea and the Forces a-ſhoar, would certainly have given a very good Account of theſe Formidable Invaders had they eſcap'd the Storm. Their Intention was to have made up the *Briſtol Channel*, and to have landed at or near that City, where the Dregs of the People ſhew'd great willingneſs to receive them, as did ſome of their Leaders and Idols in *Somerſetſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*; but tho' they could talk big over their Cups, the Well-affected were no farther afraid of the Miſchief they cou'd do, than ſober Men are afraid of Thieves, Madmen, and Drunkards. In the mean Time, *James Butler*'s Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, was ſold for 7500 *l.* to one Mr. *Hacket*, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, and his Houſe at *Richmond* for 6000 *l.* the latter for the Uſe of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. His Majeſty's Ships on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, were ſo ſtation'd, as to cut off all Supplies by Sea, that might be ſent to the Rebels from *Spain*; and the *Spaniards* that came with *Mariſchal*, and the other Traitors, ſix Companies, and 300 Men, ſoon found they were in a Net, and could not get out of it, but at Diſcretion of the King's Forces. About 50 of them got into *Donan* Caſtle; and as ſoon as the *Engliſh* Men of War, the *Worceſter* and *Flamborough*, came up to it, and cannonaded it, they ſeiz'd their Officers, and ſurrender'd themſelves, with what Stores of Ammunition and Proviſion they had there. This Blow oblig'd the Rebels

The Spaniſh Fleet diſperſ'd.

The Spaniards *in* Scotland *ſurrender* Donan *Caſtle.*

A.D.1719 bels to ſhift their Quarters; they were follow'd cloſely by Major General *Wightman*, and pretended to defend the Paſs of *Glenſhill*; but upon his Approach they deſerted that Poſt, *June* 10th, being their Maſter the *Pretender*'s Birth-day: The Major General found them more advantagiouſly poſted at *Strachill*; and tho' they were near 2000 in Number, and the King's Troops not a 1000, yet the latter, by the Conduct and Bravery of their Officers, General *Wightman*, Colonel *Clayton*, Lieutenant Colonel *Laurence*, Lieutenant Colonel *Reading*, Major *Robertſon*, Mr. *Monroe* of *Culcairne*, and other gallant Gentlemen, and their own Intrepidity, drove the Rebels from all their Faſtneſſes, and diſperſt them; the *Spaniards*, 270, ſurrender'd Priſoners at Diſcretion, and deliver'd up their Arms; the arch Traitors *Mariſchal*, *Seaforth*, and *Tullibardine*, got away to the Iſlands, and from thence made their Eſcape by Shipping.

The Scots Rebels and Spaniards diſperſt by General Wightman.

While the *Spaniards* were in theſe doughty Expeditions, the *French* Troops were advancing beyond their Frontiers, and Monſieur *De Silly*, who commanded them, after a ſhort Diſpute, made himſelf Maſter of *Port-Paſſage*, where he found ſix large Men of War, on the Stocks, very near finiſh'd, which he deſtroy'd. Then the Mareſchal *De Berwick*, who commanded the *French* Army in Chief, form'd the Siege of *Fonterabia*, and took it, the 5th of *June*. The King of *Spain* made an unſucceſsful Attempt to relieve the Place, and approach'd with an Army of 9000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe; but it was in the Hands of the *French* before he could draw near enough to it; ſo he march'd back to *Pampeluna*, doubly diſappointed, both of raiſing the Siege, and of the *French* Forces Deſertion: For he depended as much on an Inſurrection in *France*, as on a Rebellion in *England*; upon both which his chimerical Projects were founded; and in both which he was alike baffled and abus'd, by the Credulity and Raſhneſs of a proud obſtinate Prieſt, Cardinal *Alberoni*, whoſe Head being as full of Viſions, and his Heart of Rancour, as the King of *Sweden*'s, there had been a perfect Harmony in Counſels between their Agents in favour of the *Pretender*: And the Regent of *France* was too wiſe a Prince not to foreſee that the King of *Spain*'s Miniſter had as much at Heart the diſpoſſeſſing him of the Regency, as the putting the *Pretender* in Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*; two Schemes as *Romantick* as ever enter'd into the Head of *Don Quixote*.

The French deſtroy the Spaniſh Ships at Port-Paſſage.

King Philip abus'd by Cardinal Alberoni.

His Majeſty in his Speech at the Prorogation of the Parliament, *April* 18th, told them,

'By the Bleſſing of God on our Endeavours, 'we have hitherto diſappointed the ill Deſigns 'of our Enemies, who flatter'd themſelves 'with Succeſs from our unhappy Diviſions.

'We perceive by the raſh and wicked Counſels which have lately prevail'd in the Court 'of *Spain*, that the deſperate and extravagant 'Projects of one ambitious Man, tho' not capable 'of giving Fears to their Neighbours, may occaſion them ſome Expence and Trouble.

'That Court being influenc'd by Counſels 'odious and deſtructive to the *Spaniards*, who 'find themſelves neglected and oppreſs'd, after 'having endeavour'd to foment Conſpiracies 'and Seditions both here and in *France*: and 'ſtoop'd to Practices unuſual, accompany'd by 'Manifeſto's, of a Stile unheard of among 'great Princes, has at laſt proceeded to acknow- A.D.1719 'ledge the *Pretender*.

'As this News has given great Surprize to 'all *Europe*, I queſtion not but it will be re'ceiv'd by every good *Briton*, with Indigna'tion and Contempt.

'It is our Happineſs at this Juncture to find 'our ſelves aſſiſted by the greateſt Powers of 'Europe, againſt an Enemy that has no Allies, 'but thoſe who would betray the Government 'under which they live, and are protected.'

King's Speech of Philip's owning the Pretender.

In what follows, His Majeſty ſpeaks more in the Spirit of a true *Briton*, than any of the modern pretended *Patriots* and *Cato's* have done, ſince they made it a Pretence to foment Factions and Diviſions amongſt us.

'I have always look'd upon the Glory of a 'Sovereign, and the Liberty of a Subject, as in- Liberty. 'ſeperable; and think it is the peculiar Happi'neſs of a *Britiſh* King, to reign over a *free* 'People: As the Civil Rights therefore, and 'Privileges of my Subjects, and eſpecially of 'my two Houſes of Parliament, do juſtly 'claim my moſt tender Concern; if any Pro'viſion deſign'd to perpetrate theſe Bleſſings to 'your Poſterity, remain imperfect, for want 'of Time during this Seſſion, maturely to diſcuſs and ſettle Matters of ſo great Importance, 'I promiſe my ſelf, you will take the firſt 'Opportunity to render my Wiſhes for your 'Happineſs compleat and effectual, and to 'ſtrengthen the *Union* which is of ſo much 'Conſequence to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

And for

About this Time, His Grace *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton*, was choſen Knight of the Garter, with great Solemnity; and it was declar'd, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to create,

Creations.

Her Grace *Evingart Meluſina* Dutcheſs of *Munſter*, a Dutcheſs of *Great Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Dutcheſs of *Kendal* in the County of *Weſtmoreland*.

His Grace *John* Duke of *Argyle*, Duke of *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*.

Charles Earl of *Mancheſter*, Duke of *Mancheſter*.

James Earl of *Carnarvon*, Duke of *Chandos*.

Thomas Lord *Coningsby*, Earl of *Coningsby* in the County of *Lincoln*.

George Carpenter, Eſq; Lieutenant General of His Majeſty's Forces, Baron *Carpenter* of *Killagby* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

James Hamilton of *Dundalk* in that Kingdom, Eſq; Viſcount *Limerick*.

Bennet Viſcount *Sherrard*, Earl of *Harborough* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

William Grimſton, Eſq; Viſcount *Grimſton* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Thomas Pitt, jun. Eſq; Baron of *Londonderry* in that Kingdom.

In an Addreſs of the grand *Jury* of the Iſland of *Barbado's* to *Robert Lowther*, Eſq; their Governor, now made publick, there's a Paragraph which then made ſome Noiſe.

'We look upon our ſelves under a more than 'ordinary Obligation to your Excellency, for 'your generous Care in protecting us againſt an 'Eſtabliſhment of an Eccleſiaſtical Court, 'which hath been lately attempted; a Juriſdi'ction no leſs inconſiſtent with the Intereſt and 'Conſtitution of this Iſland, than it is univer'ſally feared and deteſted by the Inhabitants.

A Paragraph in the Barbado's Addreſs againſt Spiritual Courts.

Though this Governor, Mr. *Lowther*, was doubtleſs guilty of much Male-Adminiſtration, as was prov'd upon him the next Year in *England*, by *Jonathan Belman*, Eſq; the preſent Atte-

A.D.1719 Attorney General of that Iſland, who with great Hazard, Expence and Loſs, made a Voyage home, on purpoſe to ſerve that Colony, in delivering them from him, yet 'tis certain his protecting them againſt a Spiritual Court, ought to be reckon'd one good Deed, were there no other to be remember'd in his Favour. A Complaint againſt him, ſign'd by Sir *Robert Davers*, Sir *Charles Cox*, *Abel Alleyne*, Eſq; *William Walker*, Eſq; *John Walter*, Eſq; *Thomas Pindar*, Eſq; *John Alleyne*, Eſq; and *Edward Morgan*, Eſq; was preſented to the Lord Preſident of the Privy Council; and it had its Effect not long after. However, to find a Vindication of a *Spiritual Court* in a *Repreſentation*, by way of Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Grand Jury, is a Novelty much more extraordinary than Extortion and Corruption in Governors of *American* Iſlands; not of late ſo much a Grievance as formerly. And the Iſland of *Barbados* is now happy in the Government of a noble Lord, who abhors thoſe mean and ſordid Views, and takes Pleaſure in Acts of Juſtice and Goodneſs.

On the 9th of *May*, His Majeſty in Council declar'd his Intention to go out of the Kingdom in a ſhort Time; and was pleas'd to name the *Lords Juſtices*, in whoſe Hands His Majeſty had thought fit to entruſt the Government during his Abſence.

His Grace *William* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Lords Juſtices.

Thomas Lord *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

Evelyn Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

Henry Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy Seal.

John Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

Thomas Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Charles Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

John Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General.

John Duke of *Roxburgh*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Charles Earl of *Sunderland*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Groom of the Stole.

James Earl of *Berkley*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

James Earl *Stanhope*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Craggs, jun. Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

On the 11th of *May* His Majeſty paſt in his Barge from *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and from thence proceeded by Coach to *Graveſend*; where His Majeſty embark'd for *Holland*, on board the *Carolina* Yatch, which ſail'd between two and three in the Afternoon, and happily came to Anchor off of *Helvoet Sluyce* the next Morning, between nine and ten: His Majeſty's Voyage from *Graveſend* to *Holland* being perform'd in 16 Hours.

With the King embark'd Earl *Stanhope*, the Earl of *March*, Son to His Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, the Lord *How*, the Baron *De Bentenrieder*, the Imperial *Envoy*, the Dutcheſs of *Kendal*, Madamoiſelle *De Schillembourg*, Madam *De Kielmanſeck*, and her Daughter, the Lady *How*, the Baron *De Berenſdorf*, Monſieur *De Touches*, Secretary to the *French* Embaſſy; the Officers of the Greencloth, and ſeveral other Gentlemen and Ladies, in three Yatchts. The King landed at *Schoonhoven*, where he was attended by the States Deputies, the Earl of *Cadogan*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction; from thence he went by Water to *Waert*, and proceeded to *Oſnabrug*, by eaſy Journeys; and having continu'd there two Days, came to *Hieren Hauſen*, the 18th of *May*; His Majeſty ſtaid there till after the Celebration of his Birth-day, and ſet out the 29th for *Pyrmont*, to drink the Waters: His Majeſty ſtaid there three Weeks, and then returning to *Hieren Hauſon*, gave Audience to Monſieur *De Senneterre*, the *French* Ambaſſador; as he did afterwards to other Foreign Miniſters. A.D.1719

His Majeſty arrives at Hanover.

The King's Birth-day was ſolemniz'd in *England* with more than uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. There was a numerous Appearance of the great Officers of State, Foreign Miniſters, Nobility, and Gentry, at *Kenſington*, to compliment the young Princeſſes on that Occaſion: And at Night there was a ſplendid Ball in the *Greenhouſe* of thoſe beautiful Gardens. Their Highneſſes then opened their new Houſhold; the chief Servants of their Eſtabliſhment being,

The Princeſſes Houſhold.

The Counteſs of *Portland* Governeſs.
Lady *Colladon*, Under-Governeſs.
Mr. *Billerbeck*, Preceptor.
John Neal, Eſq; Comptroller.
Joſeph Wilcox, D. D. Chaplain.
Lord *Glenarchy*, Maſter of the Horſe.
John Mordaunt, Eſq; Equerry.

The Sallaries of all the Servants, was ſaid to amount to 8000 *l. per Ann.* Theſe Particulars relating to the Houſhold of the moſt amicable and moſt Illuſtrious Princeſſes in the World cannot but be grateful to all Perſons, in all Ages.

About the latter end of *May*, Sir *John Norris* ſail'd for the *Baltick*, with a Squadron of theſe Men of War.

The Baltick Squadron.

Cumberland.	*Newcaſtle.*
Dorſetſhire.	*Weymoueh.*
Plymouth.	*Seahorſe.*
Midway.	*Norwich.*
Prince *Frederick.*	*Suffolk.*
Monmouth.	*Monk.*
Centurion.	*Kintale.*
Gibraltar.	*Bedford* Galley.
Hampſhire.	*Rye* Galley.
Durſley.	

About this Time there aroſe a Diſpute and Difference between the Diſſenting Miniſters in about *London*, about Subſcribing, and Non-ſubſcribing, *Articles of Advice*, for the Conduct of their Brethren, and their Congregations in other Places. Some were for inſerting in thoſe *Articles*, the firſt Article of the *Church* of *England*, about the Divinity of Our Bleſſed Saviour; others were for leaving the Sacred Doctrine as the Scripture had left it, and not explaining it in humane Words: An Explanation which many believe it is not capable of; and then the attempting it muſt be without Warrant or Succeſs. But others thought the omitting a poſitive Declaration of their Faith in the Point of the Trinity, wou'd give a Handle to Gainſayers to ſuſpect, if not to charge them with, *Arian* Opinions, then growing up faſt, as do all ill Roots, if Mr. *Whiſton* does not deceive us in ſaying, moſt of his Acquaintance in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, were no more Orthodox than himſelf in the Doctrine of the Trinity, or to that Effect. Hiſtory excludes all Controverſy, and therefore I ſhall keep

A Difference between Diſſenting Miniſters.

A.D.1719 keep close to the Facts, in a very short Narrative.

The Dissenters at several Places, but more especially at *Exeter*, being jealous that their Ministers were not as Orthodox as themselves, in the Article of the Trinity, had demanded of them a Confession of Faith; and upon Advice of the Differences between their Pastors and them, on this Occasion, the dissenting Ministers in and about *London*, held a *Synod*, to consult of *Articles of Advice for Peace*. They met at *Salters-Hall*; and there was seen the Effect which *Nazianzen* complains of, in ancient Councils, that they produc'd nothing but Wranglings and Dissentions. The main Debate was about inserting in the *Advice*, the *first Article of the Church of* England, *of* Faith *in the holy* Trinity; *and the Answer to the* fifth *and* sixth *Questions in the* Assembly's Catechism; which, by the way, will appear to be no fit Meat for Babes. But upon the Question, it was carry'd by a Majority of 57 against 53, *That no humane Compositions or Interpretations of the Doctrine of the* Trinity, *should be made a part of these Articles of Advice*, which they were met to draw up. How far the Heats carry'd them on both Sides, may be seen by what happen'd at the *Division*. One of those who were against *humane Compositions*, saying, as he went out, *You that are against Persecution, come up Stairs*; and another, who was for them, *You that are for the Doctrine of the* Trinity, *stay below:* Both which seems to be equally unfair: For the subscribing the Advice with the *humane Words*, was not Persecution in the literal Sense; neither was the *Non-subscribing*, a Denial of the Doctrine of the *Trinity*.

A Synod at Salters-Hall.

The following Ministers subscrib'd to the Article of the Church of *England*, and the two Answers in the Assembly's Catechism in their *Advice*.

Ministers Subscribers

Wm. Lorrimer, S.T.P.
Jer. Smith.
Samuel Pomfret.
W. Tonge.
B. Robinson.
Thomas Reynolds.
Thomas Bradbury.
John Mottershead.
Joseph Hill.
Thomas Harrison.
Daniel Willcox.
John Newman.
Ja. Earl.
Thomas Lloyd.
James Wood.
George Davy.
John Skepp.
John Sladen.
William Curtis.
James Matthews.
John Barker.
Zachary Merril.
John Beaumont.
Francis Freeman.
Da. Rees.
Thomas Michell.
John Nisbett.
Robert Bragg.
Matthew Clarke.
Thomas Ridley.
John Noble.
John Asty.
Edward Wallin.
John Foxen.
James Anderson.
John Cumming.
John Killinghall.
James Galloway.
John Lewis.
Thomas Dewhurst.
Isa. Bates.
Patrick Russel.
Mark Key.
William Chapman.
Samuel Harris.
Thomas Masters.
Edward Ridgway.
Abraham Mulliner.
William Hocker, Sen.

Pastors in the Country.

Daniel Mayo.
John Olive.
John Sharp.
William Bushnel.
Stephen Crisp.
Peeer Goodwin.
Lachlan Ross.
Richard Pain.
John Foster.
Samuel Bourne.
George Burnet.

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Preachers ordain'd or licens'd.

Harman Wood.
John Conder.
James Gillesry.
William Mc-Clatchy.
Peter Gibbs.
John Hubbard.
Merriman Norris.
John Toms.
James Wildman.
Peter Bradbury.
John Mitchell.
Thomas Charlton.
Henry Francis.
Joseph Tate.
Richard Glover.
Emanuel Ellerker.
Joseph Matthews.

Ministers who would not subscribe to *humane Compositions.*

Ministers Non-Subscribers.

John Oldfield, D.D. Moderator.
John Sheffield.
John Billingsley.
William Harris.
Simon Browne.
John Evans.
John Hughes.
Thomas Sleigh.
John Savage.
Samuel Wright.
Benjamin Grosvenor.
John Ratcliffe.
Samuel Rosewel.
Joseph Jenkins.
Moses Lowman.
Joseph Burroughs.
John Ingram.
Thomas Leavesly.
George Smith.
Lewis Douglas.
Jeremiah Hunt.
Samuel Baker.
Thomas Petken.
John Gale, D.S.
Isaac Kimber.
Clark Oldsworth.
Richard Rigby, M.D.
Thomas Kerby.
Edward Bearne.
Samuel Chandler.
William Sheffield.
Nathaniel Hodges.
Roger Billio.
Thomas Slater.
James Read.
Henry Read.
William Hocker, Jun.
Richard Biscoe.
Joseph Bennet.
Benja. Avery, L.L.D.
Joseph Baker.
Ben. Andrews Atkinson
Gabriel Barber.
Nathaniel Lardner.
William Jacomb.
Samuel Savage.
Samuel Highmore.
Robert Lamb.
Amos Harrison.
John Bradley.
Samuel Clark.
Daniel Burgess.
John Cornish.
Thomas Newman.
Quintus Naylor.
John Sherman.
Richard Parker.
Samuel Oldfield.
John Cambden.
Nathaniel Foxwell.
John Conder.
Thomas Simmons.
David Jennings.
John Eaton.
Obadiah Hughes.
Arthur Shallet.
Richard Tuddemen.
E. Roscol.
John Richardson.
Matthew Kendal.
William Bush.
Christopher Taylor.
Thomas Cotton.

This so plainly shewing a Division in the Synod, it must be remember'd, that the *Subscribers* withdrew from the Assembly, notwithstanding the Question had been carry'd against them, and set their Names to a Paper containing the first Article, and the two Answers beforemention'd.

The first Article of the Church of England.

'There is but one living and true God everlasting, without Body, Parts, Passions, of infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; the Maker and Preserver of all Things, both visible and invisible. And in the Unity of this Godhead, there be three Persons of one Substance, Power and Eternity; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.'

The Subscribers Declaration.

The Answer to the fifth *and* sixth *Questions in the* Assembly's *Catechism.*

'There is but one God only, the living and true God. There are three Persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost;

A.D.1719 'Ghoſt; and theſe Three are one God, the 'ſame in Subſtance, equal in Power and Glory.

The Declaration *of the Miniſters* Non-ſubſcribing.

The Non-Subſcribers Declaration.

'We freely declare that we utterly diſown 'the *Arian* Doctrines, and ſincerely believe the 'Doctrine of the *Trinity*, and the *proper* Divi-'nity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, which we ap-'prehend to be clearly reveal'd in the Holy 'Scriptures; but are far from condemning any 'who appear to be with us in the main, tho' 'they chuſe not to declare themſelves in other 'than Scripture Terms, or not in ours.'

Which they farther explained thus.

'The humane Words, *Trinity* and *proper* 'Divinity, in this *Declaration* of our Faith, 'are us'd only to notify the Things we ſpeak 'of; and we do not preſume in the way of 'Teſt to go into any particular Explanations 'of thoſe Things, either in our own, or other 'Mens Words: But for that we refer to the 'Holy Scriptures, whence it may appear, that 'we take the Scripture Account of thoſe Things, 'to be the beſt and fitteſt we can uſe on ſuch 'Occaſions.' And truly, 'tis very much out of the Gravity, both of Divinity and Hiſtory, to ſay, there's a better Account than the only Account we have of it.

Miniſters excluded at Exeter.

While theſe Matters were tranſacting at *London*, three Congregations at *Exeter*, proceeded to the actual Excluſion of their Paſtors, Mr. *Pierce*, Mr. *Withers*, and Mr. *Hallet*, for refuſing to ſubſcribe certain Articles of Faith, which had been prepar'd for them. Theſe three Miniſters were Men of diſtinguiſhed Merit, and the Treatment they met with, made a very great Noiſe; and is thought to have ſtuck ſo to the Heart of Mr. *Pierce*, of ſpecial Note among the Learned, that it ſhortned his Days. Having Occaſion to conſult him three Years after upon the Deſign of the *Critical Hiſtory of* England, his Anſwer was, *The World is not worthy of it; and the Pains you muſt be at, would be thrown away upon them.* He meant the Friends to our preſent Conſtitution: And whether he was a Prophet, as well as a Prieſt, let others determine.

It is not unlikely that a leading Man or two, among the Subſcribers, had private Encouragement from a great Prelate, to proceed as they did; but as I have not ſufficient Proof of its being true, I ſhall not dwell upon hear-ſay.

Mr. Addiſon's *Death.*

I have avoided entring into *Biography*, or Life Writing, as too particular for general Hiſtory, and beſides, would take up too much of my room; but I cannot omit mentioning the Death of Mr. *Addiſon*, who dy'd at *Holland*-Houſe in *Kenſington*, the 17th of *June*, of an *Aſthma* and *Dropſy*. He was a Gentleman of excellent Endowments: He had an exquiſite Taſte in all Parts of polite Literature, had a great Stock of uſeful Learning, a juſt and fine Elocution, a true Genius in Poetry, a beautiful Imagination, and an exact Judgment.

He took a great deal of Pains for his Productions, tho' they ſeem to have been written with the greateſt Eaſe; and could hardly ſatisfy himſelf in them, when all the World was ſatisfy'd.

He was one of the Sons of *Lancelot Addiſon*, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*, and was born at *Alſton* near *Amesbury* in *Wiltſhire*, of which Place his Father was then Rector. He had his Education at the *Charter-Houſe* School in *London*, where he made Acquaintance with two Perſons, for whom he had ever after an entire Friendſhip, *Stephen Clay*, Eſq; of the *Inner Temple*, Author of the *Epiſtle*, in Verſe, *from the* Elector *of* Bavaria *to the* French *King*, after the Battle of *Ramelies*; and Sir *Richard Steele*, whom he ſerv'd both with his Pen and his Purſe: He went from the *Charter-Houſe*, to *Magdalen* College, *Oxon*; and in his Youth admitted *Henry Sacheverel*, afterwards famous, or rather infamous, as an *Incendiary*, into ſome Intimacy with him, as appears by his Epiſtle to Mr. *H. S.* in the fourth *Miſcellany Poems*, printed by *J. Tonſon*, beginning thus: A.D. 1-19

Since deareſt Harry *you will needs requeſt,*
A ſhort Account of all the Muſe poſſeſt.

But he broke off all Correſpondence with him, as ſoon as he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his ſeditious Practices. He wrote this Poem in 1694. His Tranſlation of part of *Ovid*'s *Metamorphoſes*, in thoſe Miſcellanies, gain'd him the good Opinion of Mr. *Dryden*, as a Poet. In the Year 1695, he wrote a *Poem to His Majeſty King* William, and preſented it to the Lord Keeper, Sir *John Sommers*, to whom he was introduc'd by Mr. *Tonſon*; and this was the firſt Step he took in the way of his future Fortune: Let us not forget the following Lines of this Poem.

Some Account of Mr. Addiſon, *and his Works.*

The Race of Naſſau *was by Heav'n deſign'd*
To curb the proud Oppreſſors of Mankind;
To bind the Tyrants of the Earth with Laws,
And fight in ev'ry injur'd Nation's Cauſe:
The World's great Patriots, they for Juſtice call,
And as they favour, Kingdoms riſe or fall.

He was very ſoon taken under the Patronage of Mr. *Montagu*, afterwards Earl of *Halifax*; and being recommended to His Majeſty King *William*, by thoſe two great Men, he was enabled, by a Penſion of 300*l.* a Year, to poliſh by Travel, the Knowledge he had acquir'd by Study. From *Italy*, in 1701, he ſent that admirable Poem, prefix'd to his Remarks on ſeveral Parts of that beautiful Country, which is of equal Beauty with it.

He was in his Travels in the Year 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, and when he return'd, had what he call'd his *Little Thing*, given him, the Place of one of the *Commiſſioners* of *Appeal* in the *Exciſe*. He took upon himſelf the Care of the Education of the young Earl of *Warwick*; and that gave him Opportunity to render himſelf acceptable, by his Services, to the Counteſs, that Lord's Mother; tho' ſeveral Years paſt in great Intimacy between them, before ſhe cou'd think of admitting him for her Husband: The Diſparity in Rank and Fortune, was a Morſel of too hard Digeſtion with her: But his Patience and Perſeverance, and the many charming Letters and Poems he addreſs'd to her, (not yet printed) remov'd in Time, whatever Difficulties the Difference in their Condition had thrown in his way. He was in the mean while made Under-Secretary of State, when Sir *Charles Hedges* was Principal Secretary. Upon my Lord *Wharton*'s being appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he was appointed Secretary for that Kingdom, having been choſen a Member of the Houſe of Commons for *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwal*, ſome time before, as

A.D. 1719 as he was in the next Parliament, 1710, for *Malmsbury* in *Wiltshire*, by the Lord *Wharton*'s Interest; and he was chosen for that Borough to his Death. 'Tis now well known that most of the *Spectators* were written by him, as were many of the *Tattlers* and *Guardians*; but the greater part of the Burthen of the *Spectators* lay upon him; the Product of the Sale, being the only way Mr. *Steele* had, to disengage him from a Debt of a large Sum of Money, he had incurr'd on that Gentleman's Account. Several of his *Spectators* were taken from Manuscript *Essays*, which Mr. *Addison* intended to publish as *Essays* in Prose, and were afterwards put into the Form we see them in, for the Use of that Paper, particularly the Treatise of the *Pleasures of the Imagination*; which I saw in Manuscript, a Year or two before the *Spectator* was publish'd, in the Form of an *Essay*; and there were two or three pretty large Quarto Manuscripts, full of such *Essays*. He abhorr'd the Devices of the *Harleian* Ministers, and voted always in Parliament like a true Lover of his Country. Upon the Demise of the Queen, *the Regency*, before His late Majesty's happy Arrival, appointed him to be their Secretary; and after that he was made one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations: It must be confess'd, that Mr. *Addison* in this Instance shew'd, that he was not perfectly disinterested: For having been desired to write a political Paper in Vindication of the Constitution, against its Enemies, the *Tories*, he insisted upon it, that he shou'd first be made a Commissioner of Trade; and he was so made, before he publish'd his Paper, call'd the *Freeholder*, which contributed not a little to keep the Affections of many People steady to the present happy Settlement. Not long before the Queen's Death he brought the Tragedy of *Cato* upon the Stage: He took the Hint of it from a masterly Piece representing the Death of that *Roman* Patriot, which he saw in the *Stadt-House* at *Amsterdam*, when he set out upon his Travels. He wrote two or three Acts of it abroad, and had so little Inclination to finish it, that being press'd by Mr. *John Hughes*, Author of the Siege of *Damascus*, a Tragedy, to fit it for the Stage, he excus'd himself; but added, he should be well pleas'd, if Mr. *Hughes* would do it for him; and rather than the four Acts he had written should remain imperfect, and the World be depriv'd of the Pleasure of seeing that Tragedy, Mr. *Hughes* offer'd to undertake it; but continuing to solicite Mr. *Addison* to do himself Justice, by finishing his Piece himself, he at last prevail'd, the rather becaus the great Danger the Nation was brought into by the above-mention'd Ministry, of losing their Religion and Liberty, made it necessary to inspire the People with *Roman* Sentiments, and *Roman* Courage, for the Defence of them. This Mr. *St. John* then Secretary of State was so sensible of, that to prevent its having any such good Effect, he declar'd loudly in Favour of *Cato*; as if he and the *Roman* had been in the same way of thinking; and that while himself was contriving to enslave his Country, by imposing a *Popish* bigotted *Pretender* upon it, he was himself a Patriot of the Stamp of *Cato*, ready to be a Sacrifice in the glorious Cause of Liberty. Mr. *Addison*, besides the Excellence of his Genius, and other Perfections of Mind, had a most modest engaging Behaviour, and such a Diffidence of himself, that he cou'd never so far overcome it, as to bring himself to speak in the House of Commons, for want of a Quality which his Friend Mr. *Steele* did by no means want, even in his own Opinion, and which in publick Assemblies goes very far in forming of Orators. Mr. *Addison* had a Brother in the *East-Indies*, who by his Interest became Governor of *Fort St. George*, but did not live long after his being put into that lucrative Employment. Mr. *Addison* made 6 or 7000 *l.* of the Effects that were left him in *India*, which was the greatest part of his *Capital* at his Death: For though a late Writer speaks of his raising a *considerable Fortune by his Industry*, 'tis certain, that what Fortune he rais'd, was owing more to the Industry of others, than to his own. He was ill almost all the Time that he liv'd after he marry'd the Countess of *Warwick*; and his Marriage had been too long depending to give him so fine a Relish of its Happiness as he conceiv'd in the Idea of it. He was so chagrin'd before he dy'd, whatever was the Occasion, that he had Recourse to *L'eau de Barbade* for Relief; and 'tis thought the frequent Use of it shorten'd a Life, on which ev'ry one seem'd to set a greater Value than himself. Will it be believ'd by Posterity that so good and so great a Man, taken in what View we will, should be follow'd to his Grave by a mean Lampoon, written by *A. P.* whom he had highly oblig'd. He had Issue by the Countess a Daughter only, and seem'd, as he worded his Will, to be apprehensive that his own Estate would not be sufficient for her, without the Mother's augmenting it. Whatever is said of a Person of Mr. *Addison*'s Character, cannot justly be thought a Digression in History, considering him as a Secretary of State, as well as a Poet.

The Occasion of his writing Cato.

Whatever Pretence or Cry the Rabble have had since *Sacheverel*'s Condemnation, the *Pretender* has been at the bottom. If when the last Uproar about the *Excise* was spreading, it shou'd have been said, that it was rais'd by *Jacobites*, he who said it, wou'd have been hooted as a Dreamer. One wou'd think the *Journeymen Weavers* who were now grown mutinous about Womens wearing Calicoes, and met tumultuously to insult them, and tear their Gowns off their Backs, had as little Relation to *Jacobitism*, as any People in *Britain*: But where and whenever the Multitude have been in a Ferment for above twenty Years past, the *Pretender*'s Faction have had the chief Hand in working it up. In *June* there was a great Riot rais'd by the Journeymen Weavers about *Bishopsgate* and *Aldgate*; the Militia was order'd out to suppress the Rioters, of whom *John Humphreys*, *Samuel Baines*, *George Picket*, *Thomas Hardy*, and *Charles Child*, were taken: Of these *John Humphreys* was prov'd to have been one of the Captains of the Mob in *Salisbury-Court*, and had been convicted for saying, *King* James *is the true Heir to the Crown*, and for drinking the *Pretender*'s Health by that Title: *Humphreys*, *Baines*, *Picket* and *Hardy*, were condemn'd to stand in the Pillory for the Riot, and *Child* recommended to the Favour of the Court at *Hickes-Hall*.

Weavers mutinous about Calicoes.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meeting on the first of *July*, the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, made an excellent Speech.

In about a Fortnights Time *A Bill for exempting the* Protestant Dissenters *of the Kingdom*

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dom of Irreland *from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*, was agreed to by the Commons, and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be tranſmitted to *England*.

Late Earl of Marr *ſeiz'd at* Geneva.

His Majeſty having Information from the Count *De Marſey*, his Reſident at *Geneva*, that the late Earl of *Marr*, and Mr. *Stuart*, had been arreſted there, the King wrote a Letter to that Republick to continue the two Perſons under Confinement.

Proclamation againſt Tullibardine, Mariſchal, *and* Seaforth.

A Proclamation was iſſu'd, *July* 20, for apprehending *William Murray*, commonly call'd *Marquis of Tullibardine*, *George Keith*, late Earl Mariſchal, and *William Mackenzie*, late Earl of *Seaforth*, with a Reward of 2000 *l.* for every one of them.

Sir *George Byng* was all this while in the Streights with a Squadron of Men of War, to facilitate the Reduction of *Sicily*, by Count *Merci*, General of the Emperor's Forces in that Iſland, where an Action happen'd between them and the *Spaniards*, *June* 21, near *Franca Villa*, which is moſt remarkable for the different Accounts of it, given by the Generals of the two Armies, *German* and *Spaniſh*: The Marquis *De Lede*, General of the *Spaniſh* Army, wrote to the Count *De Montemar*, Governor of *Palermo*, 'I deſire you will order 'that in Thankſgiving for the Victory with 'which God has bleſſed our Arms, *Te Deum* be 'ſung.' The Count *De Merci*, the Imperial General, wrote to Sir *George Byng*, 'Yeſter-'day I took Poſt above the Enemy's Camp, 'and am poſſeſt of all the Eminencies of it, 'having beaten them from ſeveral.'

Different Accounts of the Battles in Sicily.

Lord Carteret *in* Sweden.

The Lord *Carteret*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Queen of *Sweden*, arriv'd at *Stockholm* in *June*. Not long after a Treaty was concluded and ſign'd at *London*, by the King of *Great Britain*, and the Queen of *Sweden*'s Miniſters, by which the Diſtricts of *Bremen* and *Verden* were yielded for ever to the Houſe of *Hanover*, in Conſideration of a Sum of Money to be paid to *Sweden*, to confirm His Majeſty's former Purchaſe. The Queen of *Sweden* having deſir'd that an *Engliſh* Man of War might carry Count *Bielke*, her Ambaſſador to the Emperor, to ſome Port in *Germany*, Sir *John Norris* receiv'd Orders to accommodate her Majeſty in it. The King continuing ſtill at *Heren-Hauſen*, the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp* waited on His Majeſty there; as did ſeveral other *German* Princes.

Bremen *and* Verden *yielded to the El. of* Hanover.

Mr. Benſon, *Surveyor General of His Majeſty's Works, reſigns that Office; and why.*

About this Time, Mr. *Benſon*, Surveyor General of His Majeſty's Works, reſign'd that Employment. He had diſpleas'd the Miniſtry, in particular the Earl of *Sunderland*, not only in oppoſing the *Peerage Bill*, of which Notice has been already taken, but likewiſe in ſeveral other Matters of the greateſt Conſequence to the Nation, which it is hop'd will be diſcover'd to the World in a proper Time.

The Earl of *Sunderland* adviſ'd the King to ſay to the Houſe of Lords, in Anſwer to an Addreſs, (very much wonder'd at by thoſe who knew nothing of that Miniſter's Intentions) that *His Majeſty had given Orders to ſuſpend Mr.* Benſon *from his Office*; but his Lordſhip's Warmth had carry'd him too far in that Affair; for when he came to conſult His Majeſty's Council, he was inform'd that Mr. *Benſon* could not be ſuſpended from his Office upon any ſuch ſlight Pretence as was alledg'd. This put his Lordſhip under a Neceſſity of making the Matter up with Mr. *Benſon*, by getting him to reſign his Office, which was agreed to for a reaſonable Satisfaction; and the rather becauſe Mr. *Benſon* found that as Matters ſtood betwixt him and the Miniſters, it wou'd not be poſſible for him to do the King that Service in his Office, which he very much deſir'd. However, he had made ſo great a Progreſs in this Reſpect, that he had brought the ordinary Repairs of His Majeſty's Palaces to be undertaken at about 8000 *l.* a Year leſs than before. This the Lord *Sunderland* highly approv'd of at firſt, and repreſented it to His Majeſty as a very great Service, as indeed it was; but afterwards, when his Lordſhip came to differ with Mr. *Benſon*, he chang'd his Language, and told the King, that Mr. *Benſon* had certainly ſome under-hand private Dealings with the Contractors, and that he deſign'd to impoſe upon His Majeſty in that Matter. The King told the Counteſs of *Darlington*, who was very much Mr. *Benſon*'s Friend, what Lord *Sunderland* had ſaid to him; and at the ſame time added, with a Smile, *that he wiſh'd all his other Officers would impoſe upon him in the ſame manner.*

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Thomas Hewet, Eſq; afterwards Sir *Thomas*, ſucceeded Mr. *Benſon* in this Office, which was granted to him only during Pleaſure, and not for Life, as it had been to his Predeceſſor, and to all other Surveyors General ſince the firſt Inſtitution of the Office, except Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

The King of *Spain* continuing obſtinate in his Refuſal to enter into the *Quadruple Alliance*, the Duke of *Berwick*, with the *French* Army, took St. *Sebaſtian*; for which *Te Deum* was ſung at *Paris*; and a Party of *French*, join'd by 200 *Engliſh* Seamen, made themſelves Maſters of Port *San-Antonio*, at the bottom of the Bay of *Biſcay*, where they burſt and nail'd down 47 Pieces of Canon, and deſtroy'd a 70 Gun Ship, juſt Deck'd on the Stocks; and two 60 Gun Ships, quite built up, but not deck'd; with a vaſt Quantity of the fineſt Plank, newly brought from *Holland*, ſufficient for building five or ſix Men of War: All the Naval Stores there, and much more Timber for building Ships, were burnt by the *Engliſh* Seamen. Colonel *Stanhope*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador in *Spain*, finding the *French* Troops were averſe to this Undertaking, inſomuch that they were with great Difficulty prevail'd with to go into the Boats prepar'd for it, and when they were there, hardly kept from returning to the Ships; himſelf ſuddenly leap'd into the Water, ſaying, *He would land, let the Event be what it would*; and was immediately follow'd by Mr. *Duvernet*, who had ſerv'd in his Regiment, and Mr. *Burton*, an *Engliſh* Gentleman; upon which the *French*, aſham'd of leaving ſuch gallant Men in ſo daring an Enterprize, follow'd his Example, and landed their Men. Captain *Johnſon*, and the other Commanders of the *Britiſh* Men of War that were in this Expedition, behav'd with great Bravery and Activity on this Occaſion.

The Engliſh *take* San-Antonio.

Colonel Stanhope's *Bravery.*

The Ravages and Depredations of the *Muſcovites* in *Sweden*, were as barbarous as any of the Acts of the Northern Barbarians, in the Days of Pagan Darkneſs, and doubtleſs they would have continued plundering and burning Towns and Palaces with the like Fury, had not the late Treaty, concluded between the King of *Great Britain* and the Queen of *Sweden*, and

A.D.1719 and Sir *John Norris*'s Squadron, reinforc'd by Admiral *Hoſier* from *England*, been a Check to their Fury. The Lord *Carteret* having by a Memorial offer'd His Majeſty's Mediation for concluding a Treaty of Peace between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, Her *Swediſh* Majeſty accepted of it, which his Lordſhip communicated to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, by a Letter that was ſent to him by Mr. *Berkely*, Son to the Lord *Berkely* of *Stratton*. In this Letter there is a Dignity and Spirit worthy the Majeſty and Greatneſs of the Prince whoſe Miniſter the Lord *Carteret* was. 'The King, my 'Maſter, has commanded Sir *John Norris*, his 'Admiral, to come with the Fleet under his 'Command upon this Coaſt, to protect the 'Trade of his Subjects, as well as to give Weight 'and Support to his Mediation; and His Ma'jeſty has taken Meaſures with the moſt Chriſti'an King and his other Allies, among which *Swe'den* is compris'd, not only to procure to his 'Mediation the Succeſs His Majeſty ought to 'expect from it, but ſpeedily to put an End 'to the War, which has ſo long diſturb'd the '*North*.' And the Appearance of the *Britiſh* Fleet there, was of ſo great Weight in the Determination of the Czar's Counſels, that he ſoon after caus'd his Forces to withdraw from *Sweden*, tho' it did not conſiſt with the grand Airs he had lately aſſum'd upon the Encreaſe of his Maritime Power, to make any Shew of changing his Conduct, on the Approach of Sir *John Norris*. The *Czar*'s Plenipotentiaries at *Aland*, to whom Mr. *Berkely* apply'd for Diſpatches for *Petersburg*, or to have the Lord *Carteret*'s Letter forwarded to the *Czar*, refus'd both the one and the other, in as civil Terms as they cou'd, the *Ruſſian* Fleet being return'd to their Ports from the Coaſts of *Sweden*, and, as it was reported and believ'd, upon an Apprehenſion that Force would be us'd againſt them, by the united Fleet of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, the *Muſcovite* Agents caus'd another Account of the Retreat of that Fleet to be printed in *French* at the *Hague*, entitul'd, *A true Relation of the Return of the* Ruſſian *Fleet to* Revel *and* Cronſlot, *publiſh'd to confute falſe Reports of thoſe that envy the Glory of his* Czariſh *Majeſty's Arms, and had ſpread a Report as if the ſaid Fleet had fled upon the Advice of the joining of the* Engliſh *and* Swediſh *Fleets*. But whatever was ſaid in that Piece, it was the general Belief that it was that Junction which oblig'd the *Czar* to quit *Sweden* ſooner than he intended. The Lord *Polwarth*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the King of *Denmark*, concluded a Convention with that King's Miniſters, by which His *Britannick* Majeſty's Mediation for a Peace between *Denmark* and *Sweden* was accepted, a Ceſſation of Arms agreed on, and a Free Commerce, without Diſtinction, for ſix Months, from the eighth of *October*. And by this Convention, the King of *Denmark* agreed to reſtore *Pomerania* and *Rugen* to *Sweden*, for an Equivalent.

Lord Carteret's *Letter to the* Czar.

The Czar's *Forces quit* Sweden.

King of Great Britain's *Mediation accepted in the* North.

While His Majeſty's Endeavours to reſtore *Peace* in the *North*, were thus ſucceſsful, His Royal Care was extended to procure Redreſs of the Grievances of the Proteſtants in the *Palatinate*; to this end His Majeſty wrote an affecting Letter to the Elector *Palatine*, and order'd Mr. *Haldane*, his Miniſter at the Court of the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, to go to that of *Heidelberg*, where, after having conferr'd with the chief of the *Reform'd* about the State of their Affairs, and notifi'd his Coming to the Miniſters, he had Audience of the Elector, *October* 18, N. S. wherein he laid open the Grievances of his Proteſtant Subjects: His Highneſs receiv'd him very favourably, and gave him Reaſon to hope, that, in Conſideration of His Majeſty's Interpoſition, he would redreſs whatever had been done contrary to the Tenour of the publick Treaties. Mr. *Haldane* deliver'd Letters from the Landgraves of *Heſſe-Caſſel* and *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, who had impower'd him to acquaint the Elector, that thoſe Princes would go into whatever Meaſures the King of *Great Britain* ſhould think fit to take to maintain the Proteſtant Religion in the Empire. This Interpoſition had in a great meaſure the deſir'd Effect, after many Delays.

His Majeſty mediates for the Proteſtants in the Palatinate.

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James Butler, once Duke of *Ormond*, continuing his Solicitations at the Court of *Madrid* for Aſſiſtance, to make a Deſcent in ſome Part of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, King *Philip*'s Miniſters comply'd with them ſo far, as to have ſeven Ships fitted out at St. *Andero*, to convoy Tranſports with 2000 Men on board, and 10000 Arms. But theſe Men were to try firſt what could be done in *France* towards raiſing a Rebellion; and accordingly ſome of their Officers went a-ſhoar in *Brittany*, and made ſome vain Attempts to engage the *Bretons* to take Arms, in which not ſucceeding, they made off again. In the mean while, the Lord Viſcount *Cobham* prepar'd to put in Execution, an Expedition that had been before concerted, againſt the *Spaniards*, and the Scheme of it laid before His Majeſty in *June*. Purſuant to which, 50 or 60 Tranſports were hir'd in *July*, and 4000 Men order'd to be in a Readineſs for Embarkation, *viz.*

James Butler's *traiterous Deſign againſt his Country.*

Lord Viſcount Cobham's *Expedition to* Vigo.

Seven Companies out of each of the three Regiments of Guards; Colonel *Chudleigh*'s Regiment, Lieutenant General *Wills*'s Regiment, Lord *Hinchinbrook*'s Regiment; and the Regiments of *Howard*, *Grove*, *Hurley*, and *Barrel*, and 50 Dragoons.

The Lord *Cobham* was appointed to command in Chief, with the Title of Captain General, having under him, Major General *Wade*, the Lords *Mark Kerr*, and *Dunmore*, Colonel *Honeywood*, Brigadier General; Colonel *Armſtrong*, Quarter-Maſter General; and Colonel *Ligoniere*, Adjutant General.

The Land Forces encamp'd in the Iſle of *Wight*, and were put on board about the Beginning of *September*: The Convoy was commanded by Vice Admiral *Mighels*, who ſail'd from St. *Hellens*, *September*, 21, and in eight Days made the Coaſt of *Gallicia*, enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*, and the Lord Viſcount *Cobham* landed with the Grenadiers on the South Side of the River the ſame Evening; and the reſt of the Troops were got on Shore the next Morning. On the firſt of *October*, my Lord *Cobham* ſummon'd the Town of *Vigo* to ſurrender; upon which Deputies came out, the Governor being rettir'd unto the Citadel. Theſe Deputies not only offer'd to ſurrender at Diſcretion, but to conduct the Forces into the Town under Cover from the Shot of the Citadel, into which the *Engliſh* threw ſome Bombs from their Ships. The next Morning a Detachment of 800 Men, unber Command of Brigadier *Honeywood*, took Poſſeſſion of *Vigo*. The third of *October* the Troops march'd and incamp'd at *Bocos*, and Colonel *Beauregard* having carri'd his ſmall Mortars into the Town, began to bombard the Citadel, which he con-

Takes Vigo.

*A.D.*1719 tinu'd to do the next Day; and on the fifth, a Detachment of 500 Men was ſent to burn the Town of *Redondella*. The next Day the Garriſon in the Citadel of *Vigo* beat the Chamade, and Hoſtages being exchang'd, a Capitulation was agreed upon; and on the 10th of *October* the Garriſon march'd out. They were in the whole as follows:

Officers and Soldiers that march'd out	319
Peaſants	148
Kill'd in the Citadel	80
Wounded	225
Deſerted, moſt Peaſants	135
Total for Defence of the Citadel	907

Two Days after 1000 Men were order'd on board four Tranſports, under the Command of Major General *Wade*, to ſail to the upper End of the Bay of *Vigo*, and to march from thence to *Pont a Vedra*, ten Leagues off: The Magiſtrates of the Town met them with the Keys, and there were found in the Place, two 48 Pounders, four 24 Pounders, ſix 8 Pounders, and four Mortars, all Braſs; beſides 70 Pieces of Iron Canon, 2000 ſmall Arms, ſome Bombs, &c. The *Biddeford* Man of War, and two Tranſports, were ſent thither, to bring away the Braſs Cannon, Arms and Stores; after which the Detachment under Major General *Wade* was order'd on board their reſpective Ships; and the Major General return'd to *Vigo*, the 23d of *October*. The next Day the Troops began to reimbark, and were all on board by the 26th, without the leaſt Oppoſition from the *Spaniards*. On the 27th the Fleet put to Sea to return Home. The Arms which were taken at *Vigo* and *Pont a Vedra*, were the ſame that had been provided for the *Pretender*'s Uſe, in the intended Invaſion of *Great Britain*.

Captain Johnſon's Succeſs at Ribadeo.

While the *Engliſh* were at *Vigo*, Captain *Johnſon*, Commander of the *Weymouth*, the *Winchester*, and another *Engliſh* Man of War, came up with a *Portugueze* Carval from *Ribadeo*, and being inform'd that there were two *Spaniſh* Men of War in that Port, about 16 Leagues to the Eaſt of Cape *Ortegas*, he made thither; ſent the Boats in a Head to ſound, and follow'd with the Ships. He anchor'd within Muſket Shot of the Enemy's Ships, and a Battery of eight Guns fir'd on both, and ſoon beat the *Spaniards* out of the Battery, which he took Poſſeſſion of, and entirely demoliſh'd. In the Interim the two *Spaniſh* Men of War blew up; and after ſome ſmall firing on the Town, he ſail'd out of the Harbour, taking with him a *Spaniſh* Merchant Ship which he found there.

While His Majeſty was at *Hieren Hauſen*, he wrote a Letter to the King of *Poland*, in Behalf of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, then under Oppreſſion by the *Papiſts*: In which Letter His Majeſty expreſſes his Sentiments not only with the Goodneſs of a moſt gracious Prince, but with the Wiſdom and Moderation of a Spirit truly Royal and Chriſtian: As thus,

His Majeſty's Letter to the King of Poland, in favour of the Proteſtants, and Liberty of Conſcience.

That they may enjoy for the future, their former Liberty of Conſcience, which cannot be forc'd by any humane Power, and over which God hath reſerv'd to himſelf the ſole Command. Which however the perſecuting Prieſthood have uſurp'd, where they have Influence, and broken in upon it in *Schiſm* Bills, *Teſt* Bills, and other ſuch Uſurpation of the Divine Prerogative, the Command over Conſcience.

The King of *Pruſſia* arriv'd at *Hanover* the 30th of *October*, and their *Britannick* and *Pruſſian* Majeſties had frequent Conferences: The latter ſtaid there till the 5th of *November*, and then ſet out for *Berlin*; as the King of *Great Britain* did for *Holland*, two Days after. *A.D.*1719

His Majeſty embark'd on the *Carolina* Yatcht at *Helvoet-Sluyce*, the 13th of *November*, and arriv'd at *Graveſend* the next Day, about one a-Clock in the Afternoon; and at *London* in the Evening. On *Monday*, *November* the 18th, His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, accompany'd by the Biſhops of *London*, *Salisbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chicheſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Bangor*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Carliſle*, and Dr. *Boulter*, the new Biſhop of *Briſtol*, (conſecrated the Day before) congratulated His Majeſty on his ſafe Arrival, and the Succeſs of his Affairs Abroad. His Grace in the Name of himſelf and his Brethren, return'd His Majeſty their moſt humble Thanks for his gracious Favour to the poor Proteſtants in the *Palatinate*. The Archbiſhop ſaid, 'I am alſo directed by my 'Lords the Biſhops, to return our moſt humble 'Acknowledgment to your Majeſty, for the 'Protection your Majeſty hath been pleas'd to 'give to our Brethren, the Proteſtants of the '*Palatinate*, and of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, perſe'cuted for the Faith of Chriſt: We are perſwa'ded that this Royal Charity will draw down 'innumerable Bleſſings from Heaven, upon the 'Perſon of your ſacred Majeſty, and your Af'fairs, &c.'

The King returns to England.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, &c. thank the King for his Favour to foreign Proteſtants.

My Lord Archbiſhop, and the Biſhops, were very graciouſly receiv'd by His Majeſty, who expreſs'd great Satisfaction in the affectionate Concern they ſhew'd for the diſtreſs'd Proteſtants abroad, and their grateful Acknowledgment of what he had done in their Favour. Let us in this Place form an Idea of the Piety and Purity of the true Church of *England*, and its ſacred Governors and Paſtors, ſo agreeable to the Principles and Practice of the Apoſtles and their Succeſſors, in *Primitive Chriſtianity*; and not from the lordly, worldly, and cruel Examples of ambitious perſecuting Prelates; ſuch as *Laud*, *Coſins*, *Wren*, *Sheldon*, *Gunning*, *Atterbury*, &c. The Addreſs from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, preſented by Dr. *Gooch*, Vice-Chancellor, and other Doctors, is in the ſame pious and charitable Spirit. *'Tis with parti*-

The true Church of England.

Good Addreſs from Cambridge.

cular Pleaſure we behold your Majeſty in Conjunction with other Powers aſſerting the Cauſe of Liberty, and ſupporting the Intereſt of our Proteſtant Brethren *abroad, whoſe deplorable Condition every Day convinces us, that the* Proteſtant *Profeſſion muſt ſtand or fall, with the* Proteſtant Succeſſion. Theſe truly pious Sentiments are the more remarkable, becauſe the *Proteſtants* of the *Palatinate* were Presbyterians, whom *Dodwel*, and others of the *High-Church* Faction, did not allow to be Chriſtians; for which they themſelves forfeited all Pretences to Chriſtianity. His Majeſty's Anſwer to the *Cambridge* Addreſs, muſt gladden the Heart of every good *Briton* that reads it. *I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs; and ſhall be glad to find ſuch Doctrines and Principles taught in the Univerſity, as tend to preſerve the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, and to the Support of the* Proteſtant *Religion.*

His Majeſty's gracious Anſwer.

The Parliament met the 23d of *November*, and His Majeſty, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made a moſt affecting Speech; of which, the following Paſſages cannot be omitted.

'The

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King's Speech of the Glory of Britain.

'The Satisfaction with which I always meet 'you, is very much encreas'd at this Time, 'when it has pleas'd Almighty God to 'ſtrengthen the *Arms* of *Great Britain*, and 'our Confederates, and ſo to proſper our ſeve-'ral Negotiations, that by his Bleſſing on our 'Endeavours, we may promiſe our ſelves to 'reap very ſoon the Fruits of our Succeſſes. I 'am perſwaded, it will be accounted by all 'my Subjects, a ſufficient Reward for ſome ex-'traordinary Expence, that all *Europe*, as well 'as theſe Kingdoms, is upon the Point of being 'deliver'd from the Calamities of War, by the 'Influence of *Britiſh Arms* and Counſels: One 'Proteſtant Kingdom has already been reliev'd 'by our ſeaſonable Interpoſition; and ſuch a 'Foundation is laid by our late Treaties for an 'Union among other great *Proteſtant* Powers, 'as will very much tend to the Security of our 'Holy Religion. I believe you cannot but be 'ſurpriz'd at the Continuation of War, where 'our Enemies have nothing to hope, and ſo 'much to fear. It is indeed difficult to frame 'any Judgment of thoſe Counſels which have 'broke out of late in ſo many raſh and ill con-'certed Meaſures. If they depend upon our 'Diviſions at home, I doubt not but in a very 'ſhort Time, their Hopes, founded upon this 'Expectation, will prove as vain and ill ground-'ed, as any of their former Projects.'

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'You muſt all be ſenſible of the many unde-'ſerv'd and unnatural Troubles I have met with 'during the Courſe of my Reign. Our Diviſi-'ons at home, have been magnified abroad; 'and by inſpiring into foreign Powers a falſe 'Opinion of our Force, have encourag'd them 'to treat us in a manner which the Crown of '*Great Britain* ſhall never endure, while I 'wear it. The Trouble and Expence which 'this hath brought upon us, have been the moſt 'loudly complain'd of, by thoſe who were the 'Occaſion of them. But by your Aſſiſtance I 'have hitherto got through all theſe Difficul-'ties, and, by the Continuance of your Help, 'I hope very ſoon to overcome them; ſince the 'Hand of God hath ſo viſibly been with us in 'all our Undertakings, *&c.*'

As ſoon as the King was withdrawn from the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of *Mancheſter* made a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks and Congratulation to His Majeſty; and being ſeconded by the Earl of *Holderneſs*, the ſame was unanimouſly agreed to; only the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* deſir'd that a Clauſe might be inſerted to acknowledge His Majeſty's ſeaſonable Interpoſition in favour of the Proteſtants abroad, which was readily comply'd with.

Lords and Commons Addreſſes.

At the ſame Time the Earl of *Hertford* made the like Motion in the Houſe of Commons; and Mr. *Shippen* objected to that Paſſage of His Majeſty's Speech which related to altering ſome Parts of our Conſtitution, and was in theſe Words: 'As I can truly affirm, that no Prince 'was ever more zealous to encreaſe his own 'Authority, than I am to perpetuate the *Li-'berty* of my People, I hope you will think 'of all proper Methods to eſtabliſh and to tranſ-'mit to your Poſterity, the *Freedom* of our 'happy Conſtitution, and particularly to ſe-'cure that part which is moſt liable to Abuſe. 'I value my ſelf upon being the firſt who hath 'given you an Opportunity of doing it; and 'I muſt recommend to you, to compleat thoſe 'Meaſures which remain'd imperfect the laſt 'Seſſion.' The abovemention'd Member ſaid, 'That 'twas plain enough thereby was meant 'the Bill of *Peerage*; but it was ſurprizing that 'this Affair ſhould be brought again upon the 'Stage, after it had miſcarry'd the laſt Seſſion 'in the other Houſe, and that the major part 'of this Houſe had expreſs'd ſuch an Averſion 'to it; concluding with a Motion to congratu-'late His Majeſty on his ſafe Return, and to 'give him Thanks for part of his Speech, and 'appoint a Day to take the reſt into Conſidera-'tion.' Mr. *Herne* ſeconded Mr. *Shippen*; but Mr. *Hungerford* foreſeeing that if the Houſe ſhould divide, a *Negative* was like to be put upon Mr. *Shippen*'s Motion, was for the Addreſs, as a *Cuſtomary Compliment*; and as to the Bill of *Peerage* in particular, *ſince the Court ſeem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it would ſoon paſs the other Houſe, and be ſent down to them; and then, and no ſooner, he hop'd to ſee a great Diviſion in that Houſe.* So Mr. *Shippen* wav'd his Motion. To this Article the Lords ſaid in their Addreſs,

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'We ſhould be wanting in our Duty to your 'Majeſty and our Country, if we did not re-'turn your Majeſty our moſt hearty Thanks 'for that tender and unprecedented Care and 'Concern your Majeſty has been pleas'd to ex-'preſs in your moſt gracious Speech from the 'Throne, for the Liberties of your People, and 'the *Freedom* of our happy Conſtitution; 'which muſt neceſſarily draw all ſuitable Re-'turns of the utmoſt Gratitude from all your 'Majeſty's faithful Subjects, who have a true 'Value for ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings.'

The Commons in their Addreſs did not enter ſo far into that Particular.

'We further aſſure your Majeſty, we will 'concur in all proper Methods to eſtabliſh and 'preſerve the *Freedom* of our happy Conſtitu-'tion, for which your ſacred Majeſty has given 'ſo many tender Proofs of your Care and Af-'fection.' The *Peerage* Bill was drop'd by the laſt Prorogation; and on the 20th of *November* the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* brought it into the Houſe of Lords, where it was read the firſt Time; and the ſecond Time the next Day.

Sir Richard Steel's Letter to the Earl of Ox--d.

The moſt extraordinary Piece that was publiſh'd upon the Revival of the Debates about the *Peerage* Bill, was a Pamphlet entiul'd *A Letter to the Earl of* Ox——d, *concerning the Bill of* Peerage, by Sir *Richard Steele*; which was not ſo ſurprizing to People that knew the Author intimately, as to ſuch as had no Knowledge of him but by his Works, his *Tattlers*, *Guardians*, *Lover*, *Criſis* and *Brickduſts*, where the Perſon and Family of his Patron, make as ridiculous and contemptible a Figure, as his Wit and Reſentment cou'd produce; and this ſame Patron of his, had ſince done nothing to deſerve the Glory he beſtows on him, beſides lying in Priſon two Years, under an Impeachment of High Treaſon: But whoever knew the Author intimately, were not at all ſurpriz'd at this new Inconſiſtency in his Conduct, whoſe Precepts and Practices were a continual Series of Inconſiſtencies and Contradictions. He tells the Earl of *Oxford* in this Letter, that when he was libelling and lampooning him, *he thought his very Virtue dangerous*; and in the ſame Period remembers, that this *virtuous Man* made *twelve Peers in a Day:* He tells him this too in a Letter againſt a Bill, the chief Deſign of which was to prevent the like Invaſion of the Con-

A.D. 1719 Conſtitution and Liberty for the future. There's nothing more ſolid in this Epiſtle than theſe few Lines. *The former Conduct of the Houſe of Peers, of admitting or oppoſing* Creations *of the Crown, ſhews, That they well know they have a Power of doing it, when the Reaſon of the Thing gives them Authority for it; much more when Reaſon dictates that their very Exiſtence, as a Houſe of Parliament, is ſtruck at; as is the Caſe of pouring in new Members, in the midſt of their Debates.* It was freſh in ev'ry one's Memory, that when his new Patron made, as he ſ[illegible] the twelve Lords in a Day, there was no *opp[illegible]* And as there never was before ſuch an amazing Inſtance *of pouring in new Members in the midſt of their Debates*, 'tis very odd that he ſhould ſtart this as a Reaſon againſt taking away from the Crown, or rather, in his Senſe of it, the Miniſter, the Prerogative of doing ſo again. This Letter was publiſh'd the very Morning when the Debate about committing the *Peerage* Bill was expected to come, and did come on accordingly on *Dec.* 8. This Knight was the firſt who ſpoke on the *Negative* Side; ſaying, *I am againſt* committing *the Bill, becauſe I think it would be* committing of Sin. A Pun that had more Succeſs there at that Time, than his Arguments. This Bill was ſent by the Houſe of Lords to the Houſe of Commons, by the Lord Chief Juſtice *King*, and the Lord Chief Baron *Bury*; and having been read twice, Lord *William Pawlet* made a Motion for committing it, and was ſeconded by Sir *Charles Hotham*. This Motion occaſion'd a warm and long Debate: The principal Perſons who ſpoke *for* and *againſt* it, were,

The Peerage Bill.

Sir Richard Steele's Pun.

For Committing.	*Againſt Committing.*
Lord *William Pawlet.*	Sir *Richard Steele.*
Sir *Charles Hotham.*	Mr. *Pitt.*
Colonel *Moreton.*	Sir *Wilfred Lawſon.*
Mr. *Hampden.*	Mr. *Horatio Walpole.*
Mr. Secretary *Craggs.*	Sir *John Packington.*
Mr. *Aiſlabie.*	Mr. *Methuen.*
Serjeant *Pengelly.*	Mr. *Herne.*
Mr. *Hungerford.*	Mr. *Tuffnel.*
Mr. *Plumner.*	Mr. *Robert Walpole.*
	Mr. *John Smith.*

Pro's and Con's as to the Peerage Bill.

Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, ſpeaking after Sir *Richard Steele* againſt committing the Bill, were anſwer'd by Colonel *Moreton*: After whom ſpoke Sir *John Packington*, and, in the Cloſe of his Speech, urg'd an Objection againſt the Bill, which none of the Members who were for it did ſufficiently clear it of: 'I hope this Houſe will never 'concur in depriving of ſo bright a Jewel of 'the Crown, the Prince, who, in his proper 'Turn, is to wear it, and who is ſo worthy of 'it, by all the Royal Virtues that ſhine in his 'Perſon, and which, during his Regency, had 'gain'd him the Hearts and Affections of all 'true Engliſhmen. Some Perſons have thro' 'their Indiſcretion occaſion'd an unhappy Dif-'ference: And I am apprehenſive, that if this 'Bill, ſo prejudicial to the Rights of the pre-'ſumptive Heir, ſhould paſs into a Law, it 'might render that Difference irreconcileable.' There was too much Truth in what Sir *John Packington* ſaid, of the Indiſcretion of thoſe that had occaſion'd that unhappy Difference; and doubtleſs he ſpoke this of a certain Peer, who puſh'd this Bill forward with the greateſt Eagerneſs; and ſometimes at the Expence of Decency as well as Diſcretion. Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, ſpeaking for the Bill, urg'd, 'That 'His Majeſty ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne, 'had had no other View than to procure the 'Good and Happineſs of his Subjects, and to ſe-'cure their Rights and Liberties. That having 'in his Royal Wiſdom conſider'd the Abuſe 'that was made in the laſt Reign of that Branch 'of the Prerogative relating to the Creating of 'Peers, which Abuſe had brought the Liberties 'of *Great Britain*, and of all *Europe*, into 'imminent Danger, His Majeſty, through a 'Condeſcenſion, worthy of a Prince truly mag-'nanimous, had graciouſly been pleas'd to con-'ſent, That ſuch Bounds ſhould be ſet to that 'part of the Prerogative, as may prevent any 'exorbitant and dangerous Exerciſe of it, for 'the time to come.' The Abuſe mention'd can never be enough condemn'd, but tho' it will be the greateſt Reproach that will lie upon this Age, to all Poſterity, yet there ſeems to have been more ways than one of guarding againſt it for the future, without prejudicing the Right of the preſumptive Heir, as Sir *John Packington* ſaid, inſtead of Heir apparent. It was more than whiſper'd at that Time, that Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, or his Father, was to have been made one of the ſix *Engliſh* Peers, to be created after the paſſing of this Bill; and conſequently, if his Reaſons for it had been of more Weight, they would have loſt much of their Grace, coming from a Perſon who was ſaid to be ſo particularly concern'd in it. The Subſtance of all that was ſaid againſt the Bill, was contracted in that of Mr. *Robert Walpole*'s Speech, at the Cloſe of the Debate, which was to this Effect.

Sir John Packington's Speech in Behalf of His Royal Highneſs.

Mr. Secretary Craggs reflects on the twelve Creation.

Mr. Robert Walpole's Speech againſt the Bill.

'That among the *Romans*, the wiſeſt Peo-'ple upon Earth, the Temple of *Fame* was 'plac'd behind the Temple of *Virtue*, to de-'note, that there is no coming to the former, 'without going through the latter: But that 'if this Bill paſt into a Law, one of the moſt 'powerful Incentives to Virtue would be taken 'away, ſince there would be no coming to Ho-'nour but through the Winding-Sheet of an old 'decrepit Lord, and the Grave of an extinct 'Family. That 'twas Matter of juſt Surprize, 'that a Bill of this Nature, ſhould either have 'been projected, or at leaſt promoted, by a 'Gentleman, who, not long ago, ſate amongſt 'them; and who, having got into the Houſe of 'Peers, would now ſhut up the Door after him. 'That this Bill would not only be a Diſcou-'ragement to Virtue and Merit, but alſo endan-'ger our excellent Conſtitution: For as there 'was a due Ballance between the three Branches 'of the Legiſlature, if any more Weight were 'thrown into any one of thoſe Branches, it 'would deſtroy that Ballance, and conſequent-'ly ſubvert the whole Conſtitution. That the 'Peers were already poſſeſt of many valuable 'Privileges, and to give them more Power and 'Authority, by limiting their Numbers, 'would, in Time, bring back the Commons in-'to the State of ſervile Dependency, when they 'wore the Badges of the Lords. That he could 'not but wonder, that the Lords would ſend 'ſuch a Bill to the Commons. For how could 'they expect, that the Commons would give 'their Concurrence to ſo injurious a Law, by 'which they and their Poſterity are to be ex-'cluded from the *Peerage*? And how would 'the Lords receive a Bill, by which it ſhould be

A.D.1720 'be enacted, that a Baron ſhould not be made 'a Viſcount, nor a Viſcount be made an Earl, 'and ſo on? That beſides all this, that Part 'of the Bill which related to *Scotland*, would 'be a manifeſt Violation of the Act of *Union* 'on the part of *Scotland*, and a diſhonourable 'Breach of Truſt, in thoſe who repreſented the '*Scotch* Nobility. That ſuch an Infringement 'of the *Union*, would endanger the entire Diſ-'ſolution of it, by diſguſting ſo great a Num-'ber of the *Scotch* Peers, as ſhould be excluded 'from ſitting in the *Britiſh* Parliament: For as 'twas well known, that the *Revolution* Settle-'ment ſtood upon the Principle of a mutual 'Compact, if we ſhould break firſt the Arti-'cles of *Union*, it would be natural for the '*Scots* to think themſelves thereby freed from 'all Allegiance: And then for what had been 'ſuggeſted, That the Election of the ſixteen '*Scotch* Peers was no leſs expenſive to the 'Crown, than injurious to the Peerage of *Scot-'land*, it might be anſwer'd, That the making 'twenty-five hereditary *Scotch* Peers, would 'ſtill encreaſe the Diſcontents of the electing 'Peers, who thereby would be cut off of a va-'luable Conſideration for not being choſen.'

The Debate having laſted near eight Hours, the Queſtion was put upon Lord *William Pawlet*'s Motion, and carri'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 269 Voices againſt 177; by which it appears, that including the Tellers on each Side, there were 450 Members in the Houſe.

The Peerage Bill rejected by the Commons.

The *Negatives*, purſuing their Blow, mov'd, and it was reſolv'd, by about the ſame Majority, that *the Bill be rejected.*

In this Seſſion of Parliament the Duke of *Greenwich*, the Duke of *Mancheſter*, the Duke of *Chandos*, the Earl of *Coningsby*, the Earl of *Harborough*, the Earl of *Coventry*, and the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, were introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers with the uſual Solemnity.

Sir *George Byng* continuing with his Squadron near *Sicily*, the *Spaniards* were depriv'd of Aſſiſtance by Sea, and about the time that the Citadel of *Meſſina* was ſurrender'd by them to the Imperialiſts, Sir *George* prevail'd with their General Count *Merci*, to cauſe a Battery to be rais'd againſt the *Spaniſh* Men of War in the *Mole*, by which four of the biggeſt of them were ſunk, the *Victory* of 64 Guns, the *Triumph* of 60, the *Ferdinand* of 60, the *Pearl* of 54, and the reſt render'd unſerviceable.

Four great Spaniſh *Men of War deſtroy'd.*

John Matthews *the Printer condemn'd to be hang'd.*

Before His Majeſty's Return to *England*, *John Matthews*, a Printer in *Little-Britain*, was try'd at the *Old-Baily*, before the Lord Mayor and Ten of the Judges, for Printing and Publiſhing a Treaſonable Libel, intitul'd, *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*, his Indictment was founded on a Statute of the 4th of Queen *Anne*, for *ſtrengthning and Confirming the Act of Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, which makes it *High Treaſon* to affirm, either by Writing or Printing, that the *Pretender*, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever has any Right or Title to the Crown of theſe Realms; which was done with great Aggravation in this Libel, and *Matthews* being fully prov'd to be the Printer of it, was found Guilty by a very ſubſtantial Jury, and receiv'd Sentence of Death; a Week after he was Executed at *Tyburn*, *Nov.* the 6th. He confeſs'd ſome Days before to Mr. *Skirret* a Divine, who attended him in *Newgate* at the Deſire of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, That he had been inveigled and ſeduc'd by the *Nonjurors*: He own'd the Juſtice of his Sentence, and the Right of King *George*; but render'd himſelf unworthy of Mercy by his obſtinate refuſal to diſcover thoſe that employ'd him. It had been a long practice in his Father's Printing-Houſe to print ſeditious and treaſonable Pamphlets; and this was by no means the Young-man's firſt Offence of this kind. The *Pretender* and his Followers made a dreadful Clamour about the bloody Laws againſt him in *England* and *Ireland*, as if the Rewards to ſeize him, if he attempted to Land in theſe Kingdoms were to excite People to aſſaſſinate him, tho' himſelf will never pretend to Land there, but with a Deſign to murder all that oppoſe him. The Miniſtry in *England* ſhew'd at this time that if he did not venture upon forbidden Ground, no Britiſh Arm wou'd be lifted up againſt him: If he did, the Laws were known by him, and the peril of his own ſeeking. A.D.1720

A Propoſal to aſſaſſinate the Pretender *rejected and puniſh'd.*

Paul Miller a private Trooper in the Firſt Troop of Horſe Grenadiers, having made a propoſal to Mr. Secretary *Craggs* to go and Aſſaſſinate the *Pretender*, was, by that Secretary's Warrant, preſently taken into Cuſtody of Mr. *Bill* the Meſſenger, and he was order'd to be immediately diſcharg'd out of His Majeſty's Service, and proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity, to prevent which *Miller* made his Eſcape.

The King of *Spain* having, to make way for his acceding to the *Quadruple* Alliance diſmiſs'd Cardinal *Alberoni* his Service, and commanded him to leave that Kingdom in three Weeks, the Abbot *Du Bois* ſent a Letter of Advice of it to Earl *Stanhope*, in which is this paſſage: *His Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Orleans *is full of the Acknowledgment due to you, and none can be more ſenſible of the Glory which the King your Maſter, and your whole Nation, acquire in Circumſtances which decide the happineſs of Europe.* Upon the receipt of this Letter His Majeſty thought fit to ſend Earl *Stanhope* with all ſpeed to *Paris*, where he had ſeveral Conferences with the *French* Miniſters, with the Imperial Ambaſſador and the King of *Sardinia*'s, who agreed upon, and ſign'd a Declaration, notifying to the Court of *Spain*, that if they did not accede to the *Treaty* of *London*, the *Quadruple Alliance*, within the Time ſtipulated, their Maſters would forthwith nominate the Princes which are to ſucceed to the Dominions of *Tuſcany* and *Parma*, to the Excluſion of the Princes of *Spain*. This Declaration was ſign'd by the Baron *Benterrieder* the Imperial Miniſter, by Earl *Stanhope*, and the Earl of *Stairs*, by the Abbot *Du Bois*, and Monſieur *Du Vernon*, the 19th of *January*, 1720; and the next Day Earl *Stanhope* left *Paris*, embark'd at *Calais* the 24th, and came to *London* the Day following. The King of *Spain* not thinking fit to let the Time limited for his acceding to that Treaty run out, a Courier arriv'd at *Paris* from *Madrid*, with Letters of the 26th of *January*, notifying his Catholick Majeſty's Acceptance of the ſaid Treaty in all the Parts and Contents thereof.

Abbot Du Bois *compliments Earl* Stanhope.

King of Spain *accedes to the* Quadruple Alliance.

The moſt remarkable Affairs in Agitation in the Houſe of Commons at this Time, were the Negative put on the Bill, *for a Reward* for finding out the *Longitude*, and the *Affirmative* on the Bill for the *further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and Felony, and for the more effectual Tranſporting* Felons. The *South-ſea* Company, and the Bank of *England*, deliver'd in their

A.D. 1720

Bank and South-sea Company's Proposals.

several Proposals to the House of Commons toward the Redemption and sinking of the publick Debts, on certain valuable Considerations, in which the Proposals of the *Bank* outbid those of the *South-sea* Company about two Millions, for the Advantage of the Government; of which we shall have Occasion to speak more largely hereafter.

At the latter End of *January*, News came to *London* of an Engagement between three *English* Men of War, the *Dover*, *Advice*, and *Norwich*, under the Command of Commodore *Cavendish*, near Cape *St. Vincent*, and three large *Spanish* Men of War, *December* the 23d. The Fight lasted three Hours; and then the *English* made off, not being able to make Use of their lower Tire of Guns, by Reason of bad Weather: And People did not generally make due Allowance for the Disproportion in Rate between the *English* and *Spanish* Ships, the latter being bigger, and having more Guns than the former, tho' the Number of both was equal.

Commodore Cavendish *fights three* Spanish *Men of War.*

The Czar's *Projects in Favour of the* Pretender.

About *Christmas* last the Sieur *Wesselowsky*, Resident from the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, at *London*, presented a long Memorial to His Majesty, complaining of those Things which the King was oblig'd to act in *Germany* as Elector of *Brunswick*, and Director of the Circle of lower *Saxony*, to procure the Evacuation of the Dutchy of *Meclenburgh* by the *Russians*, which had no manner of Relation to the King of *Great Britain*. But the *Czar*, whose Heart was set upon Footing in the Empire, took the King's Measures to free that Dutchy from his Troops so ill, that he soon entertain'd Thoughts of making a seperate Peace with the King of *Sweden*; and to that end, not only forbore continuing Hostilities against that Prince, but encourag'd his Invasion of *Norway*, tho' he was then in the strictest Alliance with the King of *Denmark*, and had brought the *Russians* into *Germany*, under Pretence of having them at hand, to transport them to the Assistance of His *Danish* Majesty, in his War with *Sweden*; and at the same time demanded of the King of *Great Britain*, as an Ally of *Denmark*, 15 Men of War of the Line, to act against the *Swedes*, under Direction of the *Russian* Admiral: Which Demand being evaded, the *British* Ministers knowing it was made with a Design only to exasperate the King of *Sweden*, and excite him to conclude a seperate Treaty on the *Czar*'s own hard Terms, was the Cause of further Complaint against His *Britannick* Majesty's Disposition to break off good Correspondence with the *Czar*, who was then secretly concerting Measures with the *Pretender*'s Agents, for some Enterprize in his Favour.

In Order to bring on the seperate Treaty between him and the King of *Sweden*, he admitted Baron *Gortz*, who had been enlarg'd from his Confinement in *Holland* on the Discovery of *Gyllenburgh*'s Treason, to Conferences at *Loo*, where the *Czar* resided sometime in his Way to *France*, in the Year 1717; and at these Conferences, the Negotiations of the seperate Peace was determin'd, which produc'd the Treaty of *Aland*, carri'd on by the Ministers of *Russia* and *Sweden*, without the least Concert or Communication with the Ministers of the King of *Denmark*, or any other Potentate, except the King of *Prussia*, who was flatter'd with the Hopes of having a good Part of the Province of *Livonia* deliver'd up to him, in Exchange for the Town of *Stetin*, in *Pomerania*, tho' the Steps taken by the *Russian* Ministers towards a seperate Peace, were not unknown to those of *Great Britain*; and tho' the *Russian* Ministers afterwards found that Charge against them to the full; and tho' it appear'd incontestably by *Gortz*'s Papers after his Execution, yet did the *Czar* order his Resident *Wesselewsky* to say in the beforemention'd Memorial, A.D. 1720

Good Faith, which his Czarish *Majesty esteems a principal Virtue in a Great Monarch, his steadiness in maintaining the Alliances he had contracted, made him absolutely reject all seperate Measures.* He chose *rather to sacrifice all the Advantages he might have reap'd from them, than to expose himself to the Reproach of having ever in the Course of his Reign deserted his Allies*, &c.

The *Czar* so highly resented His *Britannick* Majesty's Opposition to his ambitious Projects against *Germany*, that he was more forward than even the King of *Sweden* in promoting the Interest of the *Pretender*. To this end *James Butler* once Duke of *Ormond* came to *Courland*, to confer with His Ministers, and would have gone to the King of *Sweden*'s Court with the *Czar*'s Approbation, but that King would not suffer him to appear there, Matters not being so ripe for an Invasion of *Great Britain* in his Counsels, as they were in the *Czar*'s; who, when he was in *Holland*, permitted his Ministers to have Conferences with one *Fernegham*, an *English* Papist, and Sir *Hugh Paterson*, Brother in-Law to the Arch-Rebel *Marr*, who were introduc'd by Dr. *Areskin*, the *Czar*'s Physician, a Kinsman's of *Marr*'s, very zealous in the Service of the *Pretender*. Wou'd *James Butler* have taken so long a Journey as from *Madrid* to *Mittau*, on the Borders of *Muscovy*, if he had not had good Assurance that the *Czar* was dispos'd to undertake the desir'd Invasion of *Scotland*, and the Protection of the *Pretender*? Wou'd the *Pretender* have given *Fernegham* Credentials to authorize his Negotiations at the Court of *Russia*, if he had not been sure of his being welcome there? The late Duke of *Ormond* stay'd some time *incognito* at *Mittau*; and was so weak as to propose the *Pretender*'s Marriage with a Niece of the *Czar*'s, which that Prince would by no means give Ear to; and when he understood that the King of *Sweden* would not suffer *Ormond* to come near him, the *Czar* also forbid his Coming to *Petersburgh*, where his Presence would have too much laid open his favourable Intentions for the *Pretender*. *Marr* himself was got as far as *Liege*, in Hopes of having Admittance to the *Czar*, while he was in those Parts; and another Kinsman of his, Sir *Henry Stirling*, was sent to *Petersburg*, to assist *Fernegham* and *Paterson*, when the *Czar* return'd thither, in their Endeavours to engage him to put their clandestine Projects in Execution. All these Traitors, *Ormond*, *Fernegham*, *Paterson*, *Stirling*, had free Access to *Areskin*, who communicated their treasonable Schemes to the *Czar*, who also took into his Service a great Number of *Scots*, *Irish*, and some *English* fugitive Rebels, to whom he gave all manner of Encouragement. *Bruce*, Master of his Ordnance, was one of his Plenipotentiaries for the seperate Treaty of *Aland*, on which the Invasion of *Scotland* by the *Swedes* and *Russians*, was to be founded; which Invasion was first propos'd to the Court of *Madrid* by his Direction, and that Proposal

King of Sweden *will not admit* James Butler *to come to him.*

British *Traitors admitted in the* Czar's *Court*

pour'd

A.D. 1720 pour'd in the *Jacobites* upon him, from *Spain*, and other Places. While theſe Meaſures were purſuing, *Weſſelewsky*, his Reſident at *London*, continued to propoſe Plans for Operations againſt *Sweden*, and to profeſs His *Czariſh* Majeſty's Deſire of living with the King of *Great Britain* in the moſt ſtrict Friendſhip. His Majeſty taking theſe Profeſſions in the beſt Senſe, order'd Mr. *Jefferies*, his Reſident at *Denmark*, to repair to *Petersburgh*, where he made the moſt obliging Return to the Advances of *Weſſelewsky:* He ſhew'd the Unſeaſonableneſs of conſulting about Operations for War againſt *Sweden*, when all the World knew, the Treaty between that King and the *Czar*, was as good as concluded. He modeſtly complain'd of the favourable Reception the *Jacobites* ſtill found at the *Ruſſian* Court, who employ'd ſeveral of them in the Navy, and augmented their Pay: And alſo the *Czar*'s Miniſter at *Paris*, doing his utmoſt Endeavours to hinder the Regent from ſigning the *Quadruple Alliance*; as Prince *Kurakids* had done in *Holland*, to hinder the States from acceding to it. He alſo expoſtulated a little with the *Ruſſian* Miniſters, on their endeavouring to form Engagements between their Court and that of *Spain*. In the mean time, Dr. *Areskin*, the great Patron of the *Jacobites*, at *Petersburgh*, dy'd; yet ſtill Sir *Henry Stirling* remain'd there, on Pretence of claiming the Doctor's Eſtate: But tho' *Areskin*'s Death was a great Blow to the *Jacobites*, that of the King of *Sweden*'s at *Norway*, ſoon after, was a greater: It broke all their Meaſures, and gave a new Aſpect to the Affairs of the *North*.

The Engliſh *Miniſter at* Peterſburgh *complains of it.*

Theſe Facts are not only a ſufficient Anſwer to the Sieur *Weſſelewsky*'s Memorial, wherein Endeavours are us'd to have it believ'd that His *Britannick* Majeſty had chang'd Conduct with Regard to the Court of *Ruſſia*, from that of his Royal Predeceſſors, without juſt Reaſon given him by the *Czar*; as alſo to the falſe Inſinuations of the Diſaffected at home, as if the Expence of the Armaments for the Security of our Trade in the *North*, was needleſs; and that *Great Britain* being in no Danger from the *Ruſſians* and *Swedes*, theſe Armaments were made on another Account, and to ſecure other Dominions, which were certainly in no Degree of Danger equal to thoſe of *Great Britain*.

Before we ſay any thing of the *South Sea* Scheme, it will be proper to take Notice, that the Hint of it ſeems to be taken from that of the *Miſſiſipi* Company in *France*, which was form'd by Mr. *Law*, a *Scotchman* of Note, chiefly for having kill'd Beaux *Wilſon*, as he was call'd, in a Duel, not very fairly, if Mr. *Wilſon*'s Relations give a true Account of it, and for his good Fortune in gaming at *Bruſſels* and *Paris*. He had ſometime before been privately in *England*, and inform'd himſelf fully of the Management of the two great Companies, the *Bank*, and *Eaſt India* Company. As ſoon as he return'd to *France*, he ſet up the *Bank* at *Paris*, under the Protection of the Duke Regent; and after three ſeveral Subſcriptions, more than all the Money in *France* was ſaid to be ſubſcrib'd to it: For by the end of the Year, 1719, Bills were given out for 640 Millions of Livres, which exceeds the Value of the Bills circulated by all the *Banks* in *Europe*, put together: There was added to that a Circulation of 360 Millions, and the whole amounted to 1000 Millions of Livres, making above 38 Millions of Pounds Sterling, at the *Exchange*, then current; the *French* Crown being worth but 4*s.* and 1 *d.* ½ *Engliſh* Money. This ſeems monſtrous; but the *Miſſiſipi* Scheme is ſtill much more ſo. The Subſcriptions for this Stock, were at ſeven ſeveral times 300 Millions of Livres, about ten Millions of *Engliſh* Money, according to the above Calculation. This Company gave out, that for their 300 Millions, they ſhould get 106 Millions a Year. A.D. 1720

Mr. Law's *Bank and* Miſſiſipi *Projects in* France.

	Millions.
Out of the King's Revenue, aſſign'd to them	45
By *the Farm of Tobacco*	3
By *the Management of that Farm*	4
By *the Profits of the five great Farms*	30
By *the Coinage*	5
By *the* Eaſt-India *Trade* annex'd to the *Miſſiſipi*	12
By *the Timber and* Miſſiſſipi *Trade*, Some Years hence at leaſt	7
Millions of Livres	106

Without reckoning, (ſays the *French* Author of *the full and impartial Account of the* Miſſiſſipi *Company*) the *Product of the* Fiſhery, *the* refining *and* parting of *Bullion*, of *Gold and Silver*; the *Traffick for Ingots of the ſame Bullion, which muſt be bought of the Company, and ſold at a certain ſpecify'd Standard:* Above 25 Millions more. Thus the Yearly Profit of the Company was to be 131 Millions for 300 Millions Stock. This Chimera was thought ſo ſubſtantial, that after ſeveral Aſtoniſhing Riſes, the *Stock* grew to a Prodigy of 2050; which makes above 6000 Millions of Livres; for the Original 300 Millions, comes to 228 Millions Sterling: Twice as much as all the Money in *Europe*. 'Twas this flattering Dream that led the *South-ſea* Men in *England* into the like viſionary Hopes, founded on groundleſs Schemes, which prevail'd to Infatuation, if not to Madneſs: In which the *Engliſh* were the more inexcuſable, becauſe they had the Example of the *French* Folly before them. The State indeed got prodigiouſly by it in *France*, paying off immenſe Sums with *Bank* Bills and Stocks, which coſt them nothing: People being glad to have ſo flouriſhing a Credit in Lieu of publick Debts worth nothing. But when the Fall came, *great it was* indeed, and for a few mighty Fortunes made, there was almoſt a general Ruin through the whole Kingdom.

The Riſe of the South-Sea *Scheme*

A Scheme being laid in *England*, to reduce all the publick Funds into one, for diſcharging the publick Debts. The *South Sea* Company and the Bank of *England*, preſented their ſeveral Propoſals to the Houſe of Commons. The publick Debts, according to the *South Sea* Eſtimate, ſtood there in Groſs,

Propoſals of the South Sea Company and Bank of England.

Annuities	15057493
Redeemable Debts	15924218
	30981711

Near 31 Millions well provided for, whereas the 38 Millions, the *French* Stock reduc'd to *Engliſh* Money, were ſo ill provided for, that their publick Bills were at leaſt at 70 *per Cent.* Diſcount, in moſt of the Branches. I ſhall not enter into the Particulars of the two Companies Propoſals to the Parliament, but only mention that which contains their ſeveral Offers for Advantage to the Publick by them.

The

A.D. 1720 The *South Sea* Company offer'd by the tenth Article of their firſt Propoſals, the Sum of 3500000 *l.*

And by the third Article of their ſecond Propoſal, 500000 *l.* more; in all 4000000 *l.*

The *Bank* of *England* offer'd, by the firſt Article of their firſt Propoſals, 2,003,100 *l.*

And by the firſt Article of their ſecond Propoſals, 3300000 *l.*

By which it appears, that the *South Sea* Propoſal was 700000 *l.* more for the Advantage of the Publick, than that of the *Bank*. But then it was objected in Favour of the *Bank*, that by prompt Payment, and ſeveral Advantages to the Proportion of the Funds, their Propoſal was more preferable. But the apparent Encreaſe of the Sum, offer'd to the Publick by the *South Sea* Company, above the Offer of the *Bank*, had its intended Effect in the Houſe of Commons, who accepted their Propoſal.

South Sea Company's Propoſal accepted.

We have mention'd the King of *Spain*'s acceding to the *Quadruple Alliance*, which was done in form at the *Hague*, *February* 17th, N.S. when the Earl of *Cadogan*, Count *Windeſchrats*, Count *Marcilli*, and the Marquis *Beretti Lande*, Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries from *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, met at Prince *Maurice*'s Houſe, and ſign'd that Treaty, which had been concluded at *London*, the 2d of *Auguſt*, 1718. Not many Days after, the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, ſign'd a Convention for a Ceſſation of Arms, which was proclaim'd at *London* the 28th of *February*. About which Time the Marquis *De Seneterre*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the moſt Chriſtian King, arriv'd there, and had private Audience of His Majeſty; as had Monſieur *Le Cog*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Poland*. On the 17th of the ſame Month, one of the King's Meſſengers diſpatch'd by the Lord *Carteret* from *Stockholm*, brought the Inſtrument of the *Treaty of Friendſhip and Alliance*, concluded between His Majeſty and the Crown of *Sweden*, which contributed very much towards preſerving the Peace of the *North*, and the Security of the *Engliſh* Navigation and Commerce in thoſe Parts. The Lords having paſt a Bill for *the better ſecuring the Dependency of the Kingdom of* Ireland *upon the Crown of* Great Britain, it was ſent to the Commons, and read a firſt and ſecond Time. A Debate aroſe after the ſecond Reading, which was begun by Mr. *Pitt*, who ſpoke againſt the Bill, becauſe it ſeem'd calculated for no other Purpoſe than to increaſe the Power of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers, which in his Opinion was already but too great. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Plummer*, who excepted in particular againſt the Preamble of the Bill, which was afterwards left out, as inconſiſtent with the enacting Part. This was partly own'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, who however, in the main, ſpoke for the Bill; and was oppos'd by Mr. *John Hungerford*, who endeavour'd to ſhew, that *Ireland* was ever independent with Reſpect to the Courts of Judicature. He was ſupported by the Lord *Moleſworth*, the Lord *Tyrconnel*, two Peers of *Ireland*, and ſome others. The Weight of theſe Arguments was taken off by what was alledg'd to the contrary by the Learned and Ingenious *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; who was back'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*; and the Queſtion being put for committing the Bill, it was carri'd in the *Affirmative*, *March* 5th, by a Majority of 140 Voices againſt 83.

Peace between England *and* Sweden.

The Bill for the Dependency of Ireland *upon* England.

This Bill took its Riſe from an Appeal of *Maurice Anneſley*, Eſq; to the Houſe of Peers in *England*, againſt a Decree of the Houſe of Peers in *Ireland*, which the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers receiv'd, and order'd the Barons of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, to cauſe the ſaid *Anneſley* to be forthwith put in Poſſeſſion of certain Lands in the County of *Kildare*, of which he had been diſpoſſeſs'd by Virtue of a Decree of the Houſe of Peers in *Ireland*. The Barons of the Exchequer in that Kingdom iſſu'd an Injunction to *Alexander Burrows*, Eſq; Sheriff of the County of *Kildare*, purſuant to the Order of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers, and ſet ſeveral Fines upon him for refuſing to put it in Execution; which the Houſe of Peers in *Ireland* diſcharg'd; and voted that *Jeffery Gilbert*, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *John Pocklington*, Eſq; and Sir *John St. Leger*, the other Barons of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, had acted in manifeſt Derogation to, and Diminution of, the *King's Prerogative, in his High Court of Parliament in* Ireland, *as alſo of the Rights and Privileges of this Kingdom, and of the Parliament thereof.* Theſe Barons were alſo order'd to be taken into Cuſtody of the Uſher of the Black Rod. But ſeveral Lords diſſented from theſe Reſolutions, as,

A.D. 1719

Peers in Ireland *vote againſt the Judges there.*

Jo. Meath.
Welbore Kildare.
Henry Killala and *Achonry.*
Timo. Kilmore and *Ardagh.*
Donerayle Fitz-Williams.
Middleton, Chancellor.
William Derry.

Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland *in Cuſtody of the Black Rod.*

The Houſe of Peers in *Ireland* drew up a long Repreſentation to be tranſmitted to His Majeſty, ſetting forth their Right to the final Judicature of Cauſes in that Kingdom; and the Duke of *Leeds*, in a Proteſt againſt a Vote paſt in the Houſe of Peers in *England*, gave 15 Reaſons to ſupport the Claim of the Houſe of Peers in *Ireland*. But the Houſe of Lords in *England* reſolv'd, *January* 28, *That the Barons of the Exchequer in* Ireland *had acted with Courage according to Law, in Support of His Majeſty's Prerogative, and with Fidelity to the Crown of* Great Britain; and order'd an Addreſs to the King, *for confering on them ſome Marks of his Royal Favour, as may be a Recompenſe for the ill Uſage they have receiv'd, by being unjuſtly cenſur'd, and illegally impriſon'd, for doing their Duty.* Then alſo was the abovemention'd Bill order'd to be brought in.

About this Time, a Miſunderſtanding happen'd between *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; Attorney General, and Sir *William Thompſon*, Solicitor General, which was carri'd ſo far, that the Solicitor charg'd Mr. *Lechmere*, 'with 'Breach of his Truſt and Duty as a Privy-'Counſellor, urging, that he acted as Council, 'and receiv'd Sums of Money for his Advice, 'in Matters refer'd to him by the Privy Coun-'cil, as Attorney General.' After this he proceeded to the Reading of ſeveral Reports, made either by the Attorney General or himſelf, but was interrupted by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, who ſaid, 'They were not there to examine who 'was the beſt Lawyer; but an Accuſation ha-'ving been rais'd againſt a Gentleman of diſtin-'guiſh'd Merit, and in very eminent Stations, 'it was incumbent upon the Accuſer to produce 'clear Evidence to make good his Charge.'

Sir Wm. Thomſon *accuſes Mr.* Lechmere *of Corruption.*

Upon

A.D.1720 Upon which Mr. *Lechmere* ſtood up in his own Defence, and ſaid, 'That he had the Honour to 'be a Privy Counſellor, Chancellor of the 'Dutchy, Attorney General, a Member of that 'Houſe, and a Gentleman. That he own'd 'himſelf liable to a great many humane Frail-'ties and Imperfections, but as his Conſcience 'entirely acquitted him of the Crimes laid to 'his Charge, ſo he defi'd all the World, and 'worſt of his Enemies, to prove him guilty of 'Corruption, or any unwarrantable Practices: 'That tho' he was thus wrongfully accus'd in 'ſo ſolemn a manner, he did heartily forgive 'his Accuſer; and he was willing to believe, 'that he was prompted to this raſh Action ra-'ther by Miſtake or Ignorance, than Malice; 'concluding, with deſiring that Honourable 'Houſe to lift and weigh the whole Matter 'with their uſual Candour, Impartiality, and 'Equity, and to excuſe any unguarded Expreſ-'ſions that might eſcape him in vindicating his 'Innocence.' This Accuſation was made to a Committee who had in Conſideration the *Bubbles* then on Foot, to enrich ſome, by beggaring others. They examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes produc'd by the Accuſer, and among them, ſome Attornies or Solicitors, as *Mowbray*, *Metcalf*, *Johnſon*; and ſome Traders, as Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Sir *James Hallet*, Sir *William Chapman*; but tho' it appear'd that the Fees given to the Lawyers, at the Hearings for *Charters*, were exorbitant to a ſcandalous Degree, and ſeem'd rather to buy their Intereſt than get their Opinion, being ten Guineas apiece at a Hearing, and 50 Guineas for a Reference: Yet upon a full Examination of all the Witneſſes, the Houſe of Commons reſolv'd, *March* the 18th, *That the Accuſation was falſe and ſcandalous, and that the Attorney General had diſcharg'd his Truſt in the Matters refer'd to him by His Majeſty's Council, with Honour and Integrity:* Tho' the taking fifty Guineas for a Reference, was certainly too much for a Fee, if too little for a Bribe.

Mr. Lechmere *ſpeaks.*

In the mean time, the Bill for ingrafting the *Annuities* on the *South Sea* Stock, and making one Capital, was going thro' the Houſe of Commons; and the *Stockjobbers* in *Exchange-Alley*, were in a perpetual Hurry, being toſs'd about between Hopes and Fears, upon the different Accounts they receiv'd from their Friends and Agents at *Weſtminſter*, almoſt every Minute. But as ſoon as it was known, that the Clauſe offer'd to cramp the Company's Project was rejected, the Stock 'roſe from 130 to near 400, on no better footing than the Example of the *Miſſiſſipi* Company in *France*, for every Penny above 130, which was more than the intrinſick Value.

Bill againſt Duels.

On the 21ſt of *March*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* preſented to the Houſe, a Bill *to prevent the impious Practice of Duelling.* A Vile Cuſtom grown up in the Riot and Lewdneſs of the Times, after the *Reſtoration*; and eſtabliſh'd among the vain and raſh Youth of the Age, as the Chief Point of Honour; tho' very often this *Point* came in Conteſt when the *Duelliſts* had loſt their Senſes, which were drown'd in their Cups; as was the Caſe of *Owen Buckingham*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Reading*, and Mr. *Aldworth* of *Windſor:* The latter had invited the other to his Houſe, and quarrelling with him after they had both been too free with Wine, they fought in the Dark, and Mr. *Buckingham* was kill'd, which was the Occaſion of the bringing in this Bill; tho' what was the Occaſion of its not paſſing, is difficult to diſcover: For one cannot ſuppoſe it to be poſſible that ſo great and wiſe an Aſſembly as the Parliament of *Great Britain*, could be in the leaſt influenc'd by ſuch as preferr'd *Punctilio* to Principle, and *Conceit* to *Conſcience.* Being unwilling to interrupt the general Narration with particular Incidents, we defer ſpeaking of Honours and Preferments, till we come to a proper Period, where it may be done with the leaſt Prejudice to Connection. A.D.1720

Honours and Preferments.

In the beginning of the Year, *Coniers Darcy*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Holderneſs*, was made Comptroller of His Majeſty's Houſhold; *Benjamin Mildmay*, Eſq; Brother to the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe*, *Robert Baylis*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Salt Duties; Captain *Onſlow*, was made Treaſurer of the Poſt-Office; Sir *Robert Corbet*, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of His Majeſty's Houſhold; *Edward Horner*, Eſq; one of the Serjeants at Arm to His Majeſty, in the room of *Joſeph Hall*, Eſq; who was remov'd for writing a *Pamphlet*, entitul'd, *A ſober Reply to Mr.* Higgs's *merry Argument of the Light of Nature, for the* Tritheiſtick *Doctrine of the Trinity*; which a Serjeant at Arms had no call to meddle with; but perhaps what follows in the Title, did not a little help to ſharpen the Proſecution againſt Mr. *Hall*; *With a Poſtſcript to Dr.* Waterland. The ſober Reply was burnt by the common Hangman, at the uſual Places, as will be ſeen in the ſequel.

Mr. Hall, *a Serjeant at Arms, turn'd out for a Pamphlet.*

On the 22d of *March William* Earl of *Coventry* was ſworn of the Privy Council: The next Day *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; was appointed His Majeſty's Solicitor General: And a few Days after Sir *Robert Raymond* was made Attorney General. About the ſame Time Sir *Robert Sutton* was appointed His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinsry at the Court of *France*, in the room of the Earl of *Stairs.* It was then thought a little odd, that he took Mr. *Ayerſt*, the Earl of *Strafford*'s Chaplain, and Secretary at *Utrecht*, to be his Chaplain, the Merit of that former Service ſeeming not to deſerve it. Colonel *Stanhope* went to the Court of *Madrid* with a publick Character. *John* Lord *Carteret*, His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Sweden*, having finiſh'd his Negotiation there, with great Wiſdom and Succeſs, was recall'd; and *William Finch*, Eſq; Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, was appointed to ſucceed him. We cannot paſs over the 28th of *March*, without a mournful Remembrance of the Death of *George Dodington*, Eſq; Lord Lieutenant, and *Caſtos Rotulorum*, of the County of *Somerſet*, and Repreſentative of the Borough of *Bridgwater:* A Gentleman of a very ancient Family of *Dodington*, in that County; who, prefering a Life of Buſineſs and Action, to the Indolence of Retirement, paſt thro' ſeveral eminent Stations in the publick Service; in all which he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a perfect Knowledge, and moſt exact Execution. He left his Eſtate, which was very conſiderable, to his Nephew *George Bubb*, now *George Dodington*, Eſq; who, when very young, had diſcharg'd the Office of Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Spain*, in a Time of much Difficulty, with great Wiſdom and Reputation: To him alſo he left the

Mr. Dodington's *Death and Character.*

*A.D.*1720 the Care of finiſhing *Eaſtberry*, the very fine Seat he had begun to build at *Gonvil* in *Dorſetſhire*, which now finiſh'd is doubtleſs one of the moſt noble and beautiful Buildings in *England*; having, with all the Advantages of a grand and delicate Taſte, thoſe of the greateſt Oeconomy and Convenience.

Earl *Stanhope*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, having been lately in *France*, and going thither again in the beginning of *March*, occaſion'd various Speculations; but thoſe that refer'd theſe Journeys to the Negotiations with *Spain*, to put an End to the War between that Crown and the Emperor, were probably the beſt grounded.

On the 22d of *April*, the Bill *for enabling the* South Sea *Company to increaſe their Capital Stock*, paſt the Houſe of Commons, by a Majority of 172 againſt 55; and being ſent up to the Lords, was read the firſt and ſecond Time: But upon a Motion for its being committed, it occaſion'd a great Debate. The Lord *North* and *Grey* ſpoke firſt againſt the Bill, which promis'd no great Succeſs to the Oppoſition. His Lordſhip ſaid, (arbitrarily enough) 'it was unjuſt in its Nature, and 'might prove fatal in its Conſequence, ſince 'it ſeem'd calculated for the enriching of 'a few, and the impoveriſhing of a great many; and not only made way for, but coun- 'tenanc'd and authoriz'd, the fraudulent and 'pernicious Practice of Stockjobbing; which 'produc'd an irreparable Miſchief, in diverting the Genius of the People from Trade and 'Induſtry.' The Lord *North* and *Grey* was back'd by the Duke of *Wharton*, who endeavour'd to evince, 'that the *South Sea* Project 'might prove of infinite Diſadvantage to the 'Nation, *Firſt*, As it gave Foreigners an Opportunity to double and treble the vaſt Sums 'they had in our publick Funds, which could 'not but tempt them to withdraw their Capital Stock, with their immenſe Gains, to 'other Countries, which might drain *Great Britain* of a conſiderable part of its Gold 'and Silver. *Secondly*, That the artificial and 'prodigious Riſe of the *South Sea* Stock, was 'a dangerous Bait, which might decoy unwary People to their Ruin; and allure 'them, by a falſe Proſpect of Gain, to part 'with what they had got by their Labour and 'Induſtry, to purchaſe imaginary Riches: 'And, in the *Third* Place, that the Addition 'of above 30 Millions, new Capital, would 'give ſuch a vaſt Power to the *South Sea* Company, as might endanger the Liberties of the 'Nation, and, in Time, ſubvert our excellent 'Conſtitution; ſince, by their extenſive Intereſt, they might influence moſt, if not all, 'the Elections of the Members, and conſequently overrule the Reſolutions of the 'Houſe of Commons.' Earl *Cowper* ſpoke alſo againſt the Bill, which, like the *Trojan* Horſe, was uſher'd in and receiv'd with great Pomp and Acclamations of Joy, but which was contriv'd for Treachery and Deſtruction. His Lordſhip added, 'That in all publick 'Bargains, it is a Duty incumbent on them, 'who are entruſted with the Adminiſtration, 'to take Care that the ſame be more advantagious to the State than to private Perſons; 'but that a quite contrary Method ſeem'd to 'have been follow'd in the Contract made 'with the *South Sea* Company: For if the 'Stocks were kept up to the advanced *Price*, 'to which they had been rais'd, by the ob- 'lique Arts of *Stockjobbing*, either that Com- 'pany, or its principal Members, would gain 'above 30 Millions Sterling, of which they 'gave but one *fourth* Part towards the Diſcharge of the national Debts. That tho' this '*Scheme* carri'd the Face of publick Good, 'yet nothing cou'd be ſo that was founded on 'Injuſtice, as his Lordſhip took this Bill to be. 'That he apprehended, in particular, that the 'main publick Intention of it, *viz.* the Repurchaſe of Annuities, would meet with inſuperable Difficulties; and that, in ſuch a 'Caſe, none but a few Perſons, who were in 'the Secret, and had early bought Stocks at a 'low Rate, and afterwards ſold them at a 'high Price, would, in the End, be Gainers by 'this Project.' The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, and ſome other Peers, ſpoke on the ſame Side. But the Earl of *Sunderland* anſwer'd moſt of their Objections, and ſaid, 'That they who 'encourag'd and countenanc'd the *Scheme* of 'the *South Sea* Company, had nothing in their 'View but the eaſing the Nation of part of 'that heavy Load of Debt it labours under. 'That, on the other hand, the Managers for 'that Company, had undoubtedly a Proſpect 'of private Gain, either to themſelves, or to 'their Corporation; but that, when that '*Scheme* was accepted, neither the one nor 'the other could foreſee, that the Stocks 'would have riſen to the Price they were 'now advanc'd to: That if they had contin- 'nu'd as they were at that Time, the Publick would have had the far greater Share of 'the Advantage accruing from that Scheme; 'and if the Stocks were kept up to the Price 'they had been rais'd to, which was not un- 'likely, it was but reaſonable that the *South 'Sea* Company ſhould enjoy the Profits pro- 'cur'd to it by the wiſe Management and In- 'duſtry of its Directors; which would enable 'it both to make large Dividends among its 'Members, and thereby compaſs the Ends 'intended by this Sheme.' Theſe Reaſons, fallible as they prov'd to be, gave ſo much Satisfaction, that the Queſtion for committing the Bill being put, it was carri'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 83 Votes againſt 17; and the next Day, *April* the 6th, it paſt, without any Amendment or Diviſion.

On the 7th of *April* the King gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for enabling the South Sea *Company to increaſe their preſent Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming ſuch publick Debts and Incumbrances, as are therein mention'd; and for raiſing Money to be apply'd for leſſening ſeveral of the publick Debts and Incumberances, and for calling in the preſent Exchequer Bills remaining uncancell'd, and for making forth new Bills in Lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchang'd upon Demand, at or near the* Exchequer.

An Act for the better ſecuring the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland, *upon the Crown of* Great Britain.

And to ſeveral other publick, and 27 private Acts.

On the 2d of *April* the States of *Sweden* came to the unanimous Reſolution to confer the Royal Dignity of the *Swedes*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*, upon the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who had marri'd the late King of *Sweden*'s Siſter. That Prince immediately diſpatch'd

A.D. 1720

Debate in the Houſe of Lords about the South Sea Bill.

Lord North *and* Grey *ſpeaks againſt it.*

So does the Duke of Wharton.

And Earl Cowper.

Earl of Sunderland *ſpeaks for the Bill.*

South Sea Bill paſt.

Prince of Heſſe Caſſel *choſen King of* Sweden.

A.D.1720 patch'd Miniſters to notify his Acceſſion to that Throne, to the ſeveral Courts of *Europe*, and young Count *Teſſin*, Son to the Grand Marſhal of *Sweden*, was order'd to go to *England*, by Way of *Holland*, to carry the welcome News to His *Britannick* Majeſty, and the States General.

About this Time the King of *Great Britain*, who always had at Heart the Preſervation and Security of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Protection of all that profeſt it, did, by his Miniſter at *Heidelberg*, *James Haldane*, Eſq; intercede with the Elector Palatine, for the Redreſs of the Grievances of the *Reform'd* of that Electorate: But tho' the King of *Pruſſia*, and the States General, did the ſame by their Miniſters, yet they procur'd only an imperfect Relief to the perſecuted Proteſtants. The Church of the *Holy Ghoſt*, at *Heidelberg*, which had been taken from them, was reſtor'd, but the Revenues, which they had been poſſeſt of in ſeveral Places, were left in a State of Litigation.

The Neceſſity of having a ſufficient Force in the *North*, to guard againſt the ſecret and dangerous Deſigns of the *Czar*, and make good the late Alliance with *Sweden*, occaſion'd the Equipment of another ſtout Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, who ſail'd from the *Nore* for the *Baltick*, *April* the 14th, with the following Ships.

Sir John Norris *goes with a Squadron to the* Baltick.

Rates.	Ships Names.	Captains.	Men.	Guns.
2	*Sandwich*, Sir *John Norris*	*Falkner*	680	90
3	*Devonſhire* Adm. *Hopſon*	*Garlings*	535	80
3	*Pr. Frederick*, Adm. *Hoſier*	*St. Loe*	440	70
3	*Monmouth*	*Balchen*	440	70
3	*Revenge*	*Hagar*	440	70
3	*Suffolk*	*Cooper*	440	70
3	*Elizabeth*	*Thompſon*	440	70
3	*Bedford*	*Boucher*	440	70
3	*Buckingham*	*Coleman*	440	70
4	*Nottingham*	*Hughes*	365	60
4	*Glouceſter*	*Holland*	365	60
4	*Medway*	*Trevor*	365	60
4	*Defiance*	*Hardy*	365	60
4	*York*	*Ellford*	365	60
4	*Kingſton*	*Charlton*	365	60
4	*Falmouth*	*Wade*	280	50
4	*Worceſter*	*Boyl*	280	50
4	*Dartmouth*	*Eaton*	280	50
4	*Monk*	*Clinton*	280	50
4	*Warwick*	*Williams*	280	50
5	*Goſport*	*Delaval*	190	40
6	*Blandford*	*Martin*	130	20
6	*Port Mahon*	*Smith*	130	20
6	*Greyhound*	*Waldren*	130	20
	Pool, Fireſhip.	*Medley*	55	8
	Bedford, Galley	*Luch*	55	8
	Speedwell, } Bombs	*Watts*	55	4
	Furnace, }	*Harris*	30	4

Admiral *Byng* remain'd ſtill with his Squadron in *Sicily*, and very much forwarded the Negotiations between the Imperial and *Spaniſh* Generals, for a Ceſſation of Arms in that Iſland, in order to conclude a Peace. The King of *Sardinia* now alſo gave a ſignal Inſtance of his great Regard to the King of *Great Britain*. Mr. *Oglethorpe*, a younger Son of the late Sir *Theophilus O* ——, one of the *Pretender*'s Adherents, who was at the Court of *Turin* three Years before, and had been ſince at *Naples*, *Malta*, and *Rome*, being come back to *Turin*, the 25th of *March*, upon the firſt Notice, his *Sardinian* Majeſty receiv'd of his Arrival, he ſent him Orders not to appear at Court, but forthwith to depart the Country; and accordingly he went away the next Day.

The King of Sardinia's *Regard to the King of* Great Britain.

Mr. O. *order'd to depart from* Turin.

The Stockjobbers continu'd to make their Market of the Infatuation of the People in their Bargains for *South Sea* Stock, and, among other Rumours to raiſe the Credit of it, 'twas given out, that Earl *Stanhope* had receiv'd Overtures in *France*, to exchange *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* for ſome Places in *Peru*, for the Security and Enlargement of the *Engliſh* Trade in the *South Sea* in *America*; which had its Effect in *Exchange Alley*: Whereas in Truth Earl *Stanhope* had made the Regent of *France* ſenſible, that the *Britiſh* Nation had ſhewn ſuch an Averſion to the Reſtitution of *Gibraltar*, that the Parliament would never be brought to conſent to it: Upon which the Duke Regent promis'd not to inſiſt upon it, in Conjunction with the Court of *Spain*, in the enſuing Treaty of Peace. But this and other falſe News ſo blew up the *Grand Bubble*, that *South Sea* Stock was 310, before the Royal Aſſent was given to the Bill for enabling the Company to encreaſe their Capital, and on the 12th of *April* the Directors open'd their Books for a new Subſcription of a Million, at the Rate of 300 for every 100 Pounds Capital Stock; upon which there was ſuch a Concourſe of Perſons of Quality, and others of both Sexes, that the Subſcription was found to amount to above two Millions of Original Stock. This firſt Subſcription was to be paid in five Payments, of ſixty Pounds each, for one Share of 100*l.* Original Stock; which was thought ſo advantagious, that many murmur'd and reflected on the Directors, for not being admitted to ſubſcribe. All Party Diſtinction was loſt in this Hurry of *Jobbing* for a Fortune: *Whigs* and *Tories* made their Court to *Robert Knight*, Treaſurer of the *South Sea* Company, and Sir *John Blunt*, the Chief Contrivers of the Scheme, with more Aſſiduity and Complacency, than we ſee at the *Levees* of Prime Miniſters: Nay Prime Miniſters themſelves condeſcended to be in the Confidence of *Blunt* and *Knight*. In a few Days the Stock advanc'd to 340, and the Subſcriptions were ſold for double the Price of the firſt Payment. This did not ſatisfy the Avarice of thoſe that were in the Secret and Direction, and in order to another *Start*, the General Court declar'd a Dividend of 10 *per Cent.* and that all Subſcription Money ſhould be intit'led to the ſame Dividend till *Midſummer*; which anſwering the End deſign'd, the Directors, to follow their Blow, open'd their Books for a ſecond Subſcription of another Million, a Fortnight after, at the Rate of 400 for each Share of 100 Pounds, the ſeveral Payments to be made in three Years; and ſo great again was the Concourſe of People, that in a few Hours the Subſcriptions amounted to above one Million 400 Thouſand Pounds of Capital Stock: But what is yet more ſtrange, the Money'd Men had ſo great Confidence in the Directors of the *South Sea* Company, who five or ſix Months after were ſtigmatized as Villains and Scoundrels, that many depoſited into their Hands their Annuities, without knowing

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Earl Stanhope *declares in* France *the* Engliſh *would not part with* Gibraltar.

First South Sea *Subſcription.*

The prodigious Riſe of South Sea *Stock.*

A.D. 1720 ing what Price the Company would allow for them.

The Fortunes that were made daily by Bargains for this Stock, multiplied as it was by Subscriptions, and Ingraftments of imaginary upon real Stock, were so many Prodigies to Men of Sobriety and Discretion. Clerks in Offices, Runners in *Exchange-Alley*, Bookkeeperrs to Merchants, Coffee-Men and Coffee-Boys, were seen ev'ry where either in fine Cloathes, or in lac'd Coats and Velvet. The *Wrong-heads* (as was the Saying) had the better of the *Long-heads*: The Desperate and the Rash, took up the Cards at first, and many of them went off Winners; and the Wiser gave way at last to the Temptation, and many of them were left with the Loss.

Nothing could have suspended the General Concern which People were in, to have a Share of the Golden Showers, that fell on Particulars so much, as did the joyful News of the happy and long wish'd for Reconciliation of the Royal Family, brought about in a great Measure by the earnest and continual Endeavours of those illustrious Patriots, the Duke of *Devonshire*, and *Robert Walpole*, Esq; who had several Conferences for that Purpose with the Ministers, with so good Success, that on the 23d of *April*, the Lord *Lumley*, one of the Gentlemen of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*'s Bedchamber, waited on His Majesty to know his Pleasure, when His Royal Highness should attend him: He was answer'd, immediately: And Mr. Secretary *Craggs* having accompany'd the Lord *Lumley* to *Leicester-Fields*, to acquaint the Prince with it, His Royal Highness immediately went to St. *James*'s House, and was half an Hour in private Conference with the King: After which he went to see his eldest Daughter the Princess *Anne*, who five Days before was taken ill of the Small-Pox, which had no other Effect on Her Royal Highness, than to make Her natural Beauty the more remarkable.

The Reconciliation of the Royal Family.

His Royal Highness at his Return to *Leicester House*, was, by the King's Command, attended by a Party of the Yeomen of the Guard, and of the Horse-Guard, and the Foot-Guard began also that Day to mount the Guard at His Royal Highness's House. In the Evening the Princess of *Wales* had an Interview with the King, and the next Morning, *Sunday April* 24. His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Earl *Cowper*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Methuen*, and Mr. *Pulteney*, were admitted to kiss the King's Hand, and the Duke of *Devonshire* had the Honour to carry the Sword of State before the King to the Royal Chapel, the Prince of *Wales* accompanying His Majesty thither; and at their Return, the Officers and Retainers to the two Courts Kiss'd, Embrac'd, and Congratulated one another upon this auspicious Reconciliation. The next Day the Great Officers and Ministers of State, and of the Houshold, and other Persons of Distinction, waited on His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, who, in the Evening, went with his whole Court to the Apartments at St. *James*'s, and had a long Conference with His Majesty. Most of the Foreign Ministers residing here had also, on this Occasion, a private Audience of the Prince of *Wales*, being introduc'd by the Master of the Ceremonies in the following manner: On *Monday* the 25th of *April*, *Don Borges Periera a Castro*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Portugal*, Mr. *Wallenrodf* Envoy Extraordinary from *Prussia*: On the 26th, Baron *Spar*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Sweden*; on the 27th the Count *De Seneterre*, Ambassador Extraordiuary from *France*, and Mr. *Le Cog*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Poland*; on the 28th Count *De Beque*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Lorrain*, Mr. *Hopman* Resident from the Duke of *Holstein*, Signior *Pucci* Secretary from the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, Signior *Riva* Secretary to the Duke of *Modena*, and the Marquis *De Cortanse* Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*.

Foreign Ambassadors have Audience of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A.D. 1720

Mention has been made of the wonderful Effects of Mr. *Law*'s Money Scheme in *France*, where the Actions of the *Mississipy* Company were 7000 Livres a Share in *May*, but before the Month was out all Things relating to *Stocks* fell into the greatest Confusion at *Paris*, occasion'd by an *Arret* to reduce Bank Notes and *Actions* of the Company. Commissaries were sent to the Bank, and Seals put on their Coffers, but taken off again six Days after. The next Day Mr. *Law* resigned to the Duke Regent his Employment, as Comptroller General of the *Finances*; and he had two *Swiss* Officers given him for his Guard. Yet this Revolution in the *Stocks* at *Paris*, and the Disgrace of the first Projector, did not open the Eyes or Understandings of the People of *Great Britain*, who were as Mad as a Man wou'd be thought, who seeing another fall from a Precipice should run after him and perish in the like manner.

Rise and Fall of Stocks in France.

Tho' a Cessation of Arms had been agreed upon by the Ministers of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, and the King of *Spain* had sign'd the *Quadruple Alliance*, as his General the Marquis *de Lede*, who commanded in *Sicily*, acknowledged to the Emperor's General Count *Merci* and Admiral *Byng*, yet the Marquis would not evacuate *Sicily*, under Pretence that he had no Orders from the King his Master; and he held out against all Proposals for evacuating that Island, till the Imperial Army was come within Cannon-shot of his Camp near *Palermo*, and Sir *George Byng* was approaching the Harbour with the *British* Men of War. The Imperialists took a Redoubt near the *Spanish* Lines, *May* 2. N.S. and had the Marquis *de Lede* supported the Ground it wou'd probably have drawn on a general Battle, but soon after this Action he receiv'd, by a Felucca, the King of *Spain*'s Order, and full Powers to treat, of which he gave General *Merci* notice immediately by a Trumpeter, and dispatch'd a Letter to Admiral *Byng*, who sent Captain *Saunders* to assist in forming the Treaty; and all Things being adjusted a Convention for a suspension of Arms, and for the Evacuation of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* was sign'd by the Count *de Merci* the Imperial General, Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *British* Fleet, and the Marquis *de Lede* the *Spanish* General the 6th of *May*. And it was chiefly owing to the Assistance of that Fleet that the Island of *Sicily* was partly conquered, and at last yielded up to the House of *Austria*, after a prodigious Expence of Blood and Treasure. And while the maritime Power of *Great Britain* was exerting itself so gloriously for the support of its Allies in the *Mediterranean*, Sir *John Norris* render'd it equally formidable in the *North*, where he arriv'd at *Elsinore* the 27th of *April*, and on the first of *May* he had Audi-

Treaty for the Evacuation of Sicily and Sardinia by the Spaniards.

The Influence of the Maritime Power of Great Britain.

A.D. 1720 Audience of the King at *Copenhagen*; after which he had ſeveral Conferences with the *Daniſh* Miniſters, together with the Lord *Polworth*; in purſuance of the Meaſures there concerted, the *Britiſh* Admiral wrote the following Letter to Prince *Dolhorouki* the *Czar*'s Ambaſſador at the Court of *Denmark*.

Sir John Norris's Letter to the Muſcovite Ambaſſador.

SIR,

'The King, my Maſter, has order'd me to 'come into theſe Seas with a Squadron of 'his Ships, to procure a juſt and reaſonable 'Peace, between the Crown of *Sweden* and 'that of *Ruſſia*; and His Majeſty having at 'Heart the Welfare of his Subjects, as alſo 'the Concerns of ſuch Nations as live in 'Amity with him, ardently wiſhes that this 'Affair may be accompliſh'd in a chriſtian, 'effectual, and ſpeedy manner: For this End 'I am commanded to notify to the Miniſters, 'Generals, and Admirals, of the *Czar*, the 'repeated Offers of His *Britannick* Majeſty's 'Mediation for a Peace, between the two 'foremention'd Crowns, and that his *Czarian* 'Majeſty, duly conſidering the preſent State 'of Affairs, will liſten to reaſonable Conditi-'ons for an Accommodation; and leſt, for 'want of full Powers, this Affair ſhould be 'obſtructed, the ſame are ſent to his *Envoy* 'at *Stockholm*, and likewiſe to me, his Ad-'miral, to the End, jointly, or ſeparately, 'we may act in the Quality of his Plenipo-'tentiaries, in order to effect a Peace between 'the two Crowns. Sir, I deſire you to com-'municate all this to his *Czarian* Majeſty, 'and to aſſure him, that I ſhall think it an 'Honour to receive Orders from him.'

Prince *Dolhorouky*'s Anſwer.

SIR,

The Muſcovite Ambaſſador's Anſwer.

'I have receiv'd the Letter which you ſent 'this Morning by your Secretary; from which 'I perceive, that the King, your Maſter, has 'ſent you into theſe Seas with his Squadron, 'to mediate a Peace between his *Czarian* Ma-'jeſty, my Maſter, and the Crown of *Sweden*: 'All the Anſwer I can return, is, that the '*Czar* has nothing more at Heart than Peace 'and Tranquility, of which he has given 'clear Proofs during this War; but becauſe '*Sweden* never expreſs'd the like Sentiments, 'the Continuation of the War can be impu-'ted only to that Crown. As for the Ex-'preſſions in your Letter about the Means of 'a Peace, I can return no Anſwer to that: 'And in Caſe His *Britannick* Majeſty has any 'Propoſals to make to the *Czar*, I hope you 'will excuſe me from doing it, ſince it can 'be done a more compendious Way.'

Falſe Pretences of the Ruſſian Court.

The Court of *Muſcovy* had, it ſeems, learnt the Stile of the more *Southern* Courts, and profeſs to have Peace at Heart, when their Arms were deſtroying in a moſt miſerable manner, the Coaſt Provinces of *Sweden*. About the middle of *May* the *Britiſh* Fleet got into the Road of *Copenhagen*, from whence they ſail'd into the Grounds towards *Stockholm*; where Sir *John Norris* was, at the Time the Solemnity of the King's Coronation was perform'd.

His Majeſty having appointed the Earl of *Rothes* to be his High Commiſſioner for the holding the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*, that Synod met the 12 of *May*; but their Acts like thoſe of the Convocation in *England*, conſiſting chiefly in Matters of Form, I leave them to their Church Hiſtorians. The moſt remarkable Particular in their Regiſters at this Time, was the Report of *James Young* of *Killicanty*, Collector of the Contribution for the Suffering Proteſtants in *Lithuania*, that he had remitted 4100*l.* Sterling to the Sufferers, notwithſtanding many Pariſhes had been deficient in paying in their Contributions: An Inſtance of Charity the more laudable, for that High-Church in *England* had lately cenſur'd the like charitable Diſpoſition there, towards ſuffering Proteſtants in the *Palatinate*, who had taken Refuge among them. A.D. 1720

Charity of the General Aſſembly in Scotland.

According to the Fluctuation of the *South Sea* Stock, was that of the Minds of the Money'd Men: Not much unlike that of the *Rack*, which lifts the Wretches that are faſten'd to it to a great Height, and lets them down with equal Pain and Precipitation. Stock was about 390 moſt part of this Month, with daily Riſes and Falls; and the Company, before *May* was out, by tempting Propoſals, and the Arts of the *Connoiſſeurs* in ſuch Matters, having found Means to raiſe their Stock to above 500, it was computed that two Thirds of the Proprietors of the long Annuities, the nine *per Cent.* Annuities, and the Lottery Tickets, 1710, were ſubſcrib'd. After which the Stock continu'd Riſing more or leſs ſome Months longer. And it ceas'd to be a Wonder to ſee that Man in his fine Chariot to Day, who in *January* would have gone on a Twelve-penny Errand, from one End of the City to the other: As had been ſeen in *France*.

Prodigious Riſe of the South Sea Stock.

In the mean time the Bill to *prevent the impious Practice of Duelling*, paſt the Houſe of Commons, and was ſent to the Lords, where it was laid by, and no more heard of. And it far'd not much better with the Bill againſt *Printed* or *Painted* Calicoes; which was put off, *May* the 3d, for ſix Weeks. But to allay the Murmurs of the Silk-Weavers, who were growing mutinous, their Lordſhips reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to His Majeſty, to order the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations to prepare a Scheme againſt the next Seſſion of Parliament, for the more effectual preventing the wearing and uſing of *Printed* or *Painted Calicoes*: To which the King return'd a moſt gracious and prudent Anſwer. And the Lords order'd their Addreſs, and His Majeſty's Anſwer, to be printed: But the *Weavers* were in too high a Ferment, to be brought into Temper by ſuch healing Methods: They flock'd down to *Weſtminſter* with their Wives and Children, to the Number of about 3000, crowded the Paſſages to the Houſe of Peers, and demanded Juſtice of their Lordſhips as they paſt by. They tore the *Callicoe* Gowns off the Womens Backs in the Streets, cut ſome, burnt others, and did a great deal of Miſchief. But a Detachment of the Life-Guard and Horſe-Grenadiers being order'd to mount, and take proper Stations to diſperſe the Mutineers, they return'd home to *Spittle-Fields*, and were for ſome Days kept quiet, by the Train'd-Bands of the Tower-Hamlets, tho' they continu'd to tear, cut and ſpoil, the Womens Calicoe Gowns; and the hot Fit returning upon them, they threaten'd to demo-

The Dueling Bill and Calicoe Bill put off.

The Weavers mutinous about Calicoes.

A.D. 1720 liſh or rifle the *Eaſt-India* Houſe; to ſecure which, Detachments of Horſe and Foot-Guards were ſent into the City, and the Train'd-Bands being drawn out, the moſt buſy of the Mutineers were ſeiz'd, and committed to Priſon, and the reſt diſpers'd.

The Seaſon for Projects was now at the Height, and ſome very whimſical ones met with more Encouragement than many ſolid and beneficial ones have done: Money came in ſo faſt, and in ſuch Torrents, on the fortunate Jobbers, that they knew not what to do with it; every Stock roſe in ſome ſmall Proportion with *South Sea* Stock; and the Sellers out had all the Benefit Tickets in this univerſal Lottery, if they were paid in any thing that was paſſable. No body expected *Specie* for his Stock: All the Money in the Kingdom, whether in Caſh or in Bills, and half of the Lands and Houſes, would not at 500 *per Cent.* have purchas'd all the *South Sea* Stock, and Subſcriptions. This made every Project that cou'd make its way into the World take with Multitudes of Jobbers, that bought in to ſell out; and it was enough for the Projector, if his Project ſucceeded ſo far as to have Books open'd for it. I ſay the leſs of the two Projects for inſuring Ships, not only becauſe two noble Lords were pleas'd to lend their Names to them, but becauſe it is certain that a good Scheme for eaſy and ſafe *Inſurance*, would be the greateſt Advantage that could happen, to all that Trade by Sea; and no Doubt it was this Conſideration that procur'd the Eſtabliſhment of the two Companies of the *Royal Aſſurance*, and *London Aſſurance*; which, like almoſt all other Projects, being form'd for private Intereſt, as ſoon as that was anſwer'd, fell into the State of Neglect and Decay; which befalls every Thing that has nothing but a General Good to ſupport it. The Projectors propos'd to raiſe no leſs than 600000*l.* towards the Diſcharge of the Civil-Liſt Debt, which otherwiſe muſt have been made good by ſome new Fund; and the diſcharging of ſuch a Debt, without putting the Subject to any new Expence, was a Propoſal that could not but be acceptable to the Miniſtry. Mr. Secretary *Craggs* acquainted the Houſe with it; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer deliver'd a Meſſage to them from His Majeſty, concerning it; which was ſo well receiv'd, that *May* 4th, a Bill was brought in to *enable His Majeſty to grant Letters of Incorporation, to the Uſes and Purpoſes mention'd in His Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage*; which paſt both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent. On the 6th of *May* Sir *William Wyndham* made a Motion to addreſs for an *Account of the Debts which were owing to the ſeveral Heads of Expence for His Majeſty's Civil Government at* Lady-Day; *and alſo an Account of the Arrears of the Civil-Liſt Fund, to pay the ſame.* But, ſays the *Annaliſt*, (pag. 545) ſuch an Addreſs being directly levell'd againſt the Miniſters, the Queſtion being put, paſt in the *Negative*; and *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; mov'd for an Addreſs *to return His Majeſty Thanks for his gracious Condeſcenſion, in deſiring the Advice of this Houſe, upon a Matter of ſuch Importance, as the Inſurance of Ships*, &c. *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; ſeconded his Motion; and an Addreſs being reſolv'd, *It was*, in the Words of the Annals, *the firſt viſible Effect, in the Houſe of Commons, of the late happy Reconciliation of the Royal Family, and, in Conſequence of it, of the* Whig Party. A.D. 1720

On the 18th of *May* the Houſe proceeded to the Choice of ſeven *Commiſſioners for ſtating the Debts of the Army*; and the Majority fell upon *Herbert Rudhall Weſtphaling*, Eſq; Sir *Richard Fowler*, *Francis Whichcote*, Eſq; *Robert Hitch*, Eſq; *Owen Merriott*, Eſq; *Grey James Grove*, Eſq; and *William Young*, Eſq;

Honours and Preferments.

Six Days after, the Earl of *Sunderland* was inſtall'd Knight of the Garter at *Windſor*, by the Dukes of *Newcaſtle* and *Kingſton*: About the ſame Time, *William Burnet*, Eſq; Son to the late Biſhop of *Salisbury*, was made Governor of *New-York*; Mr. *Gore*, Solicitor General in *Ireland*, was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas there; *Robert Dundaſs*, Eſq; was made Lord Advocate of *Scotland*; and *Walter Stewart*, Eſq; Solicitor General; *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Chamber; Dr. *Bland*, Head Maſter of *Eaton* College; and Captain *Stewart* was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*.

King of Pruſſia *makes Reprizals for the Proteſtants in the* Palatinate.

We have mention'd the powerful Interpoſition of the King of *Great Britain* with the Elector Palatine, in favour of the *Reform'd* in the *Palatinate*. The King of *Pruſſia*, the States General, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, interpos'd alſo in their Behalf; and his *Pruſſian* Majeſty finding that Meaſure not ſo ſucceſsful as might have been expected, from the Juſtice and Reaſon of the Thing, and the Dignity of the Powers interpoſing, took a ſhorter Courſe to obtain Satisfaction, by ordering the Convent of *Hamerſleben*, in the Principality of *Halberſtadt*, to be ſhut up by way of Reprizal, for the Seizing of the Church of the *Holy Ghoſt* at *Heidelberg*, by the *Papiſts*; and not long after that Church was, by the Elector Palatine's Order, reſtor'd to the Proteſtants: But *High-Church* in *England*, was by no means pleas'd with His Majeſty's good Offices in favour of the *Presbyterians* in the *Palatinate*; and printed in *Miſt*'s, now *Fog*'s Journal, ſeveral Scandalous Reflections, both on the Proteſtants in that Country, and on the generous Interpoſition of the Proteſtant Powers in their Behalf; which the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol* complain'd of in the Houſe of Peers: Where ſeveral Paragraphs of that factious Paper, containing the ſaid ſcandalous Reflections, being read, His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* made a very pathetick Speech on the deplorable Condition of the Proteſtant Religion in the *Palatinate*, where, in the Days of the pious and ever-belov'd Princeſs the Queen of *Bohemia*, our moſt gracious Sovereign's Great-Grandmother, it was almoſt generally profeſt in great Purity; His Grace then took Notice of the Inſults lately offer'd to the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Powers, Mr. *Haldane*, and Baron *Spina*, Envoys of *England* and *Holland*. My Lord Archbiſhop added, 'That *Great* '*Britain* was ever look'd upon as the prin-'cipal Part and Support of the *Reformation*, 'and therefore urg'd that it was incumbent on that illuſtrious Aſſembly to come to ſome vigorous Reſolutions in favour of the oppreſs'd and perſecuted Proteſtants, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Treaties; which was the more neceſſary at this Juncture, becauſe ſome 'Princes

Proceedings about the Reform'd in the Palatinate.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury's *excellent Speech for them.*

A.D.1720 'Princes of the Empire had forſaken both 'their Religion and their Cauſe:' Upon which the Lords came to an unanimous Reſolution to addreſs His Majeſty in Behalf of the *perſecuted Proteſtants abroad.* In which Addreſs the Houſe of Commons readily join'd; and it was preſented *June* 4th; and a Week after, His Majeſty coming to the Houſe of Peers, gave the Royal Aſſent, to all the Acts that were ready for it, and clos'd the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech, of which the following Paragraph was the laſt.

His Majeſty's Speech againſt Partialities and Animoſities.

'I could wiſh that all my Subjects, con-'vinc'd by Time and Experience, would lay 'aſide thoſe Partialities and Animoſities, which 'prevent them from living quietly, and en-'joying the Happineſs of a mild legal Go-'vernment: It is what I chuſe to recommend 'at this Time, when I am ſenſible that all 'Oppoſition to it is become vain and uſeleſs, 'and can only end unfortunately, for thoſe 'who ſhall ſtill perſiſt in ſtrugling againſt it. 'I am perſwaded that during my Abſence, 'every one of you will take particular Care 'to preſerve the Peace in your ſeveral Coun-'tries, and that I ſhall find you at my Re-'turn, in ſuch a State of Tranquility, as 'will ſhew Mankind how firmly my Govern-'ment is eſtabliſh'd; which I chiefly deſire, 'becauſe I think the Security and Preſervation 'of my People, and of this happy Conſti-'tution entirely depends upon it.

The ſmaller Bubbles.

The ſame Day was publiſh'd a Proclamation againſt unlawful Projects, call'd *Bubbles*, which were encreaſs'd to near 100 of different Kinds; and it was computed, that above a Million and a half *Sterling*, was won or loſt by them. All theſe Bubbles grew up out of the Corruption of the Grand one, the *South Sea* Stock, which, by the 2d of *June*, was got up to 890, and continu'd riſing or falling till it reach'd 1000: At which Time *Bank* was about 260, and *Eaſt-India* 440.

South Sea Bank *and* India *Stocks.*

Honours and Preferment.

The ſame Day, *June* the 11th, (His Majeſty in Council) the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* was declar'd Lord Preſident; the Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Privy-Seal; and the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*: *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; was appointed Paymaſter General of His Majeſty's Forces; *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; Comptroller of His Majeſty's Houſhold: The Duke of *Queensberry*, and the Earl of *Harold*, were declar'd Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; *George Bailie*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Turner*, and *Richard Edgecomb*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners of the Treaſury: *Thomas* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, *John Chetwynd*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Cook*, *Paul Docmincque*, Eſq; *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; *Daniel Pulteney*, Eſq; *Martin Bladen*, Eſq; and *John Aſh*, Eſq; were made Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations; Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, Groom of His Majeſty's Bedchamber; *George Dodington*, Eſq; Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Somerſet*: *William Morgan*, of *Tredegar*, Eſq; Lieutenant of the Counties of *Monmouth* and *Brecknock*: Sir *David Dalrymple*, Auditor of the Exchequer in *Scotland*: *Edward Elliot*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Exciſe: *Henry Cartwright*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Victualling-Office: *Charles Withers*, Eſq; Surveyor General of His Majeſty's Woods: Colonel *Charles Churchill*, Governor of *Chelſea* Hoſpital: *Edward Young*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of Taxes: The Lord *Glenorchy* was appointed His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the King of *Denmark*; *John Moleſworth*, Eſq; Envoy to the Court of *Turin*. A.D.1720

About the ſame Time,

Creations.

Lionel Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, was created Duke of *Dorſet*.

Scroop Earl of *Bridgewater*, Duke of *Bridgewater*.

James Viſcount *Caſtleton*, Earl *Caſtleton*, in the County of *York*.

Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq; Baron *Boſcawen*, and Viſcount *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cornwal*.

John Wallop, Eſq; Baron *Wallop*, of *Wallop*, and Viſcount *Lymmington* in the County of *Southampton*.

Matthew Ducie Morton, Eſq, Baron *Ducie de Morton* in the County of *Stafford*.

John Barrington, of *Becket*, in the County of *Berks*, Baron *Barrington*, of *Newcaſtle*, and Viſcount *Barrington* of *Ardglaſs*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Thomas Gage, Eſq; Baron *Caſtelbarr*, and Viſcount *Gage*, of *Caſtle-Iſland* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

William Vane, Eſq; Baron *Vane* of *Dungannon*, in the County of *Tyrone*, and Viſcount *Vane*.

Sir *Marcus Beresford*, Baron *Beresford*, of *Beresford* in the County of *Cavan*, and Viſcount *Tyrone*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Dr. *Henry Downes*, was made Biſhop of *Elphin*; and Dr. *Charles Cobbe*, Biſhop of *Killala* in that Kingdom.

John Blunt, Eſq; of the City of *London*;
Sir *William Chapman* of *London*;
Thomas Coleby, Eſq; of *Kenſington*.
Were created Baronets.

His Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, preſented the Lord *Kinſale* to the King, who was pleas'd to receive him very graciouſly; and he had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand, and to aſſert the ancient Right of his Family, of being cover'd in His Majeſty's Preſence.

Lord Kinſale's *Right to cover in the King's Preſence.*

His Majeſty having in Council declar'd his Intention to go out of the Kingdom for a ſhort Time, was pleas'd to nominate,

His Grace *William* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Thomas Lord *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor.

Charles Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Lord Preſident.

Lords Juſtices.

Evelyn Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Privy-Seal.

John Duke of *Argyle*, Lord Steward.

Thomas Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Charles Duke of *Bolton*.

William Duke of *Devonſhire*.

John Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General.

John Duke of *Roxburgh*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretacies of State.

Charles Earl of *Sunderland*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

James Earl of *Berkeley*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

James

A.D. 1720 *James* Earl *Stanhope*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Craggs, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To be Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government, during His Majesty's Absence.

The King goes to Hanover.

On *Wednesday* the 15th of *June*, His Majesty embark'd at *Greenwich* on board the *Carolina* Yatcht, and landed the next Morning near *Helvoet-Sluyce*; from whence he proceeded to *Kibl*, *Schoonhoven*, and *Warth*, by Water; and thence to *Hanover* by Land. His Majesty stopp'd two Days at *Osnaburgh*, to make a Visit to his belov'd Royal Brother, Bishop of that Place, and Duke of *York*, a Prince of excellent and amiable Qualities, and Endowments. The King of *Prussia* having express'd a great Desire to see His Britannick Majesty, Earl *Stanhope* was sent to *Berlin*, from *Hieren-Hausen*, the 26th of *June*, to make a Compliment to his *Prussian* Majesty, and to settle an Interview between the two Monarchs, after His Britannick Majesty's Return from *Pyrmont*, where the King began to drink the Water the first of *July*, and on the 16th return'd to *Hieren-Hausen*, in perfect Health. On the 9th of *June*, the Lord *Carteret*, Ambassador from *England* to the Court of *Sweden*, had Audience of Leave of that King and Queen, at *Carelberg*, where His Excellency had the Honour to dine with their Majesties, who express'd their high Esteem for him in the most gracious and obliging Terms. Four Days after His Excellency set out for *Denmark*, accompany'd by Major General *Lewenhor*, the *Danish* Minister: They arriv'd at *Helsingbergh* the 18th, cross'd the *Sound*, landed at *Elsinore*, and proceeded in the Evening to *Fredericksburgh*, where, the next Morning, his Lordship had his first Audience of the King of *Denmark*, by whom he was receiv'd, with those Marks of Favour and Distinction, which were due to the good Offices of a Minister, who brought with him the Treaty of Peace, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, agreed to and sign'd on the part of *Sweden*, as it was, on the 22d of *June*, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of *Denmark*: And this Treaty being ratified by both Parties, the King of *Denmark*, began immediately to evacuate *Pomerania*. The Peace between the two Northern Crowns, was owing entirely to the Interposition of His Britannick Majesty; and the *Muscovites* after this made no great matter of their Armaments to insult the Coasts of *Sweden*. They committed some Devastations; but on the Approach of Sir *John Norris*, with the *British* Squadron, their Galleys retir'd towards *Wybourg* and *Petersburgh*, and the *British* Men of War came to an Anchor at the *Dahlers*, near *Stockholm*; where, three Months before, the new King *Frederick*, Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, sign'd an Instrument of Assurance, by which the States of that Kingdom were restor'd to their ancient Rights and Privileges, which had been betray'd by their Predecessors, and detain'd by the late King and his Father. The Contents of the VII. Article of this Instrument of Assurance, explains the manner of his doing it.

Lord Carteret *brings to* Denmark *the Treaty of Peace between that Crown and* Sweden.

A.D. 1720

'I cannot give the States of the Kingdom 'and its Inhabitants, a stronger and more 'convincing Proof of these my sincere and 'good Intentions, than that I do, jointly with 'them, demonstrate a real Aversion for Sove- 'reign Power, or an unlimited regal Authori- 'ty, which has by many Ways so fatally in- 'jur'd, diminish'd, and visibly weaken'd the 'Kingdom: Wherefore, to the End such arbi- 'trary Power may for ever be extinguish'd 'and rooted up, I declare in the same manner 'as the States have already done, that he 'ought to *forfeit* the Royal Throne, and be 'esteem'd an Enemy to the Kingdom, who, 'either by open Violence, or secret Machinations, 'shall endeavour to make himself an arbitra- 'ry Sovereign; and whatever Person is con- 'victed of the like Contrivances, shall be 'deem'd a Traytor to this Country, and 'punish'd accordingly. Wherefore no Person 'shall be admitted into any Employment 'within the Kingdom, or any of the Provin- 'ces, be he either Spiritual or Temporal, 'High or Low, who does not beforehand, 'by solemn Oath, according to the due 'Form prescrib'd, abjure such pernicious ar- 'bitrary Government, as destructive of, and 'incompatible with, the Kingdom's Happi- 'ness and Prosperity.' The very reverse to what the *Swede*, Sir *Jacob Banks*, made his Burgesses of *Minehead* say, in their Address to the Queen, in the Days of Messieurs *Harley* and *St. John*.

The King of Sweden *restores that Country to its Liberty.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

From the South-Sea *Company's* Scheme *for incorporating the publick Funds into their Stock, to the Treaty of* Vienna, *between the* Emperor *and King of* Spain.

Containing the Space of Five Years.

A.D. 1720

IT would be a Task equally difficult and irkſome, to attend all the Proceedings of the Managers of the *South-Sea* Project, which were ſo fatal to themſelves, and others.

There had been a firſt, ſecond, and third Subſcription, when the Managers open'd Books for receiving Subſcriptions of the *Lottery* Tickets, and ſhort Annuities, to the Amount of ſix Millions Sterling, and gave out that there would be a fourth Subſcription in Money, at the Rate of One Thouſand for every 100*l.* Capital Stock, the moſt impudent Impoſition that ever was attempted on the Underſtandings and Intereſts of Men; and yet the Subſcription was full in leſs than three Hours, *Auguſt* 24; and that very Afternoon, this fourth Subſcription was ſold in *Exchange-Alley* at 30 or 40 *per Cent. Premium*; and yet in four or five Days *South-Sea* Stock was little above 700; upon which the Directors came to this enormous Reſolution, 'That thirty *per* 'Cent. in Money ſhould be the Half-year's Di- 'vidend, due at *Chriſtmas* next; and that 'from thence, for twelve Years further, not 'leſs than fifty *per Cent.* in Money ſhould be 'the yearly Dividend on their Stock:' Than which, nothing more monſtrous was ever known in *Bedlam*. Yet the Reſolution of the Directors was confirm'd by the General Court of the *South-Sea* Company, who, upon the Motion of Mr. *Craggs*, Senior, voted Thanks to theſe Directors for their prudent and ſkilful Management. At this Court were preſent many Perſons of the higheſt Quality, as the Duke of *Portland*, Earl of *Orkney*, &c. And Mr. *Hungerford* made a Set-Speech in Praiſe of their worthy Managers. 'I have 'ſeen, *ſaid he*, the Riſe and Fall, the Decay 'and Reſurrection, of many Communities of 'this Nature, but, in my Opinion, none ever 'form'd ſuch wonderful Things in ſo ſhort 'Time, as the *South-Sea* Managers had brought 'about. They have done more than the *Crown*, 'the *Pulpit*, and the *Magiſtrate*, could do: 'For they have reconcil'd all Parties in one 'common Intereſt, and thereby laid aſleep, if 'not wholly extinguiſh'd, our Domeſtick Jarrs 'and Animoſities. By the Riſe of our Stocks, 'the Money'd Men have vaſtly encreas'd their 'Fortunes, the Country Gentlemen have ſeen 'their Lands doubled and trebled in their 'Hands, and they have at the ſame time 'done good to the Church, not a few of the 'Reverend Clergy having got great Sums by 'this Project. In ſhort, they have enrich'd the 'whole Nation, and I hope they have not for- 'got themſelves.' The Duke of *Portland* ſpoke on the ſame Side, and ſaid, *he did not know what Reaſon any body had to be diſſatisfi'd.* But His Grace in a few Weeks, and perhaps Days, found by woful Experience, in the Loſs of a great Part of his Fortune, that every body had Reaſon to be diſſatisfi'd, at the Conduct of the Directors, whom they were about to thank, thoſe only excepted, who came firſt in for the Plunder, and carri'd it off.

The enormous Propoſal of the South Sea *Directors.*

Who are thank'd by the Company.

Mr. Hungerford *highly extolls them.*

A.D. 1720

But Stocks continuing to tumble daily, there was a Motion by Mr. *Walker*, in the next General Court, a Month after, *That a Committee be appointed to addreſs the Parliament, to bring to Juſtice the Betrayers of their Country:* Upon this Captain *Meggot* ſaid, *That one of the Directors had ſold above* 50000 *Pounds of the* third *Subſcription*, at 230 per Cent. and ſeveral calling on him to name the Perſon, he ſaid, it was Mr. *Ambroſe Page*. In the mean time *South-Sea* Stock continu'd ſinking till *Michaelmas* Day, when it was about 150, which Price it bore on the 2d of *February*, the Day after the Houſe of Commons accepted of the Propoſal of the *South-Sea* Company: Their Bonds payable at *Michaelmas*, 1721, were at above 25 *per Cent.* Diſcount. Thus in the Compaſs of eight Months, we have ſeen the Riſe and Fall of that mighty Fabrick, which being wound up by myſterious Springs, and artful Machines, to a ſtupendous Height, had fix'd the Eyes and Expectations of all *Europe*; but whoſe main Foundation being Fraud, Illuſion, Credulity, and Intoxication, fell to the Ground, as ſoon as the fraudulent and ſelfiſh Management of the principal Projectors was diſcover'd. With its Fall Multitudes of unwary, but covetous Perſons, were unfortunately cruſh'd; and not a few antient and honourable Families almoſt entirely ruin'd. In this Calamity People had little room left for Compaſſion: It being of the Loſer's own ſeeking, contrary to Knowledge, in moſt of them, and without any Poſſibility of Succeſs, there not being Specie enough in *Europe*, to make good the Payments of all the Subſcriptions, and the Dividends of 50 *per Cent.* Yearly. Before the general Tumble of that and other Stocks, that of the *South Sea* was ſold at 1100: I knew 2000*l.* Capital ſold at that Rate. Now the united Stock of the Company being 40,854,100, wou'd at 1000 amount to above 400 Millions, at 500 to 200 Millions, which ſhews that there was no manner of Poſſibility of making the Capital good with the whole Specie of the Kingdom, and all the Gold and Silver, Jewels and Merchantable Wares, then in it. This almoſt every one of the *Jobbers* was ſenſible of; yet they all ventur'd their Ruin on the ſame Lay, as a Man, who ſhould throw himſelf into a Houſe on Fire, in Hopes that he might get out firſt. Beſides this Grand Bubble, there were as many other airy Projects, as were intended to raiſe 300 Millions Sterling by them, of which the following Propoſal was one, and not the moſt extravagant one, *For carrying on an Undertaking of great Advantage, but nobody to know what it is.* A Fellow in *Exchange-Alley*, the Scene of all this Impoſture having,

South Sea *Stock falls to its former Price.*

Extravagant Bubbles.

A.D. 1720 having obſerv'd that ſeveral of his old Companions had ſlip'd into Coaches, while he was drudging for a Livelihood, in an honeſt way of buying and ſelling, turn'd his Shop into an Office, and with the Help of ſome of his Neighbours, form'd a Project for half a Million, or more, by which ev'ry Subſcriber, paying down two Guineas for ſubſcribing, was to have 100 *l.* a Year for ev'ry 100 *l.* ſo ſubſcrib'd: But then how the Money was to be rais'd, did not appear in his Propoſals, where 'twas ſaid only, that in a Month, or thereabouts, the Particulars of the Scheme ſhould be laid open, and the Money ſubſcrib'd was then to be paid in. The Subſcribers were earneſtly deſir'd to enter down in the ſame Book, where they wrote their Names, the Places of their Abode, that in caſe of Mortality, or otherwiſe, Notice might be given to their Relations and Friends, to ſecure to themſelves the Benefit of the Subſcription. This extraordinary Care and Caution gave an Air of Subſtance to this Shadow; and in a Forenoon the Projector had 1000 Subſcriptions, with which, amounting to 2000 Guineas, he march'd off in the Afternoon; and what, at another Time, when People were in their Senſes, and knew what to do with their Money, wou'd have occaſion'd a Hue and Cry after the Cheat, was then only a matter of Laughter, and the Crime and the Sum hardly thought worth taking Notice of.

The *South Sea* Company were alarm'd at the prodigious Increaſe of the inferior *Bubbles*, which they look'd upon as ſo many Drains from their Grand Channel of Stock and Subſcriptions in their Books; tho' for ev'ry Penny above 150 *per Cent.* and even much leſs, their own Subſcriptions were no better founded than the Fellow's in *Exchange-Alley*, before-mention'd: However, as the publick Funds and Credit were become involv'd in their Stock, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices granted an Order, which was publiſh'd in the *Gazette* of *Auguſt* the 20th, notifying, that they had given expreſs Directions to bring Writs of *Scire Facias* againſt the Charters or Patents of the Companies following, *York Buildings Company*, *Lutſtring Company*, Engliſh *Copper*, Welſh *Copper and Lead*. Before the Lords Juſtices caus'd this Order to be publiſh'd, in Confirmation of the Proclamation againſt theſe ruinous Projects, their Excellencies ſent a Compliment to the Prince of *Wales*, that the Company of *Engliſh Copper*, of which His Royal Highneſs had been pleas'd to be choſen Governor, being *illegal*, they were forc'd to involve it in the ſaid Order; which Compliment His Royal Highneſs receiv'd very graciouſly, and ſent a Meſſage to the ſaid Company, deſiring them to chuſe another Governor.

It will eaſily be imagin'd, that during this Fluctuation of Stocks and Fortunes, Matters of State were left entirely to thoſe to whom they appertain'd: For inſtead of the Citizens turning Politicians, the Politicians turn'd Stockjobbers. The Court was no more crowded at *Levees* and *Couchees*; the Crowding was in and about *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, where the Buſineſs of the *South-Sea* Company was tranſacted.

The King of Great Britain *and* Pruſſia *at* Hieren Hauſen.

In the mean time His *Britannick* Majeſty remain'd in good Health at *Hieren-Hauſen*, where His *Pruſſian* Majeſty arriv'd, *Auguſt* 18th, N. S. and ſtaid there eleven Days. About the ſame time the King of *Great Britain* *A.D.* 1720 was pleas'd to appoint Earl *Stanhope*, the Lord *Carteret*, and Sir *Robert Sutton*, to be his Ambaſſadors, Plenipotentiary Extraordinary at the Congreſs at *Cambray*; and to advance the Lord *Polwarth* from the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to that of Ambaſſador to the King of *Denmark*. On the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, O. S. Sir *George Byng* having ſeen the Evacuation of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* by the *Spaniards*, and the latter put in Poſſeſſion of the King of *Sicily*'s Commiſſaries, arriv'd at *Hanover* in eight Days from *Genoa*, and His Majeſty was pleas'd to beſtow upon him the Place of Treaſurer of the Navy. The Earl of *Stairs* arriv'd there alſo, as did Count *Sparr*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Sweden*.

Notwithſtanding King *Philip*'s acceding to the *Quadruple Alliance*, there was Jealouſy conceiv'd at the extraordinary Armaments he caus'd to be made by Sea and Land, in *Andalouſia*: Upon which the Marquis *De Grimaldo*, Secretary of State at *Madrid*, wrote a Letter to Colonel *Stanhope*, His Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter, to aſſure him, that thoſe Preparations were not intended againſt *Great Britain*, or any Place belonging to it; and the Marquis *de Louvigny*, General of the *Spaniſh* Troops in *Andalouſia*, having ſtop'd ſome Cattle, which Major *Elrington* had bought for the Uſe of the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, Colonel *Stanhope* upon Information of it, communicated it to the Secretary at War, and was aſſur'd by him, that the Marquis *De Louvigny* had no Orders for what he had done, and that he would repreſent the ſame to his Catholick Majeſty, and procure all the Satisfaction that could be deſir'd: Two Days after, that Secretary deliver'd Colonel *Stanhope* an Order to the General of *Andalouſia*, not only to ſuffer the Cattle beforementioned to paſs to *Gibraltar*, but alſo to permit the free Entring of all ſorts of Proviſions, with a ſtrict Order to maintain a friendly Correſpondence with the Governor for the future. The Duke of *Leeds*, who was then at *Madrid*, having deſir'd leave to wait on the King at the *Eſcurial*, to offer him his Service for the reeſtabliſhing of his *Marine*, and ſent His Majeſty a Plan upon that Subject, the King of *Spain* excus'd himſelf from accepting his Offer, and ſent him Word, that he would not have him give himſelf the Trouble of repairing to the *Eſcurial*. Notwithſtanding the Aſſurances given Colonel *Stanhope*, by the Marquis *De Grinaldo*, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, took the neceſſary Precautions for the Security of ſo important a Place as *Gibraltar*; and gave ſtrict Orders to all the Officers belonging to that Place, and *Port-Mahon*, immediately to proceed to their reſpective Poſts; and directed the Lords of the Admiralty, to cauſe a Squadron of ten or twelve Men of War forthwith to be fitted out, and to rendezvous in the *Downs*. The Earl of *Portmore* Governor of *Gibralter*, ſet out for *Portſmouth*, where Colonel *Cotton*, the Deputy Governor, had repair'd before, with ſeveral other Officers, in order to embark for *Gibralter*, as did Colonel *Otway*, and other Officers bound for *Port-Mahon*.

Proceedings againſt Mr. Lowther, *Governor of* Barbados.

Mention has been made of the Miſbehaviour of Mr. *Robert Lowther*, Governor of *Barbados*, for which he was now call'd to account by the Privy

A.D.1720 Privy Council in *England*, particularly in that Inſtance of his Injuſtice and Oppreſſion, the ſending *Jonathan Blenman*, Eſq; a Barriſter at Law, to Priſon, and obliging him to enter into a Recognizance of 1000 *l.* which was forfeited on his flying hither to complain; but it was now vacated, and all Proceedings thereupon, by an Order of Council, that if any Levy were made, it ſhould be forthwith, and without Delay, paid to him, or his Agents, in the Iſland. 'This Piece of Juſtice, ſays the *Anna-liſt*, was the more pleaſing, becauſe the Gentleman to whom it was done, was well known to have been remarkably zealous for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, at a Time when it was made criminal to be ſo; and was beſides Author of ſeveral *ſmart Pieces* on that Side; and more than once, at the Hazard of his Life, was very inſtrumental in giving a Check to the Rage and Inſolence of the *Jacobite* Rabble, when they were moſt mutinous and miſchievous.' The Lords Juſtices, upon a Petition of Sir *Charles Cox* of *Southwark*, Mr. *Cox*, and Mr. *Salter*, of *Barbados*, after examination of the Caſe, adjudg'd Mr. *Lowther*'s Reaſon for ſuſpending Mr. *Cox* groundleſs, and order'd that Mr. *Cox*, and Mr. *Salter*, be reſtor'd to the Council of that Iſland. Mr. *Cox* was alſo intruſted with the Government there; and Mr. *Frere*, Nephew to the late Governor, ſent for home. On the Petition of Sir *Robert Davers*, Mr. *John Waller*, and Mr. *Alleyne*, their Allegations againſt Mr. *Lowther* were heard, and it appear'd, he had taken from the Aſſembly above 28000 *l.* *Barbados* Money, for which, and other Miſdemeanors, he was order'd to be taken into Cuſtody, and proſecuted; and about a Month after, the Lord Viſcount *Irwin* was appointed Governor of *Barbados*.

Duke of Liria *in* England. On the 8th of *September*, the Duke of *Liria*, Eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, and a Grandee of *Spain*, arriv'd at *London*, and the next Morning made a Viſit to his Grandmother, Mrs. *Godfrey*, Siſter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Mother to the Duke of *Berwick*, by the late King *James*. He afterwards waited on the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, at *Windſor*; and five Days after had the Honour to be introduc'd to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, at *Richmond*. He ſtay'd a few Days longer at *London*, and then ſet out for *Ireland*, to viſit his own Mother's Relations. His Conduct in *Spain*, and all other Countries, ſince that Time, with reſpect to the *Britiſh* Fugitives abroad, has not been anſwerable to the fair Reception he met with at the Court of *England*.

'Twill be obvious to all Readers, that as I had little Inclination to enter into the Hiſtory of *Stockjobbing* at this Time, ſo I had no room for it, and therefore contented my ſelf with a ſhort View of the *South-Sea* Scheme, and its Conſequences. After the Stock was ſunk to its real Value, or very near it, ſo many Hundreds, if not Thouſands, of *Jobbers* fell with it, that Bankruptcy became as common as empty Houſes, and thoſe that ſtood their Ground, were left in the greateſt Affliction and Confuſion; inſomuch, that at a General Court held by the Company at *Salters-Hall*, *October* the 17th, the Diſtraction and Clamour were ſo mutinous, that *William Billers*, Eſq; then one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was oblig'd A.D.1720 to tell them, *If they did not immediately diſperſe, he would read the Proclamation againſt Riots.* This Uproar happen'd when Mr. *Euſtace Budgell*, of Note ſince for the Concern he had in Dr. *Tindal*'s Will, was Chairman, being, it ſeems, then concern'd in that Company alſo. Mr. *Billers* having acquainted the Government with what he had done on this Occaſion, *his Conduct*, as we read in the Annals, *was highly applauded and approv'd.*

The Diſcontents of the People, occaſion'd by the Fall of the Stocks, were too great to be cur'd by common Remedies. The Application of the Miniſters of State, and the Directors of the great Companies, conjunctly, and ſeparately, to prevent the Growth of this Evil, were ineffectual; and His Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom was the only Refuge the Sufferers had Hopes in. Expreſs after Expreſs was ſent to *Hanover*, to give His Majeſty Information of the preſent State of Affairs, which was ſo urgent, that the King departed from *Hanover* ſooner than he intended, and arriv'd at *Helvoet Sluyce*, on the 5th of *November*; but being detain'd by contrary Winds, he did not land at *Margate* till the 10th. The next *The King returns to* Day, about nine in the Evening, he came by *Lambeth* to St. *James*'s Palace. The People England. every where expreſſing the greateſt Joy for His Majeſty's ſafe Return, Upon which His Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and a numerous Appearance of Perſons of the firſt Rank. On the 15th of *November*, a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, for a General FAST, a Month after, *In order, by* *A Faſt a-* *our Humiliation and Prayers, to avert the ſe-* *gainſt the* *vere Judgment of the Plague, with which ſe-* *Plague.* *veral Countries beyond the Sea have been for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill are, grievouſly afflicted.* It refers to the dreadful Peſtilence at *Marſeilles*, which depopulated that City and Neighbourhood; and for which our Merchant Ships had for ſome Time perform'd Quarantine.

His Majeſty having lately given the loyal Univerſity of *Cambridge* Two Thouſand Pounds, and His Royal Highneſs One Thouſand Pounds, for building a new Library, His Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, their Chancellor, attended by Dr. *Croſſe*, Vice-Chancellor, and a great Number of Heads of Houſes, and other Doctors and Members of that Univerſity, introduc'd by His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain, preſented a moſt dutiful and hearty Addreſs, in which, among other good Things, they ſay, *To have been the Great Aſſertor of the Liberties of* Europe, *the Chief Protector and Defender of* *A good Ad-* *the Proteſtant Religion in general, and of the* *dreſs of the* *Church of* England *in particular, are the* *Univerſity* *known Titles and Encomiums of our gra-* *of* Cam- *cious Sovereign; and that your Majeſty has* bridge. *likewiſe been the Great Patron of Learning, will add no ſmall Luſtre to the Annals of your Reign; and continue your Memory to endleſs Generations.*

About the middle of *November*, Monſieur *Baſtugef*, Reſident from the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, *The* Muſ- had Notice given him by Earl *Stanhope*, *covite Re-* His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, *ſident or-* that it was His Majeſty's Pleaſure that he *der'd to* ſhould depart the Kingdom in a Fortnight; *leave the* *Kingdom.*

which

A.D. 1720 which he did accordingly. The Offence taken, was on Account of ſome rude Expreſſions in a Memorial he deliver'd to the Lords Juſtices.

South-Sea Stock, which was 210 at His Majeſty's Arrival, fell again, upon the Prorogation of the Parliament from the 25th of *November* to the 8th of *December*, to 135: But on a Report that the Miniſtry had agreed with the Principal Directors of the *South-Sea*, the *Bank*, and *Eaſt-India* Company, upon a Project which would very much conduce to the Reſtoration of the publick Credit, it roſe again to about 210. But whatever the Miniſters concerted for that good End, was of little Effect, while the Managers of the *South-Sea* Company, did, by their Management, put every Thing of that Kind backwards. They now publiſh'd an *Advertiſement* in the *London Gazette*, *That the Bonds of the* South-Sea *Company would be taken in Repayment of the Money on all Loans made by the ſaid Company. That the ſaid Bonds would be likewiſe taken in all future Payments on the Subſcription Receipts: And that all Perſons who were willing to make their Subſcription* Capital Stock, *might do the ſame, by making the remaining Payments in the Bonds of the ſaid Company.* 'Which *Advertiſement*, ſays the *Annaliſt*, was 'generally look'd upon as a moſt *egregious* 'Piece of IMPUDENCE, it being altogether 'unreaſonable to expect, either the Borrowers 'of Four Hundred Pounds on One Hundred 'Pounds Capital Stock abſolutely transfer'd, 'or *Subſcribers* at Four Hundred Pounds, 'ſhould make Repayments and *remaining Pay-* 'ments, at a Time when *South-Sea* Stock was 'under Two Hundred Pounds.

The *Baltick* Squadron under Sir *John Norris* arriv'd at *Orford Neſs*, *Nov.* the 20th, all but the *Monk*, a 50 Gun Ship, which ſtruck on the *Colſton* Sand near *Yarmouth*, and was loſt, but moſt of her Crew were ſav'd by Boats from *Colſton*.

On the Day appointed, *Dec.* 8. the Parliament met, and great were the Expectations of the People, of ſome Relief in the Calamity of the Stocks, from what His Majeſty wou'd ſay in his Speech: But thoſe who conſider'd in what Difficulty and Perplexity the Fall of them had left all Matters of Credit, did not imagine there cou'd be a great deal offer'd to them from the Throne on this unhappy Occaſion. What relates to this Affair is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The King's Speech about Stocks

'I do moſt earneſtly recommend to you, that 'you conſider of the moſt effectual and ſpeedy 'Methods to reſtore the National Credit, and 'fix it upon a laſting Foundation. You will, 'I doubt not, be aſſiſted in ſo commendable 'and neceſſary a Work, by every Man that 'loves his Country, and eſpecially by the ſe-'veral Great Societies of this Kingdom. I hope 'you will, on this Occaſion, remember that all 'your Prudence, your Tempers and Reſoluti-'on, are neceſſary to find out and apply pro-'per Remedies to our Misfortunes, which will, 'if you ſucceed, ſerve to encreaſe that Repu-'tation you have ſo juſtly acquir'd; particu-'larly if you ſhall be able, notwithſtanding 'theſe Difficulties, to diſcharge a Part of the 'Publick Debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen, A.D. 1720

'I am glad to obſerve to you, that Our 'Trade does appear to have been more extended 'this Year than in the preceeding one. We have 'the moſt flouriſhing Navy of any Nation 'whatſoever to protect it. And I hope you 'will turn your Thoughts to the beſt Methods 'for the Security and Enlarging of our Com-'merce. You may depend upon my hearty 'Concurrence to all ſuch Proviſions as ſhall ap-'pear to you Neceſſary for the Good of my 'People.'

The Lords Addreſs of Thanks was ſuited to His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech; and Mr. *Pulteney* made the following Motion in the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Pulteney's Motion for an Addreſs.

'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to 'His Majeſty, to return him the Thanks of this 'Houſe for his moſt Gracious Speech from the 'Throne, to expreſs the Satisfaction of his 'Faithful Commons at the near Proſpect there 'is of Peace being eſtabliſhed throughout *Eu-* 'rope, by the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Endea-'vours. To acknowledge His Majeſty's great 'Goodneſs in his tender Concern for the Miſ-'fortunes of his People, occaſion'd by the un-'happy Turn of Affairs that hath ſo much af-'fected the Publick Credit of this Kingdom: 'To aſſure His Majeſty, that this Houſe will, 'at this critical Conjuncture, wherein His Ma-'jeſty's Government and the Intereſt of his 'People are ſo highly concern'd, proceed with 'all poſſible Care, Prudence and Temper, to 'inquire into the Cauſes of theſe Misfortunes, 'and apply the proper Remedies for *reſtoring* 'and fixing *Publick Credit*, upon ſuch ſolid and 'laſting Foundations as may effectually give 'Eaſe and Quiet to the Minds of His Majeſty's 'Subjects, and this Houſe will with Readineſs 'and Chearfulneſs grant the Supplies neceſſary 'for the Service of the enſuing Year, and con-'ſider in what manner the Trade and Commerce 'of the Nation may be beſt ſecur'd and exten-'ded.' Mr. *Pelham* ſeconded this Motion, and other Members back'd it; but Mr. *Shippen* offer'd a Clauſe to be added, after the Words for *Reſtoring and Fixing Publick Credit*; 'As far 'as is conſiſtent with the Honour of Parlia-'ments and the Intereſt of the Nation.

Objections to the Motion.

Mr. *Shippen* was ſeconded by Mr. *William Bromley* and Sir *William Wyndham*, who ſaid, 'It would be a Diſgrace to a *Britiſh* Houſe of 'Commons, to ſhew on this Occaſion leſs Vi-'gour than the Parliament at *Paris* then ſitting 'at *Pontoiſe*: That that Parliament were juſtly 'look'd upon as the *Shadow* of an *Engliſh* Par-'liament, and yet that very Parliament had, 'by their Firmneſs and Reſolution, carry'd their 'Point ſo far as to get that Perſon remov'd 'from the Adminiſtration, whom they look'd 'upon as the Author of the preſent Misfortunes 'of *France*.' It were to be wiſh'd, that in all Enquiries into Publick Grievances Gentlemen wou'd have more Regard to Things than to Perſons, and to the Cure of the Evil than to the Diſgrace of the Authors of it. The Lord *Moleſworth* ſaid in his Speech, 'It has by ſome 'been objected, that there is no Law to puniſh 'the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, who 'were juſtly look'd upon as the immediate 'Authors of the preſent Misfortunes: But in 'my Opinion we ought, on this Occaſion, to 'follow

The Lord Moleſw. Speech againſt the South-Sea Directors.

A.D. 1720

'follow the Example of the ancient *Romans*, 'who having no Law againſt *Parricide*, be-'cauſe their Legiſlature ſuppos'd, no Son 'could be ſo unnaturally wicked, as to em-'brew his Hands in his Father's Blood, made 'one to puniſh ſo heinous a Crime, as ſoon 'as it happen'd to be committed, and ad-'judg'd the guilty Wretch to be thrown a-'live, ſew'd up in a Sack, into the *Tyber*: 'And as I look upon the Contrivers of the '*South-Sea* Scheme as the *Parricides* of their 'Country, I ſhould be ſatisfied to ſee them 'undergo the ſame Puniſhment.' Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Mr. *Grey Nevill*, Mr. *Pitt*, and other Gentlemen, ſpoke for the above-mention'd Clauſe, and were anſwer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who in this perilous Time of publick Credit, was generally look'd upon as the Perſon who by his great Capacity and Experience was the moſt likely to find out the propereſt Method for reſtoring it. This Gentleman declar'd, 'That for his own Part, 'he had never approv'd the *South-Sea* Scheme, 'and was ſenſible it had done a great deal 'of Miſchief: But ſince it could not be un-'done, he thought it the Duty of all good 'Men to give their helping Hand towards 'retrieving it; and that with that View he had 'already beſtow'd ſome Thoughts on a Propo-'ſal to reſtore *publick Credit*, which in a pro-'per time he would ſubmit to the Wiſdom of 'that Houſe.' And with him the Majority of the Aſſembly acquieſc'd: And Mr. *Shippen*'s Clauſe being put to the Queſtion, it was carri'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 261 Voices againſt 103: But Mr. *Milner*'s Motion for inſerting theſe Words in the Addreſs, *And for puniſhing the Authors*, was carri'd in the *Affirmative*, without dividing.

Mr. Robert Walpole *never approv'd the* South-Sea *Scheme*

In the Debate about the Inquiry into the *South-Sea* Affair, *December* the 12th, it was carry'd, that the Company ſhould be order'd to lay an Account of their Proceedings before the Houſe of Commons, which was done the 15th of *December*; and after the Reading of their Paper, which laſted ſeveral Hours, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Plummer*, Mr. *Milner*, Sir *Richard Steele*, and Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, made ſeveral Exceptions to the Conduct of the *South-Sea* Directors, particularly to their lending out vaſt Sums of Money belonging to the Company, without being duly authoriz'd for that Purpoſe; and they were order'd to produce what Authorities and Powers they had for ſo doing.

South-Sea *Papers laid before the Houſe.*

There was a Debate, *December* the 19th, about the Number of Forces to be continu'd in *Great Britain*; Mr. *Shippen* repreſented that a General Peace being ſo near a Concluſion, part of the Land Forces might be ſpar'd. He was back'd by Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Hungerford*, but was oppos'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Smith*, and other Gentlemen, who ſhew'd, 'That the Number of our Forces was ſo 'moderate, that it could hardly be leſſen'd, 'even although a General Peace was conclu-'ded, without expoſing the Nation either to 'foreign Inſults, or domeſtick Factions; and 'therefore it was highly imprudent to make 'any Reduction in the Army before the 'Concluſion of the Peace. That on the other 'hand the Sum that might be ſav'd by diſ-'banding 3 or 4000 Men, was very inconſi-'derable, and ought not to come in Compe-'tition with the Advantage of being in a 'Poſture of Defence: Since nothing contri-'butes more to the publick Credit of a free 'Nation, than the being in a Condition not 'to fear any thing either at Home, or Abroad.' Theſe Reaſons had ſo much Weight, that Mr. *Shippen*'s Motion paſt in the *Negative* without dividing. Mr. *Sloper* making a Speech, wherein he ſhew'd that the preſent Calamity was mainly owing to the vile Arts of Stock-jobbers, it was reſolv'd, *That nothing can tend more to the Eſtabliſhment of publick Credit, than the preventing the* INFAMOUS *Practice of* Stockjobbing. After which Mr. *Robert Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, 'That 'as he had hinted ſome Days before, he had 'ſpent ſome Time upon a Scheme for reſtoring 'publick Credit: But as the Execution 'of all depended upon a Poſition, which had 'been laid as a Fundamental, he thought it 'proper before he open'd the ſaid Scheme, to 'be inform'd, whether he might rely upon 'that main Foundation, *viz. Whether the* '*Subſcription of publick Debts and Incum-*'*brances, Money Subſcription, and other Con-*'*tracts, made in the* South-Sea *Company,* '*ſhould remain in the preſent* State?' Which occaſion'd a Debate, and was carri'd in the *Affirmative*; Yea's 259, No's 117. On the 21ſt of *December* Mr. *Robert Walpole* laid his Scheme before the Houſe; which was in Subſtance, to ingraft nine Millions of *South-Sea* Stock into the *Bank* of *England*, and the like Sum into the *Eaſt-India* Company, upon the Conditions to be ſpecify'd hereafter; and a Committee was impower'd to receive Propoſals from the *Bank*, the *South-Sea* Company, and *Eaſt-India* Company, towards reſtoring publick Credit. Mr. *Shippen* mov'd, *That the Directors of the* South-Sea *Company do lay before the Houſe, the Calculations and Inducements, on which they took in the Third and Fourth Money Subſcriptions, at a Thouſand* per Cent. *and alſo the Scheme or Calculation, or other Inducements, upon which they grounded the Reſolutions of making a Dividend of* 30 per Cent. *at* Chriſtmas, *and of no leſs than* 50 per Cent. per Annum. *for twelve Years after.* This was probing the Sore, and going to the bottom of the Wound. The laſt Scheme was, as Mr. *Shippen* obſerv'd, *the moſt villainous Contrivance, whereby they enſnar'd unwary People, and impos'd on the Underſtanding of all ſuch as depended on the Wiſdom and Integrity of the Directors; and occaſion'd the Ruin of many Thouſands of Families.* Mr. *Shippen* was ſeconded by Sir *William Wyndham*; and the Motion was too good to meet with Oppoſition. He then mov'd again; and it was order'd, *That the Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor, of the ſaid Company, do lay before the Houſe, a Liſt of the Directors of the ſaid Company, together with the Names of the Treaſurer, Secretary, and Accomptants of the ſaid Company, with the Minutes of the Committee of Treaſury of the ſaid Company,* ſince the 25th of *December*, 1719: All which boded not well to the Perſons therein concern'd.

Mr. Robert Walpole's *Scheme.*

Mr. Shippen's *good Motion carri'd.*

Tho' the Plainneſs of Mr. *Walpole*'s Scheme recommended it above all other Schemes, and enough were offer'd from ſeveral Hands at that Time, yet it met with ſome Oppoſition in the General Courts of the Great Commu-

Speeches againſt the Forces.

And for them.

A.D. 1720 munities, who met to give Powers to their Directors to bring this Matter to Perfection; and agreed that ſuch Powers ſhould be given.

Earl of Ilay *approves Mr.* Walpole's *Scheme.*

At a General Court of the *South-Sea* Company, the Earl of *Ilay* ſpoke in Commendation of the Scheme, which his Lordſhip ſaid, *would redound to the Honour of the Author.* But in order to clog the Wheels, in the forwarding of this Matter in that Court, Sir *George Caſwall*, Mr. *Ferdinando Nunez*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *James Colebrook*, Sir *Henry Bateman*, Mr. *Edward Seamor*, and Mr. *Humphrey Thayes*, demanded a Ballot, which was dropt afterwards, and the Queſtion carri'd for *impowering the Directors to make a Propoſal to the honourable Houſe of Commons*; which Queſtion was alſo carri'd in the other General Courts. When it was in Debate in the *Eaſt-India* Company Court, Sir *Matthew Decker* ſpoke with a true publick Spirit, to the great Reproach of ſuch as ſet their Hearts entirely on Revenge, to the Deſtruction of the *South-Sea* Directors, and ſeem'd careleſs in the Conſideration of the main Point, the reſtoring Credit. *At firſt truly*, (ſaid Sir *Matthew*) *I did not like this Propoſal; but when I ſaw the Ruin that was ſpread over our Country; when I conſider'd the Diſtreſſes of the Poor People; when the Nation and the Parliament call'd upon us to ſupport the* publick Credit; *I thought it would become no Man to be againſt it. I would, I declare, part with all my Property in the Company, and I think I have as much as any body here: Nay, with all I have, to a bare neceſſary Subſiſtence, to deliver the Kingdom from the Miſeries that have befallen it.* Inſtead of theſe juſt and generous Sentiments, the pretended *Cato* publiſh'd a virulent Paper, call'd, *A Supplement to the* London Journal, on the very Day of the Meeting of the General Court of the *Eaſt-India* Company; and as if he was a better Judge of the Intereſt of that Company, and had it more at Heart, than Sir *Matthew Decker*, who probably had the Value of ſeveral Qualifications for a Shire Knight in it, he labours to ſet the Proprietors againſt coming into this Scheme; and them, and the whole Nation, againſt the late Managers of the *South-Sea* Stock, by declaiming thus: *What* Briton, *bleſt with any Senſe of Virtue, or with* common Senſe! *What* Engliſhman! *animated with a publick Spirit, or with any Spirit, but muſt burn with Rage and Shame, to behold the* Nobles *and* Gentry *of a Great Kingdom, Men of Magnanimity, Men of Breeding, Men of Underſtanding and of Letters, to ſee ſuch Men bowing down, like* Joſeph's *Sheaves, before the Face of a* dirty Stockjobber, *and receiving Laws from* Inſects *bred behind* Counters; *and the Diciſion of their Fortunes from Hands ſtill dirty with ſweeping Shops.* This is an Inſult on Trade and Induſtry it ſelf, as well as Stockjobbing, and ſerv'd only to touch the Sore of the Sufferers, and make them wince, without bringing the leaſt Relief to their Sufferings.

Cato *againſt it.*

And againſt Tradeſmen.

Sir Matthew Decker's *generous Speech*

When the Parliament met after *Chriſtmas*, and went into a Grand Committee to take into further Conſideration the preſent State of publick Credit, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* repreſented in his Speech, that before they proceeded any further, they ought to ſecure the Perſons and Eſtates of thoſe they had Reaſon to look upon as the Authors of the publick Misfortunes; and therefore he mov'd, that Leave be given to bring in a *Bill to reſtrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer, Caſhier, Secretary and Accomptants, of the* South-Sea *Company, from going out of this Kingdom, for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament, and for diſcovering their Eſtates and Effects, and for preventing the tranſporting and alienating the ſame.* He was ſeconded by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who gave ſome Inſtances, both of the unfair Methods by which the *South-Sea* Directors and their Officers had got immenſe Riches, and of their Pride and Inſolence, inſeperable from upſtart Fortunes. Sir *Joſeph Jekyll's* Motion was carri'd *Nemine Contradicente*; and it was order'd, That the Maſter of the Rolls, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. *Jefferies*, and Mr. *Cowper*, do prepare and bring in the ſaid Bill. Mr. *Shippen* having ſaid, *that in his Opinion there were ſome Men in Great Stations, whom in Time he would not be afraid to name, who were no leſs guilty than the Directors,* Mr. Secretary *Craggs* ſaid, *he was ready to give* Satisfaction *to any Man that ſhould queſtion him either in that Houſe or out of it.* This raſh Saying gave no ſmall Offence: And the Lord *Moleſworth* Spoke thus: 'I have had the Honour to 'have been a Member of this Houſe upwards 'of Thirty Years, and never before now 'knew any was bold enough to challenge 'the whole Houſe of Commons, and all *Eng-'land* beſides: For my Part, though paſt 'Sixty, I will anſwer whatever he has to 'ſay, *within the* Houſe; and hope there are 'young Members enough, that will not be 'afraid to look Mr. Secretary in the Face, '*out of the* Houſe.' Secretary *Craggs* ſeeing the Houſe in a great Ferment, roſe again, and modeſtly ſaid, *He meant clearing his Conduct.* Upon which it went no further: And the Houſe debated in what manner they ſhould proceed in the intended Inquiry; whether in a *grand* or *ſelect Committee*; and the latter being reſolv'd, the following Members were choſen to be of it, by *Ballot.*

A.D. 1721 *A Bill againſt the* South-Sea *Directors.*

Mr. Secretary Craggs *reprov'd by Lord* Moleſworth.

A ſelect Committee for the S. S. *Affair.*

Thomas Broderick, Eſq;
Sir *Joſeph Jekyll.*
Edward Wortley, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Pengelly.*
William Clayton, Eſq;
Robert Lord Viſcount *Moleſworth.*
William Sloper, Eſq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq;
Archibald Hutcheſon, Eſq;
Thomas Strangeways, Eſq;
Lieutenant General *Roſs.*
Edward Jeffreys, Eſq;
Dixie Windſor, Eſq;

To whom the ſeveral Books and Paper which had been laid before the Houſe by the *South-Sea* Company were referr'd, and they were afterwards voted a *Committee of Secrecy.*

On the 5th of *January*, 1721, it was reſolv'd, by a Majority of 173 Voices againſt 130, 'That an Ingraftment of Part of the 'Capital of the *South-Sea* Company, into 'the Capitals of the *Bank* of *England*, and 'the *Eaſt-India* Company, purſuant to the 'ſeveral

Mr. R. Walpole's *Scheme approv'd by Parliament.*

A.D 1721 'several Propoſals of the ſaid Companies, 'will contribute very much to the reſtoring 'and eſtabliſhing publick Credit.' On the 19th of *January*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, made a Motion, That Sir *Robert Chaplin*, Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and *Jacob Sawbridge*, Eſq; four of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, might attend the ſaid Committee, and be examin'd in the moſt ſolemn manner: Which was order'd accordingly. The Houſe of Peers being upon the State of the Nation, with reſpect to *publick Credit*, the Lords in the Miniſtry were the firſt that complain'd of the Miſmanagement of the *South-Sea* Directors; and Earl *Stanhope* ſaid, *The Eſtates of the Criminals, whether Directors or not Directors, ought to be confiſcated, to make good the publick Loſſes.* The Lord *Carteret* ſpoke to the ſame Effect; ſo did the Earl of *Sunderland*, who own'd, indeed, 'That he 'had been for the *South-Sea* Scheme, becauſe 'he thought it calculated for the Advantage 'of the Nation, in order to leſſen the pub-'lick Debt, and, in particular, to take off 'the heavy Incumbrances of long Annuities; 'and no Man could imagine that ſo good a 'Deſign would have been ſo perverted in 'the Execution: But, in his Opinion, no 'Act of Parliament had ever been ſo much 'abus'd as the *South-Sea* Act, and therefore 'he would go as far as any body to puniſh 'the Offenders.' The Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and the Earl of *Abingdon*, urg'd the ill Effects of the *South-Sea* Project, which Biſhop *Atterbury* compar'd to the *Peſtilence*, then raging in *South-France*. Earl *Cowper* blam'd thoſe 'who by the Act of Par-'liament were appointed to overlook and 'check the *South-Sea* Directors, and who, in 'Diſcharge of that Truſt, ought to have pre-'vented their jumping from a Subſcription 'of 400 to a 1000, which was the main 'Cauſe of the Misfortunes that enſu'd.' The Earl of *Sunderland* finding himſelf, and the other Lords of the Treaſury, thus attack'd, ſpoke in his own, and their Vindication, and ſaid, 'That by the *South-Sea* Act they were 'directed to appoint ſuch Perſons as they 'ſhould think fit, to be Managers and Dire-'ctors on the part of the Treaſury, for the 'due Execution of the ſaid Act: That as 'they had Reaſon to look upon thoſe Per-'ſons who had the principal Share in fram-'ing this Scheme, as the moſt able and proper 'to execute it, they had accordingly ap-'pointed ſome of the *South-Sea* Directors to 'be Managers and Directors for the Treaſury, 'concluding, that in this they had follow'd 'former Precedents.' And the Queſtion being put, after a long and warm Debate, That the Commiſſion granted by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to three of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, was according to former Precedents, and legal, it paſt in the *Affirmative*; Yea's 63 Voices, No's 28. The Lord *Harcourt*'s giving his Opinion in the *Affirmative*, had great Weight with many of the noble Members.

The Lords in the Miniſtry firſt complain of the S. S. *Management.*

Earl Cowper *ſpeaks againſt the Lords of the Treaſury.*

They are vindicated by the Earl of Sunderland.

On the 12th of *January*, the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, about 24 of the Directors, Mr. *Robert Knight* Treaſurer, Mr. *Surman* his Deputy, and ſome other inferior Officers, attended the Houſe of Lords, and were examin'd; after which their Lordſhips reſolv'd, *That the Sub-Governor and Directors of the* South-Sea *Company had prevaricated with them, in giving falſe Repreſentations of ſeveral Matters of Fact: That by lending Money on Stocks and Subſcriptions, they were guilty of a notorious Breach of Truſt, and that they ought to make good the Loſſes which the Company had ſuſtain'd by their fraudulent Management.* Some Lords were willing not to involve all the Directors in this Cenſure, and to diſtinguiſh the innocent from the guilty: But they were told, that the whole Court of Directors were guilty, either in Acting or Aſſenting. If there was one amongſt them, who was ſo far from *Aſſenting*, that he always proteſted and exclaim'd againſt it, the Caſe as it was ſaid of Mr. *W. T.* doubtleſs that auguſt Aſſembly had not full Information of that favourable Circumſtance; for we find his Name in the Act *for reſtraining the* Sub-Governor, *&c. from going out of the Kingdom, and tranſporting or alienating their Effects.* As to Sir *John Fellows*, the Sub-Governor, I had it related to me, by the Perſon whom it concerns, who having a Sum of 2 or 3000 *l.* by him to diſpoſe of, and being Sir *John*'s Neighbour, apply'd to him for Advice, how to do it to the moſt Advantage; propoſing *South-Sea* Stock, then about 500, and riſing. The Sub-Governor adviſ'd him by all means not to meddle with it, for 'twas all Gaming; and had he foreſeen it would have come to that, he would have had nothing to do with it.

A.D 1721 *Votes of the Houſe of Peers, concerning the* S. S. *Directors.*

All the Directors not alike guilty.

The Lords order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To diſable the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the* South-Sea *Company, to enjoy any Office, Place, or Employment, in the ſaid Company, the* Eaſt-India *Company, or* Bank *of* England; *and for voting upon Elections in the ſaid Company.* The Sub-Governor, *&c.* petition'd their Lordſhips to be heard by their Council againſt this Bill; but this Petition was rejected, and the Bill paſt. When Mr. *Knight* the Treaſurer attended the laſt time at the Houſe of Lords, a noble Peer ſpoke to the Earl of *Sunderland*, that a Motion might be made to ſecure him immediately; for it was ſtrongly ſurmis'd that he would ſoon make off. The Earl agreed in that Surmiſe, but ſaid, Earl *Cowper* ſhould be conſulted before any ſuch Motion was made, for without his joining in with it, there was no Likelihood of its paſſing; and then *Knight* would be alarm'd to no Purpoſe. The other Lord apply'd to Earl *Cowper*, who ſeem'd very averſe to the taking any ſuch Step, till upon *Knight*'s further Examination, the Houſe ſhould come to a Reſolution, particularly with Relation to him: Upon which the Motion drop'd; and it was ſuſpected, that the Earl of *Sunderland* knowing Earl *Cowper*'s Sentiments, refer'd that other Peer to him, on purpoſe to prevent the Motion's being made then; and a Day or two after *Knight* abſented himſelf from his Houſe, embark'd on *Monday* Morning, *January* the 23d, in the River, on board a Veſſel, that carri'd him the ſame Evening to *Calais*. By what has been here ſaid, and much more, that every one knows, who liv'd at that Time, 'tis plain, *Knight* had no Quarter to expect, and every Thing to fear, from the publick Reſentment, he having been

A Motion to ſeize Knight *drop'd.*

He quits the Kingdom.

A.D. 1721 been in the deepeſt of this dark Deſign, and the prime Mover in the whole Machine. His Levee, as has been already hinted, being adorn'd ſome Weeks before, with Stars and Garters, the Street where he liv'd, and the Avenues to it, ſo crowded with Coaches, that Gold had been given to gain Paſſage to his Houſe. In the Letter he left for Mr. *Surman*, there are a notorious Truth and Falſhood: The Falſhood is, *I have taken with me but little more than a Sufficiency to maintain my ſelf.* The Truth is, *It would have been impoſſible for me to have avoided the Appearance and Charge of Perjury.* Upon his running away, the Houſe of Commons voted two Addreſſes to His Majeſty, the one for apprehending him, the other for ſtopping the Ports, to prevent his getting off: But he was out of Reach. General *Roſs*, and other Members of the *ſecret Committee*, acquainted the Houſe, 'That they had already diſcover'd a 'Train of the deepeſt Villany and Fraud, 'that Hell ever contriv'd, to ruin a Nation; 'and thought it highly neceſſary to ſecure the 'Perſons of ſome of the Directors, and Prin-'cipal *South-Sea* Officers, and to ſeize their 'Papers.' Upon which it was order'd, that Mr. *Wortley*, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, and Mr. *Clayton*, go immediatly and ſecure the Books and Papers of Mr. *Robert Knight*, Mr. *Robert Surman*, and Mr. *John Grigsby*; and Mr. *Surman* and Mr. *Grigsby* be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe: That Mr. *Roſs* and Mr. *Sloper* go immediately and ſecure all ſuch Books and Papers, belonging to *Elias Turner*, Sir *George Caſwel*, and Company, as they ſhall think neceſſary to be ſecur'd: That Sir *John Blunt*, Baronet, Sir *John Lambert*, Baronet, two of the Directors, Sir *John Fellows*, Baronet, Sub-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Mr. *Sawbridge* and Sir *Theodore Janſſen* being come into the Houſe, a Motion was ſeverally made, *That they were guilty of a notorious Breach of Truſt, as Directors of the* South-Sea *Company, and thereby occaſion'd very great Loſs to great Numbers of His Majeſty's Subjects, and had highly prejudic'd the publick Credit*; which was carri'd in the *Affirmative, Nemine Contradicente*, after they had been ſeverally heard in their Places; and they were both expell'd the Houſe, and taken into Cuſtody; as were alſo Sir *Robert Chaplin*, and *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; two other Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, and Members of Parliament.

His Letter to Mr. Surman.

Sir John Blunt, *and Sir* John Lambert, *taken into Cuſtody.*

Sir R. Chaplain, *Mr.* F. Eyles, *Sir* Theodore Janſſen, *and Mr.* Sawbridge *expell'd, and taken into Cuſtody.*

The ſame Evening His Majeſty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be iſſued out, with a Reward of 2000 *l.* for Apprehending and ſecuring Mr. *Robert Knight*. And in that Council *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; Chancellor of His Majeſty's *Exchequer*, reſign'd his Place, as alſo that of one of the Lords of the Treaſury. Orders were given for removing all *South-Sea* Directors from any Place they had in the Government; Mr. *Edmondſon* was accordingly removed from that of Purſer to the Royal *Anne*, a Firſt Rate Man of War, and was ſucceeded therein by Mr. *Salter*; *Francis Hawes*, Eſq; Receiver General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms; Sir *Harcourt Maſters* Receiver General of the City of *London*; Mr. *Reynolds*, Commiſſioner of the Victualling-Office; Mr. *Houlditch*, Treaſurer of the Stamp-Office; *Arthur Ingram*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Duty on Salt; were all remov'd from their Employments. Five of the *South-Sea* Directors, Sir *William Chapman*, Bart. *Robert Cheſter*, Eſq; *Edward Gibbon*, Eſq; *Francis Hawes*, Eſq; and *Richard Houlditch*, Eſq; were ordered by the Houſe of Peers, on the Motion of Earl *Stanhope*, to be taken into Cuſtody of the Uſher of the *Black-Rod*. And on the 25th of *January*, the *Act* paſt for *Reſtraining the South-Sea Directors and Officers from going out of the Kingdom, or tranſporting or alienating their Eſtates*; in it were particularly nam'd,

A.D. 1721

An Act for reſtraining the South-Sea *Directors, &c.*

Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. Sub-Governour.
Charles Joye, Eſq; Deputy-Governour.
William Aſtell, Eſq;
Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Bart.
Sir *John Blunt*, Bart.
Sir *Robert Chaplin*, Bart.
Sir *William Chapman*, Knight and Baronet.
Robert Cheſter, Eſq;
Stephen Child, Eſq;
Peter Delaport, Eſq;
Francis Eyles, Eſq;
James Edmondſon, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Knight*, Treaſurer.
Mr. *Robert Surman*, Deputy Treaſurer.
John Grigsby, Accomptant.
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
John Gore, Eſq;
Sir *William Hamond*, Knt.
Francis Hawes, Eſq;
Richard Horſey, Eſq;
Richard Houlditch, Eſq;
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*, Kt.
Arthur Ingram, Eſq;
Sir *John Lambert*, Bart.
Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt.
William Morley, Eſq;
Ambroſe Page, Eſq;
Colonel *Hugh Raymond*.
Samuel Read, jun. Eſq;
Thomas Reynolds, Eſq;
Jacob Sawbridge, Eſq;
William Tillard, Eſq;
John Turner, Eſq;

John Aiſlabie, *Eſq; reſigns his Place.*

South-Sea *Directors turn'd out of Places.*

On the 26th of *January* the Lords, in a Grand Committee, Examin'd ſeveral of the *S.S.* Directors, particularly Mr. *Aſtel* and Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, who made very ingenuous and large Diſcoveries, and nam'd ſeveral Perſons, both in the Adminiſtration and the Houſe of Commons, to whom large Sums in *South-Sea* Stock had been given for procuring the Paſſing of the *South-Sea* Act. After this Examination, which laſted above four Hours, Earl *Stanhope* made a Motion, ſeconded by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* and Earl *Cowper*, and it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, 'That the Tak-'ing of Stock, the Transferring of Stock belonging 'to the *South-Sea* Company, or giving Credit for 'the ſame, without a valuable conſideration actu-'ally paid, or ſufficiently ſecur'd, or the Pur-'chaſing Stock by any Director or Agent of the '*South-Sea* Company for the Uſe or Benefit of 'any Perſon in the Adminiſtration, or any 'Member of either Houſe of Parliament, du-'ring ſuch time as the Bill relating to the '*South-Sea* Company was depending laſt Year 'in

A.D.1721 ‘ in Parliament, was a *notorious and dangerous* ‘ *Corruption.*’ Which Reſolution was order’d to be Printed and Publiſhed. A.D.1721

On the 31ſt of *January*, *Samuel Tuffnel* Eſq; and Colonel *Monroe*, complain’d to the Houſe of Commons of a ſcandalous Liſt which was handed about, and in which their Names were inſerted, ſuppos’d to be of the Members of that Houſe who receiv’d *South-Sea* Stock for giving their Votes for that Bill? Of which falſe Imputation they offer’d to clear themſelves. But were given to underſtand, That if a Motion were made and ſeconded for Examining into that Affair, a Day might be appointed for it. But no ſuch Motion being made that Matter dropt. In theſe Enquiries there was no Party nor Denomination free from the general Charge of Fraud and Corruption in the Management of *South-Sea* Stock, *Whigs* and *Tories* were alike involved in it; nay, it was well known that ſome of the Leaders among the latter were as deep in the Loſs, if not in the Gain, as any among the *Whigs*. It was reported, that ſome of the Chief Managers of the *South-Sea* Company, in order to ſecure the paſſing of their Bill, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, did give a very buſy puſhing Tory, or rather *Jacobite*, a Tool of the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, a large Sum in Stock, to engage ſeveral Tory Members to give their Votes for the Bill; and that he drew them into the Scheme with hopes of dividing the Spoil, wherein ſome very ſtaunch *Weſt Saxons* ventur’d ſo much, that their landed Intereſt ſuffer’d extreamly; though the Perſon who was put upon them, to engage them for the Bill, ſo much better’d his Money Intereſt, that he was rais’d to a chief Seat in the Magiſtracy, from a Birth among the loweſt Dregs of the People.

Whigs *and* Tories *alike concern’d in the* S. S. *Stock.*

The *Reſolution* of the Houſe of Peers, *January* the 31. lets us very much into the Diſcoveries their Lordſhips made, by their Examinations of the *South-Sea* Directors, and others.

Reſolv’d, ‘ That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company having order’d great Quan- ‘ tities of their Stock to be bought for the ‘ Service of the ſaid Company, when Stock ‘ was at a very high Price; and on Pretence ‘ of keeping up the Price of the Stock, and ‘ at the ſame time ſeveral of the Directors ‘ and other Officers belonging to the ſaid ‘ Company, having in a clandeſtine manner ‘ ſold their own Stocks to the Company, ‘ ſuch Directors and Officers are thereby guil- ‘ ty of a notorious Fraud, and Breach of ‘ Truſt; and their ſo doing, was one great ‘ Cauſe of the unhappy Turn of Affairs, ‘ that has ſo much affected publick Credit.’

Vote of the Lords concerning the S. S. *Management.*

In the Month of *January*, the Earl of *Sutherland*, and Sir *George Byng*, were ſworn of the Privy Council; and the Earl of *Stairs* was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *Scotland*, in the room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, deceas’d.

Mr. *Stillingfleet*, Mr. *Robinſon*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Gardiner*, and Mr. *Woolley*, were elected Fellows of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and were all Gentlemen well affected to His Majeſty’s Perſon and Government. On the 14th of *January*, His Majeſty was pleas’d to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Captain *George Walton*, Commander of the *Canterbury*, in Conſideration of his eminent Services in the *Mediterranean*. He had before given ſignal Proofs of his Bravery on many Occaſions, and in particular was almoſt the only Captain who diſcharg’d his Duty faithfully under Admiral *Bembow*, in the *Weſt-Indies*. A.D.1721

In the beginning of *February* the *South-Sea* Company choſe the following Gentlemen to the Offices of thoſe that were diſqualified by Act of Parliament for their late ill Management.

Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet, Sub-Governour.
John Rudge, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors.
Thomas Ayles, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Croſs*, Bart.
Samuel Clarke, Eſq;
William Brook, Eſq;
Thomas Frederick, Eſq;
Thomas Gearing, Eſq;
Thomas Hayne, Eſq;
Edmund Halſey, Eſq;
Edmund Keene, Eſq;
Richard Hopkins, Eſq;
Roger Hudſon, Eſq;
Captain *Samuel Jones*.
John Lade, Eſq;
Matthew Lant, Eſq;
Henry Lovell, Eſq;
Benjamin Lethuillier, Eſq;
John Lloyd, Eſq;
Nathaniel Micklethwaite, Eſq;
James Metcalfe, Eſq;
Robert Mitchel, Eſq;
John Nicoll, Eſq;
Captain *James Oſborne*.
Thomas Pearce, Eſq;
Samuel Pit, jun’ Eſq;
Matthew Raper, Eſq;
Charles le Bas, Eſq;
Richard Thompſon, Eſq;
Girardot le Tillieur, Eſq;
Thomas Willis, Eſq;
Robert Ward, L. L. D.
Mr. *De Golz*, Caſhier.

New S. S. *Directors.*

On the 3d of *February* Mr. *Robert Walpole* preſented to the Houſe of Commons the Bill for *Ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock of the* South-Sea *Company, into the Stocks of the* Bank of England, *and the* Eaſt-India *Company*, which was read the firſt time, and order’d a ſecond Reading.

The next Day the Houſe of Peers deſign’d to have Examin’d Sir *John Blunt*, the chief Proſecutor of the *South-Sea* Scheme, who, from a petty Scrivener in *Birching-Lane*, where part of his Buſineſs was to write Letters for a Groat or Six-pence, had heap’d together above 200000 *l.* by very unwarrantable Means. Inſtead of making Diſcoveries he would not ſo much as be ſworn to anſwer ſuch Interrogatories as ſhould be put to him, alledging, that he had already been examin’d before the ſecret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and to ſuch Extent of Affairs, that unleſs he had a Copy of the former Examination, he could not remember every

A.D.1721 Particular; and as no Man is oblig'd to accuſe himſelf, he would not run the Hazard of *prevaricating*. Their Lordſhips were not a little ſurpriz'd at this extraordinary Proceeding; but on a Surmiſe that Sir *John Blunt* might thereby deſign to break the Harmony that had hitherto been preſerv'd in this nice Affair, between the two Houſes, they thought fit not to ſhew immediately their Indignation againſt his Obſtinacy.

In the Debate which this Incident occaſion'd, a noble Duke made uſe of ſome Expreſſions againſt the Miniſtry, which Earl *Stanhope* highly reſented, particularly the Example of *Sejanus*, who had made a Diviſion in the Imperial Family, and render'd the Reign of the Emperor odious to the *Romans*. Earl *Stanhope* undertook to vindicate his Colleagues, and ſpoke with ſo much Vehemence, that finding himſelf taken ſuddenly with a violent Head-ach, he went home, and was cupp'd, which gave him a little Eaſe; the next Morning he was let Blood, and continu'd pretty well, till about ſix a-Clock in the Evening, when he fell into a Drowſineſs, and then into a Suffocation, in which he inſtantly expir'd. The *Annaliſt* ſays, 'The News of his Death 'being brought to the King, His Majeſty 'was ſo ſenſibly touch'd with it, that he 'could not eat his Supper, and retir'd for 'two Hours into his Cloſet to lament the 'Loſs of a Miniſter, of whoſe Service His 'Majeſty had ſo great Need, at this Criti-'cal Juncture.' Two Days after, *February* the 7th, Mr. Secretary *Craggs* was taken ill of the Small-Pox, a Diſtemper ſufficient to kill a Man, without adding the Apprehenſion he was in, of his Father's and his being involv'd in the odious Affair of the *South-Sea*. He dy'd of that Diſeaſe the Ninth Day, *February* the 16th, about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, at the very time the Report of the *ſecret Committee* was reading in the Houſe of Commons. And thus in the Space of eleven Days, *England* loſt two Secretaries of State: And the *Annaliſt* aſcribes it to the Effects of a merry Meeting the Day before Earl *Stanhope* fell ill; in which 'twas ſaid there was too great Uſe made of *Burgundy*, *Champagne*, and *Tockay* Wines; and that two other Lords, who were of the Company, were alſo taken ill, and had a very narrow Eſcape; which, if true, might well juſtify his Reflection, *This ought to be a ſtanding Caution againſt Exceſſes of that Nature*. But the merry Meeting is little conſiſtent with the doleful Apprehenſions the Enemies of thoſe great Men repreſent them to be in, of what wou'd befall them on the Diſcoveries made by the ſecret Committee.

Earl Stanhope *taken ill in the Houſe.*

Dies.

Mr. Secretary Craggs's *Death.*

A Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, *February* the 13th, which ſhew'd that the very great Rage of ſome Perſons againſt the Managers of the late *South-Sea* Scheme, was not particular againſt the Offenders of that Company, but againſt the Trade Intereſt in general: For one of the Gentlemen who was of the Side that aſſum'd the Name of the *Country Party*, mov'd for excluding the Directors not of the *South-Sea* only, but of the *Bank* of *England*, and *Eaſt-India* Company, from being Members of any Parliament for the future. And notwithſtanding the apparent Infirmities of this Motion, it was carri'd in the *Negative* only by a Majority of 47, Yea's 164, No's 211. This Attempt takes off very much from the Veneration one had before for the Perſons that appear'd moſt zealous for reſtoring *publick Credit*, by ruining thoſe that had ruin'd it. There are many Things to be excepted againſt in the Courſe of the Proceedings with Reference to the late odious *South-Sea* Scheme, which loſt all their Force for want of the *major* Vote; and therefore muſt be left to every Reader's Conjecture. A.D.1721

A Motion againſt the Directors of the Bank *and* Eaſt-India *Company ſitting in Parliament.*

The Report of the *ſecret Committee* was read by Mr. *Broderick*, the Chairman, *Thurſday* the 16th of *February*, and was order'd to be taken into Conſideration the next *Saturday*. We read in the *Annals*,

'It imports in particular, that the follow-'ing Parcels of *South-Sea* Stock, were taken 'for ſeveral Perſons.'

For the Earl of S——d, *at the Requeſt of* J. Craggs, *ſenior*, Eſq;	50000 *l.*
For the Dutcheſs of K——d.	10000 *l.*
For the Counteſs of P——n. ——	10000 *l.*
For the latter's two Nieces. ——	10000 *l.*
For Mr. James Craggs, *ſen. Eſq*;	30000 *l.*
For Charles Stanhope, *Eſq*; ——	10000 *l.*
For the Sword-Blade *Company.* ——	50000 *l.*

I copy the Annals, the Ground we tread upon being very treacherous.

On the 18th of *February*, the Houſe of Commons, taking into Conſideration the Report of the ſecret Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions.

Reſolutions againſt the S. S. Management.

I. Againſt lending out the Company's Money, as upon Stock and Subſcriptions, without other Security.

II. Againſt ſelling or diſpoſing of Stock or Subſcriptions, transferr'd or depoſited, as Security for Money lent.

III. Againſt taking in or holding Stock for the Benefit of any Member of Parliament, or Perſon in the Adminiſtration, while the *South-Sea* Bill was depending.

IV. Againſt the Directors ſelling their own Stock at high Prices, at the ſame time that they gave Orders for buying Stock on Account of the Company.

V. Againſt declaring the Dividend of 30 *per Cent.* at *Chriſtmas*, and 50 *per Cent.* for twelve Years after; an *infamous Contrivance* to give His Majeſty's Subjects falſe Notions of the Value of the Stock.

VI. Againſt the ſelling the *South-Sea* Stock by Subſcriptions at a high Price above the intrinſick Value, &c.

Upon all which, and other Reſolutions, a *Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the* South-Sea *Company*, and that Mr. *Broderick*, Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord *Moleſworth*, Mr. Attorney General, Maſter of the Rolls, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Smith*,

A.D. 1721 *Smith*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Roſs*, Lord *Barrington*, Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. *Jeffries*, and Mr. *Talbot*, do prepare and bring it in.

On the 25th of *February* Mr. *Broderick* read the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, relating to great Quantities of Stock and Subſcriptions, which appear'd to have been taken in for Mr. *Aiſlabie*, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Charles Stanhope*, Eſq; one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury, and both Members of the Houſe of Commons, who inſiſted on their Innocence, and preſt that a ſhort Day might be appointed to examine that Matter, that they might have an Opportunity to clear themſelves: Accordingly, *Tueſday*, the laſt Day of *February*, was appointed for that Purpoſe: And it was order'd, That Mr. *Charles Joye*, Mr. *Edward Gibbon*, Mr. *Robert Cheſter*, Mr. *Richard Houlditch*, Sir *John Blunt*, Baronet, Mr. *Robert Surman*, Mr. *Jacob Sawbridge*, Mr. *Elias Turner*, Mr. *Henry Blunt*, Mr. *Daniel Watkins*, Mr. *Robinſon Knight*, Mr. *Richard Fenton*, Mr. *John Maddy*, Mr. *John Mount*, ſhould attend the Houſe that Day. When ſeveral of them were examin'd relating to the Charge againſt Mr. *Charles Stanhope*, which conſiſted of two Articles; *Firſt*, That 10000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock was taken in for his Benefit by Mr. *Knight*, without any valuable Conſideration; and that the Difference ariſing by the advanc'd Price thereof, was paid him out of the Caſh of the *South-Sea* Company. *Secondly*, That *Turner* and Company had bought 50000*l.* Stock at a low Price of the *South-Sea* Company, in the Name, and for the Benefit, of Mr. *Stanhope*, the Difference of the advanc'd Price whereof amounting to 250000*l.* had been paid to the ſaid *Charles Stanhope*, Eſq; by Sir *George Caſwell* and Company. But upon Re-examination of the Perſons whom the ſecret Committee had examin'd, ſome of them rather weaken'd than corroborated their former Depoſitions. Sir *John Blunt* ſaid, Mr. *Knight* ſhew'd him a Letter, which he told him, was ſign'd by Mr. *Stanhope*, deſiring him to take 10000*l.* Stock for him; but he knew not whether that Letter was genuine, nor what was become of it; and his Evidence was thought by many to want every Circumſtance of legal Proof. As to the 50000*l.* Stock, transfer'd to the Sword-Blade Company, in Mr. *Stanhope*'s Name, Mr. *Sawbridge* and Mr. *Turner* own'd, they had made Uſe of Mr. *Stanhope*'s Name, without his Privity or Conſent. Mr. *Stanhope* being heard in his Place, ſaid, that for ſome Years paſt, he had lodg'd all the Money he was Maſter of, in Mr. *Knight*'s Hands, and whatever Stock Mr. *Knight* had taken in for him, he had paid a valuable Conſideration for it: And as to the 50000*l.* Stock, he could not anſwer for what had been done without his Conſent. And when the Queſtion was put as to his being concern'd in the manner the two Articles againſt him repreſented, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by *three Voices*, 180 againſt 177: Of theſe three Voices, Mr. *P*——, Member for *B*——— in the County of *S*———, was one; and it was the more remarkable, A.D. 1721 becauſe that Gentleman was well known to be of a Party that had always been oppoſite to the Adminiſtration whenever it was in *Whig* Hands, and he very much offended them by this Vote.

Mr. Charles Stanhope *accus'd.*

About the ſame time the Lords examin'd Mr. *Grigsby*, Accomptant General of the *South-Sea* Company; and order'd Mr. *Waller*, Son in-Law to Mr. *Aiſlabie*, into the Cuſtody of the Uſher of the Black Rod. (I now copy the *Annals.*) 'The ſame Day 'their Lordſhips examin'd alſo *John Bar-* John Barber, *the Printer, examin'd.* 'ber, a Printer, a private Agent of ſome 'late leading Directors, who was ſhrewdly 'ſuſpected of having been employ'd in deal-'ing out *South-Sea* Stock to ſome Members, 'while the *South-Sea* Propoſals and the Bill 'thereupon, were depending.'

On the 28th of *February* their Lordſhips committed Earl *Coningsby* to the Tower, for being deficient in Proof to a Charge he brought againſt Mr. *Witherſton*, High Sheriff of the County of *Hereford*, for Diſaffection to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government; the contrary of which was made appear, by three Addreſſes to the King in his Behalf: One *from the Biſhop, Dean, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of* Hereford: Another *from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chief Citizens of the City of* Hereford: And a Third, *from the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County and City of* Hereford, and *Boroughs within the ſame.* *Earl* Coningsby *ſent to the* Tower.

The Conduct of the *Czar* and his Miniſters continu'd to give Jealouſy to the Court of *Great Britain*, and the following Declaration, ſign'd by the *Czar*, and publiſh'd in the *Holland* Prints, ſhew they miſt no Opportunity to foment Sedition, and raiſe Trouble in *England.*

Petersburgh, January 29th, $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{T}$.

'It is notorious in what an unjuſt and in-'jurious manner our Reſident was ſent Czar's *Declaration to foment Sedition in* England. 'away from the Court of *England*; which 'having done us a great and ſenſible Wrong, 'ought naturally to have engag'd us to uſe 'Repriſals, according to what is practis'd 'every where elſe. But as we perceive that 'all this is done without any Regard to the 'Intereſt of *England*, and only in favour 'of the *Hanoverian* Intereſt; for which the 'Miniſters of *Great Britain* not only neg-'lect the Friendſhip of Foreign Powers, but 'do not even ſpare their own Country, 'which more nearly, and more ſenſibly, con-'cern them; we were unwilling that the '*Engliſh* Nation which has no Share in that 'Piece of Injuſtice, ſhould ſuffer for it; and 'therefore we grant to them all manner of 'Security and free Liberty to trade in all 'our Dominions.'

This Paper was deliver'd to the *Engliſh* Factory at *Petersburgh*, and was maliciouſly levell'd againſt the late Earl *Stanhope*, who with a true *Britiſh* Spirit had vindicated the Dignity of His Majeſty's Crown.

In the beginning of *February*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Pratt*, was ſworn in Chancellor of His Majeſty's Exchequer; the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of His Majeſty's Principal

*A.D.*1721 cipal Secretaries of State; *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq; was made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations; the Earl of *Tankerville*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the *Thiſtle*.

The Bill for enabling the *South-Sea* Company to ingraft Part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the *Bank* of *England*, and another Part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the *Eaſt-India* Company, was read the third time, paſt and ſent up to the Lords, *March* the 2d.

The next Day after Sir *George Caſwal* had been heard in his Place, it was reſolv'd, *Proceeding againſt Sir George Caſwal.* 'That it appears to this Houſe, that Sir 'George *Caſwal*, Knight, one of the Co-'partners of *Turner* and Company, and a 'Member of this Houſe, did, in or about the '14th Day of *December*, 1720, after this 'Houſe had begun to inquire into the Con-'duct of the late Directors of the *South-Sea* 'Company, order *Daniel Watkins*, one of 'the Bookkeepers of the ſaid *Turner* and 'Company, to eraſe in ſeveral Places of the 'Books of the ſaid *Turner* and Company, 'the Name of *Stanhope*, and to make the 'ſame *Stangape*; which was accordingly done.' And after the Houſe had come to ſeveral other Reſolutions concerning him, Mr. *Broderick*, Lord *Moleſworth*, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, and Mr. *Ward*, were order'd to bring in a Bill to make the Eſtates Real and Perſonal of the ſaid *Caſwal*, *Jacob Sawbridge*, and *Elias Turner*, anſwerable for 250000 *l.* to the *South-Sea* Company, the advanced Price of the 50000 *l. South-Sea* Stock beforemention'd. But *Earl of Sunderland clear.* when the Caſe of the Earl of *Sunderland* was taken into Conſideration, and a Motion was made that 50000 *l.* Capital Stock had been taken in by *Robert Knight*, late Caſhier of the *South-Sea* Company, upon Account of *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, it was, upon the Queſtion, carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 233 Voices, againſt 172; but it *Mr.* Aiſlabie *ſent to the* Tower far'd not ſo well with Mr. *Aiſlabie*, againſt whom the Houſe came to ſome Reſolutions, expell'd him, and committed him Priſoner to the *Tower*: In which the Senſe of the Houſe was more unanimous within Doors than without.

About the middle of *February*, *Miſt* the *Jacobite* Printer, who not long before was either preſs'd or liſted in the Sea Service, receiv'd Judgment at the *King's-Bench* Bar, *Weſtminſter*, for Reflections caſt upon His Majeſty's Interpoſitions on Behalf of the Proteſtants in the *Palatinate*, printed in his *Weekly Journal*, (now continu'd under the Title of *Fog's*, by a *Jacobite* Prieſt, and others) Miſt, *the Printer, in the Pillory.* *Miſt* was ſentenc'd to ſtand in the Pillory at *Charing-Croſs* and the *Royal-Exchange*, to pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds, and give Security for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years, after three Months Impriſonment. This notorious Offender was ſo far from learning more Wiſdom and Modeſty by his Puniſhment, that two Months after, Mr. *Lechmere* complain'd of other Treaſonable Papers of his under the Title of his *Weekly Journal*, particularly that of *Saturday May* the 27th; ſeveral Paragraphs of which were read in the Houſe of Commons, and Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Yonge*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pulteney*, the Attorney General, Serjeant *Pengelly*, Sir *William Thompſon*, Mr. *Sloper*, and Mr. *Hungerford*, expreſs'd great Indignation againſt the vile, falſe and traiterous Inſinuations contain'd in them, and the Houſe unanimouſly *Reſolv'd*, 'That the 'Paper call'd the *Weekly Journal*, &c. of *May* '27. 1721. is a falſe, malicious, ſcandalous, 'and traiterous Libel, tending to alienate the 'Affections of His Majeſty's Subjects, and to 'excite the People to Sedition and Rebellion, 'with an Intention to ſubvert the preſent 'happy Eſtabliſhment, and to introduce Po-'pery and arbitrary Power. *Vote againſt his Journal, now call'd* Fog's.

It is now fourteen Years ſince this Loyal and Affectionate Vote paſs'd the Houſe of Commons with the greateſt unanimity, and that infamous *Weekly Journal* is at this time continu'd to be publiſh'd in ſupport of the ſame Faction, and with the ſame Tendency as is here expreſs'd by Parliament. *Miſt* was ſent to *Newgate* by Order of the Houſe, 'and it was Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to *And an Addreſs to the King.* 'His Majeſty, expreſſing the Commons utmoſt 'Abhorrence of the ſcandalous, infamous and 'traiterous Libel, entitled the *Weekly Journal*, '&c. and their Deteſtation of the Authors 'of it, and to aſſure His Majeſty, that this 'Houſe will ſtand by and ſupport His Ma-'jeſty and His Royal Family, againſt all 'Traiterous and Seditious Attempts that ſhall 'be made againſt His Sacred Perſon and Go-'vernment.

I avoid entering into a Narrative of the many Petitions that came from *Penryn* in *Cornwal*, and ſeveral other Boroughs at great Diſtance from *Exchange-Ally*, for Juſtice to an injur'd Nation, againſt the *South-Sea* Directors, that Affair being in the beſt Hands, and the Petitioners, in all probability, being the very leaſt of all the Sufferers on the prodigious Fall of Stocks, occaſion'd by the corrupt Management of the *South-Sea* Scheme; but it was generally believ'd, that this Cry of *Juſtice*, contributed as much to ſhorten the Days of Mr. *Craggs*, ſenior, as the Death of his Son, the late Secretary of State, deceas'd; the Father dy'd *March* the 16th, in a Lethargick Fit, after having (as is ſuppos'd) taken too large a Compoſition of a Compoſing Draught, leaving his very great Eſtate among his three Daughters, marry'd to three Members of Parliament, Mr. *Trefuſis*, Mr. *Elliot*, and Mr. *Newſham*.

In the mean time, the great Criminal Mr. *Robert Knight*, being got into the Nether-Knight *protected by the States of* Brabant. lands, made Application to the States of *Brabant*, for the Protection of their Conſtitution; and tho' Mr. *Leathes*, the *Britiſh* Reſident at *Bruſſels*, made preſſing Inſtances with the Marquis *De Prie*, Governor of the *Auſtrian* Netherlands, to have him deliver'd up, yet the *Greffier*, or Recorder, of *Brabant*, repreſenting to him, that according to one of the Articles of the *Joyful Entry* granted them by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, Sworn to by all his Succeſſors, as the *Magna Charta* of that Province, no Perſon apprehended there for any Crime, can be try'd out of it, and the Deputies of the States inſiſting upon that Article, the Marquis *De Prie* could proceed no farther in that Matter, without particular Inſtructions from *Vienna*, concerning which Colonel *Churchil* was ſent to that Court, where

A.D. 1721 where every one thought, the Privileges of the States of *Brabant* would be look'd upon as too ſacred to be violated for the delivering a ſingle Perſon to the *Britiſh* Reſident, and tho' there was doubtleſs ſome management in the States continuing to inſiſt upon the Article of the *Joyful Entry*, yet, as long as they did inſiſt upon it, the Governour of the *Netherlands* was warranted to connive at *Knight*'s having the Benefit of it.

The Houſe of Commons, in the following *Reſolutions*, ſhow'd the great Regard they had to the Support of the *Britiſh* Commerce in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which was then threaten'd with ſome Interruption by the new *Eaſt-India* Company ſet up at *Oſtend*.

The Parliament's Care of the East-India *Trade.*

'That the carrying on of any Trade, by 'His Majeſty's Subjects to the *Eaſt-Indies*, 'under Foreign Commiſſions, or in Conjunctiⁿ 'on with Foreigners, is of pernicious Conſe- 'quence to the Commerce and Welfare of this 'Kingdom, and that an effectual Stop ought 'to be put thereto.

'That the clandeſtine putting of Unli- 'cenſed Goods on Board any outward Bound '*Eaſt-India* Ships, and the taking any ſuch 'Goods out of the Homeward Bound Ships, 'is a pernicious Practice, and highly Detri- 'mental and Injurious to His Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

'That the Allowing the Importation of 'Tea by Certificates from *Oſtend*, and other 'Foreign Places, not being the Place of its 'Growth, tends to promote the illegal Trade 'carry'd on by His Majeſty's Subjects to the '*Eaſt-Indies* under Foreign Commiſſions and 'in Conjunction with Foreigners, and is very 'prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of 'theſe Kingdoms, &c.

The ſame Day, *March* 23. the Royal Aſſent was given to *An Act to enable the* South-Sea *Company to ingraft Part of their Capital Stock into the Bank of* England *and* Eaſt-India *Company.*

The Inventories of the South-Sea *Directors Eſtates*

Four Days after the Duplicates of the Inventories of the Eſtates of the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, were laid before the Houſe of Commons, and referr'd to a *Select Committee*, as follows,

	Inventories.	Allowances by Parliam.
Sir *John Fellows*, Sub-Gov.	243,026	10000
Charles Joye, Eſq; Dep. Gov.	40,105	5000
James Edmondſon, Eſq;	5,365	3000
Arthur Ingram, Eſq;	16,795	12000
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*	243,244	50000
Stephen Child, Eſq; ——	52,437	10000
Francis Hawes, Eſq; ——	40,031	31
Jacob Sawbridge, Eſq;	77,254	5000
John Turner, Eſq; ——	881	800
Sir *William Hamond* ——	22,707	10000
William Morley, Eſq;	1,869	1800
Richard Horſey, Eſq;	19,962	10000
Hugh Raymond, Eſq;	64,373	30000
Sir *Lambert Blackwell*	83,529	10000
John Gore, Eſq; ——	38,936	20000
William Aſtell, Eſq;	27,750	5000
Samuel Read, Eſq; ——	117,297	10000
Robert Cheſter, Eſq; ——	140,372	10000
Richard Holditch, Eſq;	39,527	5000
Sir *Robert Chaplin*, ——	45,875	10000
Thomas Reynolds, Eſq;	18,368	14000
Peter de la Porte, Eſq;	17,151	10000
Edward Gibſon, Eſq;	106,543	10000
Sir *Harcourt Maſters*	11,814	5000
Ambroſe Page, Eſq; ——	34,817	10000
Sir *Jacob Jacobſon* ——	11,481	11000
Sir *John Lambert*, ——	72,508	5000
Sir *William Chapman.*	39,161	10000
Sir *John Blunt* ——	183,349	1000
Francis Eyles, Eſq; ——	34,329	20000
John Grigsby, Accomptant	31,687	2000
Robert Surman, Dep. Caſh.	121,321	5000
William Tillard, Eſq;	19,175	15000

A.D. 1721

By this it appears, that of about 2014000 *l.* only 334000 *l.* the odd Pounds omitted, was left to the Proprietors of thoſe Eſtates.

To ſet theſe Matters as near together as may be, we muſt report how theſe Allowances came to be made, though ſome Weeks after.

The Houſe began with Sir *John Fellows*, the Sub-Governor; in whoſe Behalf Mr. *Sloper* mov'd, 'That ſince it did not appear 'that he had been ſo active in the late vile 'and pernicious Practice, as ſome others, '*(owing perhaps rather to the Heavineſs 'than to the Purity of his Mind,)* he 'might be allow'd 20000 *l.* out of his Eſtate.' Mr. *Hungerford* reduc'd it to 15000 *l.* others to 12000 *l.* and Mr. *Robert Walpole* having at laſt propos'd 10000 *l.* it was agreed to, without any Diviſion. There was no Debate about Mr. *Joye*, the Deputy-Governor, for it appearing that he had been deeply concern'd in the Guilt, it was agreed to allow him only 5000 *l.* The ſame Sum was allow'd Mr. *Aſtel:* And the Queſtion being put, to allow Sir *Lambert Blackwel* 10000 *l.* ſome propoſing only 5000 *l.* it was carry'd for the former, by a Majority of four Voices, 112 againſt 108. The Allowance to Sir *John Blunt* occaſion'd a long Debate, not becauſe he had been a Tool to the *Harleian* Miniſtry, and had (like ſome of them) been a Frequenter of *Conventicles*, as *High-Church* call them, but becauſe he had been the moſt buſy Man in this wicked Project, and the moſt inſolent on the Succeſs of it. Mr. *Laurence Carter* mov'd to allow him One Shilling only: The Lord *James Cavendiſh*, 1000 *l.* Mr. *Plummer*, 5000 *l.* Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, 10000 *l.* which was ſeconded by General *Roſſe*, the Lord *Moleſworth*, Mr. *Jeffries*, and Mr. *Windſor*; but Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Mr. *Milner*, were of Opinion he ought to be moſt ſeverely puniſh'd. Mr. *Sloper* ſaid, 'He was grown 'to that Height of Pride and Inſolence, that he 'could not give a civil Anſwer to Perſons far 'above him, inſtancing in his Behaviour, one 'Day at the Treaſury, when a Relation of a 'Great Man aſking Sir *John*, in his (Mr. *Slo- 'per*'s) Hearing, for a Subſcription, the upſtart 'Knight, with a great deal of Contempt, 'bid him *go to his Couſin* Walpole, *and de- 'ſire him to ſell his Stock in the* Bank, *and 'by that Means he might be ſupply'd.*' This daring Affront cou'd not but be reſented by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who, in a pathetick Speech, let the Houſe fully enough into *Blunt*'s Life and Character, ſhewing, *He was a Projector of many Years ſtanding, and had been the Author of ſeveral fallacious Schemes, by which unwary People had been drawn into their utter Ruin*; particularly in a Project for the *Linnen Manufacture*. To this Mr.

Allowances to the South-Sea *Directors out of their Eſtates.*

Blunt's *Inſolence.*

A.D. 1721 *Horatio Walpole* added, 'That was not the 'first: For there was a Gentleman who ſate 'next to him, meaning Mr. *Jeſſop*, whom 'Sir *John Blunt* had drawn into a Project, 'for bringing Water to *London*, from a great 'Diſtance; which was to out-do the *New-* 'River Water; by which the Subſcribers loſt 'all their Money, though Sir *John* himſelf 'got ſome Thouſands by it:' Which Mr. *Jeſſop* confirm'd. However, Lord *Hinchinbroke* mov'd for allowing Sir *John Blunt* 10000*l.* but the Queſtion being put for allowing him 1000 Pounds, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 138 Voices againſt 94.

The *Annaliſt* tells us, 'It was obſerv'd, 'that Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, and Ser- 'jeant *Pengelly*, went out of the Houſe be- 'fore the Debate about particular Perſons 'came on; and that Mr. *Lechmere* only took 'Notice, That the late Directors were all e- 'qually guilty of a Breach of Truſt, and 'therefore ought all to be puniſh'd: But that 'their Crimes not being equally flagrant, he 'thought there ought to be a Difference in 'the Puniſhment.' The *Annaliſt* perhaps is miſtaken here: For it could not juſtly be ſaid, that the late Directors were all *equally guilty*, though they were all guilty: For the Directors who projected the 50 *per Cent.* Dividend for 12 Years, to draw in Subſcribers, were certainly more guilty of a Breach of Truſt, than thoſe who were not in the Contrivance of this villainous Propoſal. The next Allowance in Debate was that for Sir *Robert Chaplin*; for whom the Lord *Moleſworth*, Sir *John Eyles*, and other Members ſpoke; and it was agreed, without dividing, to allow him 10000*l.* The ſame Allowance was given to Sir *William Chapman*, Mr. *Cheſter*, and Mr. *Child*. A Motion being made to give Mr. *Delaporte* the like Sum, the Lord *Moleſworth* was for reducing it to 7000*l.* but upon the Queſtion it was carry'd for 10000*l.* by a Majority of 150 Voices againſt 69. The Caſe of *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; appear'd in ſo favourable a Light, that he was allow'd 20000*l.* without dividing: But then it was ſaid without Doors, if his fair Dealing in the Direction deſerv'd a Conſideration of 20000*l.* it ſeem'd the more difficult to account for the taking away 14000*l.* Mr. *Edmondſon*'s Eſtate amounting to little more than 5000, it was mov'd to allow him the whole, and leave him out of the Bill: But after ſome Debate, it was agreed to allow him only 3000*l.* The Queſtion being put to allow Mr. *Gibbon* 15000 or 10000*l.* it was carry'd for the latter, without dividing. It appearing that Sir *William Hamond*, and Mr. *Gore*, had little or no Share in the fraudulent Contrivances of the leading Directors, ſuch as *Blunt*, *Hawes*, &c. Mr. *Gore* was allow'd 20000*l.* and Sir *William Hamond* 20000*l.* It was propos'd to give Mr. *Hawes*, late Receiver General of the Cuſtoms, 1000*l.* But Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, and ſome other Members having obſerv'd that he was very active in the late vile Practices, and had occaſion'd the Ruin of many People, Mr. *Docminque* mov'd, and it was agreed, to allow him only 31*l.* the odd Money of his Inventory. Several Members ſpoke in favour of Mr. *Horſey*; particularly the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, and Sir *Robert Rich*, who mov'd for allowing him 10000*l.* which was carry'd without a Diviſion. A.D. 1721

It was then debated, whether to allow Mr. *Holditch* 500*l.* 1000*l.* or 5000*l.* The Voices were equally divided, 86 and 86: Upon which Mr. *Clayton* the Chairman gave the caſting Vote for 5000*l.* which met with general Approbation. Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Sir *Richard Steele*, ſpoke in favour of Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, and were anſwer'd by General *Roſſe*, and the Maſter of the Rolls; but after a ſmall Debate, Mr. *Trenchard* mov'd for allowing him 50000*l.* which was carry'd by a Majority of 134 Voices againſt 118. Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*'s Caſe coming next under Conſideration, Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd for allowing him 11000*l.* which was all his Eſtate, except 481*l.* and it was agreed to without a Negative. Mr. *Ingram*'s Caſe being much the ſame, Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd for allowing him 12000*l.* near three Parts in four of his Eſtate; and being ſeconded by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, it was carry'd without dividing. Sir *John Lambert*, was allow'd 5000*l.* without a Diviſion, as was Sir *Harcourt Maſters*; and Mr. *Morley* 1800*l.* near his whole Eſtate. Mr. *Page* had an Allowance of 10000*l.* without dividing. Mr. *Heyſham* mov'd for allowing Colonel *Raymond* 30000*l.* and being ſeconded by Mr. *Tuffnel*, the Attorney General, and Mr. *Hungerford*, no Oppoſition was made to that Motion. Mr. *Sloper* mov'd for allowing Mr. *Read* 10000*l.* He was ſeconded by Sir *John Ward*, and Mr. *Docminque*, and the Motion carry'd without a Debate: As was the Allowance of 14000*l.* to Mr. *Reynolds*. Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd for allowing Mr. *Sawbridge* 10000*l.* and was oppos'd by Mr. *Lowndes*, the Lord *Moleſworth*, Sir *Adolphin Oughton*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*: But another Member moving for 5000*l.* it was agreed to without a Diviſion. Mr. *Tillard* had in like manner an Allowance of 15000*l.* and Mr. *Turner* 800*l.* which was near his whole Eſtate; which ſhew'd plainly enough that he had no Share of the Plunder: And then the Queſtion in common was, why the remaining 80*l.* being the Total of his Capital, was not alſo allow'd him? The Caſe of *Robert Surman*, the Deputy Caſhier, occaſion'd a Debate of about an Hour and Half: He had not the beſt Character among the Offenders; but acting only as a Servant, and by the Command of Mr. *Knight*, or the Directors, ſeveral worthy Members thought there ſhould be a Mitigation in his Puniſhment, as there was in his Crime. Mr. *Grey Neville* ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that he might be left out of the Bill: Another Member mov'd to allow him 30000*l.* Mr. *Hungerford* wou'd have reduced it to 20000*l.* Mr. *Lechmere* to 12000*l.* and two other Members to 10000 and 5000*l.* all theſe were oppos'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who would not have allow'd him above 20 or 30*l.* but at laſt the Queſtion being put for allowing him 5000*l.* it was agreed without dividing. Mr. *Arthur Moore* mov'd for allowing *John Grigsby*, the Coffeeman, Accomptant to the *South-Sea*, 10000*l.* But another

A.D.1721 other Member ſaid, 'That ſince that Upſtart 'was once ſo prodigally vain, as to bid his 'Coachman feed his Horſes with Gold, no *Grigsby's Inſolence.* 'doubt but he could feed on it himſelf; 'and therefore he mov'd he might be allow'd 'as much Gold as he could eat, and that 'the reſt of his Eſtate might go towards the 'Relief of the Sufferers.' However a Motion being made for allowing him 2000 *l.* it was carry'd without dividing.

Mr. Aiſlabie's *Caſe.* When Mr. *Aiſlabie*'s Caſe came under Conſideration, it was mov'd, that ſo much of his Eſtate be allow'd him, as he was poſſeſs'd of towards the end of the Year 1719, before the *South-Sea* Bill was brought in; and this Motion was back'd by Mr. *Earl*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Palmer*, and ſome others; in Oppoſition to whom, Mr. *Freeman* mov'd, That all he had got ſince the Year 1714, might be confiſcated, and apply'd to the Uſe of the Publick. He was ſupported by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, who urg'd, that it was in the Power of the Lords of the Treaſury to have prevented the Miſchief that had been done by the Directors. Mr. *Broderick*, Mr. *Sloper*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and other Members, ſpoke on the ſame Side; and the Queſtion being put, that all the Eſtate which Mr. *Aiſlabie* was poſſeſs'd of in the Year 1719, be left for him and his Family: It was, upon a Diviſion, carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 18 Voices. Then another Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, for allowing him and his Family all the Eſtate he was poſſeſs'd of on the 20th of *October*, 1718, which was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 113 Voices againſt 95.

The bringing over Mr. *Knight* was inſiſted upon with the more Earneſtneſs, the more Difficulty there was met with in the Endeavours that were us'd for it; and ſome Perſons who had heard the *Joyful Entry* of *Brabant*, call'd the *Magna Charta* of that Province, did not think the *Brabanters* inſiſting on the Preſervation of it a *frivolous Pretence.* They put the Caſe to our ſelves, ſuppoſing any Foreign Power ſhould require of our Court to give up *Magna Charta* in any one Article, which the Parliament at the ſame time aſſerted to be their Right, and adher'd to it againſt all Interpoſition, ſhou'd we have thought it a *frivolous Pretence?* The Suſpicion of Management in the Affair, might excite Peoples Curioſity and Reſentment, but without evident Proof, could not be equivalent to the Conſtitution and Right of a Country.

The Brabanters *excus'd in* Knight's *Caſe.*

Debate about Mr. Knight. It was ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, that unleſs Mr. *Knight* was brought back, the Perſons in the Adminiſtration, who had been nam'd in the Courſe of the Examination of the *South-Sea* Directors and Officers, would, though *acquitted*, be look'd upon as *criminal*; which did no manner of Honour to the Determinations of Parliament. Sir *Richard Steele*'s offering ſomething againſt obliging Mr. *Knight* to be an Evidence, whether he would or no, was juſtly diſregarded: For in the Caſe of National Juſtice, the Legiſlature might doubtleſs require any one to give what Light he could towards Proof of a Crime.

After another Debate on this matter Mr. A.D.1721 *Lechmere* mov'd, 'That an humble Addreſs 'be preſented to His Majeſty, returning the *Mr* Lech- 'Thanks of this Houſe for the Inſtances he mere's 'has been pleas'd to make, by a Letter under *Motion for* 'his Royal Hand to His Imperial Majeſty, for *an Addreſs* 'obtaining the Delivering up of Mr. *Knight*, 'purſuant to the Addreſs of this Houſe; and 'for communicating to this Houſe the Steps 'which have been taken relating thereto; and 'to repreſent to His Majeſty the *Diſſatis-* 'faction which his Commons have at the 'Obſtacles which they find have been rais'd, 'under the Pretence of the Privileges of the 'States of *Brabant*, againſt a Compliance with 'His gracious Endeavours.

'And alſo to repreſent, That this Houſe is 'every Day more convinc'd of the high Im- 'portance it is to the Juſtice due to His 'People, that effectual meaſures be ſpeedily 'taken for bringing over Mr. *Knight*.

'And earneſtly to beſeech His Majeſty to 'employ His moſt preſſing Endeavours, in 'ſuch manner as in his Great Wiſdom ſhall 'be thought proper for attaining the juſt 'Deſire of His Commons.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer was, *I am very well pleaſed that the Inſtances which I have made for the obtaining the delivering up of Mr.* Knight, *have given you* Satisfaction, *I ſhall continue to employ my utmoſt Endeavours for obtaining what you Deſire, and hope they will prove effectual.*

This tireſome Subject is much dwelt upon by the Writers of that Time, but the little Pleaſure that Writers and Readers can take in it obliges me to abridge it.

About the latter end of *March* a full Convocation of the Univerſity of *Oxford* unanimouſly Reſolv'd, That the ſolemn Thanks of the Univerſity ſhould be return'd to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Nottingham*, for his moſt Noble Defence of the Chriſtian Faith, contain'd in his Lordſhip's Anſwer to Mr. *Whiſton*'s Letter to him, *Concerning the Eternity of the Son of GOD, and of the Holy Ghoſt.* But this was not all the Univerſity did in Convocation, they decreed, That ſolemn Thanks ſhould be return'd to the Right Reverend Father in God *Francis* Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, on Account of his having ſo fully aſſerted the *Rights*, *Privileges* and *Dignity*, belonging to Univerſity Degrees, in his Book intitl'd, *The Biſhop of* Cheſter's *Caſe relating to the Wardenſhip of* Manchester *College.* It was here alſo unanimouſly agreed by them, That the Reverend Dr. *Shippen* Vice Chancellor, with the Honourable *William Bromley*, Eſq; and the Honourable *George Clarke*, Eſq; Repreſentatives of the Univerſity in Parliament, ſhould wait upon the ſaid Earl of *Nottingham*, and the ſaid Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and preſent their Lordſhips the aforeſaid Thanks. Nor was yet this all, For the Clergy at the ſeveral Viſitations held for the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, at *Witney*, *Chipping-Norton*, and *Henley*; as alſo the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, unamimouſly preſented their Thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Nottingham*, for his late Anſwer to Mr. *Whiſton*, which the ſaid *Whiſton* anſwer'd again and again,

Univerſity of Oxford, *and the Clergy, thank the Earl of* Nottingham, *and Biſhop of* Cheſter.

A.D. 1721 again, but had no Thanks for it from any Person or Persons whatsoever. The Archdeacon of *Hereford*, and forty-five of the Clergy, sign'd a sort of an Address to the Earl of *Nottingham*, to thank his Lordship for answering Mr. *Whiston*, wherein they give a hint that his Lordship had asserted the *Convocation* to be a Part of the Parliament. The Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Salop*, thank the Earl in another such Address, for his Answer to Mr. *Whiston's impious, heretical,* and *damnable Doctrines:* But they add something, which was so far from being true, that at the very Instant, when they said the *Common and Primitive Faith of Christians was attack'd with* Impunity, *Joseph Hall*, Esq; Macebearer to His Majesty, and a Justice of Peace, was sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory, to pay 200*l.* Fine, to lie three months in Prison, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years, for the *Sober Reply to Mr.* Higgs's *Merry Argument for the Tritheistical Doctrine of the Trinity*, beforementioned; and Mr. *Wilkins* the Printer was Fin'd 100*l.* to suffer three months Imprisonment, and to find Security also for Seven Years: Which shews, that the Zeal of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Salop* had led them into an Expression that did not consist with their Duty to the Government, which, according to their Insinuation, suffer'd Attacks against the Christian Faith to pass off with Impunity.

Something not true in their Address.

Mr. Hall *and Mr.* Wilkins *the Printer punish'd.*

Let us here subjoin the Proceedings against other Writers and Printers for State Offences. About the beginning of *June* Mr. *Lechmere* complain'd to the House of a Paper printed by *N. Mist*, Intitl'd, the *Weekly Journal* of *May* 27. as has been already related, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of Seditious Libels, by whom *Mist* was Examin'd, but gave unsatisfactory Answers. The Committee sent for *J. Peele* the Publisher of the *London Journal*, wherein were several Letters sign'd *Cato*, which gave great Offence; and Mr. —— the reputed Author of those Letters, was also sent for by the Committee, but they both kept out of the way. These Letters were full of Insinuations against the Administration, and odious Parallels from Classical and other History, to misrepresent some Men in Power; an Example which the Authors of the *Craftsman*, a Libel set up soon after *Cato* laid down, have industriously imitated.

Proceedings against others for Libels.

An Address against Libellers.

The Address of the House of Commons against Libellers being presented to His Majesty, Mr. Comptroller reported the King's Answer to this effect: *That His Majesty thank'd this House for their most dutiful and loyal Address, and wou'd immediately give the necessary Order for Prosecuting and Punishing the Authors, Printers and Publishers of all scandalous and seditious Libels.*

The Lord *Hinchinbroke* acquainted the House, from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the Authors, Printers, *&c.* of seditious and traiterous Libels, That *Charles Molley*, Esq; *Samuel Forster*, Esq; and Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, had been summon'd to attend them, but had in Contempt of the Authority of the House neglected to attend upon Summons: For which Contempt, the said *Molley*, &c. were order'd to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

In the mean time the Squadron design'd for the *Baltick*, was getting ready with all Expedition: It was to consist of, *A.D.* 1721

Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.	
3	*Suffolk*	Captain *Cooper*	440	70	*The* Baltick *Squadron.*
4	*Warwick*	Capt. *Williams*	280	50	
4	*Medway*	Captain *Trevor*	365	60	
		Rear Adm. *Hosier*			
3	*Pr. Frederick*	Captain *St. Loe*	455	70	
3	*Buckingham*	Captain *Coleman*	440	70	
4	*Dartmouth*	Captain *Smith*	280	50	
4	*York*	Captain *Elford*	365	60	
4	*Glocester*	Captain *Holland*	280	50	
3	*Revenge*	Captain *Hagar*	440	70	
4	*Nottingham*	Captain *Clinton*	365	60	
		Admiral *Norris*			
2	*Sandwich*	Captain *Falkner*	710	96	
3	*Elizabeth*	Capt. *Thompson*	440	70	
3	*Chichester*	Captain *Hughes*	500	80	
4	*Kingston*	Captain *Eaton*	365	60	
4	*Worcester*	Captain *Delaval*	280	50	
4	*Falmouth*	Captain *Wade*	280	50	
3	*Bedford*	Captain *Bowler*	440	70	
		Rear Adm. *Hopson*			
3	*Dorsetshire*	Capt. *Garlington*	530	80	
4	*Defiance*	Captain *Field*	565	60	
5	*Gosport*	Captain *Luck*	190	40	
3	*Monmouth*	Captain *Balchen*	440	70	

Pool, *Bedford* Galley, *Port-Mahon* } Fireships.
Greyhound, *Blandford* } Bomb-Ketches.
King George, *Kent Sloop* } Tenders.

This Squadron sail'd from the *Nore*, the 13th of *April*.

His Majesty's Message to the House of Commons, of *June* the 16th, by Mr. Comptroller, explains the Occasion of setting it out.

GEORGE R.

'His Majesty having taken the first Opportunity upon the Death of the late 'King of *Sweden* to renew the ancient Alli- 'ances between this Kingdom and *Sweden*; 'and having stipulated by a Treaty to pay 'a Subsidy to that Crown, hath ordered that 'Treaty to be laid before the House of Com- 'mons, and hopes from their known Zeal 'and Affection for the Protestant Religion, 'and the true Interest of their Country, that 'they will enable him to make good the 'Engagement he has enter'd into upon this 'Occasion.'

The King's Message about the Subsidy to Sweden.

In the same Message was mention'd, the making Satisfaction to the Owners and Freighters for the two Ships, *Bristol Merchant*, and *Turkey Merchant* from *Turkey*, which were order'd to be burnt with their Cargoes, as coming from Places infected with the Plague.

Upon a Motion for a Supply, pursuant to the Message, it was oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Mr. *Butler*, and other Members; though the Subsidy amounted to no more than 72000*l.* And what would not good *Britons* have given for such a Treaty with

A.D.1721 with *Sweden* in the Life-time of the late King *Charles* XII, when they were alarm'd with Rumours of an Invaſion by him. It was urg'd againſt this Supply, 'That be-'fore this laſt Treaty there had been a 'Rupture between the two Nations, and 'Hoſtilities and great Depredations commit-'ted by the *Swediſh* Privateers on our Mer-'chants; ſo that before any Subſidy be given 'to that Crown, Accounts ought firſt to be 'ſettled, and it might appear upon the Bal-'lance, that *Sweden* is indebted to us.' To this it was anſwer'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Lord *Barrington*, and others, 'That the Subſidy al-'low'd to *Sweden*, by the laſt Treaty, and the 'Squadron ſent to their Aſſiſtance, was no 'more than had been ſtipulated by former 'Engagements. But the ſaid Subſidy was not 'likely to be demanded any more, the Preli-'minaries of the Peace between the *Czar* of '*Muſcovy* and the Crown of *Sweden*, being 'in a manner ſettled:' And the Motion for a Supply was carry'd by a Majority of 197 Voices againſt 136. The 72000*l.* to *Sweden*, and 23935*l.* for Satisfaction to the Owners of the two Ships to be burnt, were granted in a Grand Committee, *June* 21ſt.

The Honours and Preferments diſtributed ſince mention was laſt made of them, are theſe.

Honours and Preferments.

The two Vacancies occaſion'd by the Death of Earl *Stanhope*, and Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Secretaries of State, being happily fill'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Lord *Carteret*, that of Chancellor of the Exchequer was given to the noble Perſon whoſe long Experience in the Affairs of the Revenue, had render'd him moſt fit for it, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; who was alſo appointed Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury: The other Commiſſioners were *George Bailie*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Turner*, *Richard Edgecombe*, Eſq; *Henry Pelham*, Eſq;. His Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Earl of *Lincoln*, were choſen Knights Companions of the Garter: *Hugh Forteſcue*, Eſq; of *Filly* in the County of *Devon*, was call'd up to the Houſe of Lords by the Title of Baron *Clinton*. *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; was made one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury: *Charles Stanhope*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Chamber to His Majeſty: *Edward Carteret*, Eſq; Uncle to the Lord *Carteret*, and *Galfredus Walpole*, Eſq; Joint Poſt-Maſters General. The Lord *Cornwallis*, Pay-maſter General of His Majeſty's Forces; *Benjamin Mildmay*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Exciſe; *Thomas Woodcock*, Eſq; *James Condonnel*, Eſq; *Thomas Milner*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Rous*, *William Churchil*, jun' Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners of the Salt-Duties; the Lord *Belhaven* Governor of *Barbados*, in the room of the Lord *Irwin* deceas'd, whoſe Regiment of Horſe was given to the Lord Viſcount *Irwin*. His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Dignity of a Baronet on *William Codrington*, Eſq; of *Dodington*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, to whom Colonel *Codrington*, late Governor of the Leeward Iſlands, left the greater part of his great Eſtate. The Earl of *Ilay* was made Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *Scotland*; and the Earl of *Bute* one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

About the beginning of *May*, the King in Council, an Order was made and publiſhed againſt *Scandalous Clubs*, *Impiety and Prophaneneſs*, as were His Majeſty's Directions to the *Archbiſhops and Biſhops for the Preſervation of Unity in the Church*, *and the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith*, *particularly in the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*. But ſuch was the *Malice* and *Madneſs* of the Enemies to the Government, that theſe Pious Endeavours of His Majeſty and His Miniſters to ſuppreſs Infidelity and Irreligion, were miſrepreſented as the effect only of Conſtraint and the Clamour of the People. A.D.1721

The King's good Order concerning Doctrine.

As one of the Inducements to His *Britannick* Majeſty to renew the old Alliances with *Sweden*, was to preſerve that *Proteſtant* Kingdom from the further Inſults, Depredations, and Devaſtations of the *Muſcovites*; ſo was it His Majeſty's principal View in ſending his Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, to prevent the Territories diſmember'd from the *Spaniſh* Monarchy by the Treaty of *Utretcht*, from returning under the Obedience of *Spain*; both which was ſo far accompliſh'd, that about this time Captain *Brimmer* a *Livonian* Gentleman, diſpatch'd by the King of *Sweden*, arriv'd at *London*, to communicate to the King of *Great Britain* the Preliminaries of the Peace ſettled between the *Czar* and the King of *Sweden*; and a few Days after Mr. *Holzendorf*, Secretary to Colonel *Stanhope*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Madrid*, arriv'd at *Whitehall* with the Treaty of Peace and Commerce agreed between His Majeſty and the Catholick King, and the *Schedules* authorizing the *South-Sea* Company to carry on their Trade with *New Spain*. Thus did His Majeſty, by his Armaments for the Service of the *Mediterranean* and the *Baltick*, obtain the great Ends he propos'd to himſelf, by the maintaining and preſerving the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and the Navigation of his Subjects in thoſe Extremities of it: In which were equally conſulted the Safety, the Intereſt, and the Glory of the Realm.

The general Calamity of the *South-Sea* Scheme was ſomewhat alleviated by a *Publick Bleſſing*, for on *Saturday* the 15th of *April* Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* was happily deliver'd of a Prince at *Leiceſter-Houſe*, there being then preſent in the Room His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, the Dutcheſs of *Dorſet*, the Dutcheſs of *Shrewsbury*, the Counteſs of *Pembroke*, the Counteſs of *Grantham*, the Counteſs *Cowper*, the Counteſs of *Briſtol*, Ladies of Her Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, the Counteſs of *Picbourg*, the Women of Her Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, Sir *David Hamilton*, and Mrs. *Crane* Her Royal Highneſs's Midwife: The Lord *Herbert* was immediately diſpatch'd to acquaint His Majeſty with it, who was pleas'd to ſend Colonel *Negus*, Commiſſioner for executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe, with His Compliments to Their Royal Highneſſes; and the Joy on this happy Occaſion was as univerſal as had been the Concern of the *South-Sea* Sufferers. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* preſented a Congratulatory Addreſs to His Majeſty upon it; who was pleas'd to ſay, in His moſt gracious Anſwer, *The Zeal and Affection you have upon all Occaſions ſhewn to my Perſon and Government, leave me no room to doubt of your Joy at this happy Increaſe of my*

A.D 1721

Family. I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of assuring you that I am truly concern'd at the Calamity brought upon you by the wicked Management of the South-Sea *Company. I have, however, this Comfort, that the Report of any Part of this Misfortune cannot with the least justice be imputed to Me. Nothing will give me more Ease and Satisfaction than the seeing you deliver'd from your present Sufferings, your Trade reviv'd, and Publick Credit re-establish'd.* Which Declaration was made necessary by the base and groundless Insinuations of factious and disaffected Persons.

On the 17th of *April* the House of Commons unanimously *Resolv'd*, 'That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty to 'Congratulate His Majesty on the Princess of '*Wales*'s being happily deliver'd of a Prince, 'to the unspeakable Joy of His Majesty's 'faithful Subjects, and to express the great Satisfaction and Comfort we have, in seeing 'the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom more 'firmly establish'd and secur'd, by the Increase 'of His Majesty's Royal Family; and that 'the said Address be presented to His Majesty by the whole House: *Also*, 'That a congratulatory Message be sent to their Royal 'Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, 'on this happy Occasion.' And it was order'd that the Earl of *Hertford*, Sir *Robert Rich*, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. *Neville*, and Mr. *Gibbon*, should attend Their Royal Highnesses with the said Message. His Majesty return'd a most gracious Answer; and His Royal Highness was pleas'd to say, *The Satisfaction the House of Commons have shewn on the Occasion of the Birth of my Son, is a certain Proof of the Continuance of that Duty to the King, and that Affection to his Family, which has so conspicuously appear'd in all their Proceedings; and I look upon this Congratulation as a particular Mark of their Regard to me; and I return my Thanks to the House for it*; as did also Her Royal Highness; which was reported to them by the Earl of *Hertford*.

To give an Instance of the Ingenuity and Honesty of modern *Cato's*, and how watchful they are of the publick Good, we must not omit the Turn they gave to the Order of the King in Council, publish'd in the *Gazette*, the 29th of *April*, (just mention'd) against *Blasphemous and Scandalous Clubs and Societies*; such as the *Hell-Fire Club*, and others of a less shocking Name, though not less shocking Nature. These lewd young Rakes were branch'd out from the *Stowrers* and *Mohocks* before spoken of, and were guilty of the like Extravagancies. Several Persons of Quality, particularly the Duke of *Wharton*, were mark'd out as Members of the *Hell-Fire Club*; and the coming to Particulars seem'd to give greater ground to the Belief of such a wicked Society, than perhaps there was Cause for; though then, as well as at other Times, there was found enough for Complaint against the Wickedness of the Age; and His Majesty, in Consequence of such Complaint, commanded the Publishing of the abovemention'd Order; wherein it is said, that *His Majesty is determin'd to shew all Marks of Displeasure and Discouragement to any, who may even lie under the Suspicion of such destructive Practices.* He was also pleas'd to give Orders to the *Principal Officers of his Household*, to make strict and diligent Inquiry, whether any of His Majesty's *Servants are guilty of such horrid Impieties*, &c. This good Order, so necessary for the reforming Manners by the Example of the Court, and to check the Spirit of Profaneness and Immorality, which is at all Times too predominant, did *Cato*, as Mr. *Trenchard* or his Accomplice, call'd himself, endeavour to depretiate and ridicule, because the Ministry was not tack'd to it, on a Supposition they were such Men as he labour'd to make them in his Libels. This happening at the Time of the *South-Sea* Affair, he takes hold of the Opportunity, confounding the Innocent with the Guilty, to load the Government with all the bad Consequences of that Scheme, which he treats as an Act of the Ministers, and not as an Act of a Parliament. A little of his Declamation will not be improper, to shew his Manners, his Temper, his Ingenuity, and his happy Talent, in stringing of Epithets and Phrases. *He who talks profanely of Things sacred, is a wicked Man; and as ill bred as he is wicked: But he who wantonly fills a Country, a glorious happy Country, with Want, Woe, and Sorrow; a griping Want, dismal Woe, and piercing Sorrow; what Name, what Torture, what Death, does he not deserve? He is a Destroyer General! He is a mad Dog, with ten thousand Mouths, who scatters Poyson, Wounds, and Death, all around him!* The same Day that the Order was publish'd, Notice was taken in the House of Lords, that little or nothing had yet been done towards punishing the Author and Printer of the Libel, entituled *A sober Reply to Mr.* Higg's *merry Argument for the Tritheistical Doctrine of the Trinity*, while other meaner Offenders had been prosecuted and punish'd; alluding to *Mist* the Printer's being pillory'd for his seditious *Journal*. The Earl of *Nottingham*, who answer'd Mr. *Whiston*'s *Arian* Tenets, complain'd of the Growth of Atheism, Profaneness, and Immorality; and Dr. *Verney*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook*, Dean of *Windsor*, brought in a Bill *for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness*; in which it was to be enacted, that whatever Author of a Book should deny the Divinity of Our Saviour, or the 39 Articles of the Church of *England*, &c. should, over and above the Penalties inflicted by a former Statute, be imprison'd, unless he not only recited but sign'd the following Creed.

The King's Order about Profaneness abus'd by Cato's.

A new Law for Authors to sign a Creed.

I A. B. *do solemnly profess, and sincerely declare, that I do believe there is but One Living and True God Everlasting, the Maker and Preserver of all Things, both Visible and Invisible; and that in the Unity of the Godhead, there be Three Persons of One Substance, Power, and Eternity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and I do acknowledge the Scripture to have been written by divine Inspiration.*

All Bishops were to be impower'd by this new Act, to *summon* any Minister of the Church of *England*, to appear before them, to sign this *Profession of Faith*, or *Creed*; and all Justices of the Peace, to do the same by dissenting Ministers; and those Church of *England* Ministers that refus'd, were to forfeit their Benefices; and dissenting Ministers, the Benefit of the *Toleration*. After the second Reading

A.D.1721 Reading of this Bill, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* mov'd that it might be committed: Upon which the Lord *Onſlow* ſaid, 'He was 'as much againſt Blaſphemy, and for promo- 'ting Religion, as it is profeſt in the Church 'of *England*, as any body; but that he could 'not be for any Law that was for *Perſecution*, 'of which Nature he took this Bill to be, and 'therefore he mov'd that it might be thrown 'out.' His Lordſhip was ſeconded by the Duke of *Wharton*, who ſaid, 'He was not 'inſenſible of the common Talk and Opinion *Debate about it.* 'of the Town concerning him; and there- 'fore he was glad of this Opportunity to 'juſtify himſelf, by declaring, That he was 'far from being a Patron of Blaſphemers, or 'an Enemy to Religion: But that, on the 'other hand, he could not be for this Bill, be- 'cauſe he conceiv'd it to be repugnant to the 'Holy Scripture: Saying which, he pull'd an 'old Family Bible out of his Pocket, and read 'ſeveral Paſſages of the Epiſtles of St. *Paul* 'and St. *Peter*, concluding, that the Bill ought 'to be thrown out.' The *Annaliſt* writes, 'His Grace was back'd by the Duke of '*A——le*, and the Earls of *S——d* and '*I—y*; the Lord Viſcount *T——d*, the Earl '*C——r*, and the Earl of *P——w*.' The laſt noble Peer ſaid, (wittily) *That tho' he was for a* parliamentary King, *yet he did not deſire to have a* parliamentary God, *or a* parliamentary Religion; *and if the Houſe were for ſuch a one, he wou'd go to* Rome, *and endeavour to be choſen a Cardinal; for he had rather ſit in the Conclave, than with their Lordſhips upon thoſe Terms.* The Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough* ſpoke alſo on the ſame Side, and ſaid, *That neither himſelf, nor, he hop'd, any of that Bench, would be Executioners of ſuch a Law, which ſeem'd to tend to the ſetting up of an* Inquiſition.

On the other hand, the Lord *Bathurſt*, the Biſhops of *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and the Lord *Trevor*, ſpoke for the Bill: And one of their Lordſhips ſaying, *He verily believ'd that the preſent Calamity occaſion'd by the* South-Sea *Project, was a Judgment of God on the Blaſphemy and Profaneneſs the Nation was guilty of*, the Lord *O——w* very ſmartly reply'd, *That noble Lord muſt then have been a great Sinner; for he heard he had loſt conſiderably by the* South-Sea. The Bill, upon the Queſtion, was put off to a long Day, by a Majority of 60 Voices againſt 31.

Votes againſt Mr. James Craggs *ſenior.* In the beginning of *May*, the Houſe of Commons having examin'd ſeveral Perſons about Mr. *James Craggs*, ſenior, concern'd with Mr. *Robert Knight*, came to ſeveral Reſolutions upon it, and cloſ'd them with this, *That all the Eſtate Real and Perſonal, of which the ſaid* James Craggs *was ſeiz'd or poſſeſt, from and after the firſt Day of* December, 1719, *over and above what he ſtood ſeiz'd and poſſeſt of on the ſaid firſt Day of* December, *be applied towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the* South-Sea *Company.*

Debate about remitting ſeven Millions to the South-Sea *Company.* On the 2d of *May* there was a pretty warm Debate in the Houſe of Commons about *remitting* the *Seven Millions due from the* South-Sea *Company*, as a method to give ſome Relief to the Money-Subſcribers this was mov'd by Mr. *Milner*, a Merchant, and the Motion was ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by Mr. *Smith*, who was anſwer'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, the Lord *Tyrconnel*, Mr. *Pulteney*, Colonel *Bladen*, and others, who back'd him; againſt it ſpoke Mr. *Shippen* and Serjeant *Pengelly*; but the Queſtion for remitting part was carry'd in the *Affirmative* by 221 Voices againſt 194. And ten Days after the Houſe being in a Grand Committee on the State of the Publick Credit, Mr. *Yonge* mov'd, that two of the Seven Millions due from the *South-Sea* Company to the Government might be apply'd towards reducing the Publick Debts and ſinking ſome of the moſt heavy Duties, and that the other Five Millions be remitted towards the Relief of the Sufferers by the *South-Sea* Scheme; Mr. *Pulteney* ſpoke on the ſame ſide, as did alſo Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* and ſome others; Mr. *Robert Walpole* gave very ſtrong Reaſons for remitting the whole Seven Millions, and was ſeconded by the Lord *Barrington*, Mr. *Grey Nevil*, Mr. *Tuffnel*, and others; but the Queſtion was carry'd againſt it by a majority of 68 Voices, 206 againſt 138. After which it was agreed that *Five Millions* only ſhould be remitted.

A.D.1721

It has been obſerv'd elſewhere, that the Diſaffected and Diſguſted in the Reigns ſince the *Revolution*, made uſe of Scraps of Hiſtory both ancient and modern, to paſs off their impudent and lying Scandals, on Kings, Queens, and their Miniſters, in groundleſs and infamous Parallels; the Libellers in the late Miniſtry's Time took little pains to conceal the Perſons intended. The *Examiner* laid his Lies as bare as if he had nam'd Names; and the *Cato's* that came after him in the ſame Diſguiſe of a Patriot, rather went farther in their Copies than came ſhort of the Original. Of this Kind was a villainous Libel publiſh'd about this Time, call'd the *Conſpirators, or the Caſe of Cataline*; of which, read what the *Annaliſt* ſays: 'It will be no diffi- 'cult Matter to find out the Perſons meant by 'the *fictitious Characters* of *Cataline*, *Horten- 'ſius*, *Cethegus*, *Craſſus*, *Verres* Father and Son, 'to any one who knows the Earl of *S——* 'the Lord *C——*, the Earl *C——*, the 'Duke of *M——*, and Young *Craggs*, the 'Lord *M——th*, Mr. *Charles St——pe*, &c. But the following Paſſage wou'd have been ſo well underſtood, in any Government leſs mild and patient than that of *Great Britain*, that it would have ſent the wicked Authors of it to the Galleys or Gallows. 'Amongſt the in- 'famous Scum of the Conſpirators, I cannot 'help taking notice that there were ſome Wo- 'men who, by proſtituting themſelves, were 'ſupported at a moſt expenſive and extrava- 'gant Rate. In this Number, of moſt Emi- 'nence, were *Aurelia*, *Oriſtella*, *Semphronia*, 'and her two Nieces, and *Fulcia*, a kind of 'Bawd or Procureſs: Theſe were all Foreign 'Concubines, but Inmates in *Rome*; and 'came either from *Gaul* or *Belgia*. *Cataline* 'had alſo let into the Secret, a Number of 'other Foreigners, who he knew would rea- 'dily enter into any Deſign againſt the *Ro- 'mans*, partly on account of the eſtabliſh'd 'Hatred between them and that City, and 'partly on the Proſpect of enriching them- 'ſelves by the illegal Plunder.' This daring Abuſe of Hiſtory, and the Lenity of the Government, was a Leſſon to our Enemies to imitate it on other Occaſions. To inſtance in one, taken from the Annals, the moſt remarkable Paſſage in the Debate, was 'Mr. *Sh——*. 'naming

The diſaffected Libel againſt the Government in odious, groundleſs Parallels.

A.D.1721 'naming a great Lady, who had a conſidera-
'ble Quantity of *South-Sea* Stock given her,
'and afterwards telling a Story of *Alice Pierce*,
'a celebrated Miſtreſs of *Henry* III. (a *Blunder*
'for *Edward* III.) who having made a Breach
'between the King and the *Black Prince*, was
'twice remov'd from Court, by the Interpoſi-
'tion and Solicitations of the then Speaker of
'the Houſe of Commons.' This Story being look'd upon as implying an odious Parallel, Colonel *Bladen* animadverted upon it with ſome Warmth.

On the 8th of *May* Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* acquainted the Houſe from the Committee of Secrecy, that *Thomas Vernon*, Eſq; a Member of that Houſe, had made Application to General *Roſſe*, a Member of that Committee, in Behalf of Mr. *Aiſlabie*. Mr *Vernon* own'd he had told General *Roſſe*, if he would do Mr. *Aiſlabie* any Service, that Gentleman would acknowledge it in any manner he ſhould think fit; but did not mention or pretend any thing of Money; that he acted in it only on account of Friendſhip, being Mr. *Aiſlabie*'s near Relation: However Mr. *Vernon* was expell'd the Houſe, and General *Roſſe* thank'd for the Juſtice he had done to the Houſe, in laying the Application made to him by Mr. *Vernon* before them. The Bill *for the Relief of the* South-Sea *Sufferers* going forward, ſeven Perſons were appointed to be Commiſſioners for diſpoſing of the Forfeitures intended by it, who were Sir *John Eyles*, Sub-Governor, Mr. *Rudge*, Deputy-Governor, Sir *Thomas Croſs*, Mr. *Lade*, Mr. *Hopkins*, Mr. *Roberts*, Mr. *Halſey*, Mr. *Hudſon*, and Mr. *Lant*, Directors of the *South-Sea* Company. On the 15th of *May* the Houſe of Commons was call'd over, and ſeveral abſent Members whoſe Excuſes were not allow'd, were order'd to be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms; as Sir *William Courtenay*, Sir *William Blacket*, Sir *Harvey Eliver*, Sir *Edward Williams*, Sir *Charles Keymiſh*, and Sir *Edward Stradling*, Baronets.

Mr. Vernon *expell'd, on an Information of General* Roſſe.

Commiſſioners of the South-Sea *Forfeitures.*

Abſent Members order'd into Cuſtody.

On the 2d of *May*, the young Prince *William Auguſtus* was chriſten'd at *Leiceſter-Houſe*, by Dr. *Harris*, Chaplain to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*: The King of *Pruſſia*, repreſented by the Earl of *Grantham*; and His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, by the Lord Viſcount *Lumley*, being Godfathers; and the Queen of *Pruſſia*, repreſented by the Dutcheſs of *Dorſet*, being Godmother. The Lord *Cobham*'s Regiment of Dragoons was given to Sir *Charles Hotham*, and Colonel *Pocock* ſucceeded Sir *Charles Hotham* in the Command of his Regiment of Foot. *Edward Hopkins*, Eſq; was declar'd Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq;

Military Promotions.

On *Monday* the 22d of *May*, the laſt Day of the Term, Colonel *Mackintoſh* who had been confin'd 18 Months in *Newgate*, on Suſpicion of his being concern'd in the late Rebellion in *Scotland*, was diſcharg'd without Bail.

One of the moſt reaſonable and feazable Schemes to relieve the Proprietors of the publick Debts, and the Money Subſcribers to the *South-Sea* Company, was propos'd by General *Wade*, and was in Subſtance, 'That the 11
'Millions, or ſo much as the ſaid Company had
'got by Subſcriptions, ſhould be equally di-
'vided among the ſeveral Subſcribers. 2. That
'the old Proprietors ſhould pay nothing of the
'ſeven Millions due from the Company to the
'Government. 3. That the Forfeitures of the
'Directors, &c. ſhould go towards paying off
'the Company Bonds.' The dropping of this Scheme, which was generally reliſh'd as equally equitable and plauſible, was but too plain a Demonſtration of a Truth obſerv'd in that Houſe by an honourable Member, who lamented the *ill Diſpoſition of ſome Perſons, who inſtead of concurring with others in remedying the preſent Diſtemper, us'd all poſſible Means to irritate and exaſperate the Minds of the People*; which all that read the Annals of theſe Times, cannot but take notice of. A.D.1721

Deſign to irritate rather than remedy.

When the Motion for conſolidating the *Bill for Reſtraining* John Aiſlabie, *Eſq; from going out of this Kingdom*, &c. *and for diſcovering his Eſtate and Effects*, was made in the Houſe of Commons, ſeveral Members repreſented it would ſeem hard to put a Perſon of Mr. *Aiſlabie*'s Eminence on the ſame level with the Directors, and that ſuch a Precedent might be of dangerous Conſequence. But Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, the Lord *Moleſworth*, Mr. *Broderick*, Mr. *Shippen*, and ſome others, ſpeaking for the Motion, it was carried for Conſolidating. Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly* mov'd, that his Eſtate Real and Perſonal might be ſubjected to the ſame Purpoſes to which the Eſtates of the late *South-Sea* Directors are ſubjected by the Bill for the Relief of the *Sufferers*. Mr. *S*——— in his Speech reflected on the Propoſal for reſtoring Credit as a *Palliative*, which had rather inflam'd than alleviated the Diſtemper, and made a Motion *for an Inſtruction to the Committee of Secrecy to inquire what Officers concern'd in the Receipt of the Publick Money, or Perſons in Truſt for them, had bought Stock or Subſcriptions in the* South-Sea, *or any other Company*. Sir *William Wyndham* ſeconded this Motion, and added, That there was Reaſon to apprehend that the Publick Money had not been adminiſter'd with due Oeconomy, particularly in relation to ſome foreign Troops that were in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, during the late War, to whom great Sums had of late been allowed on Account of pretended Arrears. That Word *Pretended* is of infinite Uſe in Oppoſitions, turns Reaſon into Nonſence, and Truth into Falſhood. If there was Pay due to thoſe Troops the Arrears were not pretended: If there was none due there was none paid: What follow'd was the more extraordinary, becauſe it put the Houſe in mind of the late Duke of *Ormond*'s deſerting the Confederates by Order of the Government, when that Gentleman was in the Adminiſtration, *after they had ſeparated from the* Engliſh; He therefore mov'd, that the Commiſſioners for ſtating the Army Debts be order'd to lay before the Houſe, Copies of the ſeveral Warrants by virtue of which they iſſued any Certificates of the Demand of Foreign Princes and States. Mr. *Walpole* ſaid, 'He wonder'd
'to hear of ſuch a Motion in that Houſe,
'when a little after the King's coming to the
'Crown an Act of Parliament had been made
'for Payment of thoſe Arrears, and that the
'Commiſſioners of Accounts had undoubtedly
'acted according to the Intent and Meaning of
'that Act; and indeed no body, who was a Friend to the late Confederacy againſt *France*, ever harbour'd the leaſt thought to the contrary. However, there were ſome who had been hearty Well-wiſhers to the Confederacy, that were willing enough then, from particular motives, to encourage any one that was

Diſ-

A.D. 1721 Diſguſted or Diſaffected under the preſent Adminiſtration. Mr. *Lechmere* anſwer'd, 'That 'he was not againſt the Motion that Honourable Gentleman had made (meaning Sir *William Wyndham*), neither, on the other hand, 'was he about to juſtify it; but he would 'freely tell the Gentleman who oppos'd it, 'that while the Nation was under the Preſſure 'of heavy Taxes he muſt expect that many 'ſuch Motions would be made, in order to 'find out Methods to eaſe the Publick Burthens: That as he was now in a higher Poſt 'than formerly, ſo a great deal more was expected from him than others, becauſe the 'Scheme which he had propos'd at the beginning of this Seſſions, for the raiſing of the 'Stock and reſtoring Publick Credit, had not 'had the deſir'd effect.' This Reproach was the more ungenerous, becauſe it could not be unknown to Mr. *Lechmere*, what Obſtacles had been thrown in the way of that Scheme, out of Envy or Jealouſy to the Promoter of it.

Mr. Lechmere *anſwer'd by Mr.* Robert Walpole.

Mr. *Walpole* reply'd with ſo much Moderation and Truth, that it ſilenc'd ſuch as were ready to have back'd the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, ſaying, 'It was known to every body, that he 'ever was againſt the *South-Sea* Scheme, and 'had done all that in his Power lay, to hinder 'its taking Place; but now the Miſchief was 'done, and Things were brought to ſuch Extremities, he thought it his Duty, and therefore 'was willing to try the beſt Method he could 'think of, to extricate the Nation out of the 'Difficulties into which they were plung'd. *He 'did not pretend to work* MIRACLES; but only 'to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours towards retrieving the late Misfortunes: That with this honeſt Intention, he had promoted a *Scheme*, 'that had been laid before them, and appear'd 'the moſt plauſible of any then propos'd, for 'reſtoring publick Credit. That it could not be 'deny'd, that when that *Scheme* was purſu'd, 'it had done ſome Good, and kept up the Price 'of Stocks; and that they fell ſince it had been 'laid aſide: That, however, he never intended 'to raiſe Stocks above the intrinſick Value; for 'that would bring us again into the ſame unhappy Circumſtances, which the raiſing of 'them had before occaſion'd, &c. He afterwards 'lamented the ill Diſpoſition of ſome Perſons, 'who, inſtead of concurring with others in remedying the preſent Diſtemper, us'd all poſſible Means to IRRITATE and EXASPERATE the 'Minds of the People; *concluding with a Motion, That* a Day be appointed to conſider of 'the State of the publick Credit of the Kingdom;' which was unanimouſly agreed to: And afterwards, when an Addreſs was *reſolv'd* to be preſented to His Majeſty, humbly repreſenting *the State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom, and to lay before His Majeſty the ſeveral Reſolutions of this Houſe, relating thereto; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs*; Robert Walpole, Eſq; was choſen Chairman.

The Hiſtory of the Schemes, Stocks, Jobbing, Calculations, Computations, Alterations, and Fluctuations, in the Money Trade in theſe Times, would take up much more room than I have to ſpare for this Reign; and therefore I cannot enter into the Detail; neither is the Subject ſo delightful as to tempt any one to write or to read it: For this Reaſon I have avoided mentioning the Caſes of ſome of the *South-Sea* Directors. and their Petitions to the Parliament; the Bill paſſing againſt them, and their Endeavours to procure a Mitigation of Puniſhment, by mitigating their Crimes, having prov'd ineffectual. But an Hiſtorian ought not to forget, that, notwithſtanding the many Petitions from Counties, Cities and Boroughs, great and ſmall, nearer or farther from *Exchange-Alley*, crying for Juſtice, there were many impartial Perſons, who did not give into the Severity of the Proſecution againſt all the Directors alike, nor againſt the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *Aiſlabie*; No, nor againſt Mr. *Craggs* ſenior, deceas'd: And theſe were of Opinion, that the Heat with which ſome Men puſh'd that Proſecution, and the Indifference, if not the Averſion, with which they heard all Propoſals for remedying the Evil, did not favour alike of a publick Spirit: Nay, it was compar'd to the ſetting a Houſe on Fire, and, inſtead of joining all in endeavouring to put it out, to run all away after the Incendiary. A.D. 1721

Speech in Mr. Aiſlabie's *Caſe.*

In the middle of *July* there was handed about a Speech upon the conſolidating Bill in Mr. *Aiſlabie*'s Caſe, which in Parliament was ſpoken by *Grey Neville*, Eſq; Burgeſs for *Berwick*.

SIR,

'The Charge in the Bill before us, againſt 'the *Honourable Perſon*, who is the Subject of 'this Debate, conſiſts of theſe two Articles, '*Breach of Truſt*, and *Corruption*. The *Breach 'of Truſt* is grounded upon the 8th, 9th, and '10th *Reſolutions* of this Houſe; upon which 'the Bill was order'd to be brought in. Theſe 'Articles contain the ſeveral Accuſations of his 'having been *privy to the Snare of the Exchequer Bills upon Stock: His adviſing or approving the firſt Money Subſcription, at* 300 per 'Cent. *His encouraging the third Money Subſcription, by ſending in a Liſt.* I ſhall not enter into any Diſpute whether theſe Facts can 'be prov'd or not, but taking them for granted, I am extreamly at a loſs to find any *Breach 'of Truſt* in the *Chancellor of the Exchequer, for 'having had any Share in theſe Matters.*

'Does the Act of Parliament direct the *Treaſury* to take Care in what manner the Company employ'd the *Exchequer* Bills? There is 'not one Word in the Act relating to it.

'Does the Act direct the Treaſury to take 'Care what Subſcriptions the Company took in, 'and at what Rate? If the Act had repos'd 'ſuch a Truſt in the *Treaſury*, this Honourable 'Perſon, and ev'ry other Officer in it, would 'have been highly to blame, if they had not 'kept a watchful Eye upon the Company in 'theſe Tranſactions: But if the Act leaves theſe 'Matters entirely to the Manngement of the 'Company, whoſe Concern alone it was, where 'can the Breach of Truſt be in the *Treaſury?*

'The Directors and the Company acted under the Authority of an Act of Parliament; 'has any body ever heard that a *Chancellor of 'the Exchequer*, or the Lords of the *Treaſury*, 'or the Lord High Treaſurer, had Power to 'controul or diſpence with, or give Direction 'to an Act of Parliament? If any body had 'any Power to controul them, *we had*, and '*we alone*; I mean the whole Parliament then 'ſitting: The Exchequer Bills were iſſu'd and 'lent by the Company, and the firſt and ſecond 'Subſcriptions taken in, long before the Houſe 'roſe. *One cannot be of Opinion there is no 'thought in this Reaſoning: We* ſaw what they

*A.D.*1721 *Two first S. S. Subscriptions approv'd by Parliament.*

'were doing, did *we* find Fault with it? No: 'quite contrary. We approv'd of the two *first* '*Subscriptions, by another Act of Parliament,* '*even in the same Session.* And is this Honourable Person now to be punish'd in a most severe 'manner for what the Directors did, by Vertue 'of a Law of our making, and confirm'd by 'another Law, after these Matters were over? 'If there was any *Breach of Trust* any where, 'it was certainly in *Us*, who alone had the 'Power of putting a stop to any *pernicious* '*Practices* of the Directors, whilst we our selves 'were sitting.

'But, Sir, *we* were not to blame for not having obstructed what they did at that Time; 'nor was the *Treasury* to blame, or were the '*Directors* themselves to blame, or guilty of 'any *Breach of Trust*, on these Accounts: *The* '*taking in of Subscriptions*, and *the raising their* '*Stock*, was lawful in it self, and absolutely 'necessary to execute the *Scheme*, from which 'the Publick was to reap so great Advantage. 'But the *Breach of Trust*, *the pernicious Pra-* '*ctices from whence all these Calamities have* '*flow'd*, *were the making use of the many* '*Millions that they had got*, *only to raise their* '*Stock to an imaginary Height*, by lending out 'to Gamesters and Favourites, and even without any reasonable Security at all: They who 'advis'd and encourag'd these Practices, have 'been the *Directors* in their own Wrong, and 'to the manifest Wrong of many Thousands of 'Families.

'But upon this Head this *Honourable Person* 'is not accus'd by any body whatever.

The second Accusation in this Bill brought against him, is the Charge of *Corruption*, which is grounded upon the Resolution that declares, Mr. *Knight* had 20000 *l.* *South-Sea* Stock for this *Honourable Person*, *whilst this Bill was depending*, *without any Money paid*, *or Security given*, *for the same.*

'As for this Article, I must own, I am under great Concern for the Dignity of this 'House It is certain that the Zeal which 'has been shewn to do Justice upon Offenders, 'and to relieve unhappy Sufferers, is very commendable; but whether that Zeal has not 'carry'd us something too far in this Matter, 'I confess I very much fear. It is not to be 'expected, that when this *Honourable Person* 'made his *Defence*, what he said in his own 'Justification, could be perfectly understood, 'especially on this Head; it being the Result 'of several Accounts, which very few People 'can carry along with them in a Debate. I 'must own, I was not capable of doing it: 'And I could not help being extreamly surpriz'd, to find when that Matter came to be 'stated in the Votes, that by those *very Reso-* '*lutions*, *upon which the* Houourable Person '*was condemn'd*, *his Innocence of this Crime*, '*is as clear as it is possible to make it.* This, I 'believe, every one, tho' ever so prejudic'd, 'will be satisfy'd of, that takes but the Pains 'of considering two or three of the Resolutions together.

'By the first *Resolution* we declare, Mr. '*Knight* bought in *December*, 1719, 22000 *l.* 'Stock for this Honourable Person, *who paid* *A.D.*1721 '*him*, *as appears by the same Account*, 27800 *l.* '*for it.*

'By the third *Resolution* we declare, Mr. '*Knight* in *February* 1719, by the Hand of '*Surman* and the Broker, sold 20000 *l.* of the 'same *South-Sea* Stock, for the Use and Bene'fit of Mr. *Aislabie*, at 130 *per Cent.* So that 'then Mr. *Knight* had 26000 *l.* of Mr. *Aislabie*'s 'Money in his Hands; and likewise the re'maining 2000 *l.* *South-Sea* Stock, mention'd 'in the said Resolutions; which, at 170 *l.* the 'then Market Price, was worth 3500 *l.* both 'Sums together making 29500 *l.* which Sum 'was certainly a sufficient Security for the '35000 *l.* paid by Mr. *Knight* on the 4th of '*March* following, for the 20000 *l.* *South-Sea* 'Stock remaining in his Hands, till the Ho'nourable Person paid him the rest of the 'Money, about 6000 *l.*

'There could not possibly be any Accident, 'by Fall of the Stocks, that cou'd render this 'a bad Security: But it is very well known 'that this was not all that the Honourable Per'son prov'd Mr. *Knight* had in his Hands at the 'Time he paid for the 20000 *l.* Stock. *Mr.* 'Surman *prov'd at the Bar of the House*, *that* '*Mr.* Knight *had* 10000 *l.* East-India *Stock*, '*belonging to the* Honourable Person, *at that* '*Time*, *which* Wymondsel *prov'd he bought for* '*him*; 9000 *l.* of which Mr. *Surman* sold on 'the 9th of *March*, for 18900 *l.* the whole at 'that Time being worth 21000 *l.*' So far the Case. The Arguments founded upon it, against the consolidating Bill, are many and strong, but must be left where we found them, for want of room here.

When the Preamble was read, Mr. *Giles Earl* mov'd, that the hard Epithets, *Pernicious Practices*, *Infamous Corruption*, &c. might be left out, or, at least, *soften'd*; urging, among other Reasons, that the same wou'd leave an indelible Blot upon his Son, a worthy Gentleman, and a Member of that House, and his Family, to whom the House had thought fit to allot a considerable Estate. Mr. *Grey Neville* spoke yet more at large in favour of Mr. *Aislabie*, alledging, that the Facts charg'd upon Mr. *Aislabie*, were not supported by sufficient Evidence. Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Mr. *Freeman*, and others, insisted on the contrary; and this Reason was made use of, *That though the Facts could not be legally prov'd*, *yet the House being satisfied in their Consciences of the Truth of those Facts*, *from the Evidences that appear'd before them*, *the same was sufficient for that House.* Upon this, let us turn to the fifth *Resolution:* 'That the aforesaid 20000 *l.* *South-Sea* Stock, 'was Stock taken in, and held, by the said '*Robert Knight*, for the Benefit of the said '*John Aislabie*, Esq; after the Proposals of 'the *South-Sea* Company were accepted by 'this House, without any Money paid, or Se'curity given, by the said Mr. *Aislabie.*' And the sixth *Resolution* declar'd this an *infamous Corruption.*

In the Speech, of which I have given a short Extract, the Account is thus stated.

The

The Account between Robert Knight, *and* John Aiſlabie, *Eſq*;

	Robert Knight, Dr.			Cr.	
December 1719.	To Caſh paid him in Bank Notes	27800 *l.*	*Dec.* 1719.	By 22000 *l.* *S. S.* Stock bought by *Strode* at ſeveral Prices	*l.* 27800
February 12.	To 20000 *l. South-Sea* Stock Sold by *Wymondſel* at 130	26000			
	To 2000 *l. South-Sea* Stock, Remaining in his Hands at 175	3500	*March* 4.	By 20000 *l.* *S. S.* Stock bought by *Wymondſel* at ſeveral Prices	35357 10*s.*
March 9.	To 9000 *l. Eaſt-India* Stock Sold by *Surman* and *Wymondſel* at 210	18900			
	To 1000 *l. Eaſt-India* Stock, Remaining in his Hands	2100		By Ballance due to *John Aiſlabie*	15142 10*s.*
		78300 *l.*			78300 *l.*

The *Annaliſt* writes, 'Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* having ſpoken with ſome Vehemence upon that 'Head, Mr. *Neville* made ſome ſmart Reflections upon him: But tho' Mr. *Lechmere* ſpoke 'likewiſe in Behalf of Mr. *Aiſlabie*, yet were 'they not able to ſtem the Tide, which ran ſo 'ſtrong againſt him, that it was carry'd, to let 'the Words in the Preamble relating to him 'continue.'

When the Houſe went upon the Bill, *June* 27th, for inveſting the Eſtates of the forfeiting Perſons in Truſtees, for the Uſe of the Publick, Mr. *Arthur Moore* mov'd for an Alteration of that Clauſe, and was ſeconded by Mr. *Hungerford*: They were anſwer'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, and the latter by Mr. *Lechmere*; to whom the Lord *Moleſworth* reply'd. *John Lade*, Eſq; one of the Truſtees nam'd in the Bill, ſeem'd to decline that Office, ſaying, 'He was very 'eaſy in his Fortune, and therefore wiſh'd he 'might be excus'd from engaging in a Buſineſs, 'which he foreſaw would be attended with 'great Difficulties: That he knew not what 'the Houſe might expect from them; and that 'in ſo extenſive and perplex'd an Affair, it was 'impoſſible to pleaſe every body.' To this the 'Lord *Moleſworth* reply'd, with his former 'Vehemence, animadverting upon them who in ſo important an Affair appear'd *Lukewarm* in the Service of their Country. Mr. *Grey Neville*, and ſome others, ſpoke for the Motion: But tho' their Deſign, as we read in the Annals, in getting the Clauſe alter'd, was to *mulct* the Directors and others, inſtead of confiſcating their Eſtates, yet they did not mention it directly, only inſinuated, they would offer a Clauſe at the end of the Bill, which would more effectually anſwer the Purpoſes. Then the Houſe gave further Allowances to four of the late Directors.

Mr. John Lade *deſires to be excus'd from being a Truſtee for* S. S. *Forfeitures*

Mr. *Aſtell* had 10000 *l.* inſtead of 5; Sir *John Blunt* 5000 *l.* inſtead of 1; Sir *Lambert Blackwell* 15000 *l.* inſtead of 10; Mr. *Hawes* 5000 *l.* inſtead of 31 *l.*

Severe Motion againſt Sir Theodore Janſen.

It was mov'd to reduce Sir *Theodore Janſſen*'s Allowance from 50 to 30000 *l.* a motion which will confirm every one in their Opinion, who think there was a mixture of ſome Prejudice, Reſentment, and even Envy in the vehemence of ſome Perſons in this Proſecution, for near 250000 *l.* was to be taken from him, who doubtleſs was worth ſeveral Thirty Thouſand Pounds before the *South-Sea* Scheme was thought of, having been a very conſiderable Merchant thirty or forty Years. This cruel Motion was rejected, and the 50000 *l.* Allowance agreed to by a great majority. In the 31 *l.* Allowance to *Hawes*, and the 1000 *l.* to *Blunt*, Men of Phlegm thought there was not Temper equal to the Dignity of Legiſlature.

A Propoſal to mulct *the* S. S. *Directors.*

The Clauſe hinted to be offer'd at the end of the Bill was prepar'd by Mr. *Hutcheſon* and was for a *Mulct* on the late Directors Eſtate, inſtead of a Confiſcation, Mr. *Hutcheſon* propos'd 1500000 *l.* Sir *Thomas Croſs* 1400000 *l.* Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. *Yonge*, Sir *Robert Raymond*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Milner*, Sir *John Eyles*, Mr. *Lade*, and ſome others, were for the *Mulct*; but the Bill paſs'd as it was drawn, with a new Title, *A Bill for raiſing Money upon the Eſtates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors*, &c. The Lords read the Bill the firſt time *July* the 8th; two Days after a Petition of *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; was preſented to the Lords, praying to be heard by his Council: He was himſelf heard at their Bar, and made an eloquent pathetick Speech, which met with more Applauſe than Succeſs; it is long, and I can only give a few Paragraphs of it a place here.

Mr. Aiſlabie's *Speech in the Houſe of Lords.*

'For this Reaſon, my Lords, I have humbly 'repreſented to you the Difficulties I lay under 'in reſpect to my Defence, from the uncer- 'tainty of my *Charge*, for want of Facts ſtated 'to ſupport it, and without which it is pro- 'perly no *Charge* at all.

'Your Lordſhips have thought fit to deſire, 'at a *Conference* with the Commons, to have 'this Defect ſupply'd, and they have according- 'ly deliver'd to your Lordſhips a Paper, a 'Copy whereof you have been pleas'd to give 'me, in order to my Defence; upon Peruſal 'of which, I find only two Facts mention'd, 'which, if *prov'd*, are *no Crimes*, and of no 'relation to the *Preamble of the Bill:* For as, 'in the *Preamble*, there were *Crimes* alledg'd 'without *Facts*, ſo in this Paper there are *Facts* 'without *Crimes*. Your Lordſhips upon this 'extraordinary Occaſion deſir'd this Conference 'with the Commons, in order to be inform'd 'of the *Facts* that were the grounds of this 'Charge. They have been pleas'd to refer your 'Lordſhips to that Part of the Preamble rela- 'ting to the *Directeors*, by which they ſay, the 'Charge againſt me is to be explain'd. I have 'examin'd this Part of the *Preanble*, and am 'entirely at a Loſs to find one *Fact* ſtated in it: 'The whole is general, and moſt *uncertain*, 'and amounts to no Charge at all. That Part 'of the *Preamble* relating to me, is ſo far from 'being explain'd by it, that it is made more '*perplext* and *unintelligible*.

'My Lords, it is a ſtrange *Circumſtance* that 'attends my *Caſe*: I ſtand here accus'd, and 'ready to make my Defence, before your Lord- 'ſhips,

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'ſhips, my *Judges*; your Lordſhips *are at a* '*Loſs to know upon what Facts to try me: You* '*have inquir'd of the Commons, my Accuſers,* '*and are no better inform'd:* But on my Part, 'my Lords, it is yet more *extraordinary*; the 'Accuſed is put under a Neceſſity to find out 'Facts to ſupport the Charge of his *Accuſers*. 'Was any Proceeding like this ever known be'fore? No, my Lords: *The Bill of Attainder* '*againſt my Lord* Strafford, *was extorted from* '*the Legiſlature by Force and Violence, and, in* '*ſome Reſpect like this, under Colour of appeaſ*'*ing deluded People.* Vain Imagination! This 'Conceſſion of your Anceſtors made way for all 'the *Miſeries* that follow'd. But cruel and un'juſt as it was, there were *Facts* ſtated in that '*Bill*, to *charge* that noble Lord; and his Ac'cuſers came LIKE MEN to this Bar, to make 'them good: But, where are my *Accuſers*, 'my Lords! Where are their *Facts*! And 'where is their *Evidence*! Was there ever any '*Accuſation* that proceeded from a *ſecret Com*'*mittee* before, that *was* not made good at 'this Bar, by thoſe who are ſuppos'd to know 'the *Facts* beſt, and who have oblig'd the 'Publick with their Diſcoveries? Why do they 'decline to give your Lordſhips and the *Pub*'*lick*, this *Satisfaction*? My Lords, I find, to 'ſave this *Trouble*, they refer you to the *No*'*toriety of the Facts*. Strange *Notoriety of* '*Facts*, that are not yet *reveal'd*, and to which 'there is no *Evidence*! Was this Expreſſion 'ever us'd before at any *Conference*? In any '*Act* of Parliament? Or did it ever appear at 'this *Bar* before? Pray, my Lords, what does 'it mean? If it means *Common Fame*, or *Pub*'*lick Clamour*, Thanks to the Arts of my Ene'mies; I have had my full Share, and felt the 'cruel Effects of it: But if *Fame* is to be a 'Guide in *judicial* Proceedings, and in *criminal* 'Caſes, there is no Head ſafe; *we* are all in the 'Power of *Whiſperers* and *Defamers*.'

He then proceeds to the Allegations in the Bill againſt him, and defended himſelf in the like manly and eloquent manner. But the *Charge* was not clear'd away to their Lordſhips Satisfaction; and a ſecond moving Speech made by Mr. *Aiſlabie* hinder'd not the paſſing the Bill with the conſolidating Part in it, relating to him; and the Clauſe relating to *James Craggs*, ſenior, Eſq; paſt without any *Negative*.

A Tax on the Civil Liſt Revenues.

His Majeſty's Meſſage for a Tax on the *Civil Liſt Revenues*, being taken into Conſideration, *July* 12th, Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſhew'd the Occaſion and Reaſonableneſs of it, the Tenderneſs and Regard His Majeſty expreſt in it for the Eaſe of his Subjects, and the Neceſſity of complying with His Majeſty's Deſires. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Lowndes*, who ſaid, that Sixpence in the Pound on all the Civil Liſt Funds would anſwer the Purpoſe: But Mr. *Pulteney*, and Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, mov'd for one Shilling in the Pound, adding, that if this was too much for the preſent Occaſion, the Overplus might go towards the Diſcharge of the publick Debts. Mr. *Sloper* mov'd for One Shilling and Sixpence, and that the Tax might extend to all military Officers, whoſe Pay was above Ten Shillings *per Diem*. This was oppos'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who was anſwer'd by Mr. *Sloper*, as himſelf was by Mr. *Lowndes*: Mr. *Herne*, Mr. *Arthur Moore*, and ſome others, back'd Mr. *Sloper*'s Motion; and their Arguments were anſwer'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole* and Mr. *Lowndes*: Upon which the Motion was drop'd. But the Queſtion being put, whether One Shilling or Sixpence in the Pound be laid on all Payments out of the *Civil Liſt*, it was carry'd for One Shilling, by one Voice, 111 againſt 110: But the next Day, *July* 13th, Mr. *Lowndes* mov'd that the Houſe do not agree with the Committee in the Reſolution of a Shilling, and the Tax be alter'd to Sixpence. Mr. *Hungerford* compar'd this Tax to that of 500000*l.* in the laſt Reign; which he ſaid was then call'd *Robiniſm*; and he fear'd this would bear the ſame Name; which in Truth he neither fear'd nor expected. Mr. *Treby*, Secretary at War, anſwer'd Mr. *Hungerford*; Mr. *Pelham* anſwer'd Mr. *Clayton*, and the Lord *Stanhope*, Mr. *Pelham*: Then Mr. *Robert Walpole* anſwer'd moſt of the Objections that had been offer'd on the oppoſing Side; to whom Mr. *Pulteney* reply'd; but in his Reply, left the Matter to come to the Man; which is too often done, in popular Aſſemblies, where perſonal and particular Reflections are below their Character, which is publick and general: 'He 'ſaid that Gentleman had not always been of the 'Opinion he now ſeem'd to be of; that his 'Mind alter'd as he was in or out of Place, and 'as he might be out in a Twelve-month's Time, '(*this Prophecy makes but a very ill Figure* '*thirteen Years after, when it is not yet com*'*pleated*) ſo he might then be of another Opi'nion.' Mr. *Walpole* did not forbear retorting, 'That it was poſſible indeed he might be out 'again: But whenever that happen'd, he ſhould 'be glad to reſign to a Perſon of ſo much Merit 'as Mr. *Pulteney*.' The Maſter of the Rolls ſpoke for One Shilling, as it was reſolv'd by the Committee; but upon the Queſtion, the Houſe put a *Negative* upon it, 132 Voices againſt 83; and then it was *reſolv'd*, to raiſe 500000*l.* to diſcharge the Civil Liſt Debts, by deducting Sixpence in the Pound, out of *Salaries*, *Wages*, &c. A Motion being made for exempting the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Penſion in the Poſt-Office, from this Tax, it miſcarry'd, and ſome thought it was made with too much Precipitation.

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Carry'd for 12d. in the Pound on Civil Liſt Payments.

Alter'd to Sixpence.

Mr. Pulteney anſwer'd by Mr. Robert Walpole.

The Proprietors of the publick Debts, who had ſubſcrib'd their *Annuities* to the *South-Sea* Company, empower'd eighteen of their Number, of whom, Sir *Thomas Abney*, the Senior Alderman of *London*, and Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, were the two firſt, to draw up a Petition to the King, repreſenting their deplorable Condition, and praying His Majeſty's moſt gracious Conſideration and Compaſſion: It was preſented by Juſtice *Fuller*, in the Abſence of the two abovemention'd Knights, introduc'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; and His Majeſty moſt graciouſly anſwer'd:

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Annuitants Petition.

'The Subject Matter of your Addreſs has 'lain ſome time before the Parliament: Your 'Profeſſions of Loyalty and Zeal for me and 'my Government, leave me no room to doubt 'of your readily acquieſcing, as good Subjects, 'in whatever the Parliament ſhall think juſt 'and reaſonable, and for the Good of the 'Publick.'

Parliament's Addreſs about publick Credit.

The whole Houſe of Commons preſented an Addreſs to the King, *July* 26th, repreſenting the State of the publick Credit, and their *Reſolutions* relating thereto: The Cloſe of which was:

'But as the antient Uſage and eſtabliſh'd 'Rules of Parliament make it impracticable for 'us to prepare Bills for the Royal Aſſent, du'ring

A.D.1721 'ring the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, for ſome 'of the Purpoſes contain'd in the *Reſolutions*, 'we have humbly preſum'd to lay the ſame be- 'fore your Majeſty, for your Royal Conſidera- 'tion; not doubting but that your Majeſty 'will, out of your great Wiſdom and accu- 'ſtomed Grace and Goodneſs to your People, 'as ſoon as the publick and private Bills, now 'depending in Parliament, ſhall be diſpatch'd, 'give us an early Opportunity of perfecting 'this great and neceſſary Work.'

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I have ſuch an entire Confidence in this Parliament's Duty and Affection to me, and their Zeal for the publick Service, that I ſhall very readily comply with your Deſire; and will ſoon give you an Opportunity of doing what you propoſe, for ſettling and eſtabliſhing the Credit of the Kingdom.

This Addreſs and Anſwer were very neceſſary to quiet the Minds of thoſe Perſons that were very much diſcompos'd by their Impatience to have a Remedy for the *South-Sea* Evil, which was no eaſy Matter to be come at.

Three Days after the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to

Acts paſſ. *An* Act *for raiſing* 500000 l. *by a Tax of Sixpence in the Pound on the* Civil Liſt *Revenues.*

An Act *for raiſing Money upon the Eſtates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors,* &c. *of the* South-Sea *Company.*

An Act *for the King's moſt gracious, general, and free Pardon.*

In the very time of paſſing the laſt Act, were Biſhop *Atterbury*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and others, conſpiring the Deſtruction of King and Country; as will appear in the Sequel. The Parliament was prorogu'd, after the paſſing of theſe *Acts*, and others, to the 31ſt of *July*.

Creations. Towards the end of *July*, *William Ponſonbey*, Eſq; was created Baron *Besberow*, of *Beſberow* in the County of *Kilkenny*.

James D'Arcy, Eſq; Baron of *Navan*, in the County of *Meath*.

John Blithe, Eſq; Baron *Clifton*, of *Rathmore* in the ſaid County. All in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

On *Monday* the 31ſt of *July*, the King came again to the Houſe of Peers, and, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made the following Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'The Occaſion of my calling you together 'ſo ſuddenly, is to give you an Opportunity 'of reſuming the Conſideration of publick 'Credit.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons:

'The Progreſs that you made in this Affair, 'during the laſt Seſſion, has laid ſuch a Foun- 'dation of this neceſſary Work, that the World 'is fully appriz'd of what is reaſonably to 'be hop'd for at this preſent Conjuncture.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I muſt recommend to you all poſſible Diſ- 'patch; and am perſuaded, that at this Sea- 'ſon of the Year, your Deliberations will be 'confin'd to what is abſolutely neceſſary up- 'on this extraordinary Occaſion.'

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, immediately *reſolv'd* themſelves into a Grand Committee, to take His Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration; and came to twelve Reſolutions. Thoſe which gave the greateſt Satisfaction, were the A.D.1721

1. For giving Relief to the *South-Sea* Company, with Regard to the Payment of Four Millions, 450000 *l.* &c.

3. That the Proprietors of Redeemables, and of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money Subſcription, have an additional Allowance of 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Cent.* *Reſolutions of the Houſe in favour of the* S. S. *Sufferers.*

10. That no ſpecial Bail be requir'd for any Action brought upon any Contract, ſince the firſt of *December*, 1719, for the Sale of any Subſcription or Stock of the *South-Sea* Company.

11. That no Execution be awarded on any Judgment obtain'd upon ſuch Contracts.

12. That all ſuch Contracts unperform'd before the 1ſt of *December*, 1720, be null and void.

We have mention'd the Impatience of the Proprietors of the *Annuities*, and other *Redeemables*, for Relief; and great Numbers of them came in a rude and inſolent manner to the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons, to demand Juſtice of the Members as they went into the Houſe. They were ruder to Mr. Comptroller than any other Member; tearing part of his Coat as he paſt by: Of which the Houſe being inform'd, it was order'd, that the Juſtices of the Peace for the City of *Weſtminſter*, do immediately attend this Houſe, and bring the Conſtables with them. *Annuitants mutinous to the Members.*

Four of the Juſtices attending, Mr. Speaker acquainted them, 'That the Houſe was in- 'form'd, that there was a great Crowd of ri- 'otous People in the Lobby, and Paſſages lead- 'ing to this Houſe; and that he was command- 'ed by the Houſe, to direct them, the Juſtices, 'to go and diſperſe the ſaid Riotous Crowd, 'and to take Care to prevent the like Riots for 'the future.' The Juſtices caus'd the Proclamation againſt Riots to be twice read; and it had the Effect intended; the Rioters diſpers'd; but not without venting their Reſentments in hard Words.

The *Act* for *reſtoring publick Credit* being ready for the Royal Aſſent, the 10th of *Auguſt*, His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and, having given it to the ſaid Act, made a moſt gracious Speech, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor; which was clos'd thus. 'You are all ſenſible that the Diſcontents occa- 'ſion'd by the great Loſſes that many of my 'Subjects have ſuſtain'd, have been induſtri- 'ouſly rais'd and inflam'd by malicious and 'ſeditious Libels; but I make no Doubt, but 'that by your prudent Conduct in your ſeveral 'Countries, all the Enemies to my Govern- 'ment, who flatter'd themſelves they ſhould 'be able to take Advantage from our Misfor- 'tunes, *and blow up the* Sufferings of my Peo- 'ple into popular Diſcontent and Diſaffecti- 'on, will be diſappointed in their wicked De- 'ſigns and Expectations.' *His Majeſty's Speech at the Cloſe of the Seſſion.*

The Parliament was prorogu'd to the 19th of *October*: At which Time they met; and His Majeſty, by the Lord Chancellor, made a Speech to them, the Contents of which will appear in the Parliaments Addreſſes.

The Commons being return'd from the Houſe of Peers to their own, Sir *George Oxenden* mov'd for an Addreſs of Thanks on the ſeveral Heads of His Majeſty's Speech, and

A.D. 1721 was seconded by Mr. *Talbot*; and an Addreſs being order'd to be drawn, when it was reported to the Houſe, Mr. *Arthur Moore* ſtood up and ſaid, 'He thought the Expreſſions relating 'to the preventing the Running of Goods, 'were too general; and that, in his Opinion, 'the beſt way to prevent that pernicious 'Practice, was to take off ſome of the high 'Duties, whereby the Temptation to ſmugling 'would very much abate, *&c.*' Mr. *Moore* had not probably found out Ways and Means how to raiſe Funds to ſecure the Payment of the Money for the Uſes to which the Cuſtoms were appropriated; and his Argument that the leſſening the Duties would leſſen the Running, was the very ſame that had made ſeveral Companies merry, to whom 'twas reported, that a certain Trader hearing a very warm Diſpute about the Allowances for Damages on Wines before the late Regulation to put an end to it, ſaid, he had thought of a way that would effectually remedy that Evil; and being ask'd with ſome Impatience what it was, ſaid, *Take off the Duties, and there will be no Need of Allowances.* When the Commons went upon the Navy Debt, which amounted to 17000000*l.* Mr. *Freeman* ſaid, with ſome Warmth, 'It was Matter of Wonder how ſo 'great a Debt could be incurr'd, when the Par-'liament had provided what had been deſir'd 'upon that Head.' And Mr. *Shippen*, ſeconding him, inſinuated, 'That ſuch extraordinary 'Expences could not be for the immediate 'Service of *Great Britain*, but, in all Probabi-'lity, for the Preſervation of ſome Foreign 'Acquiſitions.' Ungrateful and groundleſs Inſinuation! Was not the Charge the Nation had been at, to prevent an Invaſion by the *Swedes* and *Ruſſians*, and to ſecure their Trade to the *North*, for the immediate Service of *Great Britain*, tho' every one expected that the Diſguſted would never forget that His Majeſty had Foreign Dominions, whenever there was a Call for any Foreign Expence on that Side of *Europe*? Mr. *Plummer* anſwer'd them both with equal Warmth; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, 'He might 'aſſure them 1100000*l.* of the Debt was con-'tracted in the laſt Reign; and as the Perſons 'now in the Adminiſtration were not anſwer-'able for that Part, neither did they deſire that 'above one Million of it ſhould be this Year 'provided for:' Which was carry'd without dividing.

An ungrateful and groundleſs Reflection about the Navy Debt

Mr. Law *comes to* England.

When Sir *John Norris* return'd with his Squadron from the *Baltick*, there came in it the famous Mr. *John Law*, mention'd in the Affair of the *Miſſiſſipi* and *Bank* Projects in *France*; where he had been advanc'd to the high Station of *Comptroller of the Finances*; but his Project having gone near to compleat the Ruin of that Kingdom, he was at laſt forc'd to fly it, to avoid the Reſentment of the enrag'd Multitude, who had more than once attempted his Life. He ſpent ſome time at *Venice*, went to *Rome*, and, whether it was to diſguiſe his true Intention, or make his Coming grateful to the *Pope*, he paid a Viſit to the *Pretender*: But ſome time after, People were ſurpriz'd with the News of his being at *Hanover*, and deſigning ſhortly to come over to *England*. The *Annaliſt* writes, 'He was brought up to *London* by a Lord, with whom 'he had negotiated for great Parcels of *South-'Sea* Stock; was privately admitted at Court, 'and having taken a Houſe near *Hanover-'Square*, he was for ſome Days viſited by vaſt 'Numbers of Perſons of Quality and Diſtinc-'on. This gave ſo much Umbrage, that when 'the Lords met on *Thurſday* the 26th of *Octo-'ber*, the Earl *Coningsby* repreſented to that 'auguſt Aſſembly, *how dangerous it might be 'on ſeveral Accounts to entertain and counte-'nance ſuch a Man as Mr.* Law, and deſir'd 'that a Day might be appointed to take that 'Matter into Conſideration:' Which their Lordſhips did accordingly, a Fortnight after. The Earl *Coningsby* ſaid, 'For his own Part, 'he could not but entertain ſome Jealouſy of 'a Perſon who had done ſo much Miſchief in 'a neighbouring Kingdom, and who being ſo 'immenſly rich, as he was reported to be, 'might do a great deal more Hurt here, by 'tampering with many who were grown de-'ſperate, by being involv'd in the Calamity oc-'caſion'd by the fatal Imitation of his pernici-'ous Projects: That this Perſon was the more 'dangerous, in that he renounc'd not only his 'natural Affection to his Country, and his Al-'legiance to his lawful Sovereign, by being na-'turaliz'd in *France*, and openly countenan-'cing the *Pretender*'s Friends, but, which was 'worſt of all, and weigh'd moſt with his Lord-'ſhip, that he alſo renounc'd his God, by 'turning *Roman-Catholick:* Concluding, That 'they ought to enquire, whether Sir *John Nor-'ris* had Orders to bring him over?' To this laſt Part of the Earl *Coningsby*'s Speech, the Lord *Carteret* anſwer'd in Subſtance, 'That 'Mr. *Law* had many Years ago the Misfortune 'to kill a Gentleman in a Duel; but that hav-'ing at laſt receiv'd the Benefit of the King's 'Clemency, and the Appeal lodg'd by the Re-'lations of the Deceas'd being taken off, he 'was come over to plead His Majeſty's moſt 'gracious Pardon: That there was no Law to 'keep any *Engliſhman* out of his Country; 'and as Mr. *Law* was a Subject of *Great Bri-'tain*, it was not even in the King's Power to 'hinder him from coming over, if he thought 'fit.' To this the Lord *Trevor* reply'd, 'That 'Mr. *Law* was indeed a Subject of *Great Bri-'tain*, and therefore as ſuch had an undoubted 'Right to come over: But that the Circum-'ſtances of a Perſon of his Character, being 'brought over on board an *Engliſh* Admiral, 'and at this Juncture of Time, might deſerve 'the Conſideration of that Houſe.' The Earl *Cowper* ſpoke much to the ſame Effect; but the Matter drop'd; and Mr. *Law* pleaded his Pardon at the King's Bench Bar the laſt Day of the Term.

A.D. 1721

Earl Coningsby objects againſt his Coming.

Debates about him.

In the Debate upon that Part of the King's Speech which related to the Navy Debt, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* mov'd for an Addreſs, That the Expences of the Navy do never exceed the Proviſion made for it by Parliament. This wild Motion was oppos'd by the Earl of *Ilay*, who urg'd, 'That the publick Good and 'the Safety of the Nation being the Grand Ob-'ject and Rule of Government, ſome Latitude 'muſt of Neceſſity be given, and Allowances 'made, to thoſe who are in the Adminiſtrati-'on, for extraordinary Expences upon unfore-'ſeen Exigencies: And therefore, if the Mini-'ſters, as they had promis'd it, gave the 'Houſe a ſatisfactory Account how the Debt 'in Queſtion came to be tranſacted, there was 'not (in his Lordſhip's Opinion) any Occaſion 'for ſuch an Addreſs.' The Lord Chancellor *Parker*,

A.D.1721 *Parker*, and ſome other Lords, ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe: And the Queſtion being put upon the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Motion, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by 64 Voices; among which the Lord *Harcourt*'s was the more taken Notice of, for that till then he had ſeldom been on the contrary Side to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. His Lordſhip had been lately created a Viſcount, and as ſuch introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers, between the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Lord Viſcount *St. John*.

Lord Harcourt *made a Viſcount.*

Letters from Sir *Robert Sutton*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Paris*, bringing Advice that the Peſtilence continu'd to rage at *Marſeilles*, and the South Parts of *France*, ſeveral Conſultations were held by a Committee of the Privy Council; to which three of the moſt eminent Phyſicians, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Dr. *Mead*, and Dr. *Arbuthnot*, were call'd and adviſ'd with: And it was reſolv'd, to uſe all poſſible Precautions, both to prevent the Infection being brought over, and to check its Progreſs in Caſe it ſhould pleaſe the Almighty to afflict this Nation with ſo diſmal a Calamity. A Proclamation was publiſh'd, requiring *all Perſons coming from any Part or Place on the Coaſt of* France, *Northward of the Bay of* Biſcay, *to bring* Bills of Health. And another for a General FAST, to be obſerv'd on *Friday* the 8th of *December*.

Phyſicians conſulted about the Peſtilence.

About the middle of *October*, Baron *Sparr*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sweden*, notify'd the Treaty of Peace concluded between his Maſter and the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*; and the Marquis *de Puozzo Bueno*, Miniſter of the King of *Spain*, preſented to His Majeſty a Letter from his Maſter, notifying the Marriage of the *Infanta* of *Spain* with His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and of the Prince of *Aſturias* with Madamoiſelle *de Montpenſier*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*.

Mr. Knight *taken, and eſcap'd.*

In the mean time Mr. *Robert Knight*, who had at laſt been apprehended in the *Netherlands*, and confin'd to the Caſtle of *Antwerp*, made his Eſcape from thence, not without general Suſpicion of Connivance, purchas'd with Part of the Money, which he ſaid in his Letter beforemention'd was but juſt a Sufficiency for his Subſiſtance; but doubtleſs he ſpar'd ſome to ſubſiſt thoſe that conniv'd at his Eſcape, in a much better manner than ever they ſubſiſted before.

Honours and Preferments.

Honours and Preferments confer'd ſince Mention was laſt made of them: Sir *Walter Yonge*, Sir *John Stanley*, *John Pulteney*, Eſq; *Thomas Walker*, Eſq; Sir *Charles Peers*, *Robert Baylis*, Eſq; and Sir *John Evelyn*, were appointed Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms: *Richard Plummer*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. The Lord *Clinton* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Devonſhire*: The Duke of *Chandos*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Hereford* and *Radnor*. *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; was created Baron *Lechmere*, of *Eveſham* in the County of *Worceſter*. The Lord Chancellor *Parker* was created Earl of *Macclesfield*: Sir *George Byng*, Baron *Byng*, of *Santhill* in the County of *Bedford*; and Viſcount *Torrington*, in the County of *Devon*. His Grace the Duke of *Portland*, was made Governor of *Jamaica*. Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, was tranſlated to the See of *Hereford*; to which Dioceſe his Lordſhip endear'd himſelf by his Affability, Humanity, and other engaging Qualities; which render'd his Example as uſeful to the Clergy and Laity in the Conduct of this Life, as his Divine Leſſons were for that in their Preparations for another; and made ſome of the moſt partial of them aſham'd of the ill Impreſſions they had receiv'd of his Lordſhip's Character, from the ſcandalous and malicious Reports and Writings of his Enemies. Having heard this Declaration on the Spot, I thought it wou'd be Partiality to omit it. The Pious and Learned Biſhop *Willis* was tranſlated from the See of *Glouceſter* to that of *Saliſbury*. Dr. *Wilcox*, Chaplain to the Young Princeſſes, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Glouceſter*: Dr. *Reynolds* was made Biſhop of *Bangor*. The Duke of *Chandos*, the Earl of *Portmore*, and the Lord *Cornwallis*, were ſworn of the Privy Council: *William Pulteney*, Eſq; was made Lieutenant of the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Town and County of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*: *Henry Worſely*, Eſq; was appointed Governor of *Barbados*, in the room of the Lord *Belhaven*, who lately periſh'd in the Royal *Anne* Galley, in his Voyage thither, not far from the *Lizard*. Colonel *Lumley*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Scarborough*, was appointed His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, in the room of Mr. *Worſeley*.

Biſhop of Bangor *tranſlated to the See of* Hereford.

The Navy Debt being much encreas'd within three or four Years, the Commiſſioners of the Navy were examin'd before the Committee of Lords, who had that Matter in Conſideration. By the Lord *North* and *Grey*'s and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Zeal in the Proſecution of this Inquiry, one cannot doubt of their Hopes of ſtarting ſomething in the Courſe of it, to caſt an *Odium* on the Government which at that very Time they were ſecretly undermining, and contriving its Deſtruction. Other Lords, who had no ſuch Views, and who were never ſuſpected to be in the *Pretender*'s Intereſt, were as forward as they, in ſifting this Matter; as Earl *Cowper*, Earl *Coningsby*, as well as the Lord *Trevor*, and Lord *Bathurſt*: But when the Queſtion was put, 'That the Reaſon of the Increaſe of the Debt 'of the Navy, from the Year 1717, to *September* 1721, was becauſe there were more 'Seamen employ'd in the Service of the Navy, 'than were provided for by Parliament:' It was carry'd in the *Negative*, by 60 Voices againſt 21.

Vote concerning the Navy Debt

On the 7th of *December* His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land Tax Bill; and being withdrawn, the Houſe of Lords went into a Committee on the Bill *to prevent Infection from the Plague*: A Caſe in which there could be little room for Party Debate; ev'ry one's Concern being alike; and it being a Caſe in which neither Ambition, Intereſt, nor Reſentment could be put in Competition with the common Safety of Life. However, we find in the Debate upon it, on one Side of the Queſtion, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord *Trevor*, and Lord *Bathurſt*, Earl *Cowper*, and Earl *Coningsby*, who oppos'd the forcing Perſons to accept of Nurſes and Phyſicians appointed by the Government; and were for repealing as much of the *Quarantine* Bill, paſt laſt Seſſion, as impower'd the Government to remove any Perſons whatſoever to a *Peſt-Houſe*,

Debate upon the Infection Act.

A.D.1721 *Peſt-Houſe*, if they were infected, and to draw Lines and Trenches round any City, Town, &c. But Earl *Cowper*'s Reaſon, not to do it, becauſe it was done in *France*, does not carry with it ſo much Weight as his Lordſhip had been wont to throw into his Arguments. The Lords on the other Side of the Queſtion were the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord Viſcount *Harcourt*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Duke of *Wharton*. But the Queſtion being put on a Motion of Earl *Cowper*'s to bring in a Bill to repeal the abovemention'd Clauſes in the *Quarantine Act*, it paſt in the *Negative*, by a great Majority.

Lords proteſt againſt two Clauſes in the Quarantine *Act.*

Diſſentient.

W. Ebor.	*St. John* of *Bletſo.*
Strafford.	*Fr. Ceſirien.*
Boyle.	*Foley.*
Weſton.	*Briſtol.*
Bingley.	*Gower.*
Cowper.	*Aberdeen.*
Coningsby.	*Trevor.*
Fr. Roſſ.	*Uxbridge.*
North and *Grey.*	*Bathurſt.*
Guildford.	*Aylesford.*

On the 14th of *December* the Quakers Petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, praying that the Words, *In the Preſence of Almighty God*, might be, by a Bill for that Purpoſe, left out of their *Solemn Affirmation*. Sir *John Ward*, and Mr. *Heyſham*, two of the *London* Members, ſpoke to the Petition; as did alſo Lord *William Pawlett*, Mr. *Sloper*, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; and Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*: Upon which their Petition was granted, and a Bill order'd to be brought in; which was deny'd them in the Time of the Earl of *Oxford*'s, and the late Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Miniſtry.

Earl of Strafford's *Speech againſt the late War and Treaty with* Spain

The late Treaty with *Spain* being under Conſideration in the Houſe of Peers, *Decemb.* 19th, the Earl of *Strafford* ſuggeſted, 'That as the 'War with *Spain* was undertaken without Neceſſity, or a juſt Provocation, ſo the Peace 'was concluded without any Benefit or Advantage: That contrary to the Law of Nations, the *Spaniſh* Fleet was fallen upon without any Declaration of War.' This Argument was much inſiſted on every where by ſuch as bore no good Will to the Miniſters; and was very eaſily anſwer'd by thoſe that approv'd of what they had done. The Earl cloſing his Speech with a Motion for an Addreſs to have the Inſtructions given, Sir *George Byng*, now Lord *Torrington*, laid before the Houſe, He was ſeconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and back'd by the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Earls of *Aylesford* and *Cowper*, the Lords *Guildford*, *Trevor*, *Bathurſt*, and ſeveral others, who were anſwer'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *Carteret*, and other Lords. After which, the Earl of *Strafford*'s Motion for the Addreſs was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 67 Voices againſt 24. But the Lord *North* and *Grey* moving for an Account of the diſpoſal of the Ships taken from the *Spaniards*, and the Earl of *Aylesford* ſeconding him, it paſt without a Diviſion. A Petition of the City of *London* referring to certain Clauſes in the Bill to *prevent Infection* having been rejected by the Peers, moſt of the ſame Lords who proteſted about the Repeal of the beforemention'd Part of the *Quarantine Act*, proteſted alſo againſt rejecting the City Petition.

His Motion carry'd in the Negative.

City Petition about the Quarantine *rejected.*

A.D.1721 The *Mutiny* and *Deſertion* Bill ſeldom came into Debate in Parliament, ſince the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, but the Forces in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, call'd a *Standing Army*, were involv'd in it. When that Bill was read in the Houſe of Lords, *December* 22d, the Lord *Trevor* open'd the Debate upon it with a long Speech, againſt exerciſing Martial Law in Time of Peace: His Lordſhip own'd that ſuch a Law was neceſſary in the Time of the late Rebellion; but, added he, *there being at preſent no ſuch Reaſon, and all being perfectly quiet and eaſy under His Majeſty's mild Government, there was now no Need of ſuch a Bill.* In this very Time of Eaſe and Quietneſs were Biſhop *Atterbury*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Orrery*, and others, caballing to get the Aſſiſtance of the Enemies of our Country, to invade it, to lay violent Hands on the Sacred Perſons of the King and the Prince of *Wales*, to ſubvert the Conſtitution, and place on the Throne a popiſh bigotted Fugitive.

There was at this Time much Clamour againſt the *French* building and buying Ships in *England*. Some were built for them at *Briſtol*, and more at *London*. When this Matter was taken into Conſideration in the Houſe of Lords, Earl *Coningsby* open'd the Debate againſt it, and was ſeconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and Earl *Cowper*. The Argument of the Danger of furniſhing Foreigners with Ships, that might one Day be employed againſt us, would be very ſtrong, if every one did not know, that the *French* cou'd have had Ships in *Holland* or *Hamburgh*; and, as the Lord *Carteret* and Lord *Townſhend* urg'd, It was better for us to get their Money than our Neighbours. The Judges declar'd their Opinion, *That there was no Law whereby the King was impower'd to hinder any of his Subjects from building Ships for any one that would employ them, whether Natives or Foreigners.* Upon which, Earl *Cowper* mov'd that a Bill be brought in for that Purpoſe. This Motion was oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*; to whom Earl *Cowper* reply'd, in a long and vehement Speech; and the Debate was continu'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Lord *Carteret*, on one Side; and the Lord *Bathurſt*, Earl *Coningsby*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, on the other: But at laſt Earl *Cowper*'s Motion was carry'd, with this Proviſo, *Except Licenſed by His Majeſty.* If Merchants, who are like to be the firſt and greateſt Sufferers by the Ships of Enemies, are proper Judges in this Caſe, 'twas, and is, their general Opinion, 'That Mo'ney brought to Market ſhould never be 'refus'd, if the Seller can find his Account 'in taking it.' This was then the Talk at *Briſtol*, when the Ships were building there for the *French*; and unleſs one cou'd have hinder'd them from getting Ships elſewhere, which the Lord *North* and *Grey* had doubtleſs not very much at Heart, conſidering he was then in a Conſpiracy, to have Aſſiſtance from them againſt his King and Country, the wiſeſt Way was certainly to take their Money, ſince the Danger would be the ſame, if we ſhould let others take it.

While

A.D. 1722 While theſe Things were tranſacting in Parliament, a Squadron of Men of War was order'd to be equipp'd for a ſecret Expedition, which was ſuppos'd to be intended againſt *Portugal*. It was to be commanded by Sir *Charles Wager*, and Rear Admiral *Hoſier*, and conſiſted of the following Ships.

Rates.	*Ships.*	Commanders.
		Sir *Charles Wager*.
3	Torbay	Capt. *Nicholas Haddock*
		Admiral *Hoſier*.
3	Breda	Capt. *Phil. Vanburgh*.
4	Naſſau	Sir *George Walton*.
4	Eſſex	Capt. *Chr. Obrian*.
4	Yarmouth	Capt. *Ch. Strickland*.
4	Windſor	Capt. *John Hubbard*.
4	Falmouth	Capt. *Caleb Wade*.
4	Worceſter	Capt. *Robert Mais*.
4	York	Capt. *Hen. Medley*.
6	Lyon	Lord *Vere Beauclerck*.
6	Darſley-Galley	Capt. *Purvis*.
Fireſhip	Bedford-Galley	Capt. *Trevor*.
	Thunder, Furnace	Bombſhips.

Nothing more remarkable happen'd in the Parliament of *Ireland* at this Time, than the Houſe of *Commons* rejecting the *Heads of a Bill for eſtabliſhing a Bank in that Kingdom*.

On the 9th of *January*, a Bill was brought into the Houſe of *Commons*, for *building an Exchange* at *Briſtol*, and was read the firſt Time: Indeed there is great Want of ſuch a Thing in that City, where the Merchants ſtand in the middle of the Street, between the Council Houſe, and a ſhort Shed cover'd, which can't ſave a quarter Part of them from the Weather when rainy and windy.

Biſhop Atterbury againſt the Quakers.

The ſame Day, *Jan.* 9th, the Lords read the firſt Time the *Quakers* Bill, and a Motion being made for the reading it a ſecond Time, it was oppos'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; 'tis worth obſerving, that the Enemies to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the Enemies to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, are every where the ſame Set of Men, The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſaid, the *Quakers* were hardly *Chriſtians*. He was Himſelf a rare Chriſtian, having moſt ſolemnly and religiouſly more than once abjur'd the *Pretender*, and ſworn Allegiance to his rightful and lawful Sovereign King *George*, and was at this Time conſpiring to bring in the *Pretender*, and with him his ſure Attendants, *Popery* and *Slavery*. Did he think Chriſtianity conſiſted only in Mitres, Croſiers, Cathedrals, Coaches, Equipage, Forms and Ceremonies. A noble Peer of *North Britain* anſwer'd: "He wonder'd that Reverend Prelate ſhould call in Queſtion whether the "*Quakers* were *Chriſtians*, ſince they were "ſo at leaſt by Act of Parliament, being in"cluded in the *Toleration Act*, under the "general Denomination of *Proteſtant Diſſen*"*ters*." The Biſhop in the Meekneſs of his Spirit reply'd; "It was againſt a ſtanding "Order of that Auguſt Aſſembly, to make "any Perſonal Reflection, and he thought it "a much greater Indecency, to make a Jeſt "of any Thing that was ſacred, that the call"ing the *Quakers* Chriſtians by Act of Par"liament, was a Sort of Side-wind Reflec"tion upon *Chriſtianity* itſelf." One can as ſoon queſtion the Being of ſuch a Perſon, as that he had the leaſt Doubt upon him, that his Right to a Seat in that Auguſt Aſſembly was Divine, and yet if he would have ſet aſide all Acts of Parliament, and inſiſted only on the Authority of Scripture, I believe he would have found himſelf to have been leſs a Peer than the *Quakers* are *Chriſtians*, without the Act here referr'd to. The Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Carteret*, and the Lord *Bathurſt*, having ſpoken for a ſecond Reading, it was ordered for the next *Monday*, when it was committed. After this pious Prelate had endeavoured to prove that the *Quakers* were no *Chriſtians*, if it was not ſhocking to find that a Biſhop knows ſo little of the Chriſtian Religion, as to think that the believing and practiſing the Doctrine of the Goſpel is not *Chriſtianity*, one might divert the Reader and one's Self too a little with the whimſicalneſs of this Argument, but Hiſtory is not a Place for ſuch Things. He was ſeconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Strafford*, Earl *Coningsby*, and Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbiſhop of *York*, who ſpoke againſt the Bill, and were anſwered by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Ilay*, and the Earl of *Macclesfield*. The Queſtion being put was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by 64 Voices againſt 14. A very remarkable Majority. On *Wedneſday*, the 17th of *January*, the Lords had a Petition preſented to them from a few *London* Lecturers and Curates againſt the ſaid Bill. Dr. *Moſs*, Dean of *Ely*, the ſame who was ſuppos'd to have had a Hand in drawing up *Sacheverel*'s Speech, was ſuppos'd alſo to have had a Hand in drawing up this Petition, which he ſet his Name to at the Head of.

A few London Miniſters Petition againſt the Quakers.

Joſeph Trapp, Lecturer of St. *Martins in the Fields*.
William Berryman, Lecturer of *Allhallows Staining*.
Luke Milburn, Curate of *Ludgate*.
William Bedford, Rector of *Botolph Lane*.
R. Rodrick, Rector of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*.
R. Altham, D. D. Rector of *Biſhopſgate*.
J. Pelling, Rector of St. *Ann, Weſtminſter*.
Fr. Aſtry, Rector of *Garlickhythe*.
J. Marſhal, L.L.D. Preacher at St. *George's Chappel*.
J. Wroughten, Rector of St, *Swithin*.
John Harris, Lecturer of *Grays Inn*.
Joſ. Watſon, D. D. Rector of *Walbrook*.
J. Galwicke, Rector of *Queenhythe*.
Henry Foſter, Curate of *Bridewell*.
Fr. Stanard, Curate of St. *Brides*.
Phil. Vaughan.
Thomas Gooch, Curate of *Aldermanbury*.
Nat. Baily, Curate of *Queenhythe*.
John Betts, Curate of *Chriſt-Church*.
Jo. Abbott, Lecturer of St. *Andrew Holborn*.
William Thorold, Rector of *Ludgate*.
Fr. Brown, Rector of St. *Margaret Pattens*.
Joſ. Richardſon, Rector of *Allhallows London-Wall*.
J. Hay, Vicar of *Cateaton* Street.
J. Groſty, Rector of *Duke's Place*.
J. Roſer, Rector of *Coleabby*.
R. Scar, Rector of St. *Alban Woodſtreet*.
John Smith, Rector of *Aldermanbury*.

Is it to be partial to bear Witneſs to the

A.D.1722 Glory of these great Names, who so distinguish'd themselves by this unparallel'd Instance of Christian Meekness and Charity. Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbishop of *York*, spoke in Behalf of this Petition, and mov'd that it might be receiv'd and read, which indeed would not have been much for its Honour. This was oppos'd by the Lord Visc. *Townshend*, and there ensued a long and warm Debate. The Lord *North* and *Grey*, Dr. *Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rochester*, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Earl of *Coningsby*, the Lord *Trevors*, the Lord *Bathurst*, and Earl *Cowper* supported the Archbishop of *York*'s Motion.

Earl Cowper's Kindness to a Scrupulous Conscience.

Earl *Cowper* probably did it out of an Opinion that the Alteration of the *Quakers* giving Testimony by an Affirmation instead of an Oath, was a breaking in upon the Forms in Courts of Judicature, and the Practice of the Law. for it is certain, he did not do it as the Bishop of *Rochester* did, out of a Conceit that the *Quakers* were not *Christians*, and therefore ought to have no Favour: Being on this Subject, it will not be foreign to it, to remember the generous Behaviour of this great Lord and Lawyer, in the Case of a *Protestant Dissenter*, no *Quaker* who had a Scruple upon him about taking the usual Oath, requir'd by the Laws in *England*. This Person was a Preacher, and had a Meeting House in *Southwark*, the Landlord of which using him unjustly and unhansomely, he left it and hir'd Another. The Landlord thinking he might oblige him to keep it, or pay Rent for a longer Time, fil'd a Bill in Chancery against him, when Earl *Cowper* was Lord Chancellor. The Preacher drew up an Answer to it, which was a good one, if Reasoning would do the Business in a Chancery Suit, but he would not swear to his Answer. The Lord Chancellor having heard of this Man's Preaching and Scruple, was desirous to speak with him, which he was inform'd of by his Sollicitor. The Preacher, who wanted not a due Share of Confidence, waited on his Lordship, who was pleas'd to make him sensible of the Necessity there was for his putting in his Answer upon Oath. The Respondent then enter'd on the Argument of the Unlawfulness of such Oaths for Form and Lucre Sake, and it being a Topick he had a long while studied, he offer'd several Things against them to his Lordship, which he had not heard of before, and being soon weary of discussing a Matter which his Lordship thought so little needed it, he clos'd the Conference thus: *You may be a better Divine than I am, but I am certainly the better Lawyer, and must tell you in a Word or Two, if you don't swear to your Answer, you will lose your Cause.* My Lord parted with him very civilly, and finding the Minister was like to lose 40 or 50 *l.* on Account of this Scruple, he having Justice in his Case, Intimation was given to the Sollicitor on the other Side, that it would be well taken if some means were found out to put an End to that Affair, without taking Advantage of the Preacher's scrupling to swear to his Answer, which the Sollicitor soon effected to the great Ease and Comfort of the Respondent. The Reading of the *London* Lecturers and Curates Petition was warmly oppos'd by the Lord *Townshend*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord *Carteret*, Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Ilay*, and the Bishop of *Peterborough*. and the Question being put, it was carry'd in the *Negative* by 60 Voices against 24. Of this last Number were three Prelates, who were in so good Esteem with *Protestant Dissenters*, that it was no small Surprize to see their Names, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, with those of Dr. *Atterbury*, and Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbishop of *York*. All the other Bishops there present, were for rejecting the Petition. The Bishop of *Salisbury* propos'd, that the Petitioners might have Leave to withdraw their Petition, but this was oppos'd by a Lord in the Ministery, who said *a Committee ought to be appointed, to inquire into the Authors and Promoters of it, for he look'd upon it to be no better than a Libel, and* besides its being criminal as it was libellous, it came very irregularly into that most honourable House; for as another illustrious Peer observ'd, *If it was a Petition of the* London Clergy, *it ought to have been offered, either by the Bishop of that Diocese, or the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *whereas it was presented by the Archbishop of* York, *who was Metropolitan of another Province.* These Lecturers and Curates had not forgotten to express a proper Concern for the Danger of *Tythes* from the *Quakers*, and Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbishop of *York*, mov'd for a Clause that the *Quakers Affirmation*, should not go in any Suit at Law for *Tythes*, but it being put to the Question, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by 52 Voices against 21.

A.D.1722

Three Bishops against the Quakers.

The Clergy's Petition rejected.

It appearing by the Account laid before the House of Lords, that some of the Ships taken from the *Spaniards*, were still at *Port Mahon*, and that others had been broken up, Earl *Cowper* found Fault that they were not either given to the Captains, or delivered again to the King of *Spain*. The Captains had made no Complaint of any Injustice done them, nor had the King of *Spain* made any reasonable Proposal for redeeming them, and this Objection was not equal to that noble Lords good Sense in other Cases. He was seconded and back'd by Dr. *Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rochester*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Coningsby*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, who were oppos'd by the Duke of *Wharton*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Ilay*, and the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; and the Bishop of *Rochester*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey's* Party having not been able to agree among themselves about the Question to be put, the Business was drop'd. But they agreed about the Question, *That the Act of Settlement was broken by sending the Squadron into the* Baltick. The Speakers for it were, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, Earl *Cowper*, Earl of *Strafford*, Earl of *Coningsby*, and the Lord *Trevor*. *Against* it, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Ilay*, and the Duke of *Newcastle*: It was carried in the Negative by 60 Voices against 23. Then the Lord *Carteret* took Notice "That the "last Question, tho' exploded by a great "Majority, was yet a Reflection upon his "Majesty's Ministers, if not upon the King "himself." He was answered by the Earl of *Strafford*, and the Earl by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who shew'd that there was sufficient Reason for keeping the Seamen on Board

A Negative on the Question about the Breach of the Act of Settlement.

A.D.1722 Board the *Baltick* Squadron all the Year, and that what had been done by the Miniſtry with Reference to the *Spaniſh* and *Northern* Wars had been in Purſuance of Addreſſes of Parliament, and it was ſo *reſolv'd* by that Auguſt Aſſembly, without any Diviſion.

In the Houſe of *Commons*, a Motion was made by Mr. *Hutcheſon*, *January* 15th, for a Bill to repeal ſo much of the *Quarentine* Act paſt in the 7th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, *as gives Power for drawing Lines round any City*, &c. *and for removing Perſons infected with the Plague, or healthy Perſon out of an infected Family, to a Ship or Peſthouſe.* He was ſeconded by Mr. *Godfrey*. and Mr. *Heyſham*, City Members. As general Aſſemblies are fallible, as well as particular Perſons, tho' not equally ſo, 'tis no Wonder that Publick Counſels do ſome Times require Reviſal, and theſe Clauſes were in the Opinion of moſt People, ſuch Invaſions upon *Liberty*, that they could not imagine any Danger of the Plague ought to be more dreaded, than the Conſequence of putting their Perſons in the Power of others againſt their Will. 'Tis true the Motion was not lik'd the better for Mr. *Hutcheſon*'s making it, and it met with Oppoſition. But it was obſerv'd that Mr. *Robert Walpole*, was ſilent in the Debate, and the Queſtion being put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by 115 Voices againſt 40: A very thin Houſe at that Time of the Year, but that Houſe had been very thin all this Seſſion, the laſt being ſo very long, that when the Members were got into the Country, they were willing to have as much of it as they could.

Clauſe in the Quarentine Bill repeal'd.

Honours and Promotions.

About the Middle of *February*, *William Pulteny*, Eſq: was appointed Lieutenant of the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorſhire*; the Duke of *Mancheſter*, and the Earl of *Suſſex*, were made Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedchamber; Coll. *Armſtrong*, was appointed Maſter Surveyor of the Ordnance; the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Dorſetſhire*; the Earl of *Scarborough*, Lord Lieutenant of *Northumberland*: the Lord *Hutchinbroke* of *Huntingtonſhire*, and *James Lord Waldegrave*, of *Chewton* in *Somerſetſhire*, having qualified himſelf to enjoy his Privilege of ſetting and voting in Parliament, being before a *Roman Catholick*, took his Seat accordingly in the Houſe of Peers, being introduc'd between the Lord *Delaware*, and the Lord *Teynham*: Dr. *Joſiah Hort*, of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, was made Biſhop of *Leghlin* and *Fernes*. I have avoided particularizing all the Lords Proteſts in the Months of *February* and *March*, becauſe they were numerous. On the 27th of *February*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, took Notice in the Houſe of Peers; " That the Privilege " of entering Proteſts had of late been ſo " much abus'd, that in his Opinion, ſome Re- " ſtraint ought to be put to it, by limiting " the Time for entring Proteſtations, upon " aſking Leave of the Houſe, which was ne- " ver deny'd, and therefore he mov'd, *That* " *ſuch Lords as ſhall enter their Proteſtations* " *with Reaſons, ſhall do the ſame before Two* " *a Clock the next ſitting Day, and ſign them* " *before the Houſe riſes.*" This was oppos'd by the Lord *Cowper*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſaid " If Proteſts were limited to ſo " ſhort a Time, this was at leaſt, the Way to " make them crude and undigeſted. He was ſupported by the Lords *Bathurſt*, *North* and *Grey*, and *Trevor*, who were anſwered by the Lords *Townſhend* and *Onſlow*; the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Biſhop of *Peterborough*; the Lord *Carteret*, and the Duke of *Argyle*. The Queſtion being put upon the ſaid Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 48 Voices againſt 18. And upon a Motion, that the Order made in the Reſolution be a ſtanding Order of the Houſe, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a great Majority. A.D.1722

To attone for omitting ſeveral Proteſts this Seſſion of Parliament, let us ſubjoin a

List of the Peers, who proteſted any Time during the ſaid Seſſion.

Lords who proteſted in this Seſſion.

Archbiſhops.	Biſhops.
Canterbury.	*Rocheſter.*
York.	*Cheſter.*
Dukes.	*Oxford.*
Somerſet.	Barons.
Kent.	*North* and *Grey.*
Wharton.	*St. John de Bletſo.*
Earls.	*Compton.*
Salisbury.	*Maynard.*
Scarsdale.	*Craven.*
Litchfield.	*Osborn*, Marquiſs of *Carmarthen.*
Aberdeen.	*Guildford.*
Strafford.	*Aſhburnham.*
Uxbridge.	*Weſton*, Earl of *Arran.*
Aylesford.	*Gower.*
Briſtol.	*Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery.*
Cowper.	*Montjoy*, Viſc. *Windſor.*
Coningsby.	*Trevor.*
Viſcount.	*Maſſam.*
Tadcaſter, Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland.*	*Foley.*
	Bathurſt.
	Bingley.

This being the laſt Seſſion of this Parliament, his Majeſty clos'd it with a moſt gracious Specch, the following Paragraphs of which, expreſs not only his own Royal Sentiments, but thoſe of all true *Britons*, and are a good Leſſon to us, ſtill to be on our Guard againſt Faction, whether under the Diſguiſe of *Church* or *Patriotiſm*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty's Speech about the Faction.

" I cannot in Juſtice part with this Parlia- " ment, without returning you my ſincereſt " Thanks for your ſteady and reſolute Adhe- " rence to my Perſon and Government, and " to the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Cauſe both " at Home and Abroad. The Enemies of " our happy Conſtitution, have given the " ſtrongeſt and moſt honourable Teſtimony " of your Behaviour in thoſe Particulars, by " the implacable Malice which they have " upon all Occaſions expreſſed againſt you. " You muſt all be ſenſible, that they are at " this Juncture, reviving with the greateſt " Induſtry, the ſame wicked Arts of Calum- " ny and Defamation, which have been the " conſtant Preludes to publick Troubles and " Diſorders; and ſuch is their Infatuation, " that they flatter themſelves the groſſeſt " Miſrepreſentations will turn to their Ad- " vantage, and give them an Opportunity of " recommending themſelves to the Favour " and good Opinion of my People; but I " have ſo juſt a Confidence in the Affection " of my Subjects, and in their Regard for " their own Welfare, that I am perſuaded " they will not ſuffer themſelves to be thus " impoſed upon and betrayed into their own " Deſtruction.

Is

*A.D.*1722 Is there any great Difficulty, to find out where to apply the wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation? What are the *Craftsmen* and *Foggs*'s, but open and avowed Broachers of Scandal and Sedition, to say nothing of the Virulence and Insolence of Popish and Factious Libellers and Rhimsters, under the Patronage of an attainted Traitor, whose Execution the Clemency of this mild and forbearing Government has suspended.

The Lecturers and Curates Petition against the Quakers.

We have mention'd the Petition of the *London* Lecturers and Curates against the *Quakers*, who said, *They were mov'd with a serious Concern, lest the Minds of* Good Men *might be griev'd and wounded, and the Enemies of* Christianity *Triumph, when they shall see such Condescensions by a* Christian *Legislature, to a Set of Men who renounce the divine Institutions of Christ.* By which they here make Infant-Baptism to be a Divine Institution of *Jesus Christ* himself, *And who cannot on that Account, according to the Uniform Judgment and Practice of the* Catholick Church *be deem'd worthy of that sacred Name.* I chose to reserve this Quotation for this Place where the Quakers Address to his Majesty comes in, that the Reader may be pleas'd with the Contrast in the Sentiments, which cannot but be agreable, considering the Lecturers and Curates had just said the Quakers were not worthy of the Name of *Christians*.

To George, *King of* Great-Britain, *&c. The Humble Address of his* Protestant *Subjects, call'd* Quakers *in* London.

Excellent and Renowned Prince,

The Quakers Address to the King.

The Gracious Favour and Legal Relief which hath so lately been granted to us, whereby such of our Friends, as were subjected to Difficulty, Suffering, or Hindrance in their Business or Civil Concerns, are now made easy, &c. lays us under the greatest Sense of Duty and Thankfulness to acknowledge the same. The Necessity of many of our Brethren, the mutual Desire of Peace and Harmony in All; *Reasons in themselves powerful, when Exercis'd only in humane Affairs, but more so, when referr'd to Religious Concerns, were our common Inducement to petition this Relief, which the Legislature have been graciously pleased to grant us, and which, after putting up due Praises to Almighty God, highly calls for the Tribute of our humble Thanks to the* KING, *whom we justly do esteem Father of his Country, a Lover of Mankind, and Defender of their Civil and Religious Rights, not only in his own Dominions, but also by a Christian Interposition with other Princes, on the Behalf of their oppressed Subjects.*

These are Princely Qualities, in themselves amiable, and which must render the King renowned in future, as well as present Annals, and give the glorious Satisfaction that herein he hath for Pattern, the Father of the Universe, the God of Peace.

Our Earnest Petitions to the Almighty are, that THOU GREAT PRINCE *may'st long enjoy the Fruits of that Peace Thou hast been Instrumental to establish at Home and Abroad, and with Ease and Delight govern a Happy, Thankful and free People, and by the Royal Issue transmit these inestimable Blessings to latest Posterity.*

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer. *A.D.*1722

I thank you for this Dutiful Address. I readily gave my Assent to the Act past in your Favour, being convinced in your Conduct that you would make no other than an Honest and Conscientious Use of farther Indulgence given you.

Friends to the Constitution *no* Party.

In the mean Time the Elections for Members of Parliament were carry'd on throughout the Kingdom with the usual Animosity among the contending Parties, if the *Britons* who are true Lovers of the Constitution, without affecting to distinguish it from the Government, and without Bias by Bigottry, Disgust or Faction, may be call'd a *Party*. Mr. *Archibald Hutcheson*, who had been some Time one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and gave so little Attendance to that Service, that the Notice which was taken of it, made him very uneasy, and oblig'd him at last to quit it, was over busy before the Election, and during that Time to stock Town and Country with Pamphlets and Papers, to create in the Minds of the Electors an ill Opinion of the Administration, and a good one of himself. The *South-Sea* Scheme had given too much Ground for Clamour against those that promoted it, and the Disaffected made it their Business, to have it understood, that all the Calamities that follow'd upon the ill Execution of it, were owing to the Ministers. Nay some of the new fashioned Patriots as *Cato*, did not stick to go higher, and in a very daring Manner to write *His Majesty had condescended to tell the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that he hath had no Share in the late wicked Management. This is a Piece of Royal Grace, with which, I believe never any Subjects were blest before.* Quis te vituperavit? By these and the like malicious and insolent Suggestions, did the Disaffected and Disgusted endeavour to turn the Heads of the Electors, and get such Men to be chosen, as would serve the Purposes of the *Faction* that set them up. Mr. *Hutcheson* among others, was by this Means elected for *Hastings*, a *Cinque-Port*, and for *Westminster* as his Friends cast up that Poll, but they were wrong in their Figures as well as their Pretences. Wonderful were the Pretences of these Men to Love of their Country and Zeal for *Liberty*, they would have been thought to have been so many *Curtij* ready to leap into the gaping Earth, and be swallow'd up for the Safety of the Common wealth, and the Air they assum'd on the Foot of this Merit, was in all of them like this of Mr. *Hutcheson*; *I will very freely and readily own, that the Happiness of my Country*, according to my own private Views and Interest, is *infinitely dearer to me than the Grandeur of Any One, or of all the* Royal Families *upon Earth.* Such were the Modesty and Moderation of these Publick Spirits, and the same Measures will still be pursued under the same Disguises by all such as out of Pique and Prejudice against others, and a too fond Conceit of Themselves shall prefer *Faction* to *Peace* and their own base Ends to the Good of the Publick. By the Accounts from *North Britain*, the Election for the *Sixteen Peers* to represent the *Scots* Nobility in Parliament was not at all promising to these Prerenders to Patriotism.

Mr. Archibald Hutcheson's *Pamphlets against the Administration.*

False Pretences of the Disgusted and Disaffected.

Candidates

A.D. 1722

The Election of Scots Peers for Parliament.

Candidates Elected	Voices.	*Candidates not elected.*	Voices
Duke of *Montroſe.*	48	Duke of *Athol.*	24
Duke of *Roxburgh.*	48	Marq. of *Anandale.*	20
Marq. of *Twedale.*	48	Earl of *Eglington.*	20
Earl of *Sutherland.*	48	Earl of *Caſſils.*	19
Earl of *Rothes.*	48	Earl of *Wigtoun.*	20
Earl of *Loudon.*	48	Earl of *Galloway.*	19
Earl of *Haddington.*	48	Earl of *Northeske.*	20
Earl of *Buchan.*	47	Earl of *Kincardine.*	20
Earl of *Selkirk.*	49	Earl of *Aboyne.*	19
Earl of *Orkney.*	48	Earl of *Ruthglen.*	19
Earl of *Stair.*	49	Earl of *Roſeberry.*	20
Earl of *Delorane.*	46	Earl of *Glaſgow.*	22
Earl of *Iſlay.*	45	Lord *Forbes.*	28
Earl of *Hoptoun.*	48	Lord *Saltoun.*	23
Earl of *Bute.*	47	Lord *Balmerino.*	20
Earl of *Aberdeen.*	38	Lord *Elibank.*	19

Death of the Earl of Sunderland.

On the 19th of *April* dy'd *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty, &c. At a Time when the Malice of his Lordſhips Enemies was at its Height in their Aſſaults on his Reputation, with Reſpect to the *South-Sea* Buſineſs, in which they ſeem'd to have little Regard to Truth or Decency. His Lordſhips youngeſt Son *William*, having had the ſmall Pox inoculated upon him a Week before, fell into Convulſions, and dy'd two Days after his Father. The Report of the Phyſicians Dr. *Goodman* and Dr. *Mead*, and the Surgeons Mr. *Buſſiere*, Mr. *Amiens*, and Mr. *Aime*, after the Diſſection of the Earl's Body, ſhew'd very plainly that he dy'd not of Poiſon, as was given out by ſome of his Lordſhips *Ill-willers*, and the Publick were inform'd in a News Paper, *April* 21, "that "as ſoon as the Lord *Carteret*, one of his "Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State had "acquainted the King with the Death of the "late Earl, his Majeſty ſent a Nobleman to "condole the Counteſs on her Loſs, and to "aſſure her of his Royal Favour to her and "the Children his Lordſhip had left behind. "It was alſo reported, that the Lord Biſhop "of *Wincheſter*, adminiſtred the Holy Sa-"crament to the Earl of *Sunderland*, ſome "few Hours before he expir'd." At the ſame Time that the Experiment of *Inoculation* for the *Small-Pox* was unhappily made on that Earl's youngeſt Son, it moſt happily ſucceeded with the two Princeſſes *Amelia* and *Carolina*, on whom that Diſtemper came out very favourably, and continued ſo in the Progreſs, and Thanks be to God, ended in a few Days in a perfect Cure.

The Two Princeſſes inoculated.

Biſhop Atterbury's *Plot diſcover'd.*

In the Beginning of *May*, the Conſpiracy known by the Name of *Atterbury*'s Plot was diſcover'd, and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, by his Majeſty's Command, communicated in a Letter to the Lord-Mayor of *London*: *That ſeveral of his Majeſty's Subjects had enter'd into a wicked Conſpiracy in Concert with Traitors Abroad, for raiſing a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in Favour of a* Popiſh *Pretender.* The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen preſented a very Loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty the next Day, *May* 9th. of which the following excellent Paragraph, is by no Means to be omitted, "When we reflect on the ma-"ny Bleſſings which *Britons* enjoy under the "Protection of a Prince, who makes the "Laws of this Land his Rule for the Govern-"ment of his People; when we conſider that "neither the Civil or Religious Rights of "your Majeſty's Subjects have met with the "leaſt Inſtance of Violation, ſince your Ma-"jeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of "theſe Realms." *How do the Harangues of the Modern* Cato's, *and pretended Patriots agree with this Senſe of the great and good City of* London: "When we recollect your "Majeſty's Royal Clemency and Benevolence, "ſince the laſt Rebellion, to Numbers of "thoſe who had offended in the higheſt De-"gree againſt their King, and the Laws of "their Country, We cannot but expreſs the "utmoſt Abhorrence of thoſe vile and deteſt-"able Perſons, *Atterbury*, &c. who ſhall "again conſpire and attempt to bring a free "and happy People under the Yoke and Ty-"ranny of Superſtition, and to involve this "Nation in a State of Blood, Miſery, and "the utmoſt Confuſion, &c.

Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor &c. againſt the Plotters.

A.D. 1722

His Majeſty's moſt gracious and affecting Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Your Affectionate and candid Aſſurances upon this important Occaſion of an unſhaken Zeal and Fidelity to my Perſon and Government, give me the greateſt Satisfaction. Your Intereſt and mine are, and ever muſt be inſeparable, and I doubt not, but that, with the Bleſſing of God, the Precaution I have taken, and your firm Adherence to our juſt Cauſe, will ſoon convince our Enemies, that their wicked Deſigns can end in nothing but their own Confuſion.

You may depend upon my conſtant Care and utmoſt Endeavours to ſupport the Publick Credit, to protect the Privileges and Properties of this great and opulent City, and to maintain the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

The ſame Day a Proclamation was publiſh'd for putting the Laws in Execution againſt *Papiſts* and Nonjurors. A Camp was mark'd out in *Hyde* Park for the Troops of the King's Houſhold. Lieutanant General *Maccartney* was diſpatch'd to *Ireland*, to bring over ſome Forces from thence, and *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq. who ſome Days before went to *Holland*, was inſtructed to deſire their High Mightineſſes the States General to keep in Readineſs the Guaranty Troops to be tranſported to *England* in Caſe of Neceſſity. Col. *Churchil* was diſpatch'd to *France*, to confer with the Miniſters on the preſent Juncture of Affairs; by all which wiſe Precautions the Publick Tranquility was preſerv'd in *Great-Britain*. The Diſaffected endeavoured to encreaſe the Diſorders they were contriving, by a Run upon the Bank, but as the Money Intereſt of the Nation is not in their Hands, they could do no great Miſchief that Way, and tho' *South-Sea* Stock fell, in the firſt Conſternation on the Diſcovery of the Plot, from 90 to 77. yet in a few Days it gradually roſe again to its former Value. The Court of *Spain*, who doubtleſs were not unacquainted with the Machinations carrying on in *England*, in Favour of the Pretender, were ſo far from giving their Publick Countenance, that *Philip* Vth, at this Time, ſent Orders for opening the Communication with *Gibralter*.

Precautions againſt the Plot.

I refer to the Trials of the Traitors, of which mention will be made in due Time, for Particulars of the Diſcovery concerning the Conſpiracy, and ſhall only obſerve here, that

*A.D.*1722 one *Kelly*, alias *Johnſon*, a Papiſt, was apprehended *May* 21, at his Lodgings in *Bury*-Street, by three Meſſengers for treaſonable Correſpondences; and having delivered his Sword and Papers to the Meſſengers, they plac'd them in a Window, and went in Search of other Things: Their Negligence gave *Kelly* an Opportunity of recovering his Sword, which he drew, and ſwore he would run the firſt Man through that diſturb'd him in what he was doing, which was burning his Papers in a Candle with his Left Hand, whilſt he held the drawn Sword in the Other. When the Papers were burnt he ſurrender'd himſelf.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Death.*

On the 16th of *June*, about Four a Clock in the Morning, dy'd at *Windſor*, Aged 73. the moſt noble and victorious *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of his Majeſty's Forces, to whoſe great Character, as we cannot do Juſtice, ſo we forbear doing it an Injury, by enlarging upon it in this Place, where we are too much confin'd in Room, to open a Scene of ſo much Glory and Extent, as that of the Character of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which is form'd by illuſtrious Actions, that make the moſt ſhining Part of, not only the Period we write of, but of all the *Britiſh*, or any other *Annals* ſince Claſſical Hiſtory.

About this Time, his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Gonſon*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq. who has ſince diſtinguiſh'd himſelf as Chairman at the Seſſions of the Peace, by ſeveral *Charges* to the *Jury*, which are in Print. The Earl of *Peterborough* was appointed General of the Marines, with, as the Annaliſt tells us, a Salary of 4000 *l.* a Year. Sir *James Montague*, was made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, The Duke of *Queensbury*, Lord Admiral of *Scotland*. *Bernard Hale* of *Lincolns-Inn*, Eſq. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*. The Lord *Cornwallis*, was appointed Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*, on the South Side of *Trent*. The Government and Propriety of the Iſlands of St. *Lucia* and St. *Vincent* in *America*, was granted to the Duke of *Montagu*. Theſe two Iſlands lying near *Barbadoes*, have been always reckon'd Part of that Government, but the *French* being ſtrong at *Martineco*, at a like Diſtance, have alſo reckon'd them Part of that Government, and pretended to the Propriety. If Poſſeſſion, gives Title, they may plead it, there being ten French Families there to one *Engliſh*; and not above 150 Families, *Engliſh* and *French*.

The Death of the Duke of *Marlborough* made Way for ſeveral military Promotions. The Earl of *Cadogan* was made Maſter General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards. The Earl of *Scarborough* ſucceeded that Earl as Colonel of the ſecond Regiment of Foot-Guards. Major General *Tatton*, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, and was ſucceeded as Major of the ſaid Regiment by Brigadier *Ruſſel*.

Mr. Serjeant *Denton* was ſworn one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of *Common Pleas*.

The Pyrates in the *Weſt-Indies*, and on the Coaſts of *Guinea*, continu'd ſtill to interrupt the Trade and Navigation of thoſe Parts, and the *Spaniards* at *Cuba*, were ſo inſolent that they boarded the *Greyhound* Man of War, *A.D.*1722 Capt. *Walrond*, Commander, kill'd the Captain, the Surgeon and 7 or 8 of the Men, and plunder'd the Ship to the Value of 10000 Pounds. The *Greyhound* being afterwards ſuffer'd to Sail, arriv'd at *Carolina*, and the Command of it was given to Capt. *Solgard*. Another *Greyhound*, a Merchant Ship of *Boſton*, Capt. *Benjamin Edwards* was attack'd in the Bay of *Honduras* by a Pyrate Ship call'd the *Happy Delivery*, formerly the *Bumper* Galley, of 250 Tons, Guns in Proportion, and 90 Men, commanded by *George Lowder*. The *Greyhound* made a ſtout Reſiſtance, but was at laſt taken, and the Men barbarouſly us'd. The Pyrates took alſo ſeven other Veſſels, two Brigantines of *Boſton* in *New-England*, which they plunder'd, and deſtroy'd Capt. *Ayres*'s Sloop of *Connecticut*: They burnt Another, and carried of Capt. *Hamilton*'s of *Jamaica*: They plunder'd a *Virginia* Sloop, and then gave her to the Maſter. They mounted a Sloop of 80 Tons belonging to *Rhode-Iſland*, with Guns; and did the ſame by another Sloop of 30 Tons, 25 Men. They forc'd away from the *Greyhound* the chief Mate and 2d Mate, with others of the Crew, and then burnt her. *Lowder* with his Ship and theſe Sloops, went afterwards to the Gulph of *Maho* in the Bay of *Mortick*, to careen, and having carry'd moſt of the Goods on Shore, the People of the Country came down and ſurpriz'd them, which made his Crew burn their Ships, and get off in their Sloops. In the mean Time Capt. *Candler*, Commander of the *Lanceſter* Man of War, ſtation'd at *Jamaica*, and the Seas adjacent, took a Sloop with 58 *Spaniſh* Pyrates on Board, and carry'd them to *Jamaica*, where the Governour Sir *Nicholas Laws*, with the Council, and the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships, ſate two Days upon their Trial. They were proceeded againſt by the Attorney General Mr. *Kelly*, and Mr. *Norris*, Regiſter of the Court, moſt of them were convicted, and 49 of them hang'd. Capt. *Ogle*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Swallow*, did alſo good Service on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, where he had Notice that the famous Pyrate *Roberts*, was with two Ships of Force at Cape *Lopez*, on the Careen. A Third of 36 Guns, the Crew moſt *French*, was on the *Cruize*, Capt. *Ogle* lookt out for Her, and coming in Sight of her, the Pyrate took the *Swallow* for a Merchant-Man, and gave her Chace. Capt. *Ogle* made from him for ſome Time, till he ſaw a proper Opportunity, then tack'd and pour'd in a Broadſide. The Pyrate fir'd a few ſtragling Guns, and then ſtruck. Capt. *Ogle* having taken Poſſeſſion of his Ship, made for Cape *Lopez*, having hoiſted the black Flag on Board the Pyrate.

*A.D.*1722

Pyrates taken and Executed.

Capt. Ogle's Succeſs againſt them.

The *Swallow* follow'd her, and coming up with the two Ships on the Careen, fir'd a Broadſide from the Man of War, and another from the Pyrate Ship, by which *Roberts* was kill'd, and a great Number of his Men, who were at firſt overjoy'd at the Sight of another Ship with their own, thinking her to be a Prize. Capt. *Ogle* carried the three Pyrate Ships to St. *Thomas*, where he left theſe Ships, and made for *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*, with the Priſoners, in Number 170, ſeveral of 'em having made their Eſcape, but by theſe Succeſſes againſt thoſe Robbers, the Trade to *Guinea*,

A.D.1722 *Guinea*, and the *West-Indies*, was pretty well secur'd.

There had been several General Courts held by the *South-Sea* Company, about transferring two Millions of their Stock to the *Bank* of *England*, which was at last agreed on by those Two Companies, and upon this Agreement the *Sub-Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, and *Directors* of the *South-Sea* Company, presented a very Loyal and Judicions Address to his Majesty, *July* 25, being introduc'd by the Right Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Esq. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; it is of some Length, I shall therefore insert Part of it only, which will confirm what we have said of the wicked Attempts of Factious Men, to lay the Odium of the unfortunate *South-Sea* Scheme on the Administration; they say,

The South-Sea Company's Address to the King, on their Agreement with the Bank.

" The Enemies to your Majesty's Government, might probably take Encouragement " in their Designs, from the Anxiety and Uneasiness, which the particular Losses of " many of your Subjects in this Company, had " given us, and may hope to work and inflame " our Divisions to such a Degree, as to lead " unwary People from their Allegiance. But " vain were their Thoughts, if they imagin'd " that we, who at no Time forgot, that your " Majesty has greatly commiserated and re- " liev'd us, should act so inconsistently, as by " resenting Mischiefs which your Majesty nei- " ther caus'd, nor could possibly prevent, to " contribute and assist in Measures, that can " only tend to the Destruction of all Property, " the Preservation of which depends upon " your peaceable Enjoyment of the Throne.

" We should have been wanting to our own " Interest, as well as Duty to your Majesty " and our Country, if we had not taken the " first Opportunity of convincing the World, " of the Folly and Weakness of their Ex- " pectation, who thought our Divisions pro- " ceeded from, or could be rais'd up to Disaf- " fection to your Majesty.

These are the Sentiments of a Body of People, who had near 40 Millions Stock in the Publick Funds, and whose good Opinion of the Government, could not but be equally sincere and just, when they gave it a Pledge of twice as much Value as the whole Cash of the Kingdom. Such Interest as this cannot lie. And what then signifies the petulant Harangues of a few Malignants, who very absurdly and ridiculously, as well as seditiously and insolently represented the Money Interest of the Nation, as in a way of Destruction under his Majesty's Government, upon the Preservation of which in Peace, the money'd Men themselves acknowledge the Preservation of their Property entirely depends.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer will let the Reader into the further Contents of this Address.

His Majesty's Answer.

I cannot but be very well pleas'd with this seasonable Declaration of the Zeal, Fidelity and Affection of this great Body of my good Subjects.

I am fully perswaded, that my Enemies will find themselves mistaken, who look upon the Discontent of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Project, as Disaffection to my Person and Government. And you do but Justice in believing, that I did neither cause, nor had it in my Power to prevent the Mischiefs that have happen'd.

I hear with Pleasure, that this Company and the Bank of England *are come to that Temper and good Agreement, which was absolutely necessary for their mutual Interest and the Publick Credit.* A.D.1722

I have been all along sensibly affected with the great Losses and Sufferings of so many unhappy People, and saw with Concern all Methods propos'd for their Relief, disappointed and render'd ineffectual: And as the great Bulk of the Capital is found to be a Weight upon it Self, and detrimental to the Publick, whenever you apply to Parliament for Relief, in Regard to the Two Millions upon the Conditions mention'd in your Address, *you shall have my Recommendation and Consent to the Parliaments taking it into Consideration.*

The King was pleas'd to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on *Richard Hopkins*, Esq. one of the Directors.

Honours conferr'd on Ladies.

Some Weeks before this, it was declar'd that *Charlotte Platen*, Countess of *Leinster*, in *Ireland*, was created an *English* Peeress, by the Title of Baroness *Blandford*, and Countess of *Darlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and Mademoiselle *Schulembourgh* Niece to the Dutchess of *Kendal*, was created Baroness of *Aldborough*, and Countess of *Walsingham*.

Having mention'd the Death of the Duke of *Marlborough*, we must not forget the great, but just Honours that were paid to his Memory in his Funeral Exequies. About half an Hour after 12, *August* 9th, the Procession past from *Marlborough* House, in St. *James*'s Park, to the *Upper Park*, so to *Hyde Park Corner*, then thro' *Picadilly*, down St. *James*'s Street, through the *Pall-mall*, and by *Charing-Cross*, thro' *King-Street* to *Westminster-Abby*.

First march'd a Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers, commanded by Coll. *Fane*.

Then a Detachment of the Horse Guards, commanded by the Lord *Newburgh*.

The Artillery, with Two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, commanded by Coll. *Bourgard*.

A Detachment of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*.

A Detachment of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The First Regiment of Foot-Guards, commended by Major General *Tatton*.

General Officers.

Brigadier *Honeywood*. Brigadiers *Crofts*, and *Munden*.
Brigad. *Stanwix*.
Maj. Gen. *Wyghtman*. Brigad. *Bowles*.
Lieutenant Gen. *Maecartney*. Maj. Gen. *Wade*.
Lieut. Gen. *Wills*.

The Earl of *Cadogan*, General, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

Coll. *Otway*, as Quarter Master General.

Coll. *Williamson*, Adjutant General.

His Graces Six *Aids de Camp*.

Coll. *Manning*. Coll. *Huske*.
Coll. *Morton*. Coll. *Morgan*.
Capt. *Maccartney*. Lord *Carmichael*.

The *Standard* was carry'd by Major *Gardiner*.

The *Guidon* by Major *Keightly*.

The *Banner* of *Woodstock*, by Lieutenant Coll. *Purcell*.

The Banner of Prince of the Empire, by Lieutenant Coll. *Petit*.

Mr. *Smith*,

A.D. 1722

Mr. *Smith*, Secretary to the Deceas'd.
The Reverend Mr. *James*. The Reverend Mr. *Cole*, Chaplains.
The *Banner* of the Order of the *Garter*, carried by Coll. *Pendlebury*.
Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lamber*, Mr. *Humphrys*, Chamberlain. Steward. Treasurer.
Mr. *Pitts*, Comptroller to the Deceas'd.
With the White Staves of their Office.
Chester, Herald at Arms.
The Great *Banner* of his Grace's full Arms, carry'd by Coll. *Hopkey*.
The Spurs and Gauntlets, carry'd by *Somerset* Herald.
The Helmet and Creſt by *Launceſter* Herald.
The *Targe* and Sword by *Windſor Herald*.
His Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carry'd by *Norroy*, King at Arms:
The Body with the Suit of Armour, *&c.* as on the Bed of State, in an open Chariot, with Mr. *Ridley* and Mr. *Mitchel*, two Officers of his Grace's Bedchamber, ſitting at the Head and Feet in cloſe Mourning barchiaded. The Chariot had four Columns which bore up a black Velvet Canopy, lin'd with black Taffeta, with deep Gold Fringe and Taſſels at each Corner. On the Top were ſeveral black Plumes, with Trophies of War intermix'd. The lower Part of the Chariot was adorn'd on both Sides with ſeveral Shields, repreſenting his Grace's Victories and Conqueſts, under which was a Scroll with this Motto. *Bello hæc & Plura*. The Chariot was drawn by Eight Horſes, cover'd with Velvet, the Two Firſt capariſon'd with the Arms of his Grace, as Prince of the Empire; the next Two with his Grace's Full Arms, ſurrounded with the Garter, with the Supporters ſurmounted with the Ducal Coronet; the next Two with the ſame Arms as the Firſt, and the Two next his Body, with his Full Arms ſurrounded with the Garter as before. On each Side of the Chariot were Five Captains in their Military Mourning, carrying a Bannerol of the Arms of the Diſcent and Lineage of the Deceas'd. Each of the Eight Horſes was led by a Groom. The Coachman in deep Mourning.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Funeral.*

A Horſe of State capariſon'd with Cloth of Gold, led with a ſilken Rein by Capt. *Read*, his Grace's Maſter of the Horſe, in his military Mourning, walking on Foot, aſſiſted by Two Grooms.

Garter King at Arms, with the Rod of his Office in his Right-Hand, as Director of the Funeral.

His Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, Chief Mourner, in deep Mourning, with the Collar of the Order of the *Garter*, and the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in a Coach; Sir *Robert Rich*, his Train-bearer, ſitting over againſt him.

The Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin* in the next Coach, as being Supporters to the chief Mourner.

In Five other Coaches follow'd.
The Duke of *Somerſet*. The Duke of *Cleveland*.
The Duke of *Grafton*. The Duke of St. *Albans*.
The Duke of *Montroſe*.
The Duke of *Dorſet*. The Duke of *Kent*.
The Earl of *Strafford*. The Earl of *Peterborough*.
The Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

All excepting the Duke of *Montroſe*, having the Collars and Stars, as Knights of the *Garter*. Theſe Ten being Aſſiſtants to the chief Mourner.

In the Two next Coaches came, A.D. 1722
The Earl of *Cardigan*. The Earl of *Leiceſter*.
The Earl of *Briſtol*. The Earl of *Burlington*.
Who were to Support the Pall in the Church.

Dr. *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, as Dean of *Weſtminſter*, read the Office of *Burial*, which was probably the laſt publick Act of his Paſtoral Function, for five Days after, he was committed Priſoner to the Tower, for High-Treaſon.

On the News of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Death, the Emperor in a grateful Senſe of his Grace's great Services, to uſe the Words of the *Annaliſt* to the Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the whole Empire, was pleas'd to beſtow the Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*, on the Marquiſs of *Blandford*, formerly Lord *Rialton*, his Grace's Heir at Law, The ſame Writer informs us, that on the 25th of *Auguſt*, *Simon* Lord Viſcount *Harcourt*, was ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council. And as a further Mark of Favour, his Majeſty was pleas'd to grant him an Annual Penſion of 4000 *l.* and to order, that he ſhould be ſummon'd to the Committee of Council, as the Lord *Somers* was.

About this Time *Cato*, as Mr. *Trenchard* was pleas'd to call himſelf, in Alluſion to the publick Spirit of the *Roman Cato*, to which he pretended, forgot his repeated Profeſſions of Zeal for Liberty ſo far, as to abuſe the Diſſenters in one of his Political Letters, particularly where he ſaid, " Not one Diſſenter in " *England* would be in any Office of Value, " if the Sacramental Teſt Act was repeal'd, " more than they are now, for they always " qualify themſelves, if they can get good " Places, and take Advantage of the Law to " keep themſelves out of chargeable ones." Both which is ſo notoriouſly falſe, that it is aſtoniſhing he ſhould imagine any one wou'd give Credit to what was ſo contrary to Every one's Knowledge. There were not twenty Diſſenters in *England*, that had qualify'd themſelves for what he himſelf would have thought a good Place; nor was there any chargeable Office, which they could clear themſelves of, by the Advantage of the Law. Were they not burthen'd every where with Pariſh Offices? Have they not been prickt for Sheriffs? and what Office of Expence has that Teſt clear'd them of, when their Adverſaries thought fit to put it upon them? But this ſhews the Falſhood of the Reaſoning, as well as the Facts in the Writings of the Diſguſted. What was ſaid in Anſwer to *Cato*, contains Truths that may be a Leſſon to all Proteſtant Diſſenters, when *Craftſmen* as well as *Catos* endeavour to delude and miſlead them.

Mr. Trenchard *alias* Cato, *againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters.*

" Before I conclude, ſays that Author, I " would in Behalf of the Diſſenters, with *Cato*'s Leave aſk him, what has provok'd him " at this Time, to uſe them in the injurious " Manner he has done? If it ſhould be acknowledg'd, that he hath lately receiv'd ſome " Perſonal Disobligations from a few of them, " methinks however, he ſhould have conſider'd " that nothing but an infamous Behaviour in " the whole Body will ſo much as excuſe his " treating them as Hypocrites or Idiots. Do " They appear to him in that *Light*, when, " under the Weight of the *Penal Laws* in " King *Charles* the Second's Time, and under " Apprehenſions of greater Hardſhips, they " diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in the Cauſe of " Civil

A.D.1722 " Civil and Religious Liberty; Was it Hypo-
" criſy or Infatuation, that prompted them to
" appear in the ſame Cauſe at the *Revolution*,
" when King *James* would have been glad to
" have purchas'd them at any Rate? Did they
" hang upon the Wheels of King *William*'s
" Adminiſtration, or alarm the World with
" imaginary Dangers? No, the *Miſchievous*
" *Wretches*, who under ſpecious Pretences of
" a Zeal for Liberty, attempted to infuſe Jea-
" louſies of this great and good King," the Author means, the *Hows*, the *Harley*'s, the *Winningtons*, the *Foleys*, the *Harcourts*, &c. made no Impreſſion upon them, " They thought it
" monſtrous Ingratitude and Folly, by a peeviſh
" turbulent Behaviour, to diſquiet a Prince,
" who ſacrific'd his own Repoſe to eſtabliſh
" the Quiet of *Europe*. They heartily con-
" curr'd with him in all Meaſures neceſſary
" to that good End and rejoic'd to ſee that
" great Work compleated in the *Act of Set-*
" *tlement*. Their Conduct from that Time
" has been ſo remarkably meritorious, that
" their greateſt Enemies, however wicked
" Men are diſpos'd to calumniate them, have
" never charg'd them with Want of Zeal for
" the true Intereſt of their Country, which
" they always apprehended to be ſo inti-
" mately interwoven with the *Hanover* Suc-
" ceſſion, that neither the Menaces nor Pro-
" miſes of powerful Enemies, could ever pre-
" vail with them to take one Step that ap-
" pear'd to have the leaſt Tendency to preju-
" dice that Intereſt. And now, when the
" ſame levelling Spirit, which under the
" Guiſe of *Whiggiſm*, did the Drudgery of the
" *Tories* in King *William*'s Time, is again
" working among us: The Proteſtant Diſſen-
" ters are, *and I hope will be* wiſe enough to
" ſee a very wide Difference between the rude
" impertunate Clamours of a diſappointed *Fac-*
" *tion*, and the Candour and Modeſty of a
" *Patriot*. If *S*—— If *B*——*ke* and that Sett of Men are modeſt and candid, they are *Patriots* in this Author's Senſe; if not, they are *Factious*. Which all that know them, are the beſt Judges of.

Proclamations againſt John Semple *and* Thomas Carte.

The ſame Day that Dr. *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was impriſon'd for the Plot, one of his Fellow Plotters *John Semple*, formerly Servant to Sir *Robert Sutton*, his Majeſty's Miniſter in *France*, made his Eſcape out of the Houſe of the Meſſenger to whoſe Cuſtody he was committed for High Treaſon. A Proclamation with a Reward of 1000 *l.* was iſſu'd for apprehending him, and Another againſt *Thomas Carte*, a Nonjuring Prieſt. Three Meſſengers were turn'd out of their Places, on Suſpicion of being tardy in the Diſcharge of their Duty; and Mr. *John Cotton*, of *Huntingtonſhire*, one of the *Preſton* Rebels, who had been clear'd by the Act of Grace, was ſiez'd by ſeveral Meſſengers on Account of the Plot.

About the middle of Auguſt *William* Earl of *Eſſex*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Hertfordſhire*. *Henry*, Earl of *Thomond*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*. Dr. *Thomas Bowers* was made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. Dr. *Theophilus Bolton*, Biſhop of *Clonfert*, in *Ireland*. Major General *Evans*, Governour of *Chelſea* Hoſpital.

At the latter End of *Auguſt* his Majeſty ſet out from *Kenſington*, for his *Weſtern* Progreſs, accompany'd by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. The King came to *Hackwood*, a Seat of the Duke of *Bolton*, near *Baſingſtoke* in *Hampſhire*, the 28th of *Auguſt*, lay there that Night, and the next Day arriv'd at *Salisbury*, being receiv'd every where with Demonſtrations of the greateſt Affection and Joy. On the 30th of *Auguſt* his Majeſty went to the Camp, near that City, and review'd the following Regiments. A.D.1722 *The King's Progreſs to the Camp, near* Salisbury.

Horſe Regiments.	Foot.
Lord *Londonderry*'s.	Lieutenant Gen. *Wills*.
Major General *Wade*'s.	Coll. *Cadogan*.
Dragoons.	Coll. *Pocock*.
Major Gennral *Evans*'s.	Brigadier *Stanwix*.
Brigadier *Gore*'s.	Brigadier *Grove*.
	Coll. *Montagu*.
	Coll, *Clayton*.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to declare his Satisfaction with the excellent Order in which they all appear'd. The Concourſe of People from all Parts to ſee the King at this Review, was exceeding great. His Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, return'd by the Way of *Winchester*, viſited *Portſmouth*, lay at *Stanſtead*, the Seat of the Earl of *Scarborough*, in *Suſſex*, and arriv'd at *Kenſington*, the firſt of *September*, having receiv'd very loyal Addreſſes from the Biſhop and Clergy of the Sees of *Salisbury*, *Winchester* and *Chicheſter*, and Marks of the greateſt Duty and Loyalty, from the vaſt Multitudes of People that crowded the Roads thro' which he paſt.

By this Time his Majeſty's Miniſters had made further Diſcoveries in the Conſpiracy, one *Bingley* and *Neynoe*, an Iriſh Prieſt and two other Plotters, were ſeiz'd at *Deal* and brought to *London*. Mr. *Chriſtopher Layer*, a young Counſellour of the Temple, of ſmall Note for any Thing but the Share he had in this Treaſon, was apprehended, and committed to the Cuſtody of Mr. *Squire*, the Meſſenger, from whoſe Houſe he made his Eſcape, by getting out of a back Window, two Stories high; he got to the Waterſide, and gave a Sailor Gold to carry him over to *Southwark*, but being diſcover'd upon his going off, by the Servant-Maid, he was immediately purſu'd, taken and brought back. The next Morning, *September* the 20th, he was committed Priſoner to the Tower. Three Days after, Mr. *Shippen*'s Houſe in *Norfolk*-Street, was ſearch'd for Papers, that, as the *Annaliſt* ſays, *might give Light into ſome Suſpicion*. Warrants were iſſu'd for apprehending the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who conſcious of the Reaſon there was for it, was got away as far as the *Iſle of Wight*, and had put himſelf a Board a Smuggler's Sloop, after having been ſome Time at Mr. *Holmes*'s Houſe in that Iſland. Coll. *Morgan*, the Deputy-Governour, having Information of his being aboard the Sloop, ſent Orders to a Captain of one of the King's Frigats, to have an Eye upon it, and ſo ſoon as it was preparing to ſail, to ſend his Long Boat aboard, and ſecure all the Paſſengers on Suſpicion, which being done, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, at firſt pretended to be another Perſon, but finding that did him no Service, he confeſt who he was, and he and the Reſt of the Paſſengers were carry'd to the Governour, who told them he muſt ſecure them till he could write to *Court*, and upon an Anſwer from thence, he had Orders to ſend them up in Cuſtody.

Plotters taken.

Layer.

Lord North *and* Grey.

A.D. 1722 The Lord *North* and *Grey*'s Houſe in *Great Queen Street*, being alſo ſearch'd for Papers, the Meſſenger found there Mr. *Swathſuger*, Secretary to the Earl of *Orrery*, who was ſiez'd and committed to Cuſtody, and the next Morning, *September* 27th, the Earl Himſelf was brought to Town from *Buckinghamſhire*, examin'd at the *Cock-Pit* by a Committee of the Privy-Council, and committed Priſoner to the *Tower* for High-Treaſon, as was the Lord *North* and *Grey* the next Day, being brought up from *Portſmouth*, by Lieutenant General *Maccartney*, Coll. *Gordon*, and a State Meſſenger, Mr. *Fleetwood*, a Papiſt, was taken into Cuſtody by a Meſſenger. And Mrs. *Layer*, who ignorant of her Husband's Fate, was coming over from *France*, was ſiez'd at *Dover*. On the 28th of *Sept. Neynoe*, the Iriſh Prieſt, found Means to eſcape from the Houſe of *Hunford*, the Meſſenger in *Mancheſter*-Court; near the *Thames*. He ty'd Blankets and Sheets together, got out of a Window two or three Story high to a Wall of a neighb'ring Garden adjoining to the River, but not knowing that the Tide was high, he leapt into the Water, and being unſkill'd in Swimming, was drown'd.

After Biſhop *Atterbury*, had lain a Fortnight in Priſon for this deteſtable Conſpiracy. Sir *Con. Phipps*, one of *Sacheverel*'s Advocates, preſented a Petition to the Court atthe Seſſion's Houſe in the *Old-Bailey*, in the Name of Mrs. *Morris*, the Biſhop's Daughter, praying, that in Conſideration of the Biſhop's ill State of Health, he might be either brought to a ſpeedy Trial, be bail'd, or diſcharg'd, but the ſame was over-rlu'd, as were alſo the Petitions of two other Priſoners for the Plot, *Cockram* and *Dennis Kelly*. Under Pretence alſo of this Ill State of Health, Publick Frayers were put up for the Biſhop, in moſt Churches and Chappels in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; tho' it is very well known, that ſuch Acts of Piety and Devotion, were not Things which the Biſhop took much Delight in. However to ſerve the Turn of the Faction, his Print, looking thro' a Grate, with ſome Factious Doggril Rhimes under it. was hung up every where for Sale, the like Print of *Sacheverel*, having done Wonders among the High Church Mob, in ſtirring up a Spirit of Mutiny againſt the Miniſters and the Confederacy in the laſt Years of the Queen. The *Rhimes* were done by *Edward Ward*, who kept an Ale-Honſe near *Bunhil Fields*, and had before ſtood in the Pillory. He was now again taken hold of, and impriſon'd, as was *Bowles*, the *Graver* and Printſeller.

Biſhop Atterbury pray'd for.

Verſes in his Praiſe, by Edward Ward *of* Bunhil.

Towards the End of the Month *September*, the Emperor of *Germany* granted a Patent for the eſtabliſhing an *Eaſt-India* Company in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, we read in the Annals: "They were impower'd to open Books of "Subſcription, wherein the Subjects of any "Nation were admitted to ſubſcribe. The "Company to be call'd *The Imperial Company "of Commerce, eſtabliſh'd in* Flanders. The "Fund to conſiſt of Eight Millions of Florins, "and Directors to be choſen once a Year. "The Nobility were to have the Privilege of "entring into it, without Derogation in the "leaſt from their Nobility." *What wiſe Heads muſt be in the Legiſlature of any Country, where Induſtry, and the Encreaſe of Wealth*, are a Stain to *Nobility, and a Law is wanting to ſave the Rank of ſuch as are ſo eminently above all others ſerviceable to their Country.* "Thoſe of any Nation who ſub- A.D. 1722
"ſcrib'd 20000 Florins, were to be naturaliz'd from that Subſcripiion, and any Perſon "had Privilege to ſubſcribe what Sum he "pleas'd above 1000 Florins, but nothing leſs. "The Settlement of this New Company, "was principally owing, *continues the Annaliſt*, "to the Indefatigable Care and Induſtry of Mr. *Colebrooke*, an *Engliſh* Mer-"chant. Who doubtleſs underſtood Trade better than Politicks, for his indefatigable Induſtry and Care, were very near ſetting the Chriſtian World in a Flame, that muſt have been fatal to all Nations.

There happen'd this Year in the City of *London*, a very great Conteſt about the Choice of a Lord-Mayor. Sir *Gerard Conyers* and Sir *Peter Delme*, were in Courſe next to the Chair, bnt *High Church* valuing themſelves very much on their Choice of Two Members for Parliament in the laſt Election, attempted to ſet aſide the two Aldermen next the Chair, Men of great Wealth, and put up two Others of their own Party againſt them. To accompliſh this, they publiſh'd Libels againſt Sir *Gerard Coniers*, aſſerting, that he was not duely elected an Alderman, but impos'd on the City by the Management of Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, when he was Lord-Mayor, eleven Years before, whoſe Behaviour on that Occaſion, was wiſe, juſt and ſteady, and the Precautions he took to regulate the Votes of the Inhabitants of *Broad-Street* Ward, where Sir *Gerard Conyers* was choſen Alderman, and to determine the Scrutiny according to Law, and the ancient Uſage of the City were remarkable. At the ſame Time *High Church* charg'd him with Partiality and Injuſtice, and their Party prevailing in the Common-Council, procur'd an Order for carrying on a Suit againſt him for an undue Return of an Alderman for that Ward, in Favour of Sir *Gerard Conyers*, at the City Charge, and tho' the Suit was drop'd, much Money was expended on that Account, in Feaſting and Rioting at *Weſtminſter*. When the Scrutiny was to be declar'd, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* was attended by the Recorder Sir *Peter King*, late Lord Chancellor, *Duncan Dee*, Eſq. Common Serjeant, one of *Sacheverel*'s Advocates, and Mr. *Smith*, an eminent Attorney. The Two latter well known to be in a contrary Intereſt to Sir *Gerard Conyers*. The Attorney read the Objections and Anſwers to every conteſted Vote, without naming the Perſon objected to, that there might be no poſſibility of Partiality; and as Sir *Peter King* and Mr. *Dee* gave their Opinions that the Vote was good or bad, ſo it was inſtantly ſet down Allow'd or Diſallow'd, and after the Votes which the learned Council above-mention'd, declar'd to be Illegal, were diſallow'd on both Sides, a clear and undoubted Majority of Votes fell upon Sir *Gerard Conyers* and Sir *George Newland*, who were return'd to the Court of Aldermen, and they choſe Sir *Gerard Conyers*. This Sir *Peter King* Mr. *Duncan Dee* and Mr. *Smith*, declar'd upon all Occaſions, publick and private. Yet Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Richard Hoar*, Sir *John Caſs*, Sir *William Lewen*, and their Adherents in the Common-Council, not only proſecuted Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, for making this legal Return, in a Law-Suit, but vilify'd him, or caus'd him to be vilify'd in Libels, with a wicked Charge of daring Lies and *Falſe* Oaths, and at this Time endeavour'd with all their

A Conteſt about electing Sir Gerard Coniers, *Lord-Mayor.*

Annals, p. 326.

Might

A.D.1722 Might to ſet aſide Sir *Gerard Conyers* from the Chair, to which he was next in Turn; under Pretence, that he was no legal Alderman; which had ſo little Effect on the Citizens of *London*, at this Time govern'd by Magiſtrates of great Worth, for Wealth, Loyalty and Virtue, that their Endeavours avail'd them little. Tho' the Common-Council had many among them of a different Character from thoſe worthy Magiſtrates, they wou'd now with Abhorrence have ſeen their Chair diſhonour'd, as it was lately by a Perſon more than once nam'd in this Hiſtory. Theſe Men were contented now, with putting up Sir *George Mertins*, and Sir *Francis Forbes*, againſt Sir *Gerard Conyers* and Sir *Peter Delme* for Lord-Mayor, and the Poll ſtood thus,

Sir *Ger. Conyers*, 2957. Sir *George Mertins* 1245.
Sir *Peter Delme*. 2912. Sir *Francis Forbes*, 1229.

Upon which Sir *Gerard Conyers* was duely Elected, and the ſame Loyal Spirit prevail'd at the enſuing Election for Repreſentatives for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

Mr. *Montagu*, 4855. Mr. *Cotton*. 3485
Lord *Carpenter*. 4507. Sir *Thomas Clarges*, 2827

Priſoners for the Plot.

In the Beginning of *October*, one *Plunket*, an Iriſh Lawyer, was apprehended and examin'd by a Committee of Council, concerning the Plot, for which Biſhop *Atterbury*, *Chriſtopher Layer*, *Kelly*, and other Criminals were in Priſon. And giving no Satisfaction to their Lordſhips, both he and *Layer* were ordered to be laid in Irons. *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was brought up from the *Bath* to his Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, in Cuſtody of one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, and attended by Col. *Huske*, Aid de Camp to the Earl of *Cadogan*. The next Day, *October* 25th, he was examin'd by a Committee of Lords of his Majeſty's Council, and Two Days after committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, on Suſpicion of High Treaſon, as *George Kelly*, alias *Johnſon*, had been the Day before,

On the 9th of *October*, the New Parliament met, and having choſen the Right Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq. their Speaker, on Mr. *Pulteny*'s Motion, both Houſes attended his Majeſty, *October* 11th, and the Lord *High Chancellor* read to them a moſt Gracious and affecting Speech in his Majeſtys Name and Words, out of which I take the following Paragraphs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech to the New Parliament.

" I am concern'd to find my ſelf oblig'd at " the opening of this Parliament to acquaint " you, that a dangerous Conſpiracy has been " for ſome Time form'd, and is ſtill carrying " on againſt my Perſon and Government, in " Favour of a *Popiſh* Pretender.

" The Diſcoveries I have made here, the " Informations I have received from my Mi- " niſters Aroad, and the Intelligences I have " had from the Powers in Alliance with Me, " and indeed from moſt Parts of *Europe*, have " given Me moſt ample and concurrent Proofs " of their wicked Deſigns.

" The Conſpirators have by their Emiſſaries " made the ſtrongeſt Inſtances for Aſſiſtance " from Foreign Powers, but were diſappointed " in their Expectations; However, confiding " in their Numbers, and not diſcourag'd by " their former ill Succeſs, they reſolv'd once A.D.1722 " more upon their own Strength, to attempt " the Subverſion of my Government.

" To this End they provided conſiderable " Sums of Money, engag'd great Numbers " of Officers from Abroad, ſecur'd large Quan- " tities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought " themſelves in ſuch Readineſs, that had not " the Conſpiracy been timely diſcover'd, we " ſhould without Doubt, before now have ſeen " the whole Nation, and particularly the City " of *London*, involv'd in Blood and Confuſion,

" The Care I have taken, has, by the Bleſ- " ſing of God, prevented the Execution of " their traiterous Projects. The Troops have " been encamp'd all this Summer, Six Regi- " ments, tho' very neceſſary for the Security " of that Kingdom, have been brought from " *Ireland*; the *States General* have given me " Aſſurances, that they would keep a conſi- " derable Body of Forces in a Readineſs to " embark on the firſt Notice of their being " wanted here, which was all I deſired of " Them, being determin'd not to put my " People to any more Expence than what was " abſolutely neceſſary for their Peace and Se- " curity.

" Some of the Conſpirators have been taken " up and ſecur'd, and endeavours are us'd for " apprehending others.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Having thus in General laid before you " the State of the preſent Conſpiracy, I muſt " leave it to your Conſideration what is pro- " per and neceſſary to be done for the Quiet " and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but " believe the Hopes and Expectations of our " Enemies are very ill grounded, in flattering " themſelves, that the late Diſcontents, occa- " ſion'd by private Loſſes and Misfortunes, " however induſtriouſly and maliciouſly fo- " mented, are turn'd into Diſaffection and a " Spirit of Rebellion. Had I ſince my Acceſ- " ſion to the Throne, ever attempted any In- " novation in our Eſtabliſh'd Religion. Had " I in any one Inſtance invaded the Liberty " and Property of my Subjects, I ſhou'd leſs " wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the " Affections of my People, and draw them " into Meaſures that can end in Nothing but " their own Deſtruction.

" But to hope to perſuade a *Free People*, in " full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valua- " ble to them; to exchange *Freedom* for *Sla- " very*, the *Proteſtant Religion* for *Popery*, " and to ſacrifice at once the Price of ſo much " Blood and Treaſure, as have been ſpent in " Defence of our preſent Eſtabliſhment, ſeems " to be an Infatuation not to be accounted for. " But however vain and unſucceſsful their " deſperate Projects may prove in the End, " They have at preſent ſo far the deſir'd Ef- " fect, as to create Uneaſineſs and Diffidence " in the Minds of my People, which our " Enemies labour to improve to their own " Advantage. By forming Plots, they depre- " ciate all Property that is veſted in the pub- " lick Funds, and then complain of the low " State of Credit. They make an Encreaſe " of the Nations Expences neceſſary, and then " clamour at the Burthen of Taxes, and en- " deavour to impute to my Government as " Grievances, the Miſchiefs and Calamities " which they alone create and occaſion.

I need

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" I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the Peace and Tranquility of " the Kingdom, that this Parliament ſhould " upon this Occaſion exert themſelves with a " more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour. An " entire *Union* among all that ſincerely wiſh " well to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, is now " become abſolutely neceſſary. Our Enemies " have too long taken Advantage from your " Differences and Diſſentions. Let it be " known, that the Spirit of *Popery*, *which* " *breathes Nothing but Confuſion to the Civil* " *and Religious Rights of a* Proteſtant Church " *and Kingdom*, However abandon'd ſome Few " may be, in Deſpite of all Obligations Di- " vine and Humane, has not ſo far poſſeſs'd " my People, as to make them Ripe for ſuch " a fatal Change. Let the World ſee, that " the general Diſpoſition of the Nation, is no " Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, nor " Encouragement to Domeſtick Enemies to " kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the " Kingdom. Your own Intereſt and Welfare " call upon You to defend Your ſelves. I " ſhall wholly rely upon Divine Providence, " the Support of my Parliament, and the Af- " fection of my People, which I ſhall endea- " vour to preſerve by ſteadily adhering to the " Conſtitution in Church and State, and conti- " nning to make the Laws of the Realm the " Rule and Conduct of all my Actions".

This Speech, than which the *Timoleons*, the *Cato*'s, and all the Heroick Patriots of Antiquity never utter'd a better for the Cauſe of *Liberty* and the *Good* of their *Country*, charm'd all the People of *Great-Britain*, who had really any Love for it, but had ſo little Effect on the Diſaffected and Diſguſted, that they very ſoon fell in with the Sentiments of the pretended *Cato*, and cry'd out againſt the Danger of thoſe Forces to which they ow'd their Security againſt the treaſonable Deſigns of the *Faction*, with which they were come to a Coalition.

As ſoon as his Majeſty was withdrawn, and the Commons retir'd to their Houſe, His Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, took Notice of the horrid Conſpiracy lately form'd, and ſtill carrying on againſt his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and ſhew'd the Neceſſity of Strengthening the Hands of his Majeſty's Miniſters, in Order to a full Detection and entire Suppreſſion of thoſe traiterous Deſigns. His Grace then preſented a Bill for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Tho' by the Experience of the two former Reigns, Every one could not but be ſatisfied, that ſuch a Suſpenſion might be equally neceſſary and ſafe, yet it met with ſome Oppoſition, not only from the Earls of *A*— and *St*—, the Lords *Trevor* and *Bingley*, but from Earl *Cowper*, the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Lord *Lechmere*. The Reaſons brought againſt the Bill, were fully anſwered by the Duke of *Wharton*, who was Chairman of the Committee, the Lord Viſcount *Harcourt*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Dukes of *Grafton*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Argyle*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and other Peers. The Queſtion being put, and the Bill being carry'd in the Affirmative, without a Diviſion, ſixteen Peers enter'd their Diſſent.

Debates about the Habeas Corpus *Act.*

Mr. Speaker having reported his Majeſty's Speech to the Houſe of Commons, *William Pulteney*, Eſq. " made a lively Repreſentation " of the diſmal Conſequences of the *Horrid* " *Plot*, if it had pleas'd the Divine Providence " that it had not been timely diſcovered; and " mov'd for an Addreſs of Thanks on the ſe- " veral Heads of his Majeſty's Speech, parti- " cularly to congratulate his Majeſty on the " timely Diſcovery of the dangerous and un- " natural Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Per- " ſon and Government, to expreſs the juſt " *Deteſtation* and Abhorrence, his faithful " Commons had of all ſuch traiterous Prac- " tiſes, and their Indignation and Reſentment " againſt the Authors and Contrivers of them. He was ſeconded by *George Dodington*, Eſq, and by the general Aſſent of the Houſe, only Mr. *William Shippen* mov'd, that to the Paragraph, aſſuring his Majeſty that *his Faithful Commons would enable him effectually to ſuppreſs all remaining Spirit of Rebellion*; theſe Words might be added, *With a due Regard to the Liberty of the Subject, the Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Laws now in Force.* He was ſeconded by Sir *William Wyndham*, but Mr. *Pulteney* reply'd " That ſuch a Clauſe " would be injurious to the King, ſince it " would look *like* making a Condition or Bar- " gain with his Majeſty, and tacitly imply, " either that the Laws had already been in- " fring'd, or that the Commons were jealous, " leſt his Majeſty for the Future, ſhou'd break " in upon the Conſtitution. Therefore, inſtead " of the ſaid Clauſe, he propos'd, That at the " latter End of the Addreſs, they ſhould re- " turn his Majeſty their Thanks, for his moſt " gracious Declaration, that he would preſerve " the Conſtitution in Church and State, and " continue to make the Laws of the Realm " the Rule and Meaſure of all his Actions. This was ſeconded by *William Young*, Eſq. ond the Queſtion being put which of the Two Clauſes ſhould be made Part of the Addreſs, it was carry'd for Mr. *Pulteney*'s Clauſe, without dividing.

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Mr. Pulteney's *Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks.*

Seconded by Mr. Dodington.

Sr William Wyndham *anſwer'd by Mr.* Pulteney.

The Bill for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, being brought down from the Lords by Baron *Price* and Judge *Tracy*, it was upon Mr. *Walpole*'s Motion immediately read the firſt Time, and after a ſecond Reading, *October* 19, the committing it was oppos'd by Mr. *Charles Cæſar*, Mr. *John Hungerford*, &c. And after it was *Committed*, a Debate aroſe chiefly about the Time of the Suſpenſion, 6 Months or 12 Months. The Earl of *Hertford* was Chairman of this Committee, and the firſt that ſpoke for the 6 Months, was *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq. who was ſeconded by *John Smith*, Eſq. and back'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*. Three Gentlemen as eminent for their Affection to the Conſtitution as for their Stations in it. They were anſwered by Sir *Robert Raymund*, Attorney-General, and the Debate was continu'd by Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Worſeley*, Mr. *Winnington Jeffries*, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, Mr. *Sloper*, for the *Six* Months, and Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Yonge*, and Mr. *Pelham*, for the Twelve-Months. Mr. *Robert Walpole* clos'd it, and prov'd the Neceſſity of that Suſpenſion in a very Pathetick Speech. He inform'd the Houſe, " that the Conſpirators had apply'd to Foreign " Powers, firſt, for 5000, and then for 3000 " Men; that their Deſign was to ſeize the " *Bank*; the *Exchequer*, and other Places, " where Money was lodg'd: That there had " been a Meeting of ſeveral conſiderable Per- " ſons, one of whom was not far off, wherein " it had been propos'd to proclaim the *Preten-* " *der* at the *Royal Exchange*, &c." Mr. *Walpole*'s

Mr. Robert Walpole's *Speech about the Conſpiracy.*

A.D.1722 *pole*'s Speech had ſo good Effect, that upon the Queſtion, it was carry'd by a Majority of 246 Voices againſt 193. To prepare the Way for a powerful Oppoſition to the Augmentation of the Forces in this dangerous Juncture, Mr. *John Trenchard* publiſh'd a virulent, ſophiſtical Diſcourſe, to prove *The Folly, Uſeleſsneſs and Danger of ſtanding Armies*; the Nonſenſe of which is as conſpicuous, as the Malice; for if the Soldiers are uſeleſs to defend the Government, they are uſeleſs to oppreſs the People. There is not one Argument in this Piece, but what had been before directly or indirectly ſufficiently confuted in the *Ballancing Letter*, written by the late Lord *Somers*, who is treated in a very inhumane Manner by this pretended *Cato*. *He was remov'd from a Capacity of perplexing Publick Affairs.* The Falſhood of which Scandal is ſo notorious, that by the general Conſent of all Parties, the Lord *Somers* was reckon'd to have the cleareſt Head in the Miniſtry, while he continu'd in it.

The mighty Army againſt which *Cato* harangu'd in ſo much Anxiety for the Preſervation of *Liberty* againſt them, who indeed were in Pay to defend it againſt Foreign and Popiſh Tyranny, conſiſted of

Foot Guards	3493	12115.
Foot in ENGLAND, *and* SCOTLAND.	4896	
Horſe-Guards and Light-Horſe.	2070	
Dragoons in BRITAIN.	1656	

Of the Standing Forces.

Of theſe 12115 Men, the Horſe and Foot Guards, 4750, Men being deducted, as alſo the Horſe, Foot and Dragoons in *Scotland*, there remain'd in *England* only 4500, a formidable Hoſt to overturn the Conſtitution, which in a great Meaſure owes to it its Exiſtence, ſo often threaten'd by Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies: Theſe few Troops are magnify'd by the *Catos*, *Danvers*, *Foggs*, and other ſuch modern Patriots, tho' there is not, and never was a true *Briton* ſince the Revolution, who had the leaſt Fear upon him, that they were kept up to enſlave us, or that the Nation would be begger'd by paying them the Money, every Penny of which was again ſpent amongſt them.

The Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuited to the Contents of his Majeſty's Speech, having been preſented and graciouſly receiv'd, we ſhould have remember'd it, but choſe rather to keep that Room for their joint Addreſſes againſt the Pretender's Declaration, equally vain and inſolent.

I have hinted already why I do not enter into Convocation Hiſtory. All the World knows ſuch a Work muſt conſiſt of a Series of Forms without Subſtance, and we are too much circumſcrib'd in Compaſs, to give them a Place here. But we muſt not omit the meeting of this Synod, *October* 12th, nor the *Latin* Sermon preach'd before them at St. *Pauls*, by

Dr. Hare's *Convocation Sermon.*

Dr. *Hare*, Dean of *Worceſter*; nor their making Choice of Dr. *Stanhope* for their Prolucutor. Dr. *Hare* in his Sermon ſet forth the Complaints againſt the Clergy, and exhorted them to regulate their Conduct, in ſuch a Manner, as to put to Shame and ſtop the Mouths of their Adverſaries. He reduc'd theſe Complaints to three Heads, A.D.1722

His three Complaints againſt the Clergy.

Firſt, *The Diviſions, Factions and Animoſities among them.*

Secondly, *Their Love of Novelties, Reſtleſs Spirit and Affectation of Independency.*

Thirdly, *Their Diſaffection to the King and Royal Family*, their ſaucy and inſolent *Behaviour to the Government, Their Aſperſing the King*, &c. He expatiated very much on the third and laſt Head, and how ſucceſsful his Exhortations concerning their future Conduct were, is not our Buſineſs to inquire into. Sure we are the Convocation preſented a very Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they "begg'd Leave "with the greateſt Sincerity to expreſs their "Abhorrence of the traiterous Conſpiracy, "which his Majeſty had ſo happily diſcover'd "againſt his ſacred Perſon and Government. "A Conſpiracy ſo unnatural in it ſelf, ſo execrable in its Circumſtances, and which, had "it ſucceeded muſt have been ſo terrible in "its Effects, that the leaſt Thought of it fill'd "their Souls with Horror at the extream "Wickedneſs of the Deſign, and with the utmoſt Deteſtation of all thoſe deſperate Men "who cou'd engage in it. Will it be want of Charity to call to Mind, that Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, whom a former Convocation was proud of having for their *Prolocutor*, was one of thoſe deſperate Men.

Convocation Addreſs againſt the Plot.

Among many other Addreſſes on the Diſcovery of this horrid Conſpiracy, we find one from the *Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the Three Denominations*, preſented by Mr. *Matthew Clarke*, introduc'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; wherein they ſay: *It grieves us that our Native Country, ſhould produce ſuch Monſters of Ingratitude and Perfidiouſneſs. We are at a Loſs to expreſs how much we abhor their* Practices, *and as for their* Principles *that lead into Them, we cannot but account them as* Fooliſh *as they are* Impious. *We aſſure your Majeſty That We, as Miniſters of the Goſpel of Peace, are fully determin'd always to recommend* Loyalty *and* Fidelity *to your Majeſty and your Government, and it is no ſmall Satisfaction to us, that we are engag'd with a People ſo well diſpos'd in this Reſpect, as the Body of* Proteſtant Diſſenters, *of whom we can with Safety declare, That in all Parts of the Kingdom, they adhere moſt inviolably to your Majeſty, as their Rightful and Lawful Sovereign, and are very ſenſible of the many Bleſſings of your Auſpicious Reign, which is not only juſt and equal at Home, but glorious Abroad thro' the tender Concern, which your Majeſty upon all Occaſions is pleas'd to diſcover for the* Liberties *of Europe, and for our Proteſtant Brethren in Foreign Parts.*

Diſſenters Addreſs.

On the 22d of *October*, a Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for the County of *Eſſex*, was open'd at *Rumford*, before Mr. Juſtice *Forteſcue Aland*, Mr. Baron *Gilbert*, Mr. Juſtice *Denton*, with Sir *Henry Fetherſtone*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen. The Grand Jury being ſworn, a Bill of Indictment for *High Treaſon*, againſt *Chriſtopher Layer*, Eſq. was preſented to them, and after Examination of ſeveral Witneſſes, they return'd it to the Court, *Billa Vera*. The Proceſs was remov'd by *Certiorari* to the Court of King's Bench at *Weſtminſter*, where his Trial came on *November* 21ſt,

A.D.1722 between 10 and 11 a Clock, and lasted about 17 Hours, His Council Mr. *Hungerford* and Mr. *Kettleby*, giving the Court a great Deal of needless Trouble. Sir *Robert Raymund*, Attorney General open'd the Indictment, which set forth in Substance, *That the Prisoner at the Bar had been employ'd in forming a most Traiterous and Horrid Plot and Conspiracy against his Majesty and his Government, by inlisting Men in* Essex *for the* Pretender's *Service, in order to stir up a* Rebellion, *and also, that he had held Correspondence with the* Pretender, *by carrying Letters and treasonable Papers to him beyond Seas, and from Him to his Majesty's disaffected Subjects in this Kingdom.* The first Evidence prov'd "That the Earl *Cadogan* was "to be siez'd, and the Tower at the same "Time. Afterwards the *Bank* of *England*, "then his Majesty and the Prince of *Wales*. The listing of Men for the *Pretender*, was prov'd by several Persons to whom *Layer* gave the Money to list them. The whole Indictment with several Additional Circumstances, was fully prov'd, and one Circumstance had more of *Farce* than *Tragedy* in it, which was *Layer*'s desiring the *Pretender* and his Wife to stand Godfather and Godmother to a Child of his, which they did by Proxy, Two Bigotted Papists represented by two of high Church, the Lord *North* and *Grey* standing for the *Pretender*, and the Dutchess of *Ormond* for his Wife, at the same Time that she subsisted by a Pension his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to allow her. *Layer* being found *guilty*, had Sentence past upon him by the Lord Chief Justice *Prat*, He said, *I hope I shall have Courage enough to undergo the Execution of it both as a* Gentleman *and a* Christian. Something like the saying of the *Polander*, who was hang'd for murdering Mr. *Thynne*, That he *doubted not God Almighty would have Respect to the Character of a Gentleman. Layer* desir'd he might not be hang'd at *Tyburn*, but as he said himself, *He had no Reason to expect any Mercy from the King*, and much less any Favour or what was so esteem'd by him.

Counsellour Layer *try'd and condemn'd.*

Layer's *vain Saying after he was condemn'd.*

On the 26th of *October*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, signify'd to the House of Peers, "that his Majesty had caus'd the Person of "*Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* to be siez'd, having "just Cause to suspect, that he was engag'd in "the Conspiracy now carrying on, and his Ma"jesty did therefore desire the Consent of the "House to his being committed to the Tower "and detain'd on Suspicion of *High Treason*, "according to the Act lately past for suspending the *Habeas Corpus*, which Suspension sufficiently justify'd the Commitment of this Duke, but such was his Majesty's most gracious Condescension to the most jealous of his Subjects, such his unparell'd Tenderness in whatever regarded their Liberties and Rights, that he wou'd not admit the making use of the late Act about the *Habeas Corpus*, without the Consent of the House of Peers. A Motion being made for it, 'twas strenuously oppos'd by the Earls of *Aylesford*, *Cowper*, *Anglesey*, *Strafford*, *Coningsby* and *Uxbridge*, the Lords *Bathurst*, *Lechmere*, and some others, who were answered by the Lords Viscounts *Harcourt* and *Townshend*, the Duke of *Newcastle* and the Lord *Carteret*, and the Question being put, it was carry'd to consent by a Majority of 60 Voices against 28. Upon which 19 Peers sign'd and enter'd a Protest.

Earl of *Anglesey*.
Archbishop of *York*.
Bishop of *Chester*.
Earl of *Scarsdale*.
Earl of *Bristol*.
Earl of *Uxbridge*.
Earl of *Oxford*.
Earl of *Strafford*.
Earl *Cowper*.
Lord *Trevor*.
Lord *Lechmere*.
Lord *Ashburnham*.
Lord *Guildford*.
Lord *Bathurst*.
Lord *Bingley*.
Lord *Foley*.
Lord *Compton*.
Lord *Osborn*.
Lord *Hay*.

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Protests against the Duke of Norfolk's *Imprisonment.*

On the 16th of *November*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, deliver'd to the House of Peers the following Message from his Majesty.

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty having been inform'd that "many scandalous Declarations in Print, had "been dispers't among his good and faithful "Subjects, to poison their Minds and seduce "them from their Allegiance, several of those "Declarations, have by his Majesty's Order, "even since his Majesty receiv'd from both "Houses of Parliament the last most solemn "and acceptable Assurances of their Fidelity, "been intercepted, and among them an Origi"nal in Writing, sign'd as his Majesty has good "Reason to believe, by the *Pretender* himself, "this together with one of the printed Copies, "his Majesty has order'd to be laid before "you, as a Matter not unworthy your Consideration.

The King's Message about the Pretender's *Declaration.*

After the reading of this Paper, the Earl of *Scarborough* mov'd, that the House wou'd come to some vigorous Resolutions to shew their just Resentment of the high Indignity offer'd in the said Declaration to his Majesty, and being seconded by the Lord *Harcourt*, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Resolutions, which were immediately reported and agreed to by the House of Peers, and after two Conferences with the Commons, both Houses agreed to the said Resolutions, and to an Address to his Majesty thereupon.

The first Resolution was, *That the Paper this Day communicated by his Majesty, intitul'd,* Declaration of *James* the Third, King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, to all his loving Subjects of the three Nations, and all Foreign Princes and States, to serve as a Foundation for a lasting Peace in *Europe*, and sign'd *James Rex, is a false, insolent and traiterous Libel, the highest Indignity to his most sacred Majesty King* George, *our Lawful and undoubted Sovereign, full of Arrogance and Presumption, as supposing the* Pretender *in a Condition to offer Terms to his Majesty, and injurious to the Honour of the* British *Nation, in imagining that a* Free Protestant People, *happy under the Government of the best of Princes, can be so infatuated as without the utmost Contempt and Indignation to hear of any Terms from* a Popish Bigotted *Pretender.*

Resolutions of both Houses about the Pretender's *Declaration.*

Resolv'd, *By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled.* That *the Printed Copy of the* Pretender's Declaration, *mention'd in his Majesty's Message, be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the* Royal Exchange *in* London, *upon* Tuesday *next, at one of the Clock, and the Sheriffs of* London *then to attend in their own proper Persons and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.* The Attendance of the Sheriffs in Person, was pursuant to a Motion made by *William Yonge*, Esq. who in a long Speech ran

A.D. 1722 ran over the *Pretender*'s Declaration, and with a great deal of Wit and Judgment, expoſed the Inſolence, Weakneſs and Abſurdities of that Libel, as did alſo Sir *William Thompſon*, Recorder of *London*, and Mr. *Pelham*, Brother to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who mov'd for an Addreſs, and was ſeconded by *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq. who repreſented the Danger of Popery, and ſeverely animadverted on the Audaciouſneſs of the Pretender and his Adherents, upon which it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, " That an humble Addreſs be pre-
" ſented to his Majeſty, expreſſing their ut-
" moſt Aſtoniſhment and Indignation at the
" ſurprizing Inſolence of the *Pretender*, in his
" late traiterous and preſumptious Declara-
" tion, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that his
" faithful Subjects, being fully ſatisfied they
" have no other Security for their Religious
" and Civil Rights, but the Preſervation of
" his Perſon and Government and the Proteſ-
" tant Succeſſion, are determin'd to ſupport
" with their Lives and Fortunes, his moſt juſt
" Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, againſt
" the *Pretender* and all his open and ſecret
" Abettors.

Upon theſe Heads an Addreſs was drawn up, and at a Conference was communicated to the Lords who agreeing to it, both Houſes preſented it to the King the next Day, *November* 17th; after the uſual Introduction, it is ſaid,

Their Addreſs.

We are fill'd with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment and Indignation, at the unexempled Preſumption and Arrogance of the Pretender *to your Dominions, in daring to offer ſuch an Indignity to your Majeſty and the* Britiſh *Nation, as to* declare *to your Subjects, and to all Foreign Princes and States, that he finds himſelf in a Condition to offer Terms to your Majeſty, and even to capitulate with you for the abſolute Surrender of the Religion and Liberties of a Free Nation. However great the Infatuation of his Adherents may be, we are ſenſible nothing cou'd have rais'd* His *and* Their *Hopes to ſo extravagant a Degree of Preſumption, but repeated Encouragement and Aſſurances from the* Conſpirators *at Home, founded on the moſt injurious and groſs Miſrepreſentations of the Inclinations and Affections of your Majeſty's Subjects and a raſh Concluſion that becauſe ſome from whom it ought leaſt to have been expected, had broke through the ſolemn Reſtraint of reiterated Oaths, in Order to raiſe themſelves on the Ruin of their Country, therefore the whole Body of the Nation was ripe for the ſame fatal Defection, and ready to exchange the mild and legal Government of a moſt indulgent Prince, for the* boundleſs *Rage of an* attainted Fugitive, *bred up in Maxims of* Tyranny *and* Superſtition.

But We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, Reſolve *by a ſteddy and conſtant Adherence to your Government, to wipe off this Stain and Imputation from the Name of* Britons *and to convince the World, that thoſe wicked Deſigns form'd againſt your Majeſty, which the Inſolence of this Declaration proves to be moſt real, while it affects to treat them as imaginary are indeed impracticable againſt a Prince relying on and ſupported by the Vigour and Duty of a* Britiſh *Parliament, and the Affections of his People.*

And we beg Leave in the moſt ſolemn Manner to aſſure your Majeſty, that neither the impotent Menaces of foreign Aſſiſtance, or the utmoſt Efforts of Domeſtick Traitors, ſhall ever deter us from ſtanding by your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, and ſupporting your Majeſty's juſt Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the Pretender *and all his open and ſecret Abettors, both at Home and Abroad.* A.D. 1722

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Anſwer.

I give you many Thanks for the juſt Reſentment you have expreſt againſt the Indignity offer'd to me and the Britiſh *Nation.*

I ſhall continue to protect and ſupport my good People in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties and Properties, againſt all that ſhall endeavour to ſubject them to Tyranny and Superſtition.

Two Days after the Houſe of Commons having heard the Merits of the *Coventry* Election; at which the High Church Rabble had behav'd with their wonted Rage and Inſolence, order'd that Sir *Thomas Gery*, Mr. *Thomas Kimberley*, faſt Friends to *Henry Sacheverel*, D. D. *&c.* be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant Arms, on Account *of the notorious and outragious Riots, Tumults and Seditions at the ſaid Election.*

Sir Thomas Gery *taken into Cuſtody for the* Coventry *Riot.*

On the 22d of *November*, the Houſe of Commons being in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, a Motion was made for raiſing 100000 *l.* on the Real and Perſonal Eſtates of Papiſts, and it was generally thought very reaſonable, that ſince the Papiſts had been moſt deeply concern'd in Rebellions and Conſpiracies againſt the Government ſince the late Queen's Death, and conſequently been the chief Occaſion of the extraordinary Expence the Nation had been put to for its Defence, they ſhould contribute towards it in an extraordinary Manner. This Motion was oppos'd by Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Dr. *Friend*, who ſoon after was impriſon'd for the Conſpiracy. Dr. *Friend* ſaid *Some of thoſe who had had their Education in Foreign Popiſh Seminaries, prov'd ſome of the beſt Friends to the Preſent Government.* To this *William Yonge*, Eſq. anſwer'd with great Vivacity; *That he knew very little of Foreign Education, but he doubted very much,* that Loyalty to King George *was taught by Prieſts and Jeſuits in* Romiſh *Seminaries.* Indeed Dr. *Friend*'s Logick in this Argument, was not equal to the Opinion his Party had of his Learning and Capacity. For ſome Perſons who had been bred Papiſts, having overcome the Prejudice of their Education ſo far as to be ſenſible of their Duty to their King and Country; was no Reaſon that all Papiſts, even thoſe whoſe Principles and Practices had been ſo troubleſome and dangerous to the Government that protected them, ſhould have the ſame Privileges as Proteſtants that were intirely innocent. The Lord *Gage*, who had been a *Romaniſt*, and had ſeveral Relations of that Religion, ſpoke more than once in their Favour, and among other Things ſaid " He be-
" liev'd moſt of them to be very Loyal Sub-
" jects, tho' by their Principles they cou'd not
" take the Oath of *Supremacy*, and therefore
" his Lordſhip propos'd, that a new Oath of
" Allegiance might be fram'd for them, which
" it was ſaid the Body of Papiſts were ready
" to

Debate about the 100000 *l. on Papiſts.*

*A.D.*1722 to comply with; and that one of their principal Gentlemen was deputed to make such an Offer, supported by the Imperial Ambassador and the Ministers of other *Roman Catholick* Princes, who were in Friendship with the King of *Great-Britain*. Sir *William Thompson* urg'd, that this extraordinary Tax could not be deem'd a Persecution for Conscience Sake, it being on Account of Penalties the Papists had at divers Times incurr'd, and for being Enemies to the Civil Government, raising Rebellion and contriving Plots against the State. It was observ'd in this Debate that several Gentlemen who were hearty Friends to the present Settlement spoke against this Tax meerly out of Principle of Liberty of Conscience. Such we must believe was the Inducement to Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Mr. *West*, Mr. *Onslow*, and others, but no Body cou'd think so of Mr. *Hungerford*, Dr. *Friend*, &c. who doubtless oppos'd the Tax because the *Papists* oppos'd the Government. The Strength of the Argument on the Affirmative Side of the Question, is seen in what Mr. *R. Walpole* said, who represented "the great Dangers this Nation had been in "ever since the *Reformation*, from the constant "Endeavours of *Popery* to subvert our Con-"stitution and the Protestant Religion, by the "most violent and unjustifiable Methods, that "he wou'd not take upon him to charge any "particular Person among them with being "concern'd in the present *Horrid Conspiracy*, "but that it was notorious to the whole World, "that many of them had been engag'd in the "*Preston* Rebellion, and some were executed "for it, that the present Plot was contriv'd at "*Rome*, and countenanc'd in Popish Countries, "that many of the Papists were not only Well-"wishers to it, but had contributed large "Sums of Money towards carrying it on, and "therefore he thought it very reasonable, "since they made such ill Use of the Savings "of the Incomes of their Estates, that the "same should go towards the great Expence "they, and the *Pretender*'s Friends had put "the Nation to." This Speech had so great Influence, that upon putting the Question, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by 217 Voices against 168.

Mr. Robert Walpole *speaks for the Tax.*

The *Pretender* did not only fortify himself with this formidable Declaration, but he had also a Ship equipp'd to support his Pretences. It was call'd the *Revolution*, and was seiz'd in the Port of *Genoa* by Commodore *Scot*, who sent it to *England*. The Faction was not so much dispirited by the Loyalty and Vigour of the Parliament, as to give over libelling the Government at Home, in Imitation of their Idol the *Pretender* abroad. Among the Rest one *Philips* was try'd and convicted for printing an impudent Pamphlet, entitul'd, *A short View of the Advantages of the* Hanover *Succession*. *Lewis* in *Covent-Garden*, and *Edlin* in the *Strand*, Booksellers, were apprehended for printing and publishing, *A short View of the History of* England, by *Bevil Higgons*.

The Pretender's *Ship taken*

*A.D.*1723 *Layer* the Counsellor, lay still under Sentence of Death, having been repriev'd from Time to Time, to the 19th of *January*, in Hope he would deserve the Clemency that was shewn him by an ingenious Confession, which however he avoided, or in Truth cou'd discover nothing more important, than what had been prov'd against him; it being obvious, that he was an officious pushing Traitor, who wanted more Employment than the *Pretender* had for him, or was willing to trust him with. The House of Commons, *January* 15th, resolv'd, *Nem Contradicente*, that a Committee be appointed to examine *Christopher Layer*, in Relation to the Conspiracy, and that the Committee be such Members as were of the Privy-Council. *Spencer Compton*, Esq. Speaker, *Robert Walpole*, Esq. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, *Paul Methuen*, Esq. Comptroller of the Household, *William Pulteney*, Esq. *John Smith*, Esq. *Richard Hampden*, Esq. Lieutenant Gen. *Wills*, Sir *Robert Sutton*, who chose *Stephen Pointz*, Esq. to be their Secretary. *Layer*'s Reprieve was also prolonged on this Occasion. On the 21st of *January*, the Earl of *Anglesey*, spoke in the House of Lords about *Layer*'s Trial, and mov'd, *That the Judges* of the King's Beneh, be order'd to cause it to be forthwith printed. This Motion was back'd by the Earls *Cowper*, *Strafford*, *Aylesford*, the Lords *Trevor*, *Bathurst*, *Lechmere* and others. The Lord *Carteret*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, reply'd, "that the Order "mov'd for, was altogether unnecessary, Di-"rections having long before been given by "the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, "for printing and publishing of the said Trial "with all convenient Speed, that the said "Trial being of a very large Extent, and se-"veral Parts of it that were taken, requiring "a great Deal of Time to be put in Order, "and revis'd and rectify'd by the Judges and "the Counsel on both Sides, had occasion'd "the Delay complain'd of, but that the Print-"ing of the said *Trial* being now in great "Forwardness, the same would be publish'd "in a few Days," as indeed it was a Week after, which made this Debate the more extraordinary, for it was a convincing Proof that the Printing was going forward all that while, and that the Notion of its being delay'd on Account of Deficiency of Proof concerning the Plot, was groundless. The Dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcastle*, seconded the Lord *Carteret*, and a *Negative* was put on the Motion, by a Majority of 53 Voices against 32, sixteen Lords enter'd their Protest, but the Reason of it, cou'd not exist above a Week, the Trial being publish'd so soon after it.

The Committee to examine Layer.

His Majesty in the beginning of *January*, was pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Lincoln* to be Constable of the *Tower*, and the Lord *Tenham* to be one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. *John* Lord *Clifton*, was created Viscount *Darnley* in *Ireland*, and *Henry Temple*, Esq. Baron *Temple*, of *Mount Temple*, and Viscount *Palmerston* in that Kingdom. *Charles Strickland*, Esq. was made Vice Admiral of the *white*, and Sir *George Walton*, Rear Admiral of the *Blue* Squadron of the Navy, and about the same Time, *George Ducket*, Esq. Member of Parliament for *Caln*, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the *Excise*, in the Room of Sir *Marmaduke Wyvil*, Bart. deceas'd. This is the Gentleman whom one *Webster*, and other *Oxonians*, have lately so scandalously abus'd, for the Information he gave me of male Practice in *Editing* the History of the *Grand Rebellion*. His Brother. Capt. *Ducket*, of General *Evan*'s Dragoons, was made Major of the second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards. Some Time before this their Graces the Dukes of *Bolton*,

Promotions and Preferments.

George Ducket, *Esq. made Commissioner of Excise.*

A.D. 1723 Time before this their Graces the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Rutland* and *Roxburgh* were elected Knights of the Garter.

On the 16th of *February*, *Robert Cotton*, Esq. one of the *Preston* Rebels, who obtain'd so much Mercy, as not to be prosecuted for that Rebellion, was try'd for affirming and asserting, that the *Pretender*'s Wife, whose Picture was hung up in his Room, was Queen of *England*. The Lord Chief Justice *Prat*, summing up the Evidence, concluded with telling the Jury, that if they believ'd the Witness for the King, Mr. *Speare*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, whose Character and Credit stood entirely unimpeach'd, they must find *Cotton* guilty, notwithstanding which, they brought him in *Not guilty*, to the great Surprize of the Lord Chief Justice, and all that heard the Cause, but not of such as consider'd that the City of *Westminster*, had for some Years been pretty much under the Influence of Bishop *Atterbury* and the Head Bailiff, who had marry'd his Daughter. Mr. *Pulteney*, Chairman of the Committee for the Examination of *Layer*, having acquainted the House, that the Papers relating to the Examination of *James Plunket*, were necessary to be perus'd by the Committee in re-examining the said *Plunket*, the House resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Evidences and Papers relating to *Plunket*. The Committee was also impower'd to examine *George Kelly*, and *Dennis Kelly*, Esq. Prisoners in the Tower of *London*. The Affair which occasion'd the most Talk of any Thing, under the Consideration of the House of Commons this Season, was that of the *Harburgh* Lottery, so call'd from the Place where it was to be drawn, the Town and Port of *Harburgh* on the River *Elbe*, within his Majesty's *German* Dominions; where the Projector of this Lottery, was to settle a Trade for the Woollen Manufacture, between *England* and *Germany*. The Scheme for this Lottery, was to raise 1500000 *l.* by 500000 Tickets, at 3 *l.* a Ticket; the Charter for the Company of Merchants for settling the Trade to *Harburgh*, was granted by the King as Duke and Elector of *Brunswick*, drawn up at *Hanover*, and seal'd with the Seal of that Electorate, and the Gentlemen concern'd in this Company at first, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Sir *John Eyles*, *John Deacle*, Esq. Sir *Robert Baylis*, Sir *William Billers*, Sir *Charles Wager*, Sir *Thomas Webster*, &c. were so unblemish'd in their Characters, that People had for some Time a good Opinion of it, which did not however last long, tho' there could not be reasonably Exception made to many of the Trustees, as

Robert Cotton, *a Preston Rebel, clear'd by a Jury.*

Harburgh *Lottery.*

Lord *Barrington.*	Mr. *John Caswal.*
Sir *John Hortop.*	Mr. *William Sterling.*
John London, Esq.	Mr. *Benj. Burroughs.*
Fiennes Harrison, Esq.	Mr. *John Thompson.*
Philip Hartop, Esq.	Mr. *Benjamin Joules.*
Mr. *William Squire.*	*Henry Bendish*, Esq.
Mr. *Edward Richier.*	

The Harburg *Company.*

Several Gentlemen gave out as soon as the Lottery was set up, as in particular Sir *John Eyles*, who early dropt any Concern in it, and Lord *Barrington*, Sir *John Hartop*, and *Henry Bendish*, Esq. refus'd to act as Trustees for the Lottery, as Mr. *Benjamin Joules* declared at his Examination by a Committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. *Hungerford* was Chairman, which boded not well to the Managers of this Lottery, several of whom were Protestant Dissenters, and that could not A.D. 1723 but very much sharpen Mr. *Hungerford* in his Inquiries: It appears every where in the Proceedings about this Matter, that it was represented to his Majesty as a Project which would not only advance the Trade of Cloth within his Electorate, but also within his Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and that his Majesty did not suffer a Step to be taken in it by his Authority, but as Elector of *Brunswick*, and as it related to his *German* Dominions; tho' the Disaffected rais'd a mighty Clamour upon it, as if the Design was to sacrifice the Commerce of *Great-Britain* to the *Germans*, which was so false, that when Lord *Barrington*, Sir *Charles Wager*, and Sir *Thomas Webster* waited upon Lord *Townshend*, Lord *Carteret*, and Mr. *Walpole*, to procure a *British* Charter, they were told it could not be granted, because it was ILLEGAL and *Impracticable*.

There does not appear to have been any great Sums of Money paid in upon this Lottery Project, which was not lik'd by most of those that had been willing to engage in the Trading Company. The Objections to the *Lottery* were, that too much of the Money, intended to be rais'd by it, was for Rewards and Gratifications to Persons who pretended to have done great Services towards the settling of this Company, and that the Lottery had no *British* Charter to authorize it; for tho' the Tickets were to be drawn at *Harburgh*, or any other Place, the Money was to be *British*, and consequently would be liable to a Parliamentary Inquiry, upon Complaint which the Sufferers wou'd be sure to make. To have done with it, the *Harburgh* Lottery was voted a fraudulent Undertaking, and Lord *Barrington* expell'd the House for being concern'd in it.

The House taking into Consideration the *Abuses* and *Frauds* in the *Tobacco* Trade, Mr. *Trenchard* mov'd, that in Order to prevent them, there might be a *Re-entry* of all Tobacco that was remov'd from one Port to another, both in *England* and *Scotland*; and Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, a Merchant, mov'd, that all Tobacco Imported both in *England* and *Scotland*, be put into Warehouses, and not be remov'd from thence without a Permit to prove that the Duty was paid. Thus we see that the Motion for putting Tobacco into publick Warehouses, came originally from Merchants, and this shews the Extravagance of the Cry against it, as a Part of a late Scheme for an *Inland* Duty on that Commodity.

Merchants move for putting Tobacco into publick Warehouses.

On the 18th of *February*, Mr. *Yonge*, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the *Printer* and Publisher of the *Report* about the *Harburgh* Lottery, acquainted the House that *Richard Franklin*, Bookseller in *Fleetstreet*, who had own'd that the said *Report*, was printed by his Direction, having been again summon'd to attend the Committee, had sent a Letter to the Chairman, acquainting him *that he would not obey the said Summons*: No doubt it was this Impudence of his that recommended him to the Faction of the *Craftsmen* to be the Printer of their seditious Libel the *Craftsman*, which he has printed 5 or 6 Years in Defyance of Law and Truth. He was order'd to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Richard Francklin, *Bookseller's impudent Answer to the Committee.*

On the 23d of *February*, *William Pulteney*, Esq. from the Committee appointed to examine *Layer*, acquainted the House that the Committee had prepar'd a Report to be laid

A.D.1723 before them, and it was order'd to be receiv'd the first of *March*. The 26th of *February* it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente* "That an "humble Address be presented to his Majesty "to congratulate his Majesty on the Increase "of his Royal Family by her Royal High- "ness's being happily delivered of a Princess "and that a Congratulatory Message be sent "to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and "Princess of *Wales* on this happy Occasion. The next Day, *Robert Walpole*, Esq Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported to the House that the said Address had been presented, and that his Majesty commanded him to acquaint this House, *That his Majesty returns his Thanks to this House for their Address of* Congratulation, *and for the Zeal and Affection which they have expres't to him aud his Family*. Then Mr. *Pelham* reported, that the Gentlemen appointed to attend their Royal Highnesses with a Congratulatery Message, had attended his Royal Highness accordingly, who was pleas'd to give this Answer; *That He is very sensible of the Affection which the House of Commons have shew'd to him upon all Occasions, and returns his Thanks for this particular Instance of it.*

An Address on the Birth of the Princess Mary.

His Majesty's and his Royal Higness's Answer.

The House having order'd the Report of the Committee for the Examination of *Layer*, to be printed, every one that read it was convinc'd of the Truth of the Conspiracy, in which it appears by that Report, that the Bishop of *Rochester*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and other Lords and Gentlemen, that had by reiterated Oaths abjur'd the Pretender, were engag'd some in a greater, and some in a less Degree. *Layer* declar'd to a Committee of Lords of the Council, that the Earl of *Orrery* told him, *Nothing could relieve the Nation but a Restoration*. The Piety, the Honour, the Gratitude of this Man, whom the King trusted with one of the largest Counties in *England*, and with a Post near his Royal Person. *James Butler* wrote to another Traitor at *Rome*; "Tell, Mr. *Chau-* "*mont*, the Prerender, I think it a good Time "to make an Effort when the Elector is gone "to *Hanover*. *Atterbury* wrote also to the Pretender, *Notwithstanding this Opportunity is elaps'd, I agree with you another may offer before the End of the Year*. *Layer* confest that the Lord *Orrery*, was not for stirring without Foreign Troops to assist them, which he telling the Lord *North* and *Grey*, this rare Protestant and Patriot said, *Lord* Orrery *is a* timerous Fellow, *and always making Difficulties*. Coll. *Stanhope*, his Majesty's Ambassador at *Madrid*, procur'd an Order from that Court to hinder *Butler*'s Embarkation in *Spain*, and the like Orders were granted by the Regent of *France* to his Majesty's Minister at *Paris*, which was a great Balk to the Conspirators. *Neyno* a Nonjuring Priest depos'd, that Sir *Henry Goring*, was one of their principal Leaders. Sir *Luke Schaub*, wrote from *Paris*, that *John Barber*, the Printer, Alderman, carry'd with him Bills of Exchange for 50000 *l.* for the Pretender. The Conspirators argu'd, as by Lieutenant *Pancier*'s Affidavit. "They cou'd ex- "pect no Opposition. We had but 14000 Men in all, pray mind what Stress the *Jacobites* laid on the small Number of regular Forces in *England*, and at the same Time what Stress the *Catos*, the *Craftsmen* and the Murmurers lay on the Number of those Forces, which they call a *Standing Army*. "That "3000 of them were necessary to guard *Lon-* "*don*, 3000 more for *Scotland*, and 2000 for "the Garrisons, so that the Remainder would "never dare to attack the Invaders. *Layer* told the Committee, "That the Pretender "askt him what Country he was of, and what "Gentleman he knew, and that he answer'd "he was of *Norfolk*, and knew all the *Tory* "Gentlemen," of whom he drew up a List, and gave it to the *Pretender*, thinking *it wou'd* be agreable to him. He said, that at his Return from *Italy*, he found most of the Gentlemen in *Norfolk*, who were *Tories* before, *Jacobites* now. *Kelly* and *Neyno*, two of the Conspirators confest, that Bishop *Atterbury* held Correspondencies with the *Pretender* and his Agents. A.D.1723

Layer names some of the Conspirators.

Atterbury writes to the Pretender.

France and Spain *disown the Conspirators.*

The British Minister gives Information about John Barber.

The Report of the Committee for examining *Christopher Layer*, is very well evidenc'd and circumstantiated, which the House having taken into Consideration, *William Pulteney*, Esq. mov'd that this Question might be put: "That upon Consideration of the Report, and "the several Papers and Examinations relating "to the Conspiracy, it appears to this House, "that a detestable and horrid Conspiracy has "been form'd and carry'd on by Persons of "Figure and Distinction, their Agents and "Instrumeuts, in Conjunction with Trai- "tors abroad, for invading these Kingdoms "with foreign Forces, for raising Insurrections "and a Rebellion at Home, for seizing the "Tower and City of *London*, for laying vio- "lent Hands upon the Person of his most sa- "cred Majesty and the Prince of *Wales*, in "order to subvert our present happy Establish- "ment in Church and State, by placing a *Po-* "*pish* Pretender upon the Throne. This Motion was seconded by Sir *John Rushout*, and *Thomas Broderick*, Esq. But Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *William Bromley*, did not think from what had been yet laid before them, that there was such a particular concerted Plot, as was mention'd in that Question; there could not have been plainer Proof of a Conspiracy's being forming; and unless it had been put in Execution, some of those who spoke slightingly of it, would not have acknowledg'd that it was ever form'd. Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls said with a great deal of Warmth upon hearing Mr. *Shippen* and Mr. *Bromley*, *He could not with Patience and with his usual Moderation hear the Truth of this detestable and horrid Conspiracy call'd into Question, after so many undeniable Proofs. But*, added he, *As there are People who know nothing of the Plot, and yet believe it so there are others that know the whole Plot, and yet pretend not to believe it*, which is as great a Truth as ever was spoken in that House, Mr. *Ward* made some Reply, and excepted against the Words *laying violent Hands on the Person of his Sacred Majesty*, because it was only said in the Report, that the Conspirators meant only to *sieze or assault*, as if *siezing* and *assaulting* were not Acts of Violence. Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, answer'd him saying: *He was amaz'd to hear such Words come out of the Mouth of a Lawyer, and a Member of that House, but since he had forgot his Profession, and the Place he was in so far as to make so small a Matter of siezing the King's Person, and the Heir apparent on whom all that is dear and valuable to* Englishmen, *both as Men and Christians entirely depends, He must take the Liberty to tell him*, that, *much less*

Sir Jos. Jekyl's *admirable Speech in Answer to Mr.* Shippen *and Mr.* William Bromley.

A.D.1723 *leſs than* ſeizing *and* aſſaulting *the Perſon of the King or Prince, is by our Laws looke upon as an Overt Act of High Treaſon.* This Lawyer came off ſo poorly, that few of his Side had the Courage to ſpeak after him, and Mr. *Pulteney*'s Queſtion was carry'd without dividing. Then Mr. *Pelham* mov'd, "That it appears to the Houſe, that *Chriſtopher Layer*, "in his ſeveral Examinations before the Lords "of the Council and the Committee of that "Houſe, has groſly prevaricated, ſuppreſt the "Truth, and endeavour'd as far as in him lies, "to diſguiſe and conceal the ſaid horrid and "deteſtable Conſpiracy." He was ſeconded by the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and the Queſtion carry'd without dividing. After this Mr. Attorney General mov'd, "That it appears to the "Houſe, that *John Plunket* has been a princi-"pal Agent and Inſtrument in the ſaid horrid "and deteſtable Conſpiracy, and has carry'd "on ſeveral treaſonable Correſpondencies to "procure a foreign Force to invade theſe "Kingdoms, to raiſe Inſurrections and a Re-"bellion at Home, and was engag'd with others "in the vilainous and execrable Deſign of "laying violent Hands upon his Majeſty's "moſt ſacred Perſon," which Queſtion was alſo carry'd without a Diviſion. Mr. Attorney alſo mov'd, that *Leave be given to bring in a Bill to inflict certain Pains and Pinalties* upon *John Plunket*. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Onſlow*, but the Motion was warmly oppos'd, however it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 289 Voices againſt 130. On the 11th of *March*, Mr. Sollicitor General made the like Motion in the Caſe of *George Kelly* alias *Johnſon*, and was ſeconded by Mr. *Sandys* and Mr. *Walpole*, but Mr. *Trenchard*, as well known by the Name of *Cato*, ſaid, *He thought the propereſt way to proceed againſt this* Criminal *was in the old Parliamentary Method by Bill of* Attainder, *there being ſufficient Proof to ſupport ſuch a Bill.* Mr. *Lutwyche*, another Lawyer, Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *William Bromley*, thought there was not Proof ſufficient to ſupport Mr. Sollicitor's Motion. They were anſwer'd by the *Maſter of the Rolls*, Mr. *Talbot*, and others, and the Queſtion carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by 280 Voices againſt 111. *Plunket* and *Kelly* were two indigent Fellows, and many were of Opinion they ſhould rather have been ſhut up with the Traitors in *Newgate*, than have been impriſon'd in the *Tower*, and indeed that they were hardly worth the Trouble that was taken about them, and much leſs the Charge, but as they were in the ſame Plot with *Atterbury*, 'twas fit they ſhou'd prepare the Way for the like Proceedings againſt him; accordingly when the Queſtion about *Kelly* was carry'd, *William Yonge*, Eſq. ſtood up, and in a long elegant Speech repreſented "how deep-"ly Dr. *Francis Atterbury* Biſhop of *Roche-"ſter* had been concern'd in this DETESTABLE "*Conſpiracy*, aggravating his Crime from his "holy Function and high Station in the Church "of *England*, from the ſolemn Oaths he had, "on ſo many Occaſions taken to the Govern-"ment, and by which he had ABJUR'D the "*Pretender*, when at the ſame Time he was "*Traiterouſly* conſpiring to bring him in, up-"on the Ruin of his Country and of all that "was dear and valuable to us, as *Freemen* and "*Chriſtians*, concluding that as he was a Diſ-"grace to his Order, and Diſhonour to his "Church, ſo he might apply to him on that "Occaſion *Theſe* Words of the *Acts*: *Let his* "*Habitation be deſolate, and let no Man dwell* "*therein. And his* BISHOPRICK *let another* "*take.*" And therefore he mov'd that "it "appears to this Houſe, that *Francis*, Lord "Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was principally con-"cern'd in forming, directing and carrying "on the ſaid *wicked* and *deteſtable* Conſpiracy "for invading theſe Kingdoms with a foreign "Force, and for raiſing Inſurrections and a "*Rebellion* at Home, in Order to ſubvert our "preſent happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and "State, by placing a *Popiſh* Pretender on the "Throne." Mr. *Yonge* was ſtrongly ſupported by Sir *John Cope* and others, who were as ſtrongly oppos'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *William Bromley*, Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, Mr. *Strangways*, Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Lutwyche*, and Dr. *Friend*, the laſt was at a great Deal of Pains to prove, that above two to one of the Members of that Houſe, were not as good Judges of the Matter as himſelf. This Doctor, as has been hinted elſewhere, wrote a Book about the War in *Spain*, and ſwore to the Truth of it, which argu'd a Latitude of Conſcience and a narrowneſs of Soul, it being a Party Buſineſs, that did not at all do Honour to the Biſhops Cauſe by his appearing in it. Sir *William Wyndham* ſaid, *There was little or indeed no Evidence againſt the Biſhop beſides* Conjectures *and* Hearſays. But theſe Hearſays and Conjectures, were more than ſufficient to convince any Man, that was not reſolv'd not to be convinc'd, that Mr. *Yonge*'s Motion was juſt, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq. Chancellor of the Exchequer, *John Smith*, Eſq. formerly Speaker of that Honourable Houſe, Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Talbot*, and *William Pulteney*, Eſq. anſwer'd all the Objections, the other Gentlemen made to that Motion, which was carried without a Diviſion, as was the other Motion for a Bill to inflict *certain Pains* and *Penalties* upon *Francis*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. Two Days after Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, acquainted the Houſe, "That his Majeſty having had juſt "Reaſon to apprehend Dr. *John Friend*, a "Member of this Houſe for *High Treaſon*, "had caus'd him to be apprehended, and de-"ſir'd the Conſent of this Houſe to his being "committed and detained for *High Treaſon*, "according to an Act of this preſent Seſſion, "*for impow'ring his Majeſty to ſecure and de-*"*tain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect*"*are conſpir ng againſt his Perſon and Govern-*"*ment.* Upon which he mov'd "That an "humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, "that he would be pleas'd to give Order for "committing and detaining Dr. *John Friend*, "&c." This Motion was ſeconded and backt by ſeveral Members, but oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen* and Mr. *William Bromley*, who ſaid "They "could not ſee any Reaſon why that Houſe "ſhould give Leave for detaining any Mem-"ber, unleſs the Species of Treaſon was de-"clar'd, and that the Information was upon "Oath." Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* and *Robert Walpole*, Eſq. reply'd, "That by the late *Act* for "*ſuſpending* the *Habeas Corpus*, the King was "impower'd to take up any Perſon he had "Reaſon to ſuſpect." Mr. *William Bromley* and Mr. *Shippen*, had juſt heard the Title of that Act read, and how prodigious was it in the Way of thinking, that they ſhould inſiſt upon an Information upon Oath, when bare Suſpi-

Reſolutions againſt the Traitors.

Motion for Bills of Pains and Penalties.

Biſhop Atterbury *charg'd with the Treaſon.*

He is perjur'd.

A Diſgrace to his Order.

A.D.1723

Chap. I. Verſe 20.

Vote againſt him

Members for the Biſhop.

Dr. Friend *zealous for him.*

Bill to inflict Pains on him brought in

Dr Friend *impriſon'd for High Treaſon.*

A.D. 1723 Suſpicion was by that new Statute declared to be ſufficient. But really there was ſo much Malignity and Extravagance in the Arguments of the *Negatives* on this Occaſion, that it is aſtoniſhing to think how they could be offer'd to ſuch an illuſtrious Aſſembly. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, added: "He did "not doubt, but Dr. *Friend* was charg'd upon "Oath," and as we read in the *Annals*, pri- "vately declar'd to ſeveral Members, that "there was a poſitive Oath of his being guilty "of the BLACKEST and *baſeſt* Treaſon." Mr. *S*— then ſuggeſting, "that the Doctors hav- "ing ſpoken ſo warmly in *Kelly* and the Bi- "ſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Behalf, was in his Opi- "nion the Reaſon of his being taken up him- "ſelf, and that, at that Rate, there was an "End of the Liberty of Speech, which every "Member of that Houſe had a Right to," Mr. *Walpole* reply'd with ſome Quickneſs, "He "wonder'd any Gentlemen could think any "Miniſtry capable of ſo baſe a Thing, as to "take up a Gentleman for what he ſaid in that "Houſe, without any other Cauſe, when they "knew themſelves to be accountable as well "as others for their Actions," Adding "That "they who made ſuch Inſinuations, might more "eaſily be prov'd to be *Jacobites*, than they "could make out ſuch an Allegation againſt "the Miniſtry," *William Pulteney*, Eſq. ſpoke on the ſame Side, and in Relation to Dr. *Friend*'s ſpeaking in Behalf of *Kelly* and *Atterbury*, obſerv'd, *That it was uſual in all Conſpiracies for one* Traitor *to endeavour to excuſe another*. This was an Obſervation made in the ſame Place by Lieuteuant General *Mordaunt*, in *Fenwick*'s Caſe, after Sir *Edward Seymour* had been ſpeaking for that Traitor. But Mr. *S*— fell warmly on Mr. *Pulteny*, ſaying, *It was not to be endur'd to have a Member of that Houſe call'd a* TRAITOR *before he was convicted as ſuch*. Mr. *Pulteny* explaining himſelf, the Matter dropt, and the Addreſs was carry'd without dividing. After ſo mature Conſideration of the Report of the Committee, the Houſe of Commons preſented an Addreſs of Abhorrence of the Conſpiracy to his Majeſty. In which was this Paragraph. *We ſee with Aſtoniſhment, that Perſons of Figure and Diſtinction, who ought to have been the beſt Judges and moſt zealous Defenders of your beneficent and mild Reign (by which alone their Fortunes and Dignity can be made ſecure) ſhould be ſo far infatuated as to* head *and* abett *a* MONSTROUS Conſpiracy, *to deſtory your Majeſty, their Country and Themſelves. That Honour, Faith and the moſt ſolemn Ties ſhould be violated, in Favour of a* Popiſh FUGITIVE, *known only for his blind Bigotry and Attachment to* Ruin.

We congratulate your Majeſty and all your good Subjects, that you have eſcap'd the BLACK *and unnatural Deſigns of the* WORST *of Men*, &c. Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, one of the Idols of *High Church*, the Defender of *Sacheverel*, the great Stickler for the *Occaſional* and *Schiſm* Bills, is here declar'd to be one of the *worſt* of *Men*, and I ſuppoſe I may now make bold with his Character, without the Charge either of Indecorum or Partiality.

At a Conference between the Lords and Commons, *William Pulteney*, Eſq. Chairman of the Committee, appointed to be Managers for the latter, acquainted the Managers for the Lords, "that upon the Commons humble Ap- "plication to his Majeſty, they did by Order "of the Houſe lay before their Lordſhips the "original Papers and Letters relating to the "Conſpiracy:" which he ſet forth agreably to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, concluding: "That the Commons did not "doubt, but that the ſame Zeal which anima- "ted them, would likewiſe animate their Lord- "ſhips in the vigorous Proſecution of thoſe "*wicked Conſpirators*, till they were brought "to Exemplary Juſtice, and until the united "Reſentments of both Houſes of Parliament, "ſhould convince the whole World of the "Danger there is for the moſt ſubtle *Traitors* "to attempt the Subverſion of this Govern- "ment, or endeavour to deprive a *Free* and "Happy People of the Bleſſing of his Majeſty's "Reign, and the *Succeſſion* of his Royal Fa- "mily, upon which their *Religion*, *Laws* and "*Liberties* ENTIRELY *depends*: So ſaid Mr. *Pulteney* with great Truth and Reaſon, and whoever ſay the contrary, muſt according to his Saying, and according to Reaſon and Truth be Traitors and Enemies to their Country. The Managers for the Lords having made Report of the Conference to the Houſe, their Lordſhips by Way of *Ballot*, made Choice of nine Peers to be a Committee to inquire into the *horrid* and *deteſtable* Conſpiracy, and upon a Scrutiny, the following Liſt was carry'd by a vaſt Majority.

Duke of *Dorſet*.	Lord Viſc. *Torrington*.
Duke of *Montroſe*.	Lord Viſc. *Lonſdale*.
Earl of *Scarborough*.	Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Earl of *Lincoln*.	Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
Earl of *Iſlay*.	

Two Days after Dr. *Friend* was apprehended he was examin'd by a Committee of Council, and afterwards committed Priſoner to the *Tower* for *High Treaſon*. About the ſame Time, one *Thomas*, Keeper of the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Society*, in *Crane* Court, was taken into Cuſtody, for aſſiſting ſome of the Conſpirators in carrying on their treaſonable Correſpondences. The Earl of *Orrery* being much indiſpos'd, occaſion'd not only by his Confinement in the *Tower*, but by Grief for the Diſappointment of the Plot, or for his heing engag'd in it, upon Repreſentation of his Condition to his Majeſty, Leave was given to admit him to Bail. His Sureties were the Lord *Carleton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, and the Earl of *Burlington*, his noble Relations, who were not more illuſtrious for their Dignity than their Zeal for the Publick Good. Dr. *Yalden*, Miniſter of *Bridewell*, and lately Tutor to the Duke of *Beaufort*, was taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger about the latter End of *March*, on Suſpicion of Correſpondence with the Conſpirators, which Suſpicion was the better grounded, for that he was known to be in Confidence with Perſons, who in the late Reign were Enemies to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as was before hinted.

We omitted giving Account of the Duke of *Portland*'s Arrival and generous Reception at the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, in his Paſſage to his Government of *Jamaica*, where his Grace arriv'd at the latter End of the preceding Year, with his Dutcheſs and Family, and was receiv'd with all Demonſtrations of publick Joy. Such Incidents as theſe, and indeed thoſe of *Preferments* and *Promotions*, relating more to particular Perſons, than to the Publick in general, are more proper for *Biography* than Hiſtory.

The *Quarentine* laid on all Ships coming from

A.D. 1723

Mr. Pulteney's *Speech of Dr.* Friend's *Treaſon.*

Mr. S--- reflects ſeverely on Mr. Pulteney.

Houſe of Commons Addreſs againſt Atterbury's *Plot.*

He is declar'd to be one of the worſt *of* Men.

Mr. Pulteney's *Speech to the Lords againſt the Plotters.*

Committee of Lords about the Plot.

One Thomas, *a Servant of the Royal Society, aſſiſts the Plotters.*

Earl of Orrery *bail'd.*

Dr Yalden *taken up.*

A.D.1723 from the *Levant*, where the *Plague* had rag'd all the laſt Year, was taken off by Proclamation, and a general *Thankſgiving for preſerving his Majeſty and his Subjects from it*, was order'd to be obſerv'd on the 25th of *April*.

The *Oxonians*, who agree ſo well in good High Church Principles, happen'd now to be at Variance about the Choice of an Academick Officer, call'd *Curator*, of the *Sheldonian* Theater. The Candidates were Dr. *Shippen*, Principal of *Brazen-Noſe* College, and by his Turn Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. *Butler*, Preſident of St. *Mary Magdelens*. But the Parliamentary Merit of Mr. *Shippen*, was at this Time of no Uſe to his Brother the Dr. who loſt the Election by a great Majority of Voices. For him 65, for Dr. *Butler* 96, upon which Occaſion there were great Rejoycings in ſeveral Colleges.

It will not be expected that we ſhould enter into the Detail of the Examination of the Evidence, to prove the Plot, taken by the Committees of Lords and Commons, we muſt refer to the Printed Trials and other publick Accounts for Particulars, and can only here incert the more curious.

The Committee of Lords having made their Report to the Houſe of Peers, it was reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled: " That this Houſe is fully " ſatisfy'd and convinc'd, that a deteſtable and " wicked Conſpiracy has been form'd and carried on for ſolliciting a Foreign Force to invade theſe Kingdoms, for raiſing a Rebellion " and inciting Inſurrections in *London*, and divers other Parts of *Great-Britain*, and even " for laying violent Hands on the ſacred Perſon of his Majeſty, and on his Royal Highneſs " the Prince of *Wales*, in Order to deſtroy our " Religion and happy Conſtitution, by placing " a Popiſh Pretender on the Throne." Their Lordſhips after this order'd, " That the Thanks " of this Houſe be given by the Lord Chancellor to the ſaid Lords Committees, for " their having diſcharg'd the Truſt in them " repos'd, with great Exactneſs, Care, Fidelity " and Candour," which his Lordſhip did accordingly in a very elegant Speech.

Among other Things relating to Biſhop *Atterbury*'s engaging in this Conſpiracy, one of the Evidence *Carryl*, depos'd, that *Atterbury*, in Diſcourſe with Sir *Henry Goring* about the Pretender's Affairs, took an Expreſſion, which he thought injurious to his Zeal for the Pretender, ſo ill, that he collar'd *Goring*, which agrees exactly with the Character of the Man, as to Temper, Moderation, and other Chriſtian Virtues.

Biſhop Atterbury collars Sir Henry Goring.

The Earl of *Orrery* was ſo active in this Matter, according to *Pancier*'s Information, that he was Chairman of the *Burford* Club, which *Plunket* told *Pancier* conſiſted of *Tory* Lords and others, and as it is very juſtly obſerv'd in the *Report*, the *Matter aſſerted of that Club in* Plunket's *Letters*, *ſeems inconſiſtent with the known Character of ſome of thoſe Perſons.*

Lord Orrery, *Chairman.*

Lord *Strafford.*	Lord *Bingley.*
Sir *Henry Goring.*	Mr. *Dawkins.*
Lord *Cowper.*	Lord *Craven.*
Mr. *Hutcheſon.*	Mr. *Shippen.*
Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*	Lord *Scarſdale.*
Sir *Conſtantine Phipps.*	Lord *Bathurſt.*
General *Webb.*	Lord *Gower.*

The pretended Burford Club.

'Tho' the villainous Deſign of the Conſpirators in this Chimerical Club, was like that of *Fenwick*, when he charg'd King *William*'s Miniſters and Friends with his own Plot, to puzzle the Cauſe and create Jealouſies and Miſunderſtandings among them, yet one may perceive there were ſeveral Names in this Liſt which the Conſpirators imagin'd every one wou'd believe very likely to be concern'd in it, as *Goring*, *Atterbury*, *Phipps*, &c. But there were others, which at firſt Sight appear'd to be fictitious; as, *Cowper*, *Webb*, &c. The Earl of *Strafford*, and the Lord *Hay*, Son in Law to the laſt Treaſurer, and Earl of *Kinowle*, in *Scotland*, complain'd to the Houſe of Lords, that in the printed Report of the Houſe of Commons, it is mention'd that one *Skeene* told *Pancier*, that the Lord *Strafford*, and the Lord *Kinowle*, were privy to Deſigns againſt the Government, and a Motion was made that they ſhould be examin'd at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, but it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 64 Voices againſt 29. The Earl *Cowper* and Mr. *Hutcheſon*, publiſh'd *Declarations* againſt the falſe Information of their being of the *Burford* Club, and Earl *Cowper* made a long Speech in the Houſe, complaining of his being mention'd in the *Report* on the bare Hearſay of an infamous Perſon, *which was enough to give an Air of Fiction to the whole Conſpiracy*. This was anſwer'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*: " That he " was much ſurpriz'd to find that a noble Peer " whoſe Abilities and Merit had juſtly ſo great " Weight in that illuſtrious Aſſembly, ſhould, " upon a trivial Circumſtance, ridicule as a " Fiction, a horrid execrable Conſpiracy, ſupported by ſo many concurring Proofs, and " from a falſe triffling Particular, infer, that " no Part of it was true." The Lord *Bathurſt* anſwer'd the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and was ſupported by the Lord *Craven*, the Earl of *Kinowle*, and the other Lords nam'd in the Liſt of the exploded *Burford* Club, who all proteſted their own Innocency, not without ſome ſlaunting Reflections on the Plot, as the *Annaliſt* tells us " As if the main Drift " of it was a baſe Contrivance of their Ene- " mies, to blaſt their Honour and Reputation, " and to render the beſt Patriots uſeleſs to their " Country, by making them obnoxious. The Earl of *Strafford* having expreſt his juſt Reſentment with more Warmth than the reſt, the Earl *Cadogan* reply'd: *That for his own Part, tho' his Name was often mention'd in the* Report, *he never troubled himſelf about it, but in his Opinion, there was Reaſon to believe, ſome People were ſore, when they winch'd ſo much at the leaſt Touch.* The Earl of *Strafford* repell'd this Reflection with a great Deal of Vivacity, and ſaid, *He was as whole and ſound as any in that illuſtrious Aſſembly, But as he had the Honour to have more ancient noble Blood running in his Veins than ſome others, ſo he hop'd he might be allow'd to expreſs a more than ordinary Reſentment againſt Inſults offer'd to the Peerage.* But ſome Members apprehending the Iſſue of this warm Debate, call'd for the *Queſtion*, which was carry'd in the *Negative*.

Several Lords nam'd juſtify themſelves.

Earl Cadogan *anſwers the Earl of* Strafford.

Notwithſtanding the Lord *Hay*'s Name was printed in the Report, and in other Papers, yet upon Complaint, a Friend of the Author's was taken into Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*, for copying the ſaid Prints, and the exceſſive Charge

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An Author puniſh'd for reprinting a Print.

of ſuch Cuſtody was the Conſequence of it, which I remember to be a Guide to others, not to wade without their Depth, nor make Uſe of Hiſtorical Freedom, till it is ſettled how far ſuch Freedom is to extend, or how far Privilege is a Check upon Hiſtory.

On the 29th of *March*, the Lord *Bathurſt* preſented a Petition from Biſhop *Atterbury*, ſuggeſting, that a Bill was depending in the Houſe of Commons, for inflicting Pains and Penalties on him, for ſuppos'd Crimes, of which he was ENTIRELY *innocent* How ſhocking is it to read ſuch Words, aſſerted by a Man in Holy Orders, nay by a Biſhop, when it was prov'd as clear as Light in a fair Noon, that he was ENTIRELY *guilty*. The Petition was for Direction as to his Conduct, in Reſpect of a ſtanding Order, prohibiting on a Penalty, any Lord to appear by Council before the Houſe of Commons. The Lord *Lechmere*, the Earls *Cowper* and *Strafford*, the Lords *Trevor*, *Bathurſt*, and ſome others ſpoke in Behalf of the Petition, but were anſwer'd by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord *Carteret*, the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Wharton*, the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Coningsby*, and the Lord Viſcount *Harcourt*, who alledg'd that in this Affair the Commons did not act as a Court of Judicature, but as a Part of the Legiſlature, of which they were as much a Part, and to which they had as much Right as the Lords themſelves. But what the Duke of *Wharton* ſaid, was ſo reaſonable, that one cannot conceive how it ſhould eſcape the Conſideration of ſuch great Lawyers, as the Lord *Lechmere*, Earl *Cowper*, and Lord *Trevor*. *The Matter before you needs no great Debate, for the Biſhop of* Rocheſter *having already apply'd to the Houſe of Commons in a Letter to their Speaker, for Council to be aſſigned, it was prepoſterous now for him to pray the Lords not to give him Leave to be heard before the Houſe of Commons, which was the Drift of his Petition.* But the Houſe of Peers gave him Leave by a Majority of 77 Voices againſt 27, tho' he did not make Uſe of it. A few Days after, another Petition from Biſhop *Atterbury*, was read, complaining that Coll. *Williamſon*, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, ſearch'd him, and took from him two Seals, and a Piece of a Letter, after he had ſnatch'd the Reſt of it from him. But a Motion being made that Coll. *Williamſon*, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, Mr. *Thomas Serjeant*, Gentleman Porter, and two Wardens ſhould attend at the Bar of the Houſe, to give an Account of thoſe Matters, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 52 Voices againſt 24.

Biſhop Atterbury's abſurd Petition.

Duke of Wharton's Speech againſt it.

I ſhall take no farther Notice of the Proceedings in Parliament about the Bills for inflicting Pains and Penalties on *Francis*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *George Kelly*, and *John Plunket*, then as I find ſomething particularly curious in them.

Among others taken up and examin'd for this Helliſh Conſpiracy, was *Thomas Yalden*, Doctor of Divinity, in whoſe Pocket Book was found a villainous and traiterous Libel in Doggrel Verſe, againſt his Majeſty and the Royal Family. This Godly Man had been very intimate with Mrs. *Manly*, who wrote thoſe *lewd* Books, call'd *Atalantis*, and carry'd her Money from the late Duke of *Beaufort*, who was his Patron; and tho' he had often abjur'd the Pretender, and ſworn Allegiance to King *George*, he was found to be in the Confidence of *George Kelly*, Sir *Henry Goring*, *Semple*, the Runaway Conſpirator, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and other Plotters againſt the King and Government.

Thomas Yalden, *D. D. taken up for the Plot.*

A.D. 1723

When the Queſtion was put, whether the Bill againſt *George Kelly*, ſhould paſs, it was ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *Kettleby*, who were anſwer'd by *R. Walpole*, Eſq. and Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, and both that Bill and the Bill againſt *Plunket*, were carry'd in the Affirmative by a very great Majority, 250 againſt 72.

When the Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on Biſhop *Atterbury*, was debated in a grand Committee, we read in the *Annals*, "that the *Tories* choſe to go out of the Houſe, "ſo that only Mr. *Lawſon*, Mr. *Oglethorpe*, "and two or three more ſtaid in to ſpeak in "the Biſhop's Behalf," which indeed was a Taſk that few cou'd be fond of undertaking; the Reaſon Mr. *Oglethorpe*, gave againſt puniſhing the Biſhop in that Manner, was that "It was plain the *Pretender* had none but a "Company of ſilly Fellows about him, and it "was to be fear'd, that if the Biſhop, who was "allow'd to be a Man of great Parts, ſhould "be baniſh'd, he might be ſollicited and tempted to go to *Rome*, and there be in a Capacity to do more Miſchief by his Advice, than "if he was ſuffer'd to ſtay in *England*, under "the watchful Eye of thoſe in Power." It was not likely, that ſuch Reaſoning as this ſhould hinder the paſſing of the Bill, which was carry'd without any Diviſion.

Bill to baniſh Biſhop Atterbury, paſſes.

On the 10th of *April*, his Majeſty gave his Royal Aſſent to two or three publick and ſome private Acts, and the ſame Day Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, having repreſented to the Houſe of Commons, the great Damage the *Eaſt-India* Company had already receiv'd, and was like further to recieve, by the erecting a *New Eaſt-India* Company at *Oſtend*, which Undertaking was chiefly encourag'd by the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, it was unanimouſly *Reſolv'd*, "That for the Subjects of this Kingdom to "ſubſcribe or be concern'd in encouraging any "Subſcription, to promote an *Eaſt-India Com-* "*pany*, now erecting in the *Auſtrian* Nether- "lands, is a High Crime and Miſdemeanour. The ſame Day alſo, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Sir *Richard Maningham*, and *Thomas Robe*, Eſq. waited on her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, from the Managers of the *Raw Silk Undertaking*, with a curious Piece of Silk, containing a Deſcription of the various Changes of the Worms; adorn'd with a Repreſentation of the *Mulberry* Tree, its Leaves and Fruit, which her Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to accept with a particular Satisfaction.

Vote againſt the Oſtend *Company.*

On the 22d. of *April*, Mr. *Bevil Higgons*, the ſame who was mention'd in the Aſſaſſination Proclamation, was ſiez'd at *Stepney*, by a Juſtice's Warrant, for a ſcandalous Piece, entitled, *A View of the Engliſh Hiſtory*, the Impreſſion of which had been before ſiez'd by Order of the Government. It was a virulent Libel, and had nothing to recommend it to his Readers but Sedition and Aſſurance.

Bevil Higgon's *inſolent Libel ſiez'd.*

The Bills for inflicting Pains and Penalties on the Conſpirators, being ſent to the Houſe of Peers, their Lordſhips ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to deſire they would give Leave to one of their Members, Mr. *John Walter*, to be examin'd as a Witneſs for Biſhop *Atterbury*. But neither he, nor two other Members, *Archibald*

A.D. 1723 chibald *Hutcheſon* and *Thomas Chapman*, Eſq. thought fit to make Uſe of that Leave.

The Bill to inflict *Pains* and *Penalties* on *John Plunket*, was carry'd in the Houſe of Lords, by a Majority of 84 Voices againſt 37, of which Number 31 Peers enter'd their Proteſt.

Proteſts againſt Plunket's Bill.

Scarsdale.	*Lechmere.*	*Foley.*
Strafford.	*Cowper.*	*Craven.*
Aylesford.	*Dartmouth.*	*Angleſey.*
Weſton.	*Compton.*	*Litchfield.*
Maſham.	*Trevor.*	*Aſhburnham.*
Cardigan.	*Berkely de Str.*	*Uxbridge.*
Osborn.	*Gower.*	*Bingley.*
Willoughby de Br.	*Bruce.*	*Franc Ceſtrien.*
Poulet.	*Hay.*	*Oxford and Mort.*
Bathurſt.	*Brook.*	
Guilford.	*Exeter.*	

The Bill againſt *Kelly* paſt with more Debate. *Plunket* had made a very ſorry Defence, but *Kelly*'s was a very good one. When the Queſtion for admitting his Circumſtantial Evidence paſt in the *Negative*, about 40 Peers enter'd their Proteſt. After his Council had been heard, he made a very long Speech, and a much better one for Stile and Method than Biſhop *Atterbury*'s, tho' that Biſhop ſpoke and wrote as well, till then, as any of his Contemporaries. A bad Cauſe and a bad State of Health might diſcompoſe him both in Thought and Expreſſion. *Kelly*'s Bill was carry'd by a Majority of 79 Voices againſt 44. and on the 6th of *May*, Biſhop *Atterbury* was brought to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, and his Council and himſelf having been heard, a Debate enſu'd, in which the Speakers for the Bill were,

Speakers for and againſt Biſhop Atterbury's Bill.

	Againſt the Bill.
Lord Bp. of *Saliſbury.*	Earl *Poulet.*
Lord Bp. of *London.*	Lord Bp. of *Cheſter.*
Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield.*	Lord *Bathurſt.*
	Earl of *Strafford.*
Duke of *Argyle.*	Lord *Gower.*
Lord *Lechmere.*	Earl *Cowper.*
Earl of *Peterborough.*	Lord *Trevor.*
Earl of *Cholmondely.*	Duke of *Wharton.*

We have ſeen that in the Beginning of this Inquiry into *Atterbury*'s Plot, the laſt of theſe Peers, the Duke of *Wharton*, was as forward as any one in the *Debates* relating to *Kelly* and the late Biſhop. 'Twas generally believ'd that his Profuſion had render'd him extremely troubleſome to the Stet, upon whom he was always making Demands, and it was found impracticable to keep him in Temper, without waſting the Publick Money, ſo his Importunities and Menaces not anſwering his Deſign, he broke out into a violent Oppoſition to every Thing that came from the Court, and purely for that, and for no other Reaſon, as may be ſeen by the Suddenneſs of his Change from *Revolution* Principles to *Hereditary Right*, and from the *Proteſtant Religion* to *Popery*. The Speech he made for the late Biſhop *Atterbury*, was mightily cry'd up by the *Tories*, tho' there does not ſeem to be much Argument or Elegance in the Cloſe of it, *Let the Conſequences be what they will, I would not have ſuch a* helliſh *Stain fully the Luſtre and Glory of this illuſtrious Aſſembly, as to condemn a Man without the moſt Legal Evidence.* Let the Reader determine who was the beſt Judge of the *Legal Evidence*, the Duke of *Wharton*, a Man of Pleaſure and Frolick, or the Lord *Lechmere*, one of the greateſt Lawyers of the Age, and tho' his Lordſhip had been all along againſt the Proſecution, and in moſt of the *Proteſts* with the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, the Lord *Bingley*, *&c.* againſt the *Pains* and *Penalties*, yet he now declar'd, That *in his Opinion there was ſufficient Evidence to ſupport the Charge.* After which there will be no Need of repeating what was ſaid for the Biſhop; ſo we come to the Queſtion, carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 83 Voices againſt 43, 40 Lords proteſted, particularly

Duke of Wharton *turns Tory.*

Lord Lechmere *aſſerts the Evidence againſt Biſhop* Atterbury *to be ſufficient.*

The Lord *Bruce.*	The Lord *Burton*, Earl of *Uxbridge.*
The Lord *Montjoy.*	
The Lord *Hay.*	The Lord *Maſham.*
The Lord *Foley.*	The Lord *Middleton.*
The Lord *Bathurſt.*	The Lord *Compton.*
The Lord *Trevor.*	

Theſe ten noble Lords were of the Creation, by Writ, the laſt Day of *December*, 1711. The Duke of *Wharton* was ſo over zealous for the late Biſhop, that he enter'd a long Proteſt by himſelf, and ſet his Name to it.

On the 23d of *May*, the Bill for *laying a Tax upon* Papiſts was read the third Time in the Houſe of Peers, and the Lords who ſpoke *for* and againſt it, were,

Lords for and againſt the 100000 *l. Tax.*

For the Bill	Againſt the Bill.
Lord Viſ. *Townſhend.*	Earl of *Strafford.*
Lord *Carteret.*	Lord *Trevor.*
Earl *Cadogan.*	Earl *Cowper.*
Lord Bp. of *Hereford.*	Lord *Bathurſt.*
Lord Chancellor.	Lord *Bingley.*
Earl of *Iſlay.*	
Duke of *Newcaſtle.*	

'Tis fit to obſerve that, as we have hinted, this Bill diſcharg'd the *Papiſts* from greater Penalties, which they had incurr'd than this Tax amounted to, and therefore, as one of the Lords ſaid, *It was rather an Indulgence than a Perſecution.* 'Twas remark'd, that ſince Earl *Cowper* left the Side, by adhering to which he had been advanc'd to the higheſt Station in the Kingdom, he ſeem'd to have leſs Guard on his Expreſſions, and to expreſs himſelf with leſs Reaſon and Eloquence then he had been for many Years fam'd for. This Remark came from the Spirit of *Criticiſm* and not of *Party*. His Lordſhip compar'd this Tax of 100000 *l.* to the Perſecution of the Proteſtants in *France*, upon the wicked Revocation of the Edict of *Nantz*, and urg'd, that this Tax would drive the *Engliſh* Papiſts out of the Kingdom, as Dragoons and the Galleys drove the *French* Proteſtants out of *France*; but as there is no Manner of Agreement in this Compariſon, ſo it was ill ſupported by a Suppoſition, that the Popiſh Traders and Mechanicks had a Million of Money to carry with them out of *England*. Theſe and the like Reaſons were not ſtrong enough to put a Negative on the paſſing the Bill, which was carry'd by a Majority of 64 Voices againſt 55, upon which theſe Lords enter'd their *Diſſent*.

The 100000 *l. Bill on* Papiſts *diſcharg'd them of greater Penalties.*

Proteſts againſt that Tax.

Uxbridge.	*Litchfield.*	*Strafford.*
Foley.	*Scarſdale.*	*Cowper.*
Montjoy.	*Pomfret.*	*Weſton.*
Bingley.	*Iſlay.*	*Coventry.*
Gower.	*Francis* Lord	*Bathurſt.*
Aſhburnham.	Bp. of *Cheſter.*	*Tadcaſter.*
Lechmere.	*Willoughby de Br.*	

Layer all this while lay in the Tower under Sentence of Condemnation, having neither the Grace nor the Senſe to make a free and full Confeſſion, ſo on *Friday* the 17th of *May*, he

Layer *hang'd.*

was

A.D. 1723 was carry'd on a Sledge from thence to *Tyburn*, where he was attended by two Church of *England* Miniſters, Mr. *Hawkins*, Tower Chaplain, and Mr. *Berryman*, who both, and the latter in a particular Manner, have upon all Occaſions born their Teſtimony againſt *Revolution* and *Toleration* Principles. *Layer* made a very ſhort Speech to the Aſſiſtants, wherein he juſtify'd himſelf in what he had done, and recommended the Intereſt of the *Pretender* to the Company about the Gallows. He deliver'd a Paper to *Walter Price*, the under Sheriff, and alſo another to a Friend. The Sentence upon him being executed, his Head was carry'd to *Newgate*, and the next Day fix'd up at *Temple-Bar*, but his Quarters were deliver'd to thoſe that came for them.

Mr. Berryman *the Miniſter, with* Layer *at the Gallows.*

On the 27th of *May* his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons attending with their Speaker, the latter upon preſenting the Bill for *laying a Tax upon* Papiſts, made an excellent Speech, wherein he ſhew'd the Occaſion and Neceſſity of that Tax, from the late *Horrid and Execrable Conſpiracy*, in which the Papiſts had a great Share. The King gave the Royal Aſſent to that Bill; to the *Coinage* Act; *To an* Act *for Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in* North-Britain; *An Act to prevent the King's Subjects ſubſcribing to the* Eaſt-India *Company in the* Auſtrian Netherlands. *An Act to oblige all* Nonjurors *in* Great-Britain *to regiſter their Eſtates. An Act for the Puniſhment of the Offenders call'd* Blacks *of* Waltham, *who go arm'd and diſguis'd to commit Acts of Injury and Violence. To the Acts for inflicting* Pains *and* Penalties *on* John Plunket, George Kelly, *and* Francis Atterbury, *late Biſhop of* Rocheſter; and to ſeveral private Acts, after which his Majeſty order'd the Lord Chancellor to deliver to both Houſes in his own Name, a moſt gracious and affecting Speech, wherein his Majeſty gives his Royal Approbation to their Proceedings about the Plot. Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majeſty's Directions, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 2d of *July*. The King had before declar'd in Council that extraordinary Affairs calling him Abroad this Summer, he had appointed the following Perſons to be Lords Juſtices.

Acts paſt.

Lords Juſtices.

Archbp. of *Canterbury.*	Duke of *Roxburgh.*
Lord Chancellor.	Earl of *Berkely.*
Lord Preſident of the Council.	Earl of *Godolphin.*
	Earl of *Cadogan.*
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord Viſc. *Townſhend.*
Lord Chamberlain.	Lord Viſc. *Harcourt.*
Duke of *Grafton.*	Lord *Carteret.*
Duke of *Devonſhire.*	*Robert Walpole*, Eſq.

Three Days before the Parliament was prorogu'd, his Majeſty was pleas'd to call up to the Houſe of Peers, *Charles Townſhend*, Eſq. eldeſt Son to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, by the Title of Baron *Townſhend*, of *Lynne Regis*, and to appoint his Lordſhip to be one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, in the Room of the Lord *Teynham*, deceas'd, who ſome Days before ſhot himſelf at his Houſe in the *Haymarket*, and dy'd an Hour after. His Majeſty was alſo pleas'd to create *Robert Walpole*, Jun. Eſq. Son of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq. Chancellor of the Exchequer, *&c.* a Peer by the Title of Baron *Walpole*, of *Walpole* in the County of *Norfolk*. The Preamble of the Lord *Walpole*'s Pattent, runs thus in *Engliſh*.

Charles Townſhend, *Eſq made Lord* Lynne.

A.D. 1723

Our moſt belov'd and moſt faithful Counſellor Robert Walpole, *firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, with the Aſſiſtance of other ſelect Perſons, and Chancellour of our Exchequer, having highly recommended himſelf to our Royal Favour by his many Services to us, to our Houſe, and to his own Country, We did not think him unworthy to be advanc'd to the Rank of the Peers of our Realm. But tho' he rather chuſes to merit the higheſt Titles than to wear them, we have however thought fit, in Order to ennoble his Family, to confer on the Son the Honour due to the Father, and to raiſe to the Peerage,* Robert Walpole, *Junior*, Eſq. &c. *And we were willing that ſo hopeful a young Man,* ſhould *take his firſt* Title, *from the Place, in the County of* Norfolk, *whence the Name and moſt ancient Family of* Walpole *draw their Original, where they have been ſeated ever ſince the Reigns of the* Edwards, *and where they have, at all Times, made a ſhining Figure amongſt the beſt Families*, &c.

Preamble to Lord Walpole's *Pattent.*

About the ſame Time, his Lordſhips Father *Robert Walpole*, Eſq. was ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, *William Pulteney*, Eſq. was made Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold, *Philip*, Lord *Stanhope*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, *Robert Herbert*, Eſq. Groom of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, *George Berkeley*, Eſq. Governour of St. *Katherine*'s Hoſpital; the Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, Governour of *Jerſey*; the Earl of *Carliſle*, Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle; Major General *Gore*, Governour of *Kinſale*. Nor muſt we forget the Eccleſiaſtical and Military Promotions, Dr. *Edmund Gibſon* having been tranſlated from the See of *Lincoln* to that of *London*, Dr. *Richard Reynolds* was tranſlated from *Bangor* to *Lincoln*; Dr. *Samuel Bradford* from *Carliſle* to *Rocheſter*. Dr. *John Waugh* was made Biſhop of *Carliſle*; Dr. *Frankland* was made Dean of *Glouceſter*; Dr. *John Clarke*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *William Bradſhaw*, Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; Mr. *Alured Clarke*, Prebendary of *Wincheſter*. His Majeſty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Capt. *Challoner Ogle*, and gave the Regiment of the late Coll. *Chudleigh*, to Coll. *Robert Hayes*.

Preferments.

Towards the latter End of *May*, the King was pleas'd to order, that the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, *Dennis Kelly*, *Thomas Cockran*, Eſqrs. and *Swathfuger*, the Lord *Orrery*'s Secretary, ſhould be admitted to Bail.

The King goes to Holland.

His Majeſty embark'd on Board the *Carolina* Yacht at *Greenwich*, *June* 3d. but by Reaſon of contrary Winds, did not land in *Holland* till the 7th. His Majeſty arriv'd at *Oſnabrug*, on *Sunday*, *June* 9th, ſtaid with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, till the 11th, and then came to *Herenhauſen*, his Palace, near *Hanover*, where a Week after the King of *Pruſſia* paid him a Viſit. On the 24th of *June*, the King went to *Pyrmont*, to drink the Waters, attended by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Lord *Carteret*, the *Britiſh* Principal Secretaries of State, and other Perſons of Dignity. Upon Advice of his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival in *Holland*, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices open'd their Commiſſion at the *Cockpit*, *June* the 10th, and ſome Days after prorogu'd the Parliament further, to the 13th of *Auguſt*.

Lord Waldegrave *turns Proteſtant.*

The Lord *Waldegrave* having embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion, his Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint

A.D. 1723 appoint him to be one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. On the 20th of *June*, Mr. *Eyre*, the Lawyer, mov'd the Court of King's Bench, for a *Habeas Corpus*, to bring up Dr. *Friend*, in order to be bail'd out of the Tower, which being granted, Coll. *Williamson*, Deputy Lieutenant attended the Dr. to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where Bail was taken for him. His Sureties were Dr. *Mead*, Dr. *Hulſe*, Dr. *Hale* and Dr. *Levet*. Two Days before Dr. *Atterbury*, late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, embark'd on Board the *Alderborough*, a ſmall Man of War, that had Orders to land him in *France*. Accordingly he was put on Shoar at *Calais*, accompany'd by his Daughter *Morrice*, and her Husband, Head Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*. The *Doctor* was told at *Calais*, that Mr. *Henry St. John*, late Viſc. *Bullingbroke*, was juſt arriv'd there to embark for *England*, upon which he ſaid, *Then I am* Exchang'd. That late Viſcount came to *Bateriea*, where his noble Father the Lord Viſcount St. *John* has a pleaſant Seat, and it had been well both for his Country and himſelf, if his future Conduct had not made his Return one of the greateſt Misfortunes that has ſince happen'd to his Country.

Dr. Friend *bail'd.*

Dr. Atterbury *landed at* Calais.

Mr. Henry St. John *late Lord* Bulingbroke, *returns to* England.

His Saying on meeting Mr. Henry St. John.

James, Earl of *Bute*, one of the ſixteen *Scotch* Peers, being lately dead, *John* Earl of *Rothes* was unanimouſly choſen to ſupply his Place in Parliament.

A Commiſſion having paſt the great Seal to put the Cuſtoms of *England* and *Scotland*, under one Management, purſuant to a late Act of Parliament. The following Gentlemen were appointed Commiſſioners

Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms for Great-Britain.

Sir *Walter Yonge*, Bart.	Sir *John Cambell*, Bart.
Sir *John Stanley*, Bart.	*Humphrey Brent*, Eſq.
Thomas Walker, Eſq.	*John Campbell*, Eſq.
Sir *Charles Peers*.	*Brian Fairfax*, Eſq.
Robert Baylis, Eſq.	*George Drummond*, Eſq.
Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart.	*Henry Hale*, Eſq.
Thomas Maynard, Eſq.	*John Hill*, Eſq.

Whatever Diſappointments the Diſaffected met with in all their Contrivances againſt the Government, they gave not over fomenting the Humour of the diſtemper'd Rabble, which broke out on every Occaſion, and very often they knew not how nor why. They were indeed ſpirited in the City of *London* this Year by the Oppoſition which the new Sheriffs, Sir *Richard Hopkins* and *Felix Feaſt*, Eſq. met with from the old ones, *Humphrey Parſons* and *Francis Child*, Eſqs. who endeavour'd to have the Election fall upon Sir *John Williams*, and Mr. *Richard Lockwood*, tho' after the ſtricteſt Scrutiny the Poll ſtood thus,

Poll for Sheriffs.

Felix Feaſt, Eſq. 3244 Sir *John Williams*, 3188
Sir *Ric. Hopkins*, 3248 *R. Lockwood*, Eſq. 3191

The former were accordingly declar'd duly elected by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen upon the *Huſtings*, on the 5th of *July* notwithſtanding, *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq. and *Francis Child*, Eſq. had made a contrary Declaration in Favour of *Richard Lockwood*, Eſq. and Sir *John Williams*, but the Lord-Mayor having diſſolv'd the *Common* Hell after the Court had declared Sir *Richard Hopkins* and *Felix Feaſt*, Eſq. duly choſen, the old Sheriffs cou'd not meet them after the laſt Adjournment, as they intended to have done, but were prevented by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen's prior Declaration. *Felix Feaſt*, Eſq. oppos'd Sir *John Willams* in the Election of an Alderman for *Cripplegate* Ward, which being alſo conteſted, was decided by the Court of Aldermen in Favour of Sir *John Williams*, upon which the Rabble abovemention'd, committed their accuſtom'd Outrages, broke the Windows of the Well-Affected in that Ward, and tho' ſome Officers of the Train'd Bands, who were then at the *Crown-Tvvern*, near *Cripplegate*, came out and read the Proclamation againſt Riots, yet thoſe Ruffians broke into the Tavern and the Coffee-Houſe next Door, and wounded ſeveral Perſons, beat down the Lamps and terrify'd the whole Neighbourhood; but thoſe Officers coming down upon them again to repel Force with Force, they fled, ſome of them were taken, and *John Lant*, *John Ambler*, and *Richard Ayre*, Ringleaders of this High Church Mob, were committed to *Newgate*.

A.D. 1723

Tory *Riot at* Cripplegate.

Rioters taken.

Great was the Reſort of all Perſons of all Sexes and Conditions, to the Seſſions held by Juſtices of the Peace all over the Kingdom, to take the Oaths purſuant to an Act of Parliament, lately paſt, requiring all Perſoos to take them before the 25th of *December*, or to regiſter their Eſtates. And that People might not be ignorant of the Penalties and Forfeitures they wou'd be liable to, if they neglected taking the Oaths or regiſtering their Eſtates, according to that Act, the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, publiſh'd an Order to give the People Notice of it, and of their ſeveral Places and Times of Seſſion at *Hicke's* Hall, *Brentford*, *Enfield*, *Uxbridge*, *Edgware*, which Order was ſign'd by

Whitelock Butſtrade, Eſq.	*Reginald Marriot*, Eſq.
Sir *Edward Lawrence*.	*Doyley Mitchel*, Eſq.
Sir *Henry Bateman*.	*Thomas Dummer*, Eſq.
Martin Rider, Eſq.	*Wil. Coteſworth*, Eſq.
Robert Thornhill, Eſq.	*James Cardonnel*, Eſq.
John Milner, Eſq.	*Nathaniel Booth*, Eſq.
Thomas Abney, Eſq.	*John Troughton*, Eſq.

Gentlemen whoſe Names will wipe off the Reproach that has of late been endeavour'd to be thrown upon that Commiſſion.

His Majeſty came to *Pyrmont* about ſix a Clock in the Afternoon, *July* 5th, having left *Herenhauſen* at Noon. The next Day the King was attended by the Prince of *Waldeck*, who is Sovereign of that Place, with the young Prince his Son, A great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction reſorted thither, as the Prince and Princeſs of *Swatzburgh*, Prince *William* and Prince *George* of *Heſſe*, and others were preparing to do the like, which was prevented by his Majeſty's leaving *Pyrmont* the 22d. of *July*, when he return'd to *Herenhauſen*, where the Queen of *Pruſſia*, his Majeſty's Daughter arriv'd the next Day, and ſtaid there till the 10th of *Auguſt*, On the 14th Monſieur *de Chavigny*, arriv'd at *Hanover* from *France*, with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary. He was two Days after introduc'd to his firſt private Audience by the Lord *Carteret*, and had the Honour to dine with the King. One of the Canons of *Cologne* waited alſo on his Majeſty with Credentials from that Elector. As did the Prince of *Bevern*, one of the Emperor's Generals; Monſieur *Peſters*, Miniſter from the States-General, Monſieur *Le Coq*, the King of *Poland*'s Envoy Extraordinary, Monſieur *Lewenhorn*, the King of *Denmark*'s, came alſo to *Herenhauſen*, and had ſeverally Audience of his Majeſty, whoſe Court was as full and as ſplendid, and as much the Scene of Affairs as the Court of the King of *Great-Britain* had ever been.

His Majeſty at Pyrmont.

Meets the Queen of Pruſſia.

The King's full Court at Hanover.

*A.D.*1723

On the 13th of *August* the Right Reverend Dr. *Trimmel*, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter* departed this Life, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to nominate Dr. *Richard Willis*, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, to ſucceed him in that See, and Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, to be Biſhop of *Salisbury*; and the Right Reverend Dr. *William Fleetwood*, Biſhop of *Ely*, dying about the ſame Time, Dr. *Thomas Green*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, Dr. *John Leng*, was made Biſhop of *Norwich*, and Dr. *Egerton*, Biſhop of *Hereford*.

Dr. Hoadley *made Biſhop of* Salisbury.

Other Church Preferments.

The Occaſion of the Act paſt in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament to prohibit *Britiſh* Subjects to ſubſcribe to the Eaſt-India Company's Stock in the *Auſtrian* Netherlands, was the eſtabliſhing ſuch a Company at *Oſtend* by his Imperial Majeſty's Charter, dated the 19th *December*, 1722, which Company notwithſtanding the Oppoſition they met with from the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch*, open'd their Books, and had a full Subſcription in a very few Days, owing chiefly to the clandeſtine Negotiations of their Agents in *England*, *France* and *Holland*, where great Numbers of Merchants ſubſcrib'd to that Stock, and Maſters of Eaſt-India Ships and *Supercargoes* went to *Oſtend*, to enter into their Service, and put them in a way to eſtabliſh and carry on their Trade, which they did effectually to the great Damage of the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch* Companies. Monſieur *de Fonſeca*, the Emperor's Miniſter at *Paris*, ſignify'd to the Duke of *Orleans*, then at the Head of Affairs there, that the Emperor was much ſurpriz'd at the moſt Chriſtian King's forbidding his Subjects to be any ways concern'd in the *Oſtend* Company. He was anſwer'd, " That Repreſentations had " been made to the Emperor, that he was en- " gag'd by Treaty not to encourage any ſuch " Commerce; that nevertheleſs his Imperial " Majeſty, without any Regard to the ſaid " Repreſentations, had thought fit to grant a " Charter in Favour thereof. That the moſt " Chriſtian King was Maſter of his own King- " dom, and not oblig'd to give an Account of " his Actions, and therefore the Emperor " could not take amiſs the Prohibition to his " Subjects not to have any Concern in the Com- " pany ſet up at *Oſtend*. Thus it is plain that the Emperor eſtabliſh'd that Company in Breach of Treaties of Commerce, and that he had had no Regard to the Repreſentations made to him againſt it, conſequently that all the new Engagements he enter'd into with other Powers for the Support of that Eſtabliſhment, was an Injuſtice to the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch* Companies and Nations, and he was therein the Aggreſſor, which juſtifies all the Steps that were taken by thoſe Nations to defend their Rights.

The Oſtend East-India *Company.*

Duke of Orlean's *Anſwer to the Imperial Miniſter about it.*

The Emperor breaks Treaties by it.

The Czar of *Muſcovy* had given his Britannick Majeſty much Reaſon to be diſcontented with his Conduct, and therefore the Proceedings of the States of *Sweden*, in granting to his Czarian Majeſty the Title of Emperor, cou'd not be very pleaſing to the Court of *Great-Britain* at that Juncture, but his *Swediſh* Majeſty having ſhewn as much Averſion to their Proceeding, as cou'd juſtly be expected, that Affair had no Conſequence; the States alſo granted the Title of *Royal Highneſs* to the Duke of *Holſtein*, who had a Claim as the firſt Prince of the Blood Royal of *Sweden*, the Queen's Nephew and Heir Preſumptive to the Crown.

States of Sweden *grant Titles.*

*A.D.*1723

The Parliament of *Ireland*, which met the 5th of *September*, was almoſt wholly taken up with the Copper Half-pence coin'd in *England* by *William Wood*, purſuant to a Patent granted him for that Purpoſe, The Clamour that was rais'd in *Ireland* againſt thoſe Half-pence, was made a Pretence by all the Enemies to the Government to encreaſe their *Faction*, and ſtrengthen their Hands againſt it. Among theſe *Jonathan Swift*, D. D. made Dean of St. *Patricks*, *Dublin*, in the Time of the wicked Miniſtry, that form'd the *Utrecht* Treaty, immediately caught hold of that Occaſion to ſet the People againſt the Adminiſtration both in *England* and *Ireland*, which he did in Libels, under the Name of thn *Draper* of *Dublin*. This got him a great Vogue among the *Populace* there, and he who was the Creature of the worſt Men that ever were in the Miniſtry, was cry'd up as a *Patriot*. See what Mr. *Trenchard* ſays of them in *Cato*'s Letter, in *May* this Year: *Nor did the* High Clergy *uſe the late Queen, their own favourite Queen, or even thoſe of their own Party, who ſerv'd her faithfully, one jot better till ſhe fell into the Hands of a few* deſperate Traitors, *who gave away all the Advantages of a long, expenſive and ſucceſsful War, put* France *in a Condition again to inflame* Europe, *and to place a* Popish Traitor *and an* attainted Fugitive *upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.* Theſe *deſperate Traitors* were the Men that made *Jonathan Swift*, D. D. Dean of St. *Patricks*. Theſe were the Men to whom he gave himſelf up we may ſay, Body and Soul, without Hyperbole, and this Man, this Dean, this *Draper* of *Dublin*, whoſe Picture was ador'd there as *Sacheverel's* had been in *London*, by Fools and Women, would now be look'd upon to be the Champion for the Rights and Intereſts of the People of *Ireland*, which according to him were invaded, and in a likely way to be deſtroy'd by *Wood's Copper Half-pence*. There are certain Periods of Time when great Aſſemblies run away with Things at the firſt Hint, as well as particular Perſons. We do not ſay, that the Parliament of *Ireland*, as wiſe, as Loyal, and I was going to ſay as entirely *Engliſh* as a Parliament cou'd be wiſh'd to be, did ſo, but 'tis certain that there was no ſuch ill Deſign in *Wood's* Grant, as *Swift* and others would have it believ'd. We will not enter into the Merits of the Cauſe farther, than to repeet a Paragraph of *Wood's* Vindication: " Could it be thought " that becauſe his Majeſty has not made uſe " of his Power to enforce the Currency of the " Coin, but out of his great Goodneſs left e- " very one at Liberty to take only what he " wants, to prevent the Fear and Danger of " being overſtock'd, that an Advantage would " have been taken from thence, and his Ma- " jeſty's Kindneſs ungratefully abus'd by a to- " tal Refuſal of the Coin, and that thoſe who " wanted and had a Mind to take it, ſhould " not be left at Liberty to ſerve their Wants, " but be threaten'd to be ruin'd, and account- " ed, as ſeveral have been, Enemies to their " Country.

Wood's Half-pence

Dean Swift *calls himſelf the Draper of* Dublin.

Mr. Trenchard *calls the late Miniſters* deſperate Traitors.

Dean Swift *writes againſt the Adminiſtration.*

Wood's Vindication.

His Majeſty remain'd at *Herenhauſen* in good Health, and on the 16th of *September* review'd near *Hanover*, ſix Battaljons and twelve Squadrons of his Troops, about 6000 Men in all, Horſe Dragoons and Foot; his Royal Highneſs

A.D. 1723 Highneſs the Duke of *York*, attended his Majeſty at this *Review*, and ſoon after return'd to *Oſnabrug*. On the 1ſt of *October*, N. S. Notice was given to Mr. *Wallenrodt*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, of his Britannick Majeſty's Reſolution to go to *Berlin*, and the next Day that Miniſter ſet out for his Court to carry the News. The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* and the Lord *Carteret* went thither by the Way of *Spandaw*, his Majeſty took the ſame Route, and made the Journey in two Days.

The King goes to Berlin.

The Parliament of *Ireland* receiv'd a Petition of *George Rooke*, *Abel Stretter*, *Joſeph Gill*, *John Barclay*, *Samuel Braithwaite*, *John Barcroft*, *Thomas Ducket*, *Edward Cowper*, *William Penroſs*, *John Boles*, and *Solomon Watſon*, in Behalf of themſelves and the Reſt of their Society, the People call'd Quakers, That a Bill may be brought in for granting them an Affirmation inſtead of an Oath, and Leave was given accordingly. A Petition of Brigadier General *Naper*, Coll. *William Newton*, Coll. *Henry Hawley*, and Coll. *Charles Lanne*, ſetting forth the Inconveniences that attended the Soldiers for want of a Chappel, was read, and order'd, *Nem. Contradicente*, to be referr'd to the Comittee of the whole Houſe for the Supply, who gave 1000 *l.* for that Uſe. And indeed the Proceedings of this Parliament ſhew'd them to be equally careful of the Intereſt of the Publick and that of private Perſons, who apply'd to them for Relief. They granted near 340000 *l.* Supply for paying the Debt of the Nation, which was about 660000 *l.* and for Support of the Eſtabliſhment two Years.

Quakers reliev'd in Ireland.

Large Supplies in Ireland.

The barbarous Murder of four *Engliſh* Gentlemen near *Calais* in *France*, in *September*, ſtruck both *Engliſh* and *French* with Horror. The latter by their Care and Diligence in detecting the Villains that did it, wip'd off the Stain which the perpetrating of ſo damnable a Deed left on the very Nation. Mr. *Seabright* and Mr. *Monpeſſon*, accompany'd by Mr. *Davis* paſſing over to *Calais* in their Way to *Paris*, ſet out from thence for that City the 12th of *September*, Mr. *Seabright* and Mr. *Davis* in one Chaiſe, Mr. *Monpeſſon* and *Richard Spindelow*, Mr. *Seabright*'s Man in another, and Mr. *Monpeſſon*'s Servant on Horſeback. About 7 Miles from *Calais* they were attack'd by ſix Ruffians well mounted, who ſtopt the Poſtillions, came up to the Chaiſes, and demanded their Money, which the Gentlemen readily ſurrender'd, they having no Fire-Arms to make Reſiſtance, and even their Swords were taken from them. The Robbers then taking them out of the Chaiſes, commanded them to lie down upon their Faces, and the Poſtillions to do the ſame. After which the Villains rifled their Pockets, and ſearch'd them very narrowly, which done, they order'd *Spindelow* to get up and open the Portmanteaus, which as he was doing, he ſaw one of the Rogues pull the dead Body of Mr. *Locke* out of a Chaiſe in which he had been kill'd in his Return from *Paris*, at ſome ſmall Diſtance from that Place, Mr. *Locke*'s Servant, a *Swiſs*, was ſpar'd, but made to lie on his Face. When they had done with Mr. *Seabright*'s Portmanteau, they order'd Mr. *Monpeſſon* to open his, and he deſir'd Mr. *Seabright* to tell them in *French*, his Servant was gone before, and had the Key with him. This Man they had ſhot in the Back, but not being dead, he was commanded to lie down on his Face, and now they fetch'd him to open his Maſter's Portmanteau; when they had finiſh'd their Search, they cry'd *Tuez*, *Kill*, they firſt ſhot Mr. *Seabright* through the Heart, Mr. *Davis* was ſhot and ſtabb'd in ſeveral Places, and his Skull cleft, they ſtabb'd *Spindelow* in five Places of his Body, and left him for dead, Mr. *Monpeſſon* at the ſame Time receiv'd a Shot which had laid him ſprawling on the Ground. A Peaſant of the Neighbourhood who was going to *Calais* for a Licence to marry, unfortunately paſſing that way, was alſo murder'd, and Mr. *Monpeſſon*, who had lain as if he had been dead, lifting up his Head before the Murderers were gone, one of them came back to him and cut his Throat, but he and *Spindelow*, made a Shift with the Help of ſome of the Country People to get back to *Calais*, where Mr. *Monpeſſon* dy'd 36 Hours after. and *Spindelow* recovering of his Wounds, return'd to *England*. The dead Bodies of the four *Engliſh* Gentlemen were brought to *England*, and landed at *Tower Wharf*, four Days after, where they were receiv'd by their Friends, who gave them decent Interment, and *George Turville*, Eſq. of the *Middle Temple*, who happen'd to paſs by the Place where theſe Gentlemen were murder'd, a few Hours after the ſaid Murder was committed, while the dead Bodies ſtripp'd naked by the Country People, yet lay on the High Road, gave Orders for erecting a Monument of black Marble, in Form of a Pyramid, on the Spot where the Murder happen'd, by Permiſſion of the Duke *de Humiers*, Governour of the *Bolougnois*, and the Biſhop of *Bologne*. Theſe Robbers and Aſſaſſins robb'd the *Liſle* Stage Coach 7 Milles from *Peronne*, two Months afterwards, and kill'd *Poulart* and *Heunelet*, two Perſons that accompany'd the Coach; two of the Rogues *Joſeph Bizean*, a Jeweller of *Liege*, and *Peter le Fehvre*, another Jeweller, being taken, were try'd and condemn'd at *Paris* in *July* following, by this moſt dreadful Sentence: *To be put to the Rack, to have their* Arms, Legs *and* Thighs *broken on a Scaffold. and to have their Bodies put upon Wheels, there to remain with their Faces towards the Sky as long as they had Life*, and *Bizeans* dead Body to be carry'd and remain *expos'd on a Wheel upon the High Road to* Calais, *and* Le Fehvres *on the High Road to* Peronne, which Sentence was executed to the Full.

Four Engliſh *Gentlemen murder'd in* France.

A.D. 1723

At the latter End of *September*, the King of *Great-Britain* arriv'd at *Charlottenbourg* from *Herenhauſen*, and was receiv'd with great Magnificence and Reſpect by the King and Queen of *Pruſſia*, accompany'd by the Prince Royal and four young Princeſſes; the *Margraves*, *Albert* and *Chriſtian Lodowick*, Uncles to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the two *Margravines*. His *Britiſh* Majeſty found himſelf indiſpos'd at Supper, which was imputed to his having travell'd about 100 Miles that Day without eating, and to the Heat of the Place where his Majeſty ſupp'd, which was very much crowded, but the King's Indiſpoſition was ſoon over, and he reſted very well that Night. The next Day he ſaw the Guards reliev'd and perform their Exerciſe, which they did in perfect Order and made a fine Appearance, being choſen Men and new cloath'd. From *Charlottenbourg* his Majeſty went to *Berlin*, where he ſaw the Town Guard conſiſting of

His Majeſty at the Court of Pruſſia.

A.D. 1723 of 1200 Men reliev'd and exercis'd. The King paſt thro' ſeveral Streets of the Town and the *Spandaw* Gate to a Pavillion in the Queen's Garden, where he din'd, and after Dinner went to the *Parade*, where he ſaw the Band of *Cades*, about 300 young Noblemen and Gentleman, with the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* at their Head, perform their Exerciſe. His Majeſty ſtaid five Days at the Court of *Pruſſia*, and then took Leave of the Queen and Royal Family; after which he ſet out for *Potſdam*, near which Place his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had order'd the Battalion of *Tall Grenadiers* to be drawn up. They made a gallant Shew, march'd before the Kings of *Great-Britain* and *Pruſſia*, and perform'd the Exerciſes of Advancing and Retreating, and firing in *Plattoons*, which they did with ſuch Order and Dexterity, that they fir'd above 10000 Shot in 15 Minutes; their Majeſty's din'd at *Potſdam*, and after Dinner the King of *Great-Britain* took Chaiſe, and was accompany'd a good Way out of the Town by the King of *Pruſſia*, with ſeveral of his general Officers on Horſeback. His Majeſty lay that Night at *Fehrbellin*, and the next Day *October* 3d. O. S. came to the *Ghore*, where he intended to paſs ſome Days to hunt in the Country about it. Hither came his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*; the Marquiſs de *Pozzobueno*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*; Monſieur *de Chavigny*, Miniſter from the moſt Chriſtian King; Mr. *Peſters*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General; the Marquiſs de *Courtance*, Miniſter from the King of *Sardinia*; Mr. *Wallenrodt*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*. Monſ. *Lewenhorn*, Miniſter from the King of *Denmark*, and M. de *Marchetti*, Miniſter from the Duke of *Parma*. As did ſome Days after he Duke and Dutcheſs of *Mecklenbourg*. About his Time Credentials were ſent from *Ghore*, to Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, to act as his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, where for ſeveral Years together he manag'd the moſt critical and important Negotiations with great Ability and Succeſs.

On the 23d. of *October*, being the firſt Day of the Term, the State Priſoners that were bail'd out of the Tower, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Orrery*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Dr. *Friend*, and *Dennis Kelly*, appear'd on their Recognizances at the *King's Bench Bar*, as did ſeveral others for Libels againſt the Government, and were all continu'd, and the next Day the Term of the *Suſpenſion* of the *Habeas Corpus* Act expir'd. A Fortnight before dy'd Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, of chief Note for the Troubles he caus'd in *Ireland*, by his turbulent and factious Adminiſtration in Favour of the *Jacobites*; there was a Panegyrick upon him printed in a ſcandalous News-Paper, the *Poſt-Boy*, the latter Part of which will be more than enough to ſurfeit every Reader that ever heard of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Advocate: " *As He was a* ſincere Lover " of his Country, and of the CHURCH and " CLERGY of *England*, his Memory will ever " be honour'd, and he will juſtly be reckon'd " among the worthieſt of Gentlemen, the beſt " of Husbands, the beſt of Fathers, the beſt " of Friends and the beſt of Chriſtians." Here we ſee that there is as much Truth in the Eulogy as in the Scandal of the Faction. Other Accounts of him ſaid: " It is certain " his *Political Principles* had render'd him " juſtly obnoxious to all Lovers of the Conſti- " tution, founded upon the *Revolution* and " the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, for if it cannot be " denied that the Part he acted during his " Adminiſtration in *Ireland*, gave no ſmall " Encouragement to the *Pretender*'s Friends, " his good Wiſhes to that Party were ſo well " known, that he was conſtantly retain'd for " the State *Criminals*, &c.

The Poſt-Boy's Panegyrick on Sir Conſtantine Phips deceas'd.

A.D. 1723 *Other Account of him.*

Earl *Cowper* dy'd the next Day after Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, the 10th of *October*. I have avoided entring into the Characters of Perſons in this Work, being diſcourag'd by the Difficulty there is in drawing them and in preſerving the Likeneſs, could one hit it, without Flattery or Satyr in the Opinion of Parties. The Earl of *Clarendon*'s Characters tho' inimitable for the colouring, are all of this Kind, and there can be nothing more vicious in Hiſtory. As to Earl *Cowper*'s, he was doubtleſs a Perſon of as great Merit as ever Man had in his High Station, and his Love to his Country was not the leaſt Part of it. There have been Lord Chancellors of more extenſive Learning, but probably none of more Knowledge in the Laws of *England*. His Judgment was quick and yet ſolid. His Eloquence Manly, but flowing. His Manner noble and graceful. His Integrity firm and untainted. If he was not ſo fam'd for Liberality as ſome others have been, he certainly was not ſo much unfam'd for Parſimony and Stingineſs, as if the ſole Buſineſs of the firſt great Office in the Kingdom, was to ſcrape Money together, and make up a Heap for a Family.

Earl Cowper's Death.

Hiſtorical Characters.

We did not enter into the Arguments on each Side of the Queſtion about the Copper Half-pence in *Ireland*, for Want of due Judgment to diſtinguiſh the Weight of them, but we find, that at the winding up of the Matter, the People of *Ireland* were well content with his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of that Kingdom, which had been tranſmitted to him by his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, whoſe Conduct on that Occaſion, was equally prudent and ſucceſsful, in allaying the Heats which the Reverend Draper of *Dublin* and his Abettors had been fomenting.

His Majeſty's Anſwer was,

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty is very much concern'd that his granting the Patent for coining of Half-pence and Farthings, agreable to the Practice of his Royal Predeceſſors, has given ſo much uneaſineſs to the Houſe of Commons, and if there have been any Abuſes committed by the Patentee, his Majeſty will give the neceſſary Orders for inquiring into and puniſhing thoſe Abuſes, and will do every Thing that is in his Power for the Satisfaction of his People.

The King's Anſwer about Wood's Copper Money.

Which being read, the Houſe of Commons order'd an Addreſs of Thanks, which was preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, who tranſmitted it to *England*, to be laid before his Majeſty, who was then on his Return to that Kingdom from *Hanover*. The King of *Pruſſia* came to *Gohre*, attended by ſeveral of his General Officers, the [illegible] Day of *October*, and was receiv'd with all Marks of Eſteem and Affection by the King, and with due Honours by the Court. Their Majeſties, the Duke of *York*, Prince *Frederick*, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Blankenburgh*, with a numerous Attendance of Perſons of the firſt Rank,

diverted

*A.D.*1723 diverted themſelves with Stag hunting. The Duke of *York* ſtaid at *Gohre*, till the 11th of *November*, O. S. and the King of *Pruſſia* till the 15th. The King of *Great-Britain* being return'd to *Hanover*, was there attended by the Lord *Glenorchy*, from the Court of *Denmark*, and Mr. *Wiche* from *Hamburgh*. The Marquis of *Blanford*, and the Marquis of *Caernavern*, who had for ſome Years been travelling Abroad, came thither to pay their Duty to the King, who declar'd his Intention to ſet out for *England* the 5th of *December*, before which Time it was made Publick, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Right Reverend Dr. *Richard Willis*, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to be Clerk of his Cloſet; The Right Reverend Dr. *Laucelot Blackbourne*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, to be Lord High Almoner, and to nominate Dr. *Richard Smallbroke* to the See of St. *Davids*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Adam Ottley*, who had been promoted to it in the Time of the *Harleian* Miniſtry.

British Lords at Hanover.

Eccleſiaſtical Promotions.

On the 28th of *November* the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Orrery*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Dr. *Friend* and other Priſoners on Account of the late horrid Conſpiracy, who had been bail'd out of the Tower, appear'd upon their Recognizances at the *Kings Bench Bar*, and having by their Council mov'd to be diſcharg'd, and his Majeſty's Attorney-General not oppoſing it, they were diſcharg'd accordingly.

Duke of Norfolk, Earl Orrery, Lord North and Grey, Dr. Friend and other Priſoners diſcharg'd.

On the 21ſt of *November*, O. S. dy'd *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, of an Apoplexy in the 50th Year of his Age, and was ſucceeded in his Titles and Appenage by his Son *Lewis*, now Duke of *Orleans*, who was born at *Verſailles*, Auguſt the 4th, 1703. The Duke of *Bourbon* was nominated Prime Miniſter, as the late Duke of *Orleans* had deſir'd before his Deceaſe.

Duke of Orleans Death.

The Lords Juſtices having receiv'd Advice of his Majeſty's Intention to ſet out from *Hanover* the 3th of *December*, ſign'd a Proclamation for further proroguing the Parliament to the 9th of *January*, on which Day it ſhould ſit for the Diſpatch of ſeveral important Affairs. The *Carolina* Yacht and other Royal Yachts were order'd for *Holland*, under Convoy of a Squadron of Man of War, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, who being arriv'd at *Helvoetſluys*, the States General gave Directions for Guards to be diſpos'd at proper Stations to attend his Majeſty from *Delden* in his Journey down to the Coaſt. Before the King left *Hanover*, Monſieur de *Chavigny*, the *French* Miniſter, having receiv'd Diſpatches by a Courier from *Paris*, deſir'd an Audience of his Majeſty, and deliver'd to him a Letter from the moſt Chriſtian King, and alſo a Letter from the Duke of *Bourbon*, Prime Miniſter of *France*, on Occaſion of the Death of the Duke of *Orleans*, expreſſing their firm Reſolution "to "cultivate a perfect Friendſhip with his *Britannick* Majeſty." The Lords Juſtices alſo receiv'd Advice from *Paris*, "That Affairs "were kept in the ſame Channel they were "before the Death of the late Duke of *Orleans*; that at *Cambray*, the Ceremonial be-"tween the Plenipotentiaries being entirely "adjuſted, the Congreſs wou'd forthwith be "open'd." But where there is moſt Contention about Forms, 'tis a ſure Sign that the Subſtance is not what thoſe that contend for them have much at Heart. Some Days before

His Majeſty returns to England.

French Kings Letter to his Majeſty

Edward Finch, Eſq. Son to the Earl of *Nottingham* was nominated to be his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at *Ratisbon*, and on the Day appointed, his Majeſty departed from *Hanover*, on his Return to *Great-Britain*, and had the King reached the Coaſt of *Holland* in five Days, the Wind would have ſerv'd to bring him over, but his Majeſty having taken his Way by *Oſnabrug*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, it was a Week before he came to *Vaert*, from whence he went in a Yacht of the States to *Helvoet-Sluys*, where he arriv'd the 14th of *December*, and was conducted to the Admiralty Houſe, which was ready for his Reception. His Majeſty was detain'd there by contrary Winds till the 16th of *December*, when the Wind, coming to the *South-Eaſt*, his Majeſty embark'd about Noon, and din'd a Board the *Carolina* Yacht. At two o' Clock the *Yachts* weigh'd Anchor, and being favour'd by the Tide with ſmall Breezes, got to the *Goree*, where they caſt Anchor to wait for a ſtronger Wind, that the larger Men of War, the *Colcheſter* and *Leopard* of the Squadron, might get over the Bar. They continu'd at Anchor till 8 a Clock at Night, when his Majeſty order'd the Signal to be given for the Yachts to weigh without waiting any longer for the larger Men of War. Accordingly they put to Sea without them, the *Port Mahon*, on Board of which Sir *John Norris* hoiſted his Flag, with the *Ferret Sloop*, attending as Convoy. His Majeſty had a very fine Paſſage, for a freſh Gale at *South-Eaſt*, brought him within Sight of Land the next Day, about two a Clock in the Afternoon, and between five and ſix a Clock that Eveeing, he happily landed at *Margate*. His Majeſty ſet out from thence the next Morning, and lay the next Night, *December* the 18th at *Chatham*, at the Houſe of Mr. *Kempthorn*, Commiſſioner of the Navy; the next Morning the King view'd the Dock and Yard at *Chatham*, which he found in excellent Order; and directed that a Donative of 500 *l.* be diſtributed among the Carpenters, Ropemakers and other Workmen, after which, his Majeſty proceeded on his Journey, and about ſix in the Evening arriv'd at *Lambeth*, where having croſs'd the Water to *Whitehall*, he was carry'd in a Sedan to St. *James*'s Palace, where he was attended by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Juſtices, the great Officers of State and other Perſons of Diſtinction, who congratulated his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival in perfect Health. Upon this Occaſion the Inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, gave extraordinary Demonſtrations of their Joy, by Bonefires, Illuminations and Fireworks.

*A.D.*1723

Edward Finch, *Eſq. Plenipotentiary at* Ratisbon.

The King detain'd by contrary Winds.

Lands in England.

John Smith, Eſq. formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons being lately deceas'd, his Place of one of the Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequers, was given to *Henry Pelham*, Eſq. Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Lord *Clinton Forteſcue*, were appointed Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty.

On the 9th of *January*, the Parliament met, and the Lord Chancellor by Command read his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, in which we find theſe Expreſſions full of the Spirit of *Britiſh* Liberty, of which his Majeſty was the glorious Aſſertor and Defender.

*A.D.*1724

A.D.1724

His Majesty's Speech to the Parliament.

I am fully satisfied, that the Trade and Wealth of my People, are the happy Effects of the Liberties they enjoy, and that the Grandeur of the Crown consists in their Prosperity; and I am as fully persuaded that All, who wish well to their Country, must agree with me, that it is the vainest of all Delusions to imagine that the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, can ever be secured but by supporting the Present Establishment, and maintaining the Succession in the Protestant Line; *Let us therefore heartily join in every Thing that may tend to promote our mutual Happiness, and to extinguish the Hopes of those who long have been and still are restless in their Endeavours to Subject this Nation to the whole Train of Miseries that are inseparable from* Popery *and* Arbitrary Power,

When the Supply came into Debate, that for the Land Forces, occasion'd some warm Speeches, the 22d *January*, for and against keeping up the same Number of Troops, for the next Year, as were maintain'd the Year preceding. The principal Speakers *Pro* and *Con*, were

Land Forces continu'd.

For the same Number.	Against it.
Mr. *Treby.*	Sir *Wilfred Lawson.*
Mr, *Walpole.*	Lord *Morpeth.*
Mr. *Pelham.*	Mr. *William Bromley.*
Mr. *Dodington.*	Sir *Thomas Hanmer.*
Mr. *Yonge.*	Mr. *Shippen.*
Lord *Finch.*	Mr. *Verney.*
Mr. *Broderick,*	Mr. *Hungerford.*
Serjeant *Miller.*	Mr. *Jeffreys.*
Mr. *Docminique.*	Mr. *Hutcheson.*
Mr. *Pulteney.*	Mr. *Plummer.*
	Mr. *Sloper.*

The Question being put, it past in the Affirmative, by a majority of 240 Voices against 100.

The Abdication of Philip V. *King of* Spain.

The most extraordinary Event in this Year was the *Abdication* of *Philip* Vth, King of *Spain*, whose *Genus* for Government dos not distinguish him so much as the Extent of his Dominions. He and his Queen, *Elizabeth Farnese*, Princess of *Parma*, having come to a Resolution to throw themselves for Life into the Monastry of St. *Ildefonso*, King *Philip* sent the Marquis de *Grimaldo*, his principal Secretary of State, with a Packet for the Prince of *Asturias*, his Son, who the Day before return'd from St. *Ildefonso* to the *Escurial*, where the Marquis arriv'd at 11 a Clock in the Forenoon, *January* 15th, and having acquainted the Prince with his Message, his Highness sent for the Infantes to come to his Apartment, and also order'd the Count de *Altamira*, the Marquis *de Valero*, the Duke de *San Pedro*, the Count de *Salazar*, the Marquis de *Magney*, the Count de *Safateli*, and the Prior of *San Lorenzo*, to attend there and be Witnesses of what should pass, who being all present, the Marquis deliver'd the Packet to the Prince of *Asturias*, who return'd it to him open'd, that he might read what was in it, which was the Instrument of his Fathers Renunciation of the Crown, accompany'd with a Letter of Advice to direct the new King's Conduct. When the Marquis had done reading, they all kist the King's Hand, tho' under great Concern about a Matter, for which they could not account in Reason and Policy. The new King sent to desire Leave of his Father to pay his Duty to him and kiss his Hand, but it was not granted, nor was his Offer made at the same Time to let the Life-Guards continue to attend their Majesties at St. *Ildefonso*, accepted. However the new King thought fit to order, that a Guard of 12 Men, with an Officer and a Cadet, should keep at *Balsain*, to be at Hand in Case of any unforeseen Accident. The Queen's Lady of Honour, and the King's Physician remain'd with them in that Monastery. Four Days after, the new King and Queen came from the *Escurial* to *Madrid*, about 7 at Night. The Road for some Distance from the Town and the Streets in the Way to the Palace, being lin'd with Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry, and crowded with People, who made joyful Acclamations, but whether for losing the old King, or getting a new one, is left to conjecture. The Letter the late King *Philip* wrote to his Son, is one of the poorest for Stile and Sentiments that ever past under a Royal Pen; 'twill be enough to repeat this Seraphick Instruction in 4 or 5 Lines, *Preserve ever a great Devotion to the most holy Virgin, and put your Self, as well as your Kingdom, under her Protection, seeing you cannot by any other Means better obtain what may be needful for you and for them. Be always obedient to the Holy See, and to the* Pope, *as the* Vicar *of* Jesus Christ. *Protect and defend ever the Holy* Inquisition, *which may be called the Bulwark of the Faith.* The Rest of it is of a Piece with This, and one can hardly think it possible for such Ignorance to dwell in such High Places.

A poor Letter from him to his Son.

There was little done in *Parliament* this Session, more than what is the usual Business, the raising Supplies and passing private Bills. Protections granted by Members to Persons in Debt, who thereby shelter'd themselves from their Creditors, being become a Grievance, the House of Commons, *February* 18th, order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*; "That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of this House, be declar'd void in Law, and be forthwith withdrawn and call'd in and that none be granted for the future, and that if any shall be granted by any Member, such Member shall make Satisfaction to the Party injur'd, and shall be liable to the Censure of the House. A Week afterwards the House of Peers *order'd* and *declar'd*, That all the said written Protections are null and void, and all other Protections which shall be at any Time hereafter given, shall be taken to be null and void." This Order not to extend to Menial Servants, nor those employ'd necessarily and properly about the Estates of Peers, or any that are really their Servants.

The House of Commons upon Protections.

We have mention'd the Duke of *Wharton's* deserting the Cause his noble Father had so warmly and so constantly espous'd, and falling in with *Tories* and *Jacobites*, and not long after with *Papists*. It cannot be said that he wanted Sense, but his want of Judgment appear'd in every Thing, He was not contented with giving his Vote in Parliament in all Cases against the Administration, and being foremost in all *Protests* which he thought injurious to it, He set up a *Weekly Paper*, and gave it the Name of the *True Briton*, which was supported for a while by false Facts, false Parallels, false Arguments, and all the bad Qualities that recommend Libels to the Factious and Seditious. The Government could more easily come

Duke of Wharton's True Briton, *a Libel.*

A.D.1724 come at his Publiſher than his Grace, and *Payne*, the Publiſher, was try'd, *February* 24th, for printing and publiſhing three of thoſe *True Britons*, No. 3, 4, 5, which the Court of *Kings Bench* obſerv'd, *were more ſcandalous than common Libels, becauſe they not only inſulted every Branch of the Legiſlature, but manifeſtly tended to make the Conſtitution it ſelf* odious *to the People*. Tho' the Jury found this Criminal *Guilty*, without going out of the Court, yet he had no other Puniſhment than an eaſy Fine and a ſhort Impriſonment. The Duke of *Wharton*, in order to carry on his chimerical Projects in the City, and encreaſe the Party of the Diſaffected there, was in the beginning of the Month, *February*, preſented to the Court of Aldermen, to be made free of the City of *London*, and the *Waxchandlers* Company, which was done in the uſual Form, and he appear'd among the *Livery* in ſeveral future Elections, but the Miſchief he did was more to himſelf than thoſe againſt whom it was intended. The Faction made deſperate by frequent Diſappointments, vented their Malice and Rage in ſeveral ſeditious and impudent Pamphlets, nor did they ſpare their Endeavours to corrupt Hiſtory itſelf. About this Time one *Salmon* publiſh'd, *A Review of the Hiſtory of* England, a very mean Performance, full of groundleſs and ſaucy Reflections on the *Revolution* and its Friends. The Impreſſion was fiez'd by Vertue of a Secretary of State's Warrant, and the Printer and Bookſeller, *Rivington*, were committed to Cuſtody. But neither of the Offenders was made an Example to deter other Malignants from the like Offences; nay *Miſt*, who ſet up the traiterous Paper, call'd after him, *Miſt*'s Journal, continu'd ſince under the Title of *Fog*, by a miſerable Nonjuring Prieſt and his Brethren, was now only fin'd and impriſon'd.

Made Free of the Wax-Chandler's Company.

Libellers dealt with tenderly.

In this Seſſion of Parliament, the Inland Duty was laid on *Coffee*, *Tea* and *Chocolate*, which has been a conſiderable Increaſe to the publick Revenue.

In the beginning of *February*, Mr. Baron *Scrope*, one of the Judges of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, was appointed to ſucceed *William Lowndes*, Eſq. as Coadjutor Secretary to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, aud he was ſucceeded as Baron of the Exchequer, by *Matthew Lant*, Eſq. one of the Truſtees of the forfeited Eſtates of the *South-Sea* Directors. Sir *Robert Raymund*, Attorney-General, being made one of the Judges of the King's Bench, Sir *Philip York* ſucceeded him as Attorney-General, and Sir *Clement Wearg*, ſucceeded Sir *Philip York*, as Sollicitor-General: Coll. *Townſhend*, Second Son to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, was made *Aid de Camp* to his Majeſty. The Lord *Naſſau Pawlet*, Auditor of the Exchequer in *Ireland*.

Promotions in the Law.

The Congreſs at *Cambray*, which had been open'd laſt Month, produced ſome Conferences between the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, but as thoſe Conferences produc'd nothing of more Importance, than the Forms and Rules for meeting and conferring, theſe muſt be left to thoſe Writers who have more Room than I have circumſcrib'd my ſelf in this Hiſtory.

In the Debate about the Number of Forces to be continu'd, the Lord *Trevor* ſpoke againſt the Continuance of the ſame Number as was provided for the laſt Year, but ſo worded his Argument, that it was liable to great Exception: *If* ſo great an *Army*, 12000 Men, *was allow'd to be continu'd in our preſent happy Circumſtances*, A Standing Army wou'd *thereby become an eſſential* Part *of our Conſtitution*. How cou'd any one underſtand, that an Allowance made for one Year only, cou'd without any further Act of the Legiſlature, become an eſſential Part of our Conſtitution, which is perpetual. The Speech is very long and temperate, both in Thought and Expreſſion, but it was fully anſwer'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who among other Things ſaid "That "the Reduction of the Army, in the Reign "of King *William*, had a double ill Effect, *It was the bad Works of the* Seymours, *the* Muſgraves, *the* Hows, *the* Ha—ys, *the* F—ys, *&c.* "for on the one Hand, it oblig'd King *William* and his Miniſters to enter into a Treaty of *Partition*, *for doing which theſe Men impeach'd thoſe Miniſters*; "and on the other "Hand, it very probably encourag'd *France* "to break that Treaty, which occaſion'd a Second War, and was the Source of two thirds "of that heavy Debt, under which the Nation "labours at this Day. That the disbanding "of the Army had almoſt the ſame ill Effects "in the Reign of the late Queen, having encourag'd *Lewis* XIV, to furniſh the *Pretender* with a Land Force and a Fleet to invade "theſe Kingdoms. That if at Preſent they "weaken'd the Hands of the Government, "they ſhould be expos'd to the like Inſults "and Attempts. That if our Enemies may "be credited in an Affair in which it is their "Intereſt to ſpeak Truth, they ſeem'd conſtantly aſſur'd of Succeſs in their Deſign of "overturuing the Government, provided they "had only an Aſſiſtance of 3 or 4000 Men "from Abroad, and that conſidering the Method now practis'd in Imbarkations, how "good and how ſtrong our Fleet may be, it "was impoſſible to hinder a Foreign Prince, "who ſhould have a Mind to undertake it to "throw ſuch a Number of Men upon *England*. His Lordſhip concluded, "That the conſtant "Tenour of his Majeſty's Adminiſtration, "ſince his happy Acceſſion to the Throne, "onght to convince every Body, that by the "continuing the Number of regular Forces "now on Foot, his Majeſty and his Miniſters "have nothing in View, but the Publick Safety and Security, and thereby to give the "People an Opportunity to improve Trade "and encourage Induſtry, as the only Means "to retrieve their former Loſſes." The Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *Bathurſt*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, ſpoke on the ſame Side of the Queſtion with the Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *Carteret* and the Duke of *Argyle* on the contrary Side, which was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 77 Voices againſt 22. Several Lords enter'd their *Diſſent*, and did the ſame again upon the paſſing that Bill. Among thoſe Peers are the Names of the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and the Earl of *Orrery*, which is the more remarkable, for that thoſe two Peers were juſt got out of the Tower, where they had been confin'd for High Treaſon, and their voting for disbanding 4000 of the Land Forces, according to Lord *Trevor*'s Motion, was the natural Effect of the Engagements they had enter'd into in the late Conſpiracy, which cou'd not have ſucceeded without leſſening the Number of the Regular Troops.

Lord Townſhend's Speech for the Land Forces.

Dr. *Friend*,

*A.D.*1724 *Dr.* Friend *loſes his Seat in Parliament.*

Dr. *Friend*, who had been impriſon'd for the Plot, was not long after his Diſcharge depriv'd of his Seat in Parliament, by being found, and voted to have been unduly elected for *Launceſton*, in *Cornwall*, which he took ſo very ill, that he could not help expreſſing it before he went out of the Houſe, as the *Annaliſt* informs us. He was afterwards rechoſen.

In the Beginning of *April*, the *Plenipotentiaries* of *Great-Britain* and *France*, at the Congreſs at *Cambray*, the Lord *Polvarth* and Lord *Whitworth*, the Count *de Rottembourg* and Monſieur de St. *Conteſt*, agreed upon a Regulation to be *obſerv'd by the Miniſters of the ſeveral Princes and States there aſſembled, for preventing any Diſorder among their numerous Retinue*. It conſiſted of 13 Articles, which were of the leſs Conſequence, becauſe that Congreſs had no Effect.

On the 24th of the ſame Month his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to all the publick and private Bills that were ready, and clos'd the Seſſion with a Speech, which was the beſt Anſwer to all the pretended Reaſons for breaking the Forces.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

" Your continuing the like national Force " by Sea and Land this Year, as was judg'd " neceſſary by Parliament for the Service of " the laſt, gives me great Satisfaction, you " have hereby wiſely provided againſt the " Miſchiefs from any ſudden Shocks to pub- " lick Credit: You have provided for the " Safety of the Kingdom, and have ena- " bled this Nation to hold among the Pow- " ers of *Europe*, the Rank and Figure due " to her Honour and Dignity. Nothing " cou'd have been more acceptable to Me, " than your having been able to make that " Proviſion, without laying any New or Ad- " ditional Burthens on my People, *&c.*

The Lord Chancellor by his Majeſty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 4th of *June*.

Promotions.

Three Weeks before this, the King was pleas'd to appoint his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, to be one of his Majeſty Principal Secretaries of State. The Lord *Carteret* to be Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. His Grace the Duke of *Grafton* to be Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold. *Robert Walpole*, Eſq. *George Baillie*, Eſq. Sir *Charles Turner*, *William Yonge* and *George Dodington*, Eſqrs. to be Lords of the Treaſury. The Lord Viſcount *Falmouth*, and *Richard Edgecombe*, Eſqs. to be Vice-Treaſurers of *Ireland*. *George Treby*, Eſq. to be a Teller of the Exchequer *Henry Pelham*, Eſq. to be Secretary at War. *Thomas Frankland*, Eſq. was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*. *Richard Sutton*, Eſq. Clerk Comptroller of the Houſhold. *Charles Dubourgay*, Eſq. was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy to the King of *Pruſſia*. *Edward Finch*, Eſq. his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at *Ratisbon*. *Francis Coleman*, Eſq. to be Reſident at the Court of *Tuſcany*. Dr. *Arthur Price*, was made Biſhop of *Clonfert*, in *Ireland*, and the Lord Viſcount *Middleton*, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom. The Lord Viſcount *Shannon*, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces; and *William Conolly*, Eſq, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, were *A.D.*1724 Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, till the Arrival of his Excellency the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant,

About the ſame Time, *April* 9th, a Committee of Council had under Conſideration, the Complaint of the Parliament of *Ireland*, againſt the Patent granted to Mr. *Wood*. But tho' *Jonathan Swift*, Dean of St. *Patricks*, had under the Diſguiſe of the *Draper* of *Dublin*, written one or more virulent Diſcourſes againſt *Wood* and his Copper Half-pence, and endeavour'd to raiſe a Spirit of Sedition againſt the Government, which in many Inſtances appear'd in the City of *Dublin* and other Parts of that Kingdom, Yet now the Matter was taken into Conſideration, no Evidence came from thence, to prove the Miſchiefs complain'd of, or any Fraud committed in the Execution of *Wood*'s Patent for coining thoſe Half-pence. He was heard in Juſtification of himſelf, and at his Deſire, Orders were given for an *Eſſay* to be made immediately of the Fineneſs, Value and Weight of his Coinage and its Goodneſs, compar'd with the former Coinage of Copper Money in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

On the laſt Day of *April*, there was a Call of Serjeants at Law.

A Call of Serjeants at Law.

Inner Temple.	*Middle Temple.*
Thomas Morley, Eſq.	*William Chappel*, Eſq.
Fettyplace Nott, Eſq.	*James Sheppherd*, Eſq.
Joſeph Girdler, Eſq.	*Gyles Eyre*, Eſq.
John Baynes, Eſq.	
John Raby, Eſq.	
William Hawkins, Eſq.	

Lincolns Inn.	Primier Serjeant.
Laurence Carter, Eſq.	*Matthew Skinner*, Eſq.

The *Motto* of their Rings was *Bonus Felixque tuis*.

Nothing can better deſerve a Place in Hiſtory, than his Majeſty's extraordinary Bounty to the Profeſſors of it, expreſt in his Circular Letter of the 16th of *May*, ſent to the two Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, wherein after having ſhewn the Deficiencies in the Education of Youth there, with Reſpect to *Modern Hiſtory*, and *Modern Languages*, it is ſaid, *In Order to remedy theſe and the like Inconveniencies, we have determin'd to appoint two Perſons of ſober Converſation and prudent Conduct, of the Degree of Maſter of Arts, Batchelour of Laws, or of ſome higher Degrees in one of the ſaid Univerſities, ſkilled in* Modern Hiſtory, *and in the Knowledge of* Modern Languages, *to be nominated by US, to be our* Profeſſors *of* Modern Hiſtory, *one for the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *and the other for that of* Oxford, *who ſhall be oblig'd to read Lectures in the publick Schools, at ſuch Times as ſhall hereafter be appointed. And we have further determin'd, that each of the ſaid Profeſſors, ſhall have a Stipend of* Four Hundred Pounds per Annum; *and out of the ſaid Stipend, ſhall be oblig'd to maintain with ſufficient Salaries in the Univerſity, where he ſhall be eſtabliſh'd, two Perſons at leaſt, well qualify'd to teach and inſtruct in writing and ſpeaking the ſaid Languages, which ſaid Teachers ſhall be under the Direction of the* Profeſſors *reſpectively, and ſhall be oblig'd to inſtruct* Gratis

Profeſſors of Modern Hiſtory, *eſtabliſh'd in* Oxford *and* Cambridge.

in

A.D.1724 *in the* Modern Languages, *Twenty* Scholars *in each Univerſity, to be nominated by US, and each Scholar ſo nominated, ſhall be oblig'd to learn Two at leaſt of the ſaid Languages*, &c.

Great were the Expectations of Succeſs from the Choice of the Two Firſt Profeſſors, Mr. *Samuel Harris*, Fellow of *Peter-Houſe*, *Cambridge*, and Mr. *Gregory*, of *Chriſt Church*, *Oxford*, Men of Learning and Parts, who doubtleſs did what in them lay, to anſwer the good Ends of this noble Foundation.

The Two Univerſities preſented Addreſſes of Thanks to his Majeſty, and that of *Cambridge* receiv'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for your Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs, and am glad to find that what I propos'd to you in my Letter, meets with your intire Approbation, and doubt not, but with your Aſſiſtance, my Intentions upon this Occaſion, will prove an Honour to the Univerſity in General, as well as an Advantage to the particular Members of that learned Body.

Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbiſhop of *York*, being lately deceas'd, the King was pleas'd to nominate Dr. *Lancelot Blackbourn*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, to that Metropolitan See; and about the ſame Time *May* 2d. to appoint *John Williams*, *Richard Alworth*, *Edward Yonge*, *William Cleland*, *Thomas Medlycot* and *John Bromfield*, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for Taxes. The new Commiſſioners of *Exciſe*, were *Chriſtopher Montagu*, *James Vernon*, *John Whetham*, *Roger Gale*, *Benjamin Mildmay*, *Richard Elliot*, *George Ducket* and *Patrick Haldane*, Eſqrs.

Commiſſioners for Taxes.

Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

About the Middle of *May*, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq. was appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Court of *France*; and on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, *Robert Harley*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, dy'd a natural Death: But to avoid the groundleſs Charge of *Partiality*, to which my Zeal for Truth and our happy Conſtitution has ſo often expoſed me, I ſhall borrow what I ſay of him from the *Annals*, 535 leaving out what relates to his Family and Circumſtance, Of which, if I have given any Hints elſewhere, they were neceſſary to explain the Character of a Miniſter, who, in that Station, had been the Occaſion of ſo much Miſchief to his Country, and to ſhew that it was of a Piece both in publick and private Life.

Robert Harley, *Earl of* Oxford's *Death.*

By his ſtrict Conjunction with the Foleys *and* Winningtons, *his Relations and their Friends, he gain'd at laſt ſuch an extenſive Intereſt, as to be choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. When the Queen thought fit to lay aſide the Earl of* Nottingham, *Principal Secretary of State, Mr.* Robert Harley *was pitch'd upon to ſucceed him as her Favourite and Prime Miniſter, ſuppoſing he would be moſt agreable to the* Whigs, *from his Education among the Diſſenters, The Duke of* Marlborough, *and the Earl of* Godolphin's *main Deſign in advancing him, was to ſecure his Intereſt in the Houſe of Commons, and they fondly imagin'd, that as to the grand Affairs, either he would not intermeddle, or would blindly follow their Directions; but they ſoon after found, that a Perſon of his Ambitious Spirit, would not be contented to act an under Part.*

His Character from the Annals.

They who extol his Liberality *and* Munificence *to* Learned Men, *are no more to be depended upon, than when they tell us, that he diſcharg'd the Office of Secretary to King* William, with great Addreſs, *for as it is certain on the one Hand, that he never ſerv'd King* William *in that Capacity; 'tis no leſs true on the other Hand, that the only Perſon on whom he beſtow'd any Publick Mark of Favour, was* Dr. Jonathan Swift, *the famous Author of the* Tale of a Tub, *whom he employ'd with ſome other* obſcure Writers, *to banter and ridicule all that oppos'd his Meaſures. He was the Reverſe of his Predeceſſor in the Treaſury, the Earl of* Godolphin, *who never kept Suitors unprofitably in Suſpence, nor promis'd any Thing that he was not reſolv'd to perform, The Earl of* Oxford *on the Contrary, kept them, who had any Pretenſions, in perpetual Dependance, by feeding them with Hopes. This Maxim he practis'd in a moſt barbarous Manner,* with Mr. *Rowe*, Author of the Tragedy of *Tamerlane*, the Story is too well known to be repeated. *They who commend him for being a kind Friend, and* generous Enemy, *have forgot with what an unrelenting Fury he perſu'd his Benefactor, the Immortal Duke of* Marlborough, *and Mr.* Stephens, *the Miniſter, whom he caus'd to be proſecuted to the Pillory, and that ignominious Puniſhment was not remitted, till he was brought to the Place of Execution. His prodigious Riſe and Greatneſs was more owing to his Cunning in finding out the Weakneſſes of thoſe he had to deal with, than to his own bright Parts. For he neither was Maſter of* Eloquence *in* Speech, *nor of* Stile *in* Writing, *but in both* puzzled *and* intricate, *His conſtant Deſign being to diſcover other Peoples Thoughts, and conceal his own. But he had at laſt the Fate, which all Ambidexters deſerve, to be diſtruſted and diſregarded by all Parties, of which he was ſo ſenſible, that for ſeveral Years before his Death, he ſeldom came to Parliament, but liv'd in a Country Retirement,* endeavouring to drown his *Melancholly Thoughts* in *Wine*, which at laſt doz'd his Spirits, *and certainly abridg'd his Life.*

Shortens his Days with Drinking.

We having mention'd the Practice of *Inoculating* the Small-Pox, at this Time attempted in *England*, which ſucceeded very well with the two Princeſſes *Amelia* and *Carolina*, and had the ſame good Effect on Prince *Frederick*, now his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, On the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Lady *Mary Ruſſel*, his Siſter, under the Direction of Sir *Hans Sloane*; it muſt not be forgotten, that it did not ſucceed ſo well with ſome others; as, *William Spencer*, Eſq. Son to the Earl of *Sunderland*, Miſs *Rigby*, Miſs *Rolt*, Miſs *Brooksbank*, Miſs *A Court*, Miſs *Brailsford*, Mrs. *Mary Walker*, *Francis Bacon*, Eſq. one of the Lord *Bathurſt*'s Family, and ſome others, who dy'd in the Operation, upon which Dr. *Jurin*, Secretary to the Royal Society, publiſh'd a Treatiſe in Favour of *Inoculating*, to which we refer.

A few Weeks before this, the Rabble of *Weavers*, *Woolcombers*, &c. got together in a riotous Manner, to the Number of 7 or 800, at *Bradninch* and *Cullumpton*, in *Devonſhire*, under Pretence of raiſing their Wages, but it will appear preſently, that they were ſet on by the *Jacobites*. They arm'd themſelves with Clubs and Staves, and enter'd the Pariſhes of *Uffulem*

A Riot in Devonſhire.

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and *Cullemſtook*, where they broke open Houſes, deſtroy'd the Furniture, and extorted Money from ſeveral Perſons, by threatning to murder them, if they did not give it to them; none ſuffer'd more than Mr. *Nicholas Charley*, whoſe Houſe was broke open and fill'd with the *Rioters*, who paſt from Room to Room, doing all the Miſchief they could, without the leaſt Provocation, breaking every Thing to Pieces, and among the Reſt the Pictures of his Majeſty King *George*, and of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*. But the Men of *Cullemſtock*, about 150 in Number, taking Heart, fell upon them with great Vigour and Succeſs, put them to Flight and took 18 Priſoners, among whom were the *Pretender* and *Mar*, two of the Ringleaders, who affected to go by thoſe traiterous Names. They broke down Part of a new erected Meeting-Houſe, not far from Mr. *Charleys*; and as we read in the Annals, many *ſuſpected, that the raiſing their Wages, was not the only Motive of their aſſembling.*

Dr. Sacheverel's *Death.*

On the 5th of *June* dy'd *Henry Sacheverel*, D. D. a Scandal to his Name, to his Function, to his Religion and to his Country, tho' Earl *Stanhope* call'd him the *Inſignificant Tool* of a Party, it muſt be underſtood to refer to his Want of Senſe, Learning, Morals and Manners; for as he had workt the Rabble into a Ferment, and had made his Name as important among them, as that of the Church, He was of great Significance to the *Harleian* Miniſtry, by engaging the Mob on their Side. I was his Neighbour, and never heard that he had any Remorſe for the Miſchiefs he had been the Occaſion of, but went off in a State of Inſenſibility and Impenitence, after a long Indiſpoſition.

Among innumerable Calamities, which the wicked Counſels of the *Miniſtry*, in the Four laſt Years of the late Queen's Reign, brought on all *Europe*, and more eſpecially on the Confederate Powers, the Impotence they were left in, by the inglorious and ruinous Peace of *Utrecht*, to do any Thing for the Relief of the Proteſtants in *France* and elſewhere was one of the greateſt. Had not *James Butler*, once Duke of *Ormond*, baſely deſerted the Common Cauſe, the Army of the Allies, and abandon'd, if not betray'd their Troops to a *French* Maſſacre, the Confederate Arms would in all Probability have been, the next Campaign at the Gates of *Paris*, and that Cruel Perſecutor of Reform'd Chriſtians, *Lewis* the XIV. wou'd no longer have been in a Condition to deſtroy his Proteſtant Subjects, by his *Edicts* of *Will* and *Pleaſure*. But the Biſhop of *London* and Earl of *Strafford*, having finiſh'd their diſhonourable and dangerous Negotiations at *Utrecht*, without taking one Step in Favour of the Proteſtants in *France*, that might give the leaſt Offence to their grand Perſecutor, the *French* King, that King, and even his Great Grandſon, after his Death, at the Perſwaſion of the Biſhop of *Frejus*, in Hopes of a Cardinal's Cap, and contrary to the Sentiments of the Duke of *Bourbon*, Prime Miniſter, and the Chief Director of the Finances, put Weapons into the Hands of the Enemies of the *Huguenots*, for their intire Deſtruction. By an Edict of *Lewis* the XVth, dated the 31ſt of *May*, this Year, the Proteſtants were condemn'd in the following barbarous and bloody Articles.

Perſecution in France.

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Whoever perform'd any Exerciſe of the Reform'd Religion, If a Man, was to be ſent to the Gallies: If a Woman, to be ſhav'd and confin'd where the Judges thought fit.

Proteſtant Preachers to be put to Death; to have any Communication directly or indirectly with ſuch Miniſters, the Puniſhment, the Galleys, &c.

To give their Children Foreign Education, a Fine of 6000 Livres.

Thoſe that dye in the Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, their Memory to be proſecuted.

All conceal'd Proteſtants, that diſſwade ſick Perſons from dying Catholicks, are condemn'd to the Galleys, if Men, and if Women, as before.

To conſent that Children marry Abroad without Licence, puniſh'd with the Galleys.

Baptiſm and Schooling forbidden to Proteſtants, *under the like Pains and Penalties.*

Every one knows ſo much of the Wickedneſs and Nonſenſe of *Popery*, that it is needleſs to interrupt the Courſe of our Hiſtory with Diſcuſſions of that Kind, and this is remember'd only to ſhew the Spirit the *Romiſh* Powers reſum'd on the Breach made in the Confederacy, by the Miniſters in the Four laſt Years before-mention'd, of odious Memory.

About the ſame Time that this execrable Edict was publiſh'd in *France*, the Perſecution was carry'd on by the Idolaters in *Spain*, with the wonted Rage of the Inquiſition: There was an *Auto de Fe*, an *Act of Faith*, as ſays the Annaliſt, *They expreſsly call an Act of diabolical Barbarity*, held by the Tribunal at *Granada*, *June* 25, who condemn'd Five Perſons for *Judaiſm*, and they were immediately butcher'd. Sixteen other Perſons, moſt of whom had ſunk under their Sufferings, and dy'd in the Dungeons of the *Holy Inquiſition*, as they blaſphemouſly term it, were burnt in Effigy. Nineteen others being wrought upon by the Cruelties of the Inquiſitors, had the Benefit of being reconcil'd to that Anti-Chriſtian Church by Penance, All of them ſuffering Confiſcation of Goods, ſome Impriſonment for Life, receiving 200 Laſhes, and others Impriſonment or the Galleys for a certain Number of Years. At *Corduba*, ſix Perſons were reconcil'd to the *Holy Roman Apoſtolical Church*, in that *Pagan* Manner. At *Minorca*, two Women receiv'd 200 Laſhes a-piece Additional Penance. At *Cuenca*, three Women and two Men were burnt Alive, after a Converſion by Torture. To put a Stop to the Barbarities in *France*, if it was poſſible, his Excellency *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq. had Orders to ſollicite that Court in Behalf of the Proteſtants, and he obey'd thoſe Orders in the moſt preſſing Manner, but cou'd get no better Anſwer than this ſhort one, *The King's Edicts muſt be obey'd.* There was not a Miniſter in *France*, who had Courage

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Courage enough to have ſaid as much to the Duke of *Marlborough*, before the Confederate Army was broken.

Levellers *in* Scotland.

Whether there were not Men in *Scotland*, almoſt as much out of their Wits as the Bigots in *Spain*, is left to the Reader's Conſideration, A Number of them call'd *Levellers*, roſe in the Weſt of that Part of *Britain*, who under Pretence of eſtabliſhing Equality among *Chriſtians*, pull'd down Incloſures, and committed great Ravages and Depredations. They were by ſome thought to be a Remnant of the old *Cameronians*, but thoſe that thought ſo, knew little of the People ſo call'd, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves as much by Sobriety, as their Perſecutors did by Fury. Theſe Men were certainly diſcompos'd in their Underſtandings; and in Order to preſerve the Peace of that Country, the Royal Regiment of *Scot*'s Fuzileers was about the latter End of *June*, order'd to march againſt them, and three other Regiments of Foot landing at *Galloway* at the ſame Time, receiv'd Orders alſo to ſuppreſs them, in which they met with no great Difficulty.

His Majeſty towards the latter End of *July*, appointed Mr. *Finch* to be Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, Mr. *Poyntz* ſucceeded him in the ſame Character at the Court of *Sweden*. Dr. *Boulter*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Armagh*, in *Ireland*, Dr. *Bradſhaw*, Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, ſucceeded him both in the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*, and Deanery of *Chriſt-Church*. This Doctor took a great Deal of Pains to clear himſelf from the *Calumny* of being deſcended from Serjeant *Bradſhaw*, Preſident of the *High Court of Juſtice*, that try'd King *Charles* I. and rather than have ſuch a Blemiſh in his Pedigree, he contented himſelf with a low *Welſh* one, which without Doubt was the true one. Dr. *Blackbourne*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, being nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, was ſucceeded in the See of *Exeter*, by Dr. *Weſton*, Fellow of *Eaton* Colledge. Dr. *Clavering* was made Biſhop of *Landaff* and Dean of *Hereford*, and Dr. *Waddington*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

Dr. Bradſhaw *of* Oxford's *over much Modeſty.*

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

In the Beginning of *July*, there was a Commencement at *Cambridge*, at which were the following Creations.

A Commencement at Cambridge.

In *Divinity*.

Dr. *Penny* } of *Queens* Colledge.
Dr. *Grove* }
Dr. *Manningham* } of *Kings* Colledge.
and Dr. *Cole*. }
Dr. *Newcombe*, of *Emanuel* Colledge.
Dr. *Clagget*, of *Trinity* Colledge.
Dr. *Samuel Drake*, of St. *John*'s Colledge.
Dr. *Archer*, of *Clare* Hall.

In *Law*.

Dr. *Bentley*, of *Trinity* Colledge.
Dr. *Husbands*, of *Caius* Colledge.

In *Phyſick*.

Dr. *Snell*, of *Caius* Colledge.

We have mention'd the referring the Trial of Mr. *Wood*'s Copper Half-pence to Aſſay, which was made by Men of as great Honour and Capacity as any in *Britain*, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, *Edward Southwell*, Eſq. and *John Scrope*, Eſq. Names ſo much ſuperior to any on the other Side of the Queſtion, that it almoſt prejudices one in Favour of the Experiment, againſt all the Addreſſes and Petitions from *Ireland*. His Majeſty ſent Orders twice, by Letters from the Secretary of State to the Parliament of *Ireland*, to have the Perſons that had given Evidence before the Parliament there againſt theſe Half-pence, as baſe and fraudulent, to come to *England* and make good their Charge, upon which *Swift* and other factious Libellers founded their Clamour againſt the Government, but not one of them would appear, tho' their Charges were offer'd to be born as amply as they ſhould deſire. The Lord Lieutenant did his utmoſt, with the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of the Council and the Judges, to get thoſe Witneſſes to go to *England* and confirm their Teſtimony, by repeating it in Support of the Petition and Addreſſes founded upon it. But all was ineffectual, when they found that the Matter was to be weigh'd in equal Scales, and the King was reſolv'd that Juſtice ſhould be done accordingly. They were afraid of putting it upon that Iſſue. They were for having it determin'd by the Royal Authority, taking the Remonſtrances from *Ireland* about it, upon Truſt and their own Credit. They did not conſider what the Lords Committees of the Privy-Council in *England*, ſaid in their Report to his Majeſty, *That however deſirous he was to give his People of* Ireland *all poſſible Satisfaction, he was ſenſible he could not in any Caſe proceed againſt any of the meaneſt of his Subjects, but according to the known Rules and Maxims of Law and Juſtice.* The Lords of the Committee ſay further: "They think it "very ſtrange, that there ſhould be ſuch "a great Difficulty in prevailing with Perſons "who had already given their Evidence be"fore the Parliament of *Ireland*, to come "over and give the ſame Evidence here, and "eſpecially that the chief Difficulty ſhould "ariſe from a *general Apprehenſion* of a *Miſ*"*carriage*, in an Enquiry before his Majeſty, "or in a Proceeding by due Courſe of Law, *&c.* For tho' both Houſes of Parliament in that Kingdom, had declar'd themſelves to be fully convinc'd, that the Evidence there given, ſpoke the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, yet it was moſt certain the Witneſſes prevaricated, in their Repreſentation of the matter, and that their Facts were not intirely true. For they inſiſted upon it again and again, that *Wood*'s Half pence were not only under Weight, but of a baſer Allay than the Obligation of his Patent, without which all their Arguments againſt it, would have been abſurd and impertinent, becauſe all the World knew the Want the People of *Ireland* were in of ſuch *Coinage*. This will appear plainly by the Report of the Lords Committees of the *Aſſay* and *Trial* of thoſe Copper Half-pence, made by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, *Edward Southwel*, Eſq. and *John Scrope*, Eſq. in theſe Words addreſt to his Majeſty.

Mr. Wood's *Copper Coin miſrepreſented*

"The *Pix* of the Copper Monies coin'd at "*Briſtol*, by Mr. *Wood*, for *Ireland*, contain"ing the Trial Pieces, which was ſeal'd up "and lock'd up at the Time of the Coining, "was at your Majeſty's Mint at the *Tower*, "that the Comptroller's Account of the Quan"tities of Half-pence and Farthings coin'd, "agreed with Mr. *Wood*'s Account, amounting

to

*A.D.*1724 " to 59 Tons, 3 Hundred, 1 Quarter, 11 " Pounds and 4 Ounces. That by the Speci- " mens of the Coinage, which had from Time " to Time been taken from the ſeveral Parcels " coin'd, and ſeal'd up in Papers, and put " into the *Pix*, 60 Half-pence weigh'd 14 " Ounces *Troy* and 18 Penny Weight, which *Dr.* Swift *accuſes him falſely.* " is about a Quarter of an Ounce above one " Pound Weight *Averdupois*; and 30 Farthings " weigh 3 Ounces and 3 Quarters of an Ounce " *Troy*, and 46 Grains, which is alſo above " the Weight requir'd by the Patent." Quite contrary to this fair State of the Caſe, is *the falſe and bold Aſſertion of* Jonathan Swift; *If that is the Name of the Draper of* Dublin, *which no Body has yet queſtion'd, and the Sedition, Malice and Falſhood of his Allegations, in his Aſperſions on Mr.* Wood *and his Money, affords us another Meaſure for that Man's Conſcience.* The Lords Committees proceed: " It alſo appears, that both Half-pence and " Farthings, when heated red hot, ſpread thin " under the Hammer without cracking, that " the Copper of which Mr. *Wood's* Coinage is " made, is of the ſame Goodneſs and Value " with the Copper of which the Copper Mo- " ney is coin'd in your Majeſty's Mint for *Eng-* " *land*, worth in the Market about 13 Pence " per Pound weight *Averdupois*. That a " Pound of Copper wrought into Bars or Fil- " lets, and made fit for Coinage, before brought " into the *Mint* at the Tower of *London*, is " worth 18 Pence per Pound, and always coſts " as much, and is coin'd into 23 Pence of " Copper Money, by Tale for *England*. It " likewiſe appears, that the Half-pence, and " Farthings coin'd by Mr. *Wood*, when com- " par'd with the Copper Money, coin'd for " *Ireland*, in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. " King *James* II. and King *William* and Queen " *Mary*, conſiderably exceeds them all in " Weight, in Goodneſs, Fineneſs and Value " of the Copper, none of them bearing the " Fire ſo well, not being malleable, waſting " very much in the Fire, and great Part of " them burning into a Cinder, of little or no " Value at all. Specimens of all which, as likewiſe of Mr. *Wood's* Copper Money, upon Trials and Aſſays, made by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Mr. *Southwel*, and Mr. *Scrope*, were laid before this Committee for their Information.

The Fact being thus prov'd beyond all Manner of Contradiction, to be on the Side of Mr. *Wood's* Patent. The Lords Committees ſhew further, That his Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, always exercis'd the undoubted Prerogative of granting Patents for Copper Coinage in *Ireland*, to private Perſons, none of which were equally beneficial to that Kingdom, nor ſo well guarded with proper Covenants and Conditions, for the due Execution of the Powers thereby granted, as this of Mr. *Wood*, tho' the Validity of thoſe Patents, and a due Compliance with them, was never in any one Inſtance, till this Time diſputed or controverted. Their Lordſhips then prove, that Mr. *Wood's* Patent was not, as had been ſuggeſted in *Ireland*, obtain'd clandeſtinely, and in an unprecedented Manner, but after a Reference to the Attorney and Sollicitor General, and after Sir *Iſaac Newton* had been conſulted in all the Steps of ſettling it. In the laſt Place the Lords made it plainly appear by a Cloud of Witneſſes, that there was real Want of ſmall Money in *Ireland*, to make ſmall Payments; notwithſtanding all which ſolid Reaſons to ſupport this Patent, Mr. *Wood*, in Compliance with the Clamour, induſtriouſly rais'd againſt his Coinage, propoſing to reduce his Quantity by the Patent, from 100000 *l.* to 40000 *l.* Value, it was thought fit to accept of it, and to ſend Directions to *Ireland*, accordingly. I do not find any better Vindication of the Remonſtrances from *Ireland*, againſt *Wood's* Half-pence after this, than a Letter addreſt to him, wherein is this notorious Untruth: *The only Two Inſtances of coining Copper Money at ſo great a Diſproportion from the real Value, was by the late King* James *in* Ireland, *and the King of* Sweden: Whereas the Lords of the Council ſay, *Wood's* Copper Money, *conſiderably exceed all other Copper Money for* Ireland, *even that in King* William's *Reign, in Weight, Goodneſs, Fineneſs and Value*, Alſo a Lampoon beginning,

Now altho' to draw Water *is not very good.*
Yet we all ſhould rejoice to be Hewers *of* Wood.

Which by the *Pun* and *Spirit* ſeems to be *Swift's*.

*A.D.*1724

About the ſame Time the Lords of the Council had a remarkable Caſe under Conſideration, relating to the Biſhop of *Man*, who had been impriſon'd by the Lieutenant Governour of that Iſland, of which the Earl of *Derby* was Lord. It was This. A Reflection having been rais'd by one Lady upon another, for being too familiar with a certain Gentleman; the Miniſter of the Pariſh, who was acquainted with it, told the Lady accus'd, when ſhe came to receive the Sacrament, that he could not admit her without previous Admonition, as the *Rubrick* of the *Church* in ſuch Caſes directs. The Lady complain'd to the Biſhop, who call'd an Eccleſiaſtical Court, and finding the Reflection to be groundleſs, enjoin'd the Miniſter and the Lady, his Informer, to aſk Forgiveneſs of both the injur'd Perſons in the Chapel. The Lieutenant Governour ſhuts up the Chapel, and calls a Court of Judicatory of the Iſland, to enquire into the Matter, but the Biſhop and the Two other Perſons refus'd to acknowledge the Authority of the Court, and were fin'd, the Biſhop 50 *l.* and the Two others 20 *l.* Each, which they refuſing to pay, the Governour and Court ſent them to the Caſtle, under Guard of a File of Muſketeers. They lay there 9 Weeks, paid their Fine at laſt, and appeal'd to the Crown. There were two or three Hearings before the Lords of the Council upon it, and their Lordſhips order'd the Fines to be return'd. Upon which the Biſhop and his Abettors, made very great Complaints of the Hardſhips He and his two Companions, had endur'd; tho' they might have prevented all by ſubmitting to the Juſtice of their own Country. As the Earl of *Derby* was not ſpar'd in theſe Complaints, notwithſtanding he did not concern himſelf in the Affair, nor was indeed Privy to it, 'twas alledg'd that ſeveral Livings in the Iſle of *Man* were neglected to be fill'd up, and we ſhall find that the *Jacobites* were the Evil Spirit that troubled theſe Waters as well as others. The Earl of *Derby* had order'd his Lieutenant Governour, Capt. *Horn*, to ſee that every one who came to be admitted into a Living, ſhould firſt ſign a Paper, whereby he was to own the Title of King *George* and of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Capt. *Horn* offer'd this Paper to a Clergy-

The Biſhop of Man *impriſon'd.*

The Biſhops Conduct cenſur'd.

A.D. 1724 Clergyman, who refus'd to ſign it, and was deny'd Admittance on Account of his Diſloyalty, but the Biſhop appointed the ſame Perſon to officiate during the Vacancy, tho' he knew that the Perſon was thus diſaffected to the Government. Several other Vacancies were ſupply'd in the ſame Manner, none being found in the whole Iſland, that would accept of the Earl of *Derby*'s Preſentation, by giving that reaſonable Teſtimony of their Affection to the preſent Eſtabliſhment. The Academic Profeſſor there, educated Children in Principles inconſiſtent with the Declaration the Earl requir'd all Miniſters to ſign, and held his Place contrary to his Lordſhips known Deſire, but with the Conſent and Approbation of the Biſhop. Such is the Diſloyal and Diſreſpectful Behaviour of *High-Church*, in whatever Part of his Majeſty's Dominions we find them.

Very well were they reprov'd by Dr. *Benjamin Ibbet*, Rector of St. *Paul*, *Shadwell*, in a Sermon he preach'd before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on the *Firſt* of *Auguſt* the whole is worth repeating, but the Want of Compaſs forbids us. Let us only inſert a Paſſage or Two, that touches to the Quick the Fomenters of Sedition and Diſcord, the Character of Modern pretended Patriots. Theſe "groſs Calumnies and groundleſs Miſrepreſentations; theſe little and low Stories, theſe "baſe Slanders and vile Reproaches, theſe "mean Party Falſhoods and Forgeries, which "have been ſo liberally dealt about, and with "which *Artful* and *Deſigning* Men, have too "long abus'd the *weak* and *credulous* Multitude, are now plainly ſeen through, and "fully confuted by Time and Experience. "Many who have hitherto been deluded, both "diſcern and own their Error, and will not ſo "eaſily be impos'd upon again; for his Majeſty wanted only to be more and better "known, to make himſelf both lov'd and fear'd "by all his Subjects: And it was Baſeneſs to "the laſt Degree, and black Ingratitude in "thoſe who knew him, to take the Opportunity of the Ignorance of Others, to ſow the "Seeds of Diſaffection among his People, to "make falſe Impreſſions upon their Minds, "and raiſe their Prejudice againſt him. For "He wanted not US, nor any Thing from "US, but we ſtood in great Need of *Him*, "and muſt have been miſerable and undone "without *Him*. *Had it not been for this* Auſpicious Day, and that wiſe and wholeſome "Act of our *Great Deliverer*, which then "took Place in his *Preſent* Majeſty and his *Illuſtrious Houſe*, *Miſery* and *Slavery*, both "of *Body* and *Soul* had been entail'd upon us, "and our Poſterity, without Remedy and "without End, *&c.*" Yet how did our Two Univerſities and others, condole that good Providence of God, that brought us Deliverance, the *glorious Firſt of Auguſt*; or as Dr. *Ibbot* writes, The *Auſpicious Firſt* of *Auguſt*. The Doctor preſented his Sermon to his Majeſty the 28th of this Month, and was receiv'd very graciouſly.

Dr. Ibbot's *good Sermon.*

The glorious Firſt of Auguſt, *the ſame as* Auſpicious *in the Sermon.*

A Week before, Mr. *John Barber*, City Printer and Alderman, was brought up to Town in Cuſtody of Mr. *Crew*, a Meſſenger, He was ſiez'd near *Harwich*, as he came from beyond Sea, and being carry'd to *Windſor*, was examin'd by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, but on *Tueſday*, the 25th of *Auguſt*. He was admitted to Bail.

Mr. John Barber, *the Printer, ſiez'd.*

A.D. 1724

On the 22d. of *Auguſt* there was a General Council held at *Windſor*, where his Majeſty then kept his Court, and Sir *Philip York*, Attorney General and Sir *Clement Wearg*, Sollicitor General, attended with their Report concerning the *Charter* of *Tiverton*, which was referr'd to them, and gave it as their Opinion, that the old one was forfeited, and that it was neceſſary and lawful to grant a new one, for reſtoring the Corporation to its ancient Rights and Privileges, which his Majeſty was pleas'd to order accordingly. And it was wiſh'd that the Charters of other Corporations, which had been forfeited by Law, and were in the Hands of mean, diſaffected Perſons, who crept into them on the Expulſion of Proteſtant Diſſenters, by the *Schiſm* and *Occaſional* Bills, had been in like Manner referr'd and vacated, and thoſe Corporations put again into the Hands of the Well-Affected and Worthy.

Tiverton *Charter forfeited.*

His Majeſty's Fatherly Love to his People appear'd upon all Occaſions and on this particularly, about the Beginning of *September*, one *Heaton* was ſollicuting for a *Patent*, to make Hats of *Bent* or *Straw*, which would have been extreamly prejudicial to Thouſands of poor People, about *Hempſted* in *Hertfordſhire*, *Luton*, *Dunſtable*, &c. in *Bedfordſhire*. I was told at *Hempſted*, that 200 *l.* a Week has been turn'd in a Market Day in *Straw Hats* only, which Manufacture has thriv'd in thoſe Parts above 100 Years, and Children, as well as grown People, maintain themſelves by platting *Wheat Straw*, and working for Hatts and other Uſes. *Heaton*'s Project alarm'd the Maſters of theſe Manufacturers, and Mr. *Thomas Burch*, of *Hempſted*, and Mr. *John Miller* of *Dunſtable*, introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of *Bridgwater*, whoſe Noble Seat at *Aſhridge*, is in the Neighbourhood of *Hempſted*, preſented a Petition to the King, ſetting forth the Danger they were in of loſing their Trade and Livelihood, if *Heaton*'s Patent took Effect. His Majeſty receiv'd their Petition very graciouſly, and gave poſitive Order to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, that a ſpeedy Stop ſhould be put to the ſaid Patent, which gladden'd the Hearts of thoſe Thouſands of Manufacturers in *Straw*, who thought their Bread and their Being in ſo much Peril.

His Majeſty relieves the Manufacturers at Hempſted.

Mention has been made of the Cruel Edict in *France*, againſt the *Chriſtians* of the Reformation. It was obtain'd by the Intereſt of the Jeſuits, the moſt irreligious, inſolent and intereſted Tribe that ever profeſt Prieſthood. They were not contented with perſecuting the *Reform'd*, they encroach'd on the Prerogatives of the Prelates, inſomuch that the Biſhop of *Montpellier*, Brother to the Marquiſs de *Torcy*, thought himſelf oblig'd to write a Letter of Complaint againſt them to the Duke of *Bourbon*, Prime Miniſter. But the young King had ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſurrounded by the Friends to that Order, and they procur'd an *Arret* or Decree of the Privy-Council, to be ſent to Mr. *Bernage*, Intendant of *Lauguedec*, for ſequeſtring the Biſhops Temporalities, and appointing a Perſon to diſtribute them to the Poor of the Dioceſe, which *Bernage* did accordingly, and the Biſhop retrench'd his Equipage and Domeſticks. He refus'd a Penſion offer'd him by his Brother, and 80000 Livres,

The Biſhop of Montpellier *perſecuted in* France.

A.D. 1724 remitted by his Friends and Relations, saying, *He return'd them his hearty Thanks, and would make Use of their Generosity, when he stood more in Need of it, having still enough to live upon in a Condition that did not require so much Expence*, it was about 1500 *l.* per Ann. the Remainder of 4000 *l.* per Annum. his Patrimonial Estate. The Rest he had spent in Acts of Charity and Liberality. But he had 80000 Livres in Plate and Moveables, and a Library valu'd at 50000 Livres.

The Rage of Persecution was not thus prevalent in *France* and *Spain* only. It made *Havock* in *Poland*, where King *Augustus*, who quitted the Protestant Religion to make Way for his Election to that Crown, had not the Will or the Power to hinder the Effusion of Christian Blood by Wretches immers'd in *Idolatry* and *Barbarism*. The Case was thus, as it was sent to the *Polish* Court.

The Protestants massacred at Thorn.

On the 16th of *July*, the ordinary Procession at *Thorn*, in Royal *Prussia*, belonging to *Poland*, being arriv'd at St. *James*'s Church Yard, which Church had been taken from the *Lutherans*, contrary to the Peace of *Olivos*. A great Number of the Citizens Children resorted thither to see it, with their Hats under their Arms, according to Custom, but a Student of the *Jesuits* Colledge, not satisfy'd with that Mark of Civility and Respect, would needs have them kneel down, and gave them bad Language and Blows. About Two Hours after the Procession was over, this same Student with some of his Comrades, insulted several young People, without the least Provocation on their Part, but in the End this troublesome young Fellow was siez'd by the Soldiers of the Garrison, and brought to the Guard, after he had wounded several Citizens with Stones. Next Day the Jesuits Students got together again, and meeting one of the Citizens, whom they had abus'd the Day before, they would oblige him to get their Comrade set at Liberty, but the Citizen had the good Fortune to get out of their Hands, and ran to his own House for Safety, whither they pursu'd him Sword in Hand. In the mean Time the President of the City had given Order for setting him at Liberty, at the Request of the Rector of the Jesuits Colledge, but another Student being likewise carry'd to the Guard Room, his Comrades would oblige the President to set him at Liberty also, which he refus'd to do, till he had spoke to the Rector. Upon this the *Jesuit*'s Students ran furiously to the Guard Room to rescue their Comrade, but being repuls'd, they thought to revenge themselves upon a Townsman, whom they pursu'd with drawn Swords to the *Burgrave*'s House, where he took Shelter. They then attack'd a *Lutheran* Student, who was in his Night-Gown at the Door of his Lodgings. They dragg'd him by the Hair as far as their own Colledge, threw him into the Canal, and beat him unmercifully, which done, they sally'd again into the City, and wounded several People with their *Sabres*, who were coming to the Assistance of the *Lutheran* Student. But the President having sent thither the Town Guard, they were oblig'd to betake themselves to their Colledge, where they kept the *Lutheran* Student, till the *Jesuits* Student was first set at Liberty. While this Exchange was making, some of the Train'd-Bands of the Town, were order'd to post themselves before the Jesuits Colledge, to protect them from the enrag'd Populace. But the Students throwing Stones at them, and firing upon them, it was not possible to restrain the People, who forc'd open the Gate, and were doing what they could to revenge the Cruelty of the Jesuits Students, when in that very Instant, the Town Clerk, who had got the *Lutheran* releas'd, came and oblig'd them to retire. The Riot was then thought to be over, but the Guards that were posted before the Colledge, were scarce march'd off, when the Jesuits Students from within fir'd again, and threw Stones at the People, who again forc'd open the Gate, plunder'd the Colledge, and committed great Disorders, till a Detachment of the Garrison and Train'd Bands came to the *Jesuit*'s Assistance, and dispers't the People. A.D. 1724

By this Account, which the Papists allow to be true in the main, 'tis manifest, that the Jesuits Students began and carry'd on the Riot against both the Citizens and Soldiers. And the Sanguinary Decree past against the Magistrates of *Thorn*, by the King and Diet of *Poland*, seems to own as much. For they say: *The Inhabitants of* Thorn *laid their insolent Hands on Places and Persons* devoted to God, *for a very small Fault*. They order'd *Commissioners* to repair to that City, and see their Sentence executed, and the Generals of the Crown to assist them.

To do what in us lies that the Infamy of this Diabolical Sentence may remain on the *Poles* to all Generations, that their Name may be had in eternal Abhorrence, and whatever Calamities and Plagues fall on them and destroy them, they may meet with the less Pity in Human Minds, let it be recorded that this was their *Bloody Decree*.

The Bloody Decree of the King *and* Diet *of* Poland.

" The President and Vice-President
" are condemn'd to be Beheaded,
" and their Estates to be confis-
" cated.

" *Gherherde Thomas*, Burgomaster, and
" *Zimmerman*, Vice Burgomaster,
" are declar'd Infamous and to be
" imprison'd.

" *Harden*, *Moab*, and Thirteen more to
" be beheaded.

" *Karwiza*, *Schultz*, to have their Right
" Hands cut off, and afterwards
" their Bodies quarter'd and burnt,
" *for burning the Picture of the*
" *Virgin* Mary.

Many others to be exorbitantly fin'd and imprison'd, and the Money arising from the Fines, to be laid out in erecting a Stone Pillar with the Virgin *Mary*'s Statue on the Spot, where her Picture was burnt.

What a Mixture is here of Stupidity, Barbarism, Cruelty and Superstition.

Protestant Counsellours at *Thorn*, to be turn'd out of the Magistracy, and *Papists* put in their Places. The Church of St. *Mary*

to

A.D.1724 to be taken from the Proteſtants and given to the *Franciſcan* Friers. A.D.1724

The Miniſter *Olon* and his Collegue, are declar'd Infamous and baniſh'd.

If the Town of *Thorn* oppoſes this Sentence, 'tis declar'd Guilty of *High Treaſon.*

The Magiſtrates of the City hearing that dreadful and damnable Decree had paſt againſt them, apply'd immediately to the Proteſtant Powers to interceed for them. The King of *Sweden*, who was neareſt at Hand, diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Warſaw*, with a Letter to King *Auguſtus*. But whether he was diſpos'd or not to accept of his Interceſſion, the Jeſuits were reſolv'd to prevent any good Effect, either from that Kings, or any other *Power*'s Mediation, and to that End they eaſily prevail'd with the Commiſſioners to begin the Butchery fifteen Days before the Day ſet and appointed for the Execution of the Helliſh Sentence, which was the 15th of *December*. Accordingly on the 30th of *November*, Prince *Lubomerski*, and his Adjutant General arriv'd before *Thorn*, at the Head of Three Regiments, and the Preſident *Rohner*, and Vice Preſident *Czernich*, were ſiez'd at Church, and put under Guard. Then 150 Dragoons enter'd the Town, and the Reſt poſt'd themſelves before it. The Firſt Thing the Dragoons did after poſſeſſing themſelves of the old and new Town, was to cauſe a Scaffold to be erected, upon which the Preſident Burgomaſter *Rohner*, was beheaded by Torchlight, betwixt 4 and 5 a Clock in the Morning, in the Square of the old Town. The Heads of *Mohault*, *Hertel*, *Hertz* and *Wanſch*, were ſtruck off on a Scaffold in the ſame Square, about 9 o'Clock; *Karwiza*, a Carpenter's Boy, *Schultz*, a Needle-Maker, and one *Huſt*, had their Right Hands cut off firſt, and then their Heads, Five *Burghers* had their Hands cut off firſt, and then their Heads. Some Carmen and others loſt their Heads alſo. Many Burghers were whipp'd without Mercy, and many more impriſon'd and beggar'd. The Preſident *Rohner* was offer'd a *Pardon*, if he wou'd abjure his Religion, but he rejected the Offer with Diſdain, and dying like a good Chriſtian in the *Augsburgh* Confeſſion, left his innocent Blood on the Heads of the barbarous People, crying ſtill for Vengeance. The Vice Preſident *Czernich* was repriev'd, tho' he refus'd to renounce his Religion. He was ſo good a Magiſtrate, that even the Papiſts interceeded for him. His Houſe was given to the Jeſuits, and a great Fine extorted from his Family. The Jeſuits pretended, that the Damages they ſuffer'd in the late Riot, amounted to above 30000 Florins. But the Palatine *Robinskt*, one of the Commiſſaries, diſcovering their Roguery in Calculation, reduc'd the Sum to 22000 Florins, which was paid them by the City. The Proteſtants in all Parts of *Europe*, expreſt their Horror and Indignation at this tyrannous and terrible Execution, and heartily wiſh'd that Meaſures cou'd be taken to chaſtize the Murderers, in the moſt exemplary Manner. But the Slaughter being over, and the Loſs of thoſe Martyrs irretrievable. The different intereſts and Paſſions of ſo many Nations as would be concern'd in ſuch an Attempt, not eaſily to be reconcil'd for its Accompliſhment, hinder'd the turning the Edge of the Sword of Juſtice againſt that barbarous and otherwiſe contemptible Nation the *Poles*, cruel and accurſt.

The Maſſacre.

His Majeſty ſtaid at *Windſor*, till the Firſt of *October*, and then return'd to *Kenſington*: About which Time the Rebel *Mackintoſh*, who made his Eſcape out of *Newgate*, in *May*, 1716, was taken in the Highlands of *Scotland*, by one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, who had a Warrant to apprehend him, but there was no great Likelihood that a Meſſenger without Military Force, ſhould be able to bring off ſo robuſt a Rebel, ſurrounded with Highlanders of his own Clan. He indeed ſiez'd *Mackintoſh*, with one of his Brothers, by the Help of the Perſons he took to his Aſſiſtance, but others of the Clan coming in and overpow'ring thoſe who had taken him, the Rebel once more eſcap'd out of the Hands of Juſtice, and tho' his Brother remain'd a Priſoner, there was nothing more done to him. Such was the dangerous Clemency of this offended Government.

Mackintoſh *eſcapes a ſecond Time.*

Towards the End of the Month, *Thomas Wyndham*, Eſq. of the *Wiltſhire* Family, was appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in *Ireland*; and a few Days after, the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, arriv'd at *Dublin*, and immediately proceeded to the Caſtle, with the uſual Solemnity, and took the Oaths as chief Governour in the Council Chamber, Colonel *Huske*, the ſame who ſiez'd Sir *William Wyndham*, was appointed one of his Excellency's *Aids de Camp*, and *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Eſq. his firſt Secretary. Mr. *Thomas Tickel*, who liv'd with Mr. *Addiſon*, and tranſlated the firſt Book of *Homer*, in a Sort of Rivalſhip with *Alexander Pope*, was Secretary to the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, and his Brother, Mr. *Richard Tickel*, was made Secretary to the Lord *Shannon*, General of the Forces in that Kingdom.

There was a laudable Zeal in a Reverend Prelate, who cou'd not bear the Liberty which a certain Writer had taken to inſinuate, that the Uſe of Reaſon, was neceſſary in Matters of Faith, which he complain'd off in the Houſe of Peers, *November* 23d. tho' not with the Succeſs which he expected from ſo Orthodox a Declaration. I will repeat one Paſſage only of the Piece at which he took Offence.

Reaſon to be us'd in Religion.

'Tis wonderful to obſerve the vaſt Stock of Wiſdom *without* Knowledge, *and of* Faith, *without* Reaſon, *which for many Ages paſt has deſcended from Generation to Generation, by Right of Inheritance. Men bequeath their* Religion *to their Succeſſors, among their other Goods and Chattels, and convey the Crown of Life and Immortality to their Heirs, together with their Temporal Eſtates, by Will and Teſtament. It muſt be own'd, that where* Truth *and* Orthodoxy *deſcend thus by Inheritance, or ſpring up ſpontaneonſly from uncultivated Nature, they commonly prove* Rank, *Offenſive Productions, and might much better have been ſpar'd, were it not for the great Honour and Perſonal Advantages, which hereby redound to the* wealthy Profeſſors. *But yet it cannot be expected, that the rich and honourable Proprietors of* this *vaſt natural Stock of* Hereditary *Truth and* Orthodoxy, *ſhould eaſily quit their Poſſeſſion, to be reduc'd to the hard Fate of Drudges and Day Labourers, to be oblig'd to*

A.D.1724 *to work for a Livelihood, and to eat their Bread in the Sweat of their Brows*, &c. A.D.1724

As much as this ſeem'd to reflect on the Orthodox Clergy, the venerable Bench of Biſhops did not think fit to come into their Brother's Complaint, ſo the Affair dropt.

The Wapping Minters ſuppreſt.

The Houſe of Commons took into Conſideration the Diſorders committed by *Shelterers* in *Wapping-Stepney*, where they pretended to ſtand out againſt their Creditors, as they had done in the *Mint* in *Southwark*. But a Bill being order'd to be brought in to ſuppreſs them, theſe Offenders either remov'd to other Places, or gave up their Pretences to Privilege.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales deliver'd of a Daughter.

On *Monday*, the 5th of *December*, about half an Hour paſt Four in the Afternoon, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, was ſafely deliver'd of a Princeſs at *Leiceſter* Houſe, there being then preſent in the Room, his Royal Highneſs the Prince, the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, the Dutcheſs of *Dorſet*, the Counteſs of *Hertford*, Ladies of her Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber: Dr. *Chamberlain* and Others, whoſe Duty it was to attend. Their Royal Highneſſes diſpatch'd the Earl of *Eſſex* to St. *James*'s, to acquaint his Majeſty with it, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to ſend immediately the Duke of *Queensberry*, with his Compliment to their Royal Highneſſes.

On *Tueſday*, the 8th of *December*, upon a Motion made by *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq. it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, To preſent an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, to congratulate his Majeſty upon the Encreaſe of his Royal Family, by her Royal Highneſſes being happily deliver'd of a Princeſs; and that a Congratulatory Meſſage be ſent to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* on this happy Occaſion, and Mr. *Onſlow*, Mr. *Yonge*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Mr. *Gore*, Mr. *George Berkley* and Mr. *Sandys*, were order'd to attend their Royal Highneſſes with the ſaid Congratulatory Meſſage. The next Day Mr. Comptroller reported to the Houſe, that his Majeſty was pleas'd to receive their Congratulatory Addreſs very graciouſly, and Mr. *Onſlow* reported, that the Gentlemen appointed to attend their Royal Highneſſes, having accordingly attended his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, His Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to ſay, *That he took this Mark of Affection from the Houſe of Commons very kindly, and ſhould be glad at all Times to ſhew his Eſteem for the Houſe of Commons.* A Week after Mr. *Onſlow* reported to the Houſe, that the ſame Gentlemen having attended her Royal Highneſs with the Congratulatory Meſſage, her Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to ſay, *That ſhe thank'd the Houſe of Commons for this very kind Meſſage, and eſteem'd it a Mark of Affection to Her, as She had the Honour to be one of the King's Family.* The City of *London* alſo made their Compliments of Congratulation to his Majeſty, upon this Encreaſe of his Royal Family, and *Joſeph Eyles*, Eſq. one of their Sheriffs, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

The Houſe of Commons addreſs their Royal Highneſſes upon it.

Their Royal Highneſſes Anſwer.

On the 23d of this Month, in the Evening, the young Princeſs was chriſten'd at *Leiceſter* Houſe, by the Name of *Louiſa*, there being preſent their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, Prince *William* and the Princeſſes. The Princeſs *Amelia*, ſtood Godmother, the Dutcheſs of *Richmond* Proxy for the Princeſs *Louiſa* of *Pruſſia*, the other Godmother, and the Earl of *Grantham*, Proxy for the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*. The Service was perform'd by Mr. Dean *Harris*. A.D.1724

A Motion being made in the Committee of Ways and Means: "That inſtead of the Duties on Malt in *Scotland*, a Duty of Six-pence be paid there for every Barrel of Beer, Ale, &c. it occaſion'd a ſmall Debate, but the Queſtion being put, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 133 Voices againſt 41.

On the 27th of *December*, dy'd *Thomas Guy*, Eſq, in the 81 Year of his Age. He was formerly a Bookſeller, in *Cornhill*, and *Lombardſtreet*, and got a great Deal of Money by ſelling *Bibles*, *Common-Prayer* Books and *Pſalters*, which Money he improv'd ſo well in the Funds, that he acquir'd an immenſe Eſtate, of which he gave by his Will 240000 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, in *Southwark*, for erecting and endowing the *Hoſpital* of *Incurables* near it. He left 400 *l.* per *Ann.* to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* for ever, tho' the Governours of that Charity were by no Means principled like himſelf, either in Religion or Politicks, Mr. *Guy* being ſo zealous for the *Revolution* and Proteſtant Succeſſion that the Borough of *Tamworth*, the Place of his Nativity, which he had repreſented in five or ſix Parliaments, threw him out at the Election, after *Sacheverel*'s Sedition, for which the poor Inhabitants are like to be Sufferers, as long as there are any that want Charity among them. He built the Market Houſe in that Place, and a Range of Alms Houſes, which he intended to have enlarg'd in Number and Endowment. If *High-Church* had not dealt ſo unhandſomly and ungratefully by him. He left many other great Charities, and about 100000 Pounds among his Relations. *Mr.* Guy's *great Charities.*

There had been for ſome Time a murmuring againſt the Inſufficiency of the Maſters in Chancery, to anſwer the great Sums lodg'd in their Hands by the Suitors in that Court, and it was ſuſpected, that the large Sums they paid for Admiſſion into their Places, made their Way more eaſy than it ought to have been, and very much leſſen'd the Inquiry into their Qualifications for them. 'Tis true this Abuſe had been long growing up to this Enormity, and there was hardly any Commodity in a Market bought and ſold more freely and openly than a Maſter in Chancery's Place. The Suitors Mony for which they paid no Intereſt, brought them in great Intereſt from the Funds and the Profits of the Place, being conſequently doubled and trebled at leaſt to what they were, before there was ſuch an Opportunity to enrich themſelves by the Advantages they made of the Money they had in their Hands, 'Tis no wonder the Lord Keepers and Lord Chancellors doubled and trebled the Price they were to pay for Admittance, which had riſen from one Thouſand to three Thouſand Pounds in my Remembrance, who being intimate with ſeveral of them; as Mr. *Medlicot*, Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Lovibond*, Mr. *Browning*, have heard this Matter frequently diſcourſt of before there was any Whiſper of imputing it as a Crime ro the Earl of *Macclesfield*, Lord Chancellor. But from a Complaint in Generals, it came to a Charge in Particulars, and the Earl finding it was unpracticable for him to prevert it, or keep the great Seal under it, he

A.D. 1725 *Earl of* Macclesfield *resigns the Seals.*

he resign'd his High Office in the beginning of *January*; and the Seals were committed to the keeping of Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, Sir *Jeffry Gilbert*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir *Robert Raymund*, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, who having in Council taken the Oath as Lords Commissioners, his Majesty was pleas'd to express himself to them as follows.

His Majesty's Speech to the Commissioners of the great Seal.

I have had such Experience of your Integrity and Ability, that it is with Pleasure I now put the great Seal into *your Hands.* You are fully inform'd of the *State of the Accounts of the Masters in Chancery. I earnestly recommend to you the taking effectual Care, that entire Satisfaction be made to the Suitors of the Court, and that they be not expos'd to any Dangers for the Future; and I have such Confidence in the faithful Discharge of the Trust I now repose in you, that I am persuaded you will look narrowly to the Behaviour of all the Officers under your Jurisdiction, and will see that they act with the strictest Regard to Justice, and to the Ease of my Subjects.*

Mr. *Conway*, one of the Masters in Chancery, was committed to the Fleet-Prison by the Lords Commissioners, for not obeying their Order to pay some Orphans Money into the Bank. The House of Peers about the same Time committed the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon* to the Tower of *London*, for having given several written Protections in Breach of the Standing Orders, *&c.*

The 30th of January *Sermons.*

The *Thirtieth* of *January*, Sermons being still preach'd, in Compliance with an Act of Parliament still in Force, Dr. *Waugh*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who preach'd before the Lords, and Dr. *Lupton*, before the Commons; exerted their great Talents in setting forth the Iniquity of that Day, and had the Thanks of both Houses. Dr. *Lupton* cou'd not miss so fair an Opportunity to hint the Necessity there was of believing the Church to be always in Danger. No body will say he does not mean *Church* by *Religion.* He tells the Commons: *It appears to Demonstration in the History of the* Jews, *that the Prosperity of a Nation does usually rise or fall in Proportion to the Provisions which it makes for the* Security *and* Propagation *of* Religion.

Mr. Elde, *expell'd the House of Commons.*

The 4th of *February*, Mr. *Francis Elde*, one of the Masters in Chancery, was expell'd the House of Commons for indirect and corrupt Practices, in procuring himself to be elected a Representative for the Borrough of *Stafford.*

On the 9th of the same Month, Mr. Comptroller, acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

GEORGE *R.*

The King's Message.

His Majesty having Reason to apprehend, that the Suitors of the Court of Chancery were in Danger of losing a considerable Sum of Mony, from the insufficiency of the Masters, thought himself obliged in Justice and Compassion to the said Suitors, to take the most speedy and proper Method the Law would allow, for inquiring into the State of the Masters Accounts, and securing their Effects for the Benefit of the Suitors. And His Majesty having had several Reports laid before him in Pursuance of the Directions he had given, has orderd the said Reports to be communicated to this House, that this House may have a full and as perfect a view of this important Affair, as the Shortness of the Time and the Circumstances and Nature of the Proceedings would admit. Which Reports and other Papers relating to them, were delivered at the Table by Mr. Comptroller. *A.D.* 1725

Proceedings against the Earl of Macclesfield.

On the 12th of Febr. the House of Commons took into Consideration the several Reports and Papers referr'd to in His Majesty's most gracious Message, and Sir *George Oxenden* spoke to this Effect, "That it manifestly appear'd by "these Reports, which after the strictest Inquiry and upon the maturest Deliberation, "had been drawn up by Persons of the greatest "Weight and Authority for their Abilities Experience, High Stations and Integrity, That "enormous Abuses had crept into the High "Court of Chancery, chiefly occasion'd by the "Magistrate, who was at the Head of the "Court, and whose Duty consequently it was to "prevent the same. That the Crimes and "Misdemeanours of the late Lord Chancellor "were many, and of various Natures, but "might be reduc'd to these three Heads, "*First*, That he had taken into his own "Hands the Estates and Effects of many Widows, Orphans and Lunaticks, and either "had disposs'd of Part of them arbitrarily to "his own Profit, or conniv'd at the Officers "underhand making Advantage of the same. "*Secondly*, That he had rais'd to an exorbitant "Price the Offices and Places of Masters of "Chancery, and in order to enable them to "pay him those high Prices and Gratuities "for their Admission, had trusted in their "Hands large Sums of Money, belonging to "Suitors in Chancery. *Thirdly*, That in several Cases he had made divers irregular "Orders, so that in his Opinion, that first "Magistrate in the Kingdom, was fallen "from the Height of the Dignities and Honours to which he had been rais'd by the "King's Royal Bounty and Favour, to the "Depth of Infamy and Disgrace, and therefore he mov'd, *That* THOMAS, *Earl of* "Macclesfield, *be impeach'd of High Crimes* "*and Misdemeanours.*" *Earl of* Macclesfield *impeach'd.*

This Motion was seconded by *William Strickland*, Esq. and back'd by *George Dodington*, Esq. both these Gentlemen expatiated on the Misdemeanours of the Lord Chancellor, which they said were of the most dangerous Consequences, since most of the Estates in *England*, once in Thirty Years, pass through the Court of Chancery; *William Pulteney*, Esq. stood up next, and said in Substance: "That it "was far from his Thoughts to endeavour to "abate the just Resentment, which the Gentlemen who spoke last shew'd against the "great Abuses that had been committed in "the Court of *Chancery*, but that, in his Opinion, they went a little too fast in so weighty "and important an Affair, by which Means "they might lose the very End they aim'd at, "*viz.* The effectual punishing the Person by "whose Neglect at least those Abuses had "been committed, That whatever Deference "they ought to pay on this Occasion, to the "Capacity, Experience, Integrity and Authority of the Persons who had drawn up "the *Reports*, that had been laid before them, "yet it little became the Dignity, and was

A.D.1725 " even Derogatory to the Prerogative of that " Houſe, which is the grand Inqueſt of the " Nation, to found an Impeachment on thoſe " Reports, without a previous Inquiry and " Examination into the Proofs that were to " ſupport it, and therefore he was of Opinion " and mov'd, that this Affair might be referr'd " to the Conſideration of a ſelect Comittee. He was back'd by ſeveral Members, particularly by Sir *William Wyndham*, who urg'd, " That by proceeding by way of *Impeachment*, " upon Reports laid before them, the Commons would make a dangerous Precedent, " and ſeem to give up the moſt valuable of " their Privileges, *viz.* the Inqueſt after State " Criminals. Sir *Wilfred Lawſon* and Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, alſo ſupported Mr. *Pulteney*'s Motion, but Mr. *Yonge*, and Sir *Clement Wearg*, Sollicitor-General, anſwer'd and remov'd their Objections; upon which the previous Queſtion was put, whether the Queſtion be now put upon Sir *George Oxenden*'s Motion, which was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 273 Voices againſt 164. Then the main Queſtion was put, and it was *Reſolv'd* by the ſame Majority, *That* Thomas, *Earl of* Macclesfield, *be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours*, and *Order'd*, That Sir *George Oxenden*, do go up to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the Houſe of Commons, and of all the Commons of *Great-Britain*, Impeach *Thomas*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and acquaint them, that this Houſe would in due Time, exhibit particular Articles againſt him, and make good the ſame, which was done accordingly, and a Committee was appointed to draw up thoſe Articles. After which, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Weſt*, and ſeconded by Mr. *Thompſon*, a Bill was order'd *to be brought in, to indemnify the Maſters of Chancery, from the Penalties of the Act of the 5th and 6th Years of King* Edward *the Sixth, againſt buying and ſelling of Offices*, upon their diſcovering what Conſideration *Price or Gratuity, They paid or agreed to pay for the Purchaſe of, or for their Admiſſion into their reſpective Offices*; which Bill paſt both Houſes and had the Royal Aſſent. It had been well for Suitors in the Court of Chancery, if the Maſters had been regulated alſo as to their multiplying Summons in References to them, and thereby lengthening Suits, to the great Trouble, Charge and Vexation of the Suitors. At the latter End of *February*, Sir *Robert Raymond*, was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and Serjeant *Reynolds*, a puiſny Judge of that Court.

We read in the Annals, that when the Bill about the *Fifty new Churches* was committed, *March* 17th, *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq. made a Motion for a Clauſe, " to render incapable " any Bodies Politick or Corporate Brotherhoods or Societies, to purchaſe or take any " Right of Advowſon, Patronage, Preſentation, Nomination, Collation or Donation of " in, or to any Benefice with Cure of Souls, " *&c.*" The two Univerſities, and particularly *Oxford*, had for ſeveral Years paſt made Uſe of their beſt Oeconomy and their Intereſt in good Church-Men and Women, to lay up a Stock for purchaſing Advowſons and Preſentations for the Benefit of ſuch Incumbents as they ſhould think moſt proper to carry on the Work they had for them to do, and there was juſt Cauſe to apprehend, that by the increaſing this Stock, they might in Time engroſs all the good Benefices in the Kingdom, which would neceſſarily give them that Influence in it, which this Contrivance ſeem'd to aim at, to the great Prejudice of the Laity, who even in Popiſh Times cou'd lawfully make ſuch Purchaſes Proviſions for their Male Iſſue. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, late Father of the City of *London*, had this Novelty very much at Heart, and foreſaw many Miſchiefs like to ariſe from it. Serjeant *Miller*, ſeconded Mr. *Onſlow*'s Motion, and Mr. *Sandys* backt it, but it was oppos'd by Mr. *Hungerford*, and ſo many other Members, that a Negative was put upon the Queſtion, by a Majority of 144 Voices againſt 74. The next Day the Articles againſt the Earl of *Macclesfield*, were read, and *John Conduit*, Eſq. mov'd for recommitting them. He was anſwer'd by Mr. *Plummer*, to whom Sir *Philip York* Attorney-General reply'd, Sir *Thomas Pengelly* anſwer'd Sir *Philip York*, to whom Mr. *Yonge* reply'd, and to him Mr. *Weſt*, who was anſwer'd by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, but the Motion was dropp'd without a Diviſion, a great Majority appearing againſt it. And the Articles being agreed to and paſt, were ſent to the Lords, *March* 20th. As was alſo the *Bill for regulating Elections in the City of London*, the Law which is now the Rule on that Occaſion. But the Ferment this Law rais'd in the City, was ſuch, that a printed Summons was diſperſt. inviting the Citizens to aſſemble at *Guildhall*, on the 25th of *March*, to conſider it, as the *Faction* term'd it. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen reſenting this audacious Attempt, order'd the Gates of *Guild-Hall* to be ſhut up, and acquainted the Government with what had paſt, upon which the Guards were doubled at St. *James*'s Palace, *Leiceſter*-Houſe and *Somerſet*-Houſe, and ſuch wiſe Precautions were taken, as kept all Things quiet. This Spirit was ſuppos'd to have been rais'd by that of the Majority of the Common-Council, who had voted Thanks to *Francis Child*, Eſq. one of the Aldermen of the City, *Richard Lockwood*, Eſq. and *John Barnard*, Eſq. two of the Repreſentatives for their *ſtrenuous Behaviour*, in oppoſing the Bill. The diſperſing of the ſeditious Summons, occaſion'd the publiſhing a Paper with the Face of Authority, wherein 'tis ſaid, *This unheard of Proceeding is juſtly ſuppos'd to be calculated to draw the Citizens to precipitate them into ſome Act to countenance the late Diſorder at Elections*, which doubtleſs refers to the Election of Sheriffs and an Alderman for *Cripplegate* Ward, when Sir *Felix Feaſt*, was oppos'd in both, by Sir *John Williams*, whoſe Party were very riotous both at *Guild-Hall* and in the Ward.

On the 24th of *March*, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Malt Tax* Bill, that for *unrated* Goods, and ſeveral other publick, and 14 private Acts.

I am under no Temptation to enlarge on the Impeachment and Trial of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, of whoſe Generoſity, particularly to Men of Learning and Genius, I cou'd give ſo many Inſtances, that wou'd go a good Way to clear him of the Charge of *Avarice*, but

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A Motion about Advowſons rejected.

The Act about City Elections, raiſes a Mutiny in London.

A.D.1725 but the Articles againſt him prov'd ſtronger than his Lordſhip's Anſwer in the Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, in which 'tis every *Briton*'s Duty to acquieſce.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, having deliver'd to Mr. Speaker his Majeſty's Meſſage, that he may be *enabled to make Uſe of the Funds lately ſettled for the Payment of the Civil Liſt Annuities, and for replacing the ſame in his Majeſty in the moſt advantageous Manner, and upon the Credit thereof to raiſe a Sum ſufficient to redeem thoſe Annuities, and to diſcharge the preſent Debts contracted in his Civil Government*, which amounted to 508000 *l.* The firſt Man that ſpoke againſt it was Mr. *P*——. Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold, who ſaid, "He wonder'd "how ſo great a Debt cou'd be contracted in "three Years Time, but was not ſurpriz'd "ſome Perſons were ſo eager to have the "Deficiencies of the Civil Liſt made good, "ſince they and their Friends had ſo great a "Share in it." This Gentleman had known, ever ſince he had been in the Cofferers Office, that a large Penſion, was allow'd to the noble Lord who held it before him, purely to make a Vacancy in it for himſelf to fill up, but there was no Harm in this, nor in the other Penſions which had encreas'd the Civil Liſt, as long as he was humour'd in his other Expectations from the Court, but having met with ſome Diſappointment, he all at once fell off from the Party he had ſo heartily ſupported, even in the worſt of Times; and in a little while appear'd on the ſame Side with the *Schiſm-Bill* Men, the *French-Commerce* Bill Men, with the Confidents and Creatures of thoſe Miniſters, of whoſe Miniſtry he had ſo often declar'd an Abhorrence, and againſt whoſe Crimes he had vigorouſly promoted the moſt Capital Proſecution. It was obſerv'd in Anſwer to Mr, *P*——, what 'tis probable he knew as well as any Body: "That moſt of "the Penſions had been granted in King *William*'s and Queen *Anne*'s Reigns ſome by "King *Charles* II. and very few by his preſent Majeſty. That ſince the Civil Liſt "was firſt ſettled for his Majeſty, an Expence of about 90000 Pound per *Annum*, had happen'd, which could not then "be foreſeen, and therefore was left unprovided, that upon Examination of the Account given in of the Civil Liſt, it would "appear, that moſt of thoſe Expences were "either for the neceſſary Support of the Dignity of the Government, or for the publick "Good;" and it was reſolv'd, That *for the redeeming of the Annuities of* 25000 *l. per Annum, charg'd on the Civil Liſt Revenues, and for the Diſcharge of the Debts and Arrears, due from his Majeſty to his Servants, Tradeſmen and Others*, his Majeſty *be enabled to raiſe any Sums, not exceeding one Million, by Exchequer Bills, Loans, or otherwiſe, at the Intereſt of* 3 *per Cent*. This Vote was carry'd *April* 9th, by a Majority of 239 Voices, againſt 219. A Bill was brought in thereupon, which paſt both Houſes and had the Royal Aſſent 10 Days after, at which Time there happen'd an Event, which in its Conſequences has been fatal to the Peace of the Kingdom, which was the preſenting a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, in Behalf of *Henry St. John*, once Viſcount *Bullingbroke*, attainted for High Treaſon; and the Purport of this Petition was to ſuſpend the Execution of the Law with Reſpect to his Forfitures, as a Pardon ſuſpended it with reſpect to Life. As his Guilt was founded on Perjury and Treaſon, ſo was the Suſpenſion of his Puniſhment in Fraud and Credulity. The Fraud appears in his falſe Pretence to Penitence and Sorrow for his paſt Crimes. The Credulity is in the Readineſs with which ſome Wiſe and Great Men gave into it. It is fit to note, that after his Petition had been offer'd to the Houſe by the Lord *Finch*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted them, that he had receiv'd His Majeſty's Command to acquaint them, "That the Petitioner had "ſeven Years ſince, made his humble Application and Submiſſion to his Majeſty, with "Aſſurance of Duty, Allegiance and Fidelity, "which His Majeſty ſo far accepted, as to "give him Encouragement to hope for ſome "future Marks of his Majeſty's Grace and "Goodneſs, and that His Majeſty is ſatisfy'd, "that the Petitioner's Behaviour has been ſuch "as convinces his Majeſty, that he is an Object of his Majeſty's Mercy, and his Majeſty "conſents that this Petition be preſented to "the Houſe." 'Tis certain this attainted Perſon had ſerv'd the Pretender Abroad to the utmoſt of his Power, and that he diſcover'd ſo much of his Deſigns, as loſt him the Confidence of that Maſter of his, and the Applauſe and Favour of his Adherents, who as well as *good Britons*, ſtuck not to ſay, *He deſerv'd to be hang'd*. I know not how far Sir *Samuel Garth* was inſtrumental in ſifting him of the Pretender's Secrets, but ſeveral Years before this Sir *Samuel* made a Tour to *Paris*, had Conference with him, and gave me, with others, a doleful Account of his Condition both in Body and Mind. He ſaid in his Petition, *he was truly concern'd for his Offence*, in running away, *That he had in a moſt humble and dutiful Manner made his Submiſſion to his Majeſty, and given his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his inviolable Fidelity, and of his Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and for the Support of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, which his Majeſty hath been pleas'd moſt graciouſly to accept*. Then comes the Prayer for a Bill that he might take and enjoy his Father, the Lord Viſcount St. *John*'s Eſtate, and any Perſonal Eſtate he is, or ſhall be poſſeſt of. The Lord *Finch* mov'd, that a Bill be brought in purſuant to that Petition, and was ſeconded by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, whoſe Acquieſcence in this Meaſure, gave great Uneaſineſs to that honourable Perſon's beſt Friends, and among them, to the beſt Friends to our Country, againſt whoſe Opinion he did this good Office, for one who has employ'd the Opportunity, that was by this Bill put into his Hands, to defame, betray, and as far as in him lay, to deſtroy his generous Benefactor. Mr. Chancellor was pleas'd to ſay, "He was "fully ſatisfy'd, that the Petitioner had ſufficiently atton'd for his paſt Offences, and "therefore deſerv'd the Favour of that Houſe "ſo far, as to enable him to enjoy the Family "Inheritance that was ſettled upon him, "which according to the Opinion of the beſt "Lawyers, he could not do by Virtue of his "Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, without an "Act of Parliament." There was a ſmall Debate among the Lawyers about the Validity of

Mr. P—— *againſt the Civil Liſt Motion.*

Henry St. John *petitions the Parliament.*

*A.D.*1725 of ſuch a Pardon within Doors, and it is doubted among them ſtill without Doors. I now copy the Annals: "The Right Honour-
Mr. Methnen *againſt the Petition.* "able Mr. *Methnen*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, ſtood up and ſtrenuouſly oppos'd the Lord *Finch*'s Motion, and ſaid "among other Things, *That as he had the Honour to be one of the King's immediate Servants, it might, perhaps, by ſome be thought unbecoming his Station, to appear againſt a Petition, to the preſenting of which his Majeſty in his Royal Clemency and Goodneſs, had graciouſly been pleaſed to give his Conſent: But that being at Liberty to follow the Dictates of his Conſcience in this Matter, he would freely declare his Opinion, That the publick* CRIMES *for which the ſaid Petitioner ſtood* attainted, *were ſo* HEINOUS, *ſo* Flagrant, *and of ſo* deep *a* Dye, *as not to admit of any Expiation or Attonement, and whatever he might have done to deſerve his Majeſty's private Grace and Pardon, yet he thought him altogether unworthy any national Favour.* It is ſaid of the Man, whom *A. P.* has delineated in his Poetical Pictures as a Hero and Patriot, and of all Patriots and Heroes, the moſt worthy to be the Patron of him and his Muſe. I copy the Annals again: "Hereupon Mr. "Comptroller ripp'd up the late Lord *Bullinbroke*'s ſcandalous and VILLAINOUS Conduct while he had a Share in the Adminiſtration of Affairs in the laſt Reign. How "he was the principal Adviſer of, and Actor "in the WICKED Meaſures that were then "purſu'd. His Clandeſtine Negotiation of "Peace without the Privity of the Queen's "Allies, contrary to the expreſs Tenour of "the grand Alliance. His *inſolent* Behaviour "towards all the Confederates in general, "and the *Dutch* in particular. His ſacrificing "the Intereſt of the whole Confederacy, and "the Honour of his own Country particularly, in the baſe abandoning of the Poor and "Brave *Catalans*, a Tranſaction with which "he, Mr. *Methnen*, had an Opportunity to "be intimately acquainted, as having had "the Honour at that Juncture, to ſerve the "Nation as the Queen's Miniſter in *Portugal*, "And to ſum up all his CRIMES in one, his "TRAITEROUS Deſign of defeating the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, the Foundation of both "our preſent and future Happineſs, and of "advancing a Popiſh *Pretender* to the Throne, "which would have involv'd his native Country in endleſs Miſery. This Speech made "a great Impreſſion on the Aſſembly, and ſeveral eminent Members ſpoke to the ſame "Effect, particularly *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq. "Lord *William Pawlet*, Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, "Mr. Serjeant *Miller*, and Mr. *Gybbon*, &c." It wou'd give the Reader a juſt Idea of the true Characters of both the Petitioner and his Poet, if his Poetry in Praiſe of his Maſter's Heroick Virtue and Worth, was compar'd with this Speech in the moſt illuſtrious Aſſembly in the World. I am very unwilling to digreſs eſpecially when I am led into *Egotiſms* by it, but I could not forbear animadverting on the Profuſion of Flattery, which the Petitioner's Poet, as he calls himſelf, has laviſh'd upon him in ſome late Epiſtolary **Libels** and Lampoons upon others, infinitely ſuperior to his Maſter in Dignity and Merit, which has made it a Glory to me to be abus'd by him in ſuch honourable Company. And whereas He or *A.D.*1725
or Some body for him, to juſtify that Abuſe, pretends that I was the Aggreſſor, it ſhews that either he does not know or does not value the Difference between Criticiſm and Scandal. I charg'd ſome of his Writings with Affectation in an enormous Degree, which he did not nor cannot defend, and he takes his Revenge in Slander and Inſolence. I have not Leiſure nor Inclination to ſay more of him, but that I deſpiſe and deteſt his Practices as much as his Principles, and take Pride in the Enmity of one who by his Friendſhips and his Writings, ſhews himſelf to be an Enemy to his Country. But enough of him for the preſent, and perhaps for the future, my Health and my Affairs not permitting me to enter into Contention with one who has nothing to do but to flatter the Virulence of his Malice and the Wantonneſs of his Wit, without any Regard to Truth, Decency or Conſcience. Serjeant *Miller* made a conciſe pathetick Diſcourſe, wherein he ſaid, he was againſt Lord *Finch*'s Motion, "For three very ſubſtantial Reaſons; *Firſt*, *Serjeant Miller, againſt the Petition.* "Becauſe he thought it againſt the Intereſt of "the *King*: *Secondly*, againſt the Intereſt of "his *Country*: *Thirdly*, againſt the Intereſt "of the *Preſent Miniſtry*. That he lov'd the "King better than he lov'd himſelf, and hated "his Enemies more than he did: That he "lov'd his Country as he lov'd himſelf, and "as he thought its Intereſt inſeparate from "the King's, ſo he would not have any publick Favour ſhewn to *One* who had acted "in ſo *notorious* a Manner againſt Both. And "as for the preſent Miniſters, he was ſo well "ſatisfy'd with their *juſt*, *prudent* and *ſucceſsful* Management, *which* Henry St. John, *once Viſcount* Bullingbroke, *the Petitioner in the Libel*, *intitul'd*, the Craftsman, *has* 100 *Times reproach'd*, *as* Corrupt, Weak *and* Unhappy, "That he would not ſee them ex"poſ'd to the Cabals and Intrigues of their "inveterate, tho' ſeemingly reconcil'd Ene"mies. On the other Hand Sir *Thomas Hanmer* ſpoke for the Motion, and in Praiſe of his Majeſty's Royal Clemency, and the Queſtion being put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 231 Voices againſt 113, and the Lord *Finch* and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, were order'd to bring in a Bill according to the Prayer of the Petition.

The Lords having by a Meſſage notify'd to the Commons, that they had appointed *May* 6th, for the Trial of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, the latter choſe Managers for it, and order'd Mr. *Nicholas Paxton* and Mr. *Thomas Bayly*, to be their Sollicitors. The Managers were,

Sir *George Oxenden.*	Sir *John Ruſhout.*
Sir *Clement Wearge*, Sollicitor General.	*Edward Thompſon*, Eſq.
Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, his Majeſty's Primier Serjeant at Law.	*Phillip Gybbon*, Eſq.
Sir *William Strickland.*	*John Hodges*, Eſq.
George Dodington, Eſq.	*Samuel Sandys*, Eſq.
Lord *Morpeth.*	*Richard Weſt*, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Council at Law.
Arthur Onſlow, Eſq.	*John Snell*, Eſq.
Thomas Palmer, Eſq.	*Thomas Lutwyche*, Eſq
Walter Plumer, Eſq.	*Thomas Gower*, Eſq.
	Walter Carey, Eſq.

As

A.D.1724 As this Trial is in Print, and Peoples Curioſity about it pretty much worn off, I ſhall only add, That Judgment was given againſt the Earl of *Macclesfield* upon the Articles of Impeachment, by the Mouth of Sir *Peter King*, Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, who ſucceeded the Earl in his high Poſt of Lord Chancellor, *That he be Fin'd* 30000 *Pounds, and Impriſon'd in the* Tower *till the Sum is paid:* And the next Day, *May* 28. he was carried thither Priſoner, and confin'd in the ſame Apartment as was formerly the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*'s. And *May* 29th His Majeſty in Council was pleas'd to order his Lordſhip's Name to be ſtruck out of the Liſt of the Lords of the moſt Honourable Privy Council. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, by Order of the Houſe, made an excellent Speech of Thanks to the Managers of the Impeachment, for faithful Management in their diſcharge of the Truſt repos'd in them.

We muſt now caſt an Eye on the Continent, where Events happen'd that are equally Curious and Important. The Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, either to aggrandize his own Family, or to perpetuate the Union of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, projected and brought about three Intermarriages; his ſecond Daughter Mademoiſelle *de Montpenſier* was married to the Prince of *Aſturia*, afterwards King of *Spain*, on the Reſignation of *Philip* V. his Father. About the ſame time the *French* King, *Lewis* XV. was married to the Infanta of *Spain*, then not quite three Years old; and a Year after Mademoiſelle *de Beaujalois*, another Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, was married to *Don Carlos*, Infant of *Spain* by King *Philip*'s ſecond Wife. The firſt Marriage was conſummated, but ſoon afterwards diſſolv'd by the Death of *Lewis* King of *Spain*, upon which his Father reſum'd the Crown, and in *March* this Year the *French* King declar'd his Reſolution to ſend back into *Spain* the *Infanta*, to whom he had been betroth'd during his Minority. This was ſo highly reſented by *Philip* V. that he reſolv'd to ſend back to *France* Mademoiſelle *de Beaujalois*, whoſe Marriage with the Infant *Don Carlos* was yet unconſummated; accordingly, on the 20th of *March*, N.S. that Princeſs ſet out from *Madrid* in order to return to *Paris* in Company with her Siſter the young Queen Dowager of *Spain*; and on the 5th the betrothed Wife of *Lewis* XV. ſet out from *Verſailles* to return to *Madrid*. The Marquis *de Monteleone* and *Patrick Lawleſs*, the Pretender's Agent with the *Harleian* Miniſtry, who both reſided at the *French* Court on the Part of King *Philip*, left *Paris* and attended the *Infanta*, and the Miniſters and Conſuls of *France* in *Spain* were order'd to depart. A.D.1724

French King ſend's his betroth'd Wife back to Spain.

This amazing Conduct in the Court of *France* cou'd not but be reſented in the moſt extraordinary manner by that of *Spain*; and in this diſpoſition 'twas no hard Matter for the *German* and *Spaniſh* Miniſters to accomodate the Differences between the Emperor and King *Philip*; the firſt motion towards which came from the latter, and was too readily hearken'd to by the former, who thought by that means to maintain the Charter granted to the *Oſtenders* for breaking in upon the Trade of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, eſtabliſhed ſo many Years and by ſo many Treaties.

CHAP. VI.

From the Treaty of Vienna *between the Emperor and King of* Spain, *to the Siege of* Gibraltar.

Containing the ſpace of One Year and Seven Months.

THE Miniſters that negotiated, concluded, and ſign'd the Treaty of *Vienna*, were Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Count *Zinzendorf*, and Count *Staremberg*, on the part of the Emperor; and on the part of the King of *Spain* the Baron *de Ripperda*, a Runagado *Dutchman*, and *Proteſtant*, whoſe Flatt'ring Schemes of Grandeur and Glory had acquir'd him the Confidence of King *Philip*. This ill-concerted Meaſure broke in a great degree the good Correſpondence that had been maintain'd between the Court of *Vienna* and that of *Great-Britain* ever ſince the happy Revolution, and did not a little alienate the Minds of the People of *England* and *Holland* from the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to which they had been firmly attach'd during the two laſt *Grand Alliances* againſt *France*.

Treaty of Vienna.

In this Treaty of Peace, the end of holding the Congreſs at *Cambray*, was ſeemingly accompliſh'd, and the Miniſters of His *Britannick* Majeſty and the moſt Chriſtian King, who chiefly acted as Mediators, took their Leaves of the Imperial, *Spaniſh*, and other Plenipotentiaries, and ſo (adds my Author) *that fruitleſs Aſſembly broke up.*

Congreſs at Cambray *breaks up.*

In the mean time the late Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s Bill was paſſing in the Houſe of Commons, and the Lord *William Pawlet* mov'd in a *Grand Committee* for a Clauſe to *diſable* Henry St. John, *late Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *to be a Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or to have or enjoy any Office, or any Place of Truſt or Profit under His Majeſty.* This Motion was back'd by ſeveral Members, but was oppos'd by Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, to produce another Inſtance of wonderful Generoſity in him, and wonderful Baſeneſs and Ingratitude in the late Viſcount; then the Lord *William Pawlet*'s Motion being put to the Queſtion was carry'd in the Negative by 154 Voices againſt 84; and both Lords and Commons having paſs'd the Bill, it had the Royal Aſſent with other Bills, the 31ſt of *May*, at which time, after a moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, the Parliament was

A.D 1724 prorogu'd to the first of *July*. The Earl of *Coventry*, the Earl of *Warrington*, and the Lord *Lechmere*, in their Protest against the Bill to enable *Henry St. John*, &c. to hold Lands, say, *We think this Bill contains extraordinary and undeserv'd Bounty and Reward to a Person Impeach'd by the Commons, and as yet* ATTAINTED *for* TREASON, *which tended to the Overthrow of the Protestant Succession to the Crown of these Realms, and to the placing the Pretender on the Throne.* The Duke of *Wharton* and the Earl of *Scarsdale* protested against the Bill; and the Earl of *Coventry*, the Earl of *Bristol*, the Lord *Clinton*, the Lord *Lechmere*, and the Lord *Onslow*, sign'd the following Reasons, *May* 24.

Lords Reasons in the Protest against Henry St. John's *Bill.*

'We have not been inform'd of any particular publick Services which this Person hath perform'd to His Majesty, or this Nation, since his Commission of the many high and dangerous Treasons before-mentioned; and in case he has done any, they must be of such a Nature, as ought (in our Opinions) to be rewarded in another manner than is provided by this Bill; and for which we think the Crown is otherwise sufficiently enabled; and the Sincerity of his having quitted the Interest of the *Pretender*, may (in our Opinions) be justly suspected, he never having, as appears to us, throughout the Progress of this Bill in both Houses, once signify'd his Sorrow for the Treasons he had committed; and if he had really abandon'd that Interest, his private Intelligences or Services, with regard to the Interest or Councils of the *Pretender*, can't reasonably be suppos'd (in our Opinions) to be of great Value.

'We think that no Assurances which this Person hath given, nor any Services he can have perform'd, since his Commission of the Treason aforesaid, or any further Obligations he can enter into, can be a sufficient (or any) Security to His Majesty, or the Kingdom, against his *future Insincerity, which may happen*, he having already *so often violated the most solemn Assurances and Obligations*; and, in Defence of them, having openly attempted the dethroning His Majesty, and the Destruction of the Liberties of his Country.

'We think the Services he may have perform'd, (if any) ought not to be rewarded either in the degree or manner provided by this Bill, it having been found by Experience, in Cases of like Nature, that the strongest Assurances have afterwards prov'd deceitful; for which Reason, we conceive it to be unwise and dangerous to give such Rewards as can't be recall'd, tho' the Assurances shou'd be broke, and we believe it to be the known Policy, and universal Practice of wise Governments, to keep the Persons (claiming Merit from such Services as the late Lord *Bolingbroke* can possibly have perform'd, since the Commission of his Treasons) dependant on the Government for the Continuance of those Rewards.

'The Pardon of the late Lord *Bolingbroke* under the great Seal, having been communicated to the House, and under Consideration, on the Debate of this Bill, we think that this Bill ought not to pass, because it may hereafter be construed in some degree to confirm or countenance that Pardon; and we are of Opinion, that that Pardon, tho' it may be legal as to the Treasons committed by him since his Attainder, yet so far as it may be construed (if that should ever be) to pardon or affect the Act of Attainder of the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, or the Impeachment of the Commons, on which that Act is founded, it is a most dangerous Violation of the Rights and Freedom of the Kingdom, and will defeat the whole Use and Effect of Impeachments by the Commons, which is (as we think) the chief Institution arising even from the Constitution it self, for the Preservation of the Government, and for the attaining parliamentary Justice; and tends, as we conceive, to render the Rights and Judicature of this House, on Impeachments and Bills of Attainder, vain and useless: All which ancient Rights of both Houses, and of the Subjects of this Nation, were saved to them by the Revolution, and were intended (as we conceive) to have been for ever preserv'd to them in their full Extent, by the Act passed in the Reign of the late King *William*, of ever glorious Memory, by which the Crown of these Realms is limited and settled on His present Majesty, and His Issue; and in which Act it stands declar'd, *That no Pardon under the Great Seal shall be pleadable to an Impeachment of the Commons.* *A.D.* 1724

'We are of Opinion, that the Power of disposing Mercy, is an inherent Right of the Crown of these Realms; and the Exercise of it of great Benefit to the People, when it is wisely and properly apply'd: But it being incumbent on us, in the Vote we give, for or against passing this Bill, to judge between the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, and to consider the Right and Title he appears to us to have to the Benefits of this Bill; and the Concern, which, on the other Side, the Honour, Interest and Safety of the King, and His Royal Family, and the whole Kingdom have, (in our Opinion) from the Consequences of it; we think we cannot be justify'd in our own Thoughts, with regard to the latter; or to our Posterity, if we should consent that this Bill shou'd pass.'

These noble Lords do here declare, this *Henry St. John*, late Viscount *Bolingbroke*, to be a frequent Violater of the most solemn Assurances, and to have attempted the Destruction of his Country: Yet this is the very Man to whom *A. P.* dedicates his Rhimes; as a Person only worthy of the immortal Fame which those Rhimes are to entitle him to.

Order of the Bath *reestablished.*

Four Days after this, His Majesty was pleas'd to reestablish the Order of Knights of the *Bath*; and to appoint His Grace the Duke of *Montague* to be the first great Master of the said Order; which His Majesty the same Day conferr'd on his Royal Highness Prince *William*, and put the Red-Ribband, having the Badge of the Order of the *Bath*, over his Shoulder; and His Royal Highness having kiss'd His Majesty's Hand, *Garter* King of Arms, was commanded to administer the Oath to the Duke of *Montague*, who took it kneeling; and then His Majesty put the like Ribband about His Grace's Neck: After which His Majesty Knighted several other Lords and Gentlemen. And on *Thursday*, the 17th of *June*, the Installation of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the *Bath*, was perform'd in *Westminster-Abbey*, with the utmost Pomp, Solemnity, and Magnificence. These Knights and Esquires were:

Knights.

A.D. 1724

Knights.	Esquires.
Prince *William.*	Hon. *Henry Ballandine.*
	Edmund Blanbery.
	Curthope Clayton.
Duke of *Montague*, Great Maſter.	*Charles Montague.*
	Hugh Bethell.
	Charles Montague.
Duke of *Richmond.*	*Matthew Snow.*
	Martin Foulkes.
	Thomas Hill.
Duke of *Mancheſter.*	*Charles Edwin.*
	Savil Cuſt.
	Francis Hilderſly.
Earl of *Burford.*	*William Hall.*
	Charles James Kirk.
	Anthony Corniſh.
Earl of *Leiceſter.*	*William Robinſon.*
	Solomon Durell.
	John Myſter.
Earl of *Albemarle.*	*John Huggins.*
	William Sanderſon, jun.
	Samuel Needham.
Earl of *Deloraine.*	*William Battine.*
	Daniel Pettinard.
	—— *Kneod.*
Earl of *Halifax.*	*Fermer Liſle.*
	John Roberts.
	John Robinſon.
Earl of *Suſſex.*	*Simon Degge.*
	Daniel Houghton.
	Stephen Martin Leake.
Earl of *Pomfret.*	*Charles Fielding.*
	John Temple.
	Edmund Alley.
Lord *Naſſau Pawlet.*	*Richard Aldworth.*
	J. Mitchel of *Dorſetſh.*
	John Bromfield.
Lord Viſc. *Torrington.*	*Robert Osborn.*
	William Beecher.
	Edmund Bramſtone.
Lord *Malpas.*	*John Mohun.*
	George Walter.
	Francis Columbine.
Lord *Glenorchy.*	*Frederick Thom.*
	Thomas Bruce.
	John Orlebar.
Lord *Delaware.*	—— *Scawen.*
	John Dive.
	John Laroche.
Lord *Clinton.*	Sir *Wm. Dudley*, Bart.
	Henry Latton.
	Joſeph Forteſcue.
Lord *Walpole.*	Major *George Sawyer.*
	Cosby Phillips.
	Thomas Copleſton.
Sir *Spencer Compton.*	*William Fiſher.*
	Thomas Parker.
	John Noel.
Sir *William Stanhope.*	Sir *Thomas Samwell.*
	John Neale.
	William Hawley, Son to the Lord *Hawley.*
Sir *Coniers Darcy.*	*Coote Moleſworth.*
	Thomas Robinſon.
	William Robinſon.
Sir *Thomas Lumley Sanderſon.*	*Thomas Whichcot.*
	Thomas Revell.
	Henry Talbot.
Sir *Paul Methuen.*	*Richard Frankland.*
	Thomas Holdip.
	John Johnſon.
Sir *Robert Walpole.*	*Francis Fane.*
	Edward Louiſa Man.
	John Fowle.

A.D. 1724

Knights.	Esquires.
Sir *Robert Sutton.*	*Thomas Hutchinſon.*
	John Briſtowe.
	Chriſtian Cole.
Sir *Charles Wills.*	*Alexander Roſe.*
	Francis Williamſon.
	Joſeph Gaſcoigne.
Sir *John Hobart.*	*Henry Kelſall.*
	John Coppin.
	William Morden.
Sir *William Gage.*	*John Gage.*
	Edward Weſton.
	John Board.
Sir *Robert Clifton.*	*Francis Wheeler.*
	George Baker.
	Solomon Aſhley.
Sir *Michael Newton.*	*George Crowle.*
	Chriſtopher Wywill.
	Thomas Lee Dammer.
Sir *William Yonge.*	*Philip Lloyd.*
	Thomas Beale, jun.
	Thomas Martin.
Sir *Tho. Watſon Wentworth.*	*Thomas Wentworth.*
	George Wentworth.
	Godfry Wentworth.
Sir *John Monſon.*	*Philip Monſon.*
	George Short.
	William Ducket.
Sir *William Morgan.*	*William Burdon.*
	Alexander Cheeke.
	Nehemiah Griffith.
Sir *Thomas Coke.*	*Ralph Wilbraham.*
	Wort. Wilſon.
	John Rawworth.
Earl of *Inchiqueen.*	*William Knight.*
	William Boyle.
	Robert Barry.
Viſcount *Tyrconnel.*	*John James Richard Middleton.*
	Nevil King.
	John Cooke.

Dean of the moſt Honourable Order of the *Bath*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*
Bath King at Arms, *Grey Longueville*, Eſq;
Regiſter, *Edward Young*, Eſq;
Secretary, *Edward Mountague*, Eſq;
Genealogiſt, *John Anſtis*, jun.
Gentleman-Uſher, *Edward Sawyer*, Eſq;

A ſhort Account of the Lord King.

On the 28th of *May*, a Patent paſt the Seal for creating Sir *Peter King*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, a Peer, by the Title of Lord *King* of *Ocham*, in the County of *Surrey*; and three Days after he was ſworn into the Office of Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. This great Lawyer was deſign'd by his Father to follow his own Trade, that of a *Salter*, or *Grocer*, in the City of *Exeter*, and did actually ſerve ſeveral Years, as (or in the Nature of) an Apprentice to it; but his Genius to Learning breaking thro' the Diſadvantages of Education, diſcovered it ſelf in two or three very learned Treatiſes, of the Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution, of the Creed, and Primitive Chriſtianity, which he wrote even while he was breeding up in the Trade of his Father; who being related to the Famous Philoſopher Mr. *Locke*, did, doubtleſs by the Advice of that great Man, enter his Son in the *Temple*, where he ſoon diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Study and Practice of the Law. His Father was a Native of *Glaſtonbury* in *Somerſetſhire*; and when the Charter of that ancient Corporation was reviv'd, in the Year 1705, Sir *Peter King* was

A.D.1724 was appointed their Recorder by it, and continu'd to his Death.

On the first of *June*, the Duke of *Bolton*, *Daniel* Lord *Finch*, Comptroller of His Majesty's Houshold, Sir *Robert Eyre*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Secretary at War, were sworn of the Privy Council: *Washington* Earl *Ferrers* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Staffordshire*: And His Majesty declaring his Intention of going out of the Kingdom, was pleas'd to nominate the following Persons to be Lords Justices.

William Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
Peter Lord *King*, Lord High Chancellor.
William Duke of *Devon*, Lord President.
Evelyn Duke of *Kingston*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Lords Justices. *Lionel* Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Steward.
Charles Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*, Constable of the *Tower*.
John Duke of *Argyle*, Master of the Ordnance.
John Duke of *Roxburgh*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Thomas Holles, Duke of *Newcastle*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
James Earl of *Berkeley*, First Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Francis Earl of *Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole.
Charles Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Simon Lord Viscount *Harcourt*.
John Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
Sir *Robert Walpole*, First Commissioner of the Treasury.
Secretary to the Lords Justices, *Charles Delafaye*, Esq;

The following Promotions are not to be omitted.

Promotions In *May* Sir *Paul Methuen* was made Treasurer of the Houshold: *Talbot Yelverton*, Earl of *Sussex*, Deputy Earl Marshal. Some Days after, *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln* was made Cofferer of His Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Mr. *Pulteney*; from which Period 'tis probable the Reader will commence the noble Contrivance and Confederacy of the *Craftsman*. The Earl of *Leicester* was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards: The Lord *Delaware*, one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Lords of the Treasury.	Lords of the Admiralty
Sir *Robert Walpole*.	*James* E. of *Berkeley*.
Sir *Charles Turner*.	Sir *John Jennings*.
Sir *William Yonge*.	*John Cockburn*, Esq;
George Dodington, Esq;	*Wm. Chetwynd*, Esq;
Sir *William Strickland*.	Sir *John Norris*.
	Sir *Charles Wager*.
	Sir *George Oxenden*.

Commissioners for victualling the Navy.
Thomas Beere of *Huntsham*, Esq;
William Passenger, Esq;
Henry Cartwright, Esq;
Sir *George Saunders*.
William Fisher, Esq;
Stephen Bisse, Esq;
George Huxley, Esq;

Richard West, Esq; one of His Majesty's Council in the Law, was made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. *Edward Thompson*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in that Kingdom. Dr. *William Burscough*, Bishop of *Limerick*. *John* Viscount *Darnley*, Earl of *Darnley*, in the County of *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *William Bateman*, Esq; Son of Sir *James Bateman*, of the City of *London*, Baron of *Calmore*, in the County of *Londonderry*, and Viscount *Bateman*. Brigadier *Dormer* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*.

On *Thursday* the 3d of *June*, about ten in the Forenoon, the King set out from St *James's*, and at about twelve, went on board the *Carolina* Yatcht at *Greenwich*; the Yatch fell down with the Tide to *Gravesend*, and from thence sail'd to the *Nore*, where Sir *John Norris* lay with the Squadron appointed to convoy His Majesty to *Holland*. The King sail'd up the *Maese*, *Monday* the 7th of *June*, came to *Vaert*, set out the next Day for *Delden*, and arriv'd at *Osnabrug* the 12th: His Majesty staid there the 13th with his Royal Brother the Duke of *York*, and came the next Night to his Palace at *Hieren-Hausen* in good Health. *The King goes to Hanover.*

On *Thursday* the 16th of *June*, the most Noble the Duke of *Richmond*, and the Noble and Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, were installd Knights of the Garter, with the usual Ceremonies, and extraordinary Magnificence, in the Chappel Royal at *Windsor*. *Sir* Robert Walpole *installd Knight of the Garter.*

About this Time News came from *France*, that as the Duke of *Bourbon* was preparing to follow the Young King to *Rambouillet*, *June* 1st, N. S. he was prevented by a Letter under the Privy Seal, which was brought him by the Duke *De Charost*, Captain of the Guard, containing an Order from His Majesty to go to *Chantelly*, his Highness's Seat, and there to stay till His Majesty's farther Orders. In a few Moments after, the Count *De St. Florentine*, Secretary of State, went to acquaint him, that His Majesty had resolv'd to take the Government into his own Hands; which accordingly he did, the 16th of *June*, in a Council of State at *Versailles*, to whom he made a Speech suitable to the Occasion. This Revolution in the Ministry in *France*, was generally suppos'd to be owing to the Intrigues of the Court of *Spain*, who cou'd never forgive the sending back the *Infanta*, which they imputed to the Influence of the Duke of *Bourbon* on the Counsels of *France*. The Bishop of *Frejus*, the Young King's Preceptor, had doubtless a very great Hand in this Measure, to gratify the strong Inclination which he had to change the Ministry in the Church, for that of the State, where he became prime; and assur'd Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, the British Ambassador at *Paris*, 'That the Alterations in the Court of *France*, 'instead of making any in the Measures taken 'with the King of *Great Britain*, pursuant to 'the Treaty of *Hanover*, would rather tend 'to the Execution of that Treaty.' But the Steps that have been since taken in that Court, show, from the Removal of the Duke of *Bourbon* to this Time, the Cordiality of the Correspondence kept up with the Court of *Great Britain*, by the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, who best understood, and best pursu'd, the true Interest of that Nation, was more in Form than in Substance. *Duke of Bourbon removd from the Administration of Affairs in France.*

A Letter

A.D.1724 A Letter under the Privy Seal from His Britannick Majeſty to the Duke of *Wharton*, commanding him upon his Allegiance, to return forthwith to *Great Britain*, being carry'd to *Madrid* by Mr. *Crew* the Meſſenger, and *June* 31, deliver'd to him in a Coach, which he had order'd to ſtop, as he was paſſing one of the Streets of the Town: As ſoon as he was told the Contents of it, he flung the Letter from him out of the Coach, and made great Clamour at the executing a Summons upon him by a *Britiſh* Officer of Juſtice, even in the Sight of his Catholick Majeſty's Palace. He alſo gave out, that he would preſent a Memorial upon it to the King of *Spain*, and demand Juſtice againſt the King's Meſſenger that brought him the Letter: Which Colonel *Stanhope*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Madrid*, hearing, his Excellency ſent his Secretary to the Marquis *De Paz*, to acquaint him with it. The Marquis promiſed to repreſent the Matter to his Catholick Majeſty, and deſir'd the Secretary to return to him the next Morning; when he aſſur'd him that the King of *Spain* knew nothing of the ſaid Memorial, but had been inform'd of what had paſt with relation to the Delivery of the ſaid Letter of Privy Seal; and would not in any manner interpoſe his Authority in Oppoſition to that Proceeding. 'Tis probable this pretended Memorial was only an Air the Duke gave himſelf to diſguiſe the Mortification of receiving ſuch a Summons; or, if there was ſuch a Thing, that the Court of *Spain* thought it a Trifle not worth taking notice of.

Duke of Wharton's *inſolent Behaviour at* Madrid.

Before His Majeſty embark'd for *Holland*, a new Commiſſion was iſſu'd, for the Management of the Exciſe. The Commiſſioners, *George Townſhend*, *Chriſtopher Montagu*, *John Whetham*, *Roger Gale*, *Benjamin Mildmay*, *Richard Elliot*, *George Ducket*, *Patrick Haldane*, and *Charles Polhill*, Eſqs;. *Charles Dartiquenave*, Eſq; was appointed Surveyor of His Majeſty's Gardens and Waters belonging to the Royal Palace. *John King*, Eſq; Son to the Lord Chancellor, Out-Ranger of His Majeſty's Foreſt at *Windſor*. *Thomas Martin*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of *North-Wales*. *John Willes*, of *Lincolns-Inn*, Eſq; ſecond Judge of *Cheſter*, *Anthony Lowther*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Revenue in *Ireland*. The Earl of *Clanrickard*, the Earl of *Kerry*, the Lord *Newton Butler*, the Lord *Duncannon*, the Lord *Southwel*, Sir *Robert Maude*, Sir *Thomas Taylor*, and Major General *Wynne*, were ſworn of the Privy Council in that Kingdom.

The *Scots*, ever ſince the *Union*, have very unwillingly paid any of the Taxes that have been laid on the united Kingdom; and have behav'd on all ſuch Occaſions, as if they thought themſelves injur'd, when they were oblig'd to contribute any thiug towards the publick Expence. The Enemies to the Government fail'd not to feed this ill Humour of theirs; and under Colour of Zeal for the old Conſtitution, to ſet the People againſt that which was now eſtabliſh'd. The *Malt Tax* was clamour'd againſt more than any thing, and it was forſeen that it would not be collected without Peril to the Officers. At *Edinburgh* indeed the *Exciſe Men* were ſuffer'd to take an Account of the Maltſters Stock in Hand; but thoſe at *Glaſgow* were oblig'd to apply to the Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe* at *Edinburgh* for Protection and Aſſiſtance, their Lives being threaten'd, if they offer'd to viſit the Malthouſes. The Commiſſioners apply'd to Major General *Wade*, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in *Scotland*, who on the 23d of *June* ſent Captain *Buſhel* with two Companies of Soldiers to *Glaſgow*, where they arriv'd the next Day in the Evening. At their Entrance into the Town, they found a great Mob of Men, Women, and Boys, who gave them abuſive Language, and threw Stones at them, as they march'd along the Sereets, crying out, *No Malt Tax*. The Officer deſired them to forbear, for he meant them no Harm. The Provoſt gave him Billets for quartering his Men; but told him, he could not put him in Poſſeſſion of the Guard-Room, becauſe the Rabble had lock'd it up, and carry'd away the Key, as ſoon as they heard the Soldiers were coming. The Officer, unwilling to exaſperate them by forcing open the Door, order'd the Guard to be kept at a publick Houſe, which they hir'd for that Purpoſe. About eleven a-Clock that Night, ſeveral Thouſands of the Mob got together about the Houſe of Mr. *Daniel Campbell*, Repreſentative in Parliament for *Glaſgow*, threatening to plunder it: Upon which Captain *Buſhel* ſent an Officer to the Provoſt, letting him know the Miſchief they deſign'd to commit; and that he was ready with his Men to aſſiſt him, in preventing it: But his Anſwer was, He thought the Number of his Soldiers too few, and therefore he would make no Uſe of them. This Anſwer was look'd upon as *evaſive*, tho' in Truth 100 Men were not likely to prevent the Miſchief which ſome Thouſands of Men were ready to commit. So the Rabble finding no Oppoſition, not ſo much as the Preſence of the Magiſtrate to reſtrain their Fury, with Hatchets, and other Inſtruments, forc'd into Mr. *Campbell*'s Houſe, turn'd out two or three of Mr. *Campbell*'s Servants, he, with his Wife, having the Day before retir'd to his Country Seat, and fell to plundering ev'ry thing they could carry away: Having ſeiz'd the ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and Moveables of all Kinds, they demoliſh'd the Floors, Wainſcotting, and all the Timber Work of the Houſe; pull'd down in part the Roof, and alſo defac'd and broke the Statues, and deſtroy'd the Trees and Hedges in the Garden. This Riot continu'd till nine the next Morning, when ſeveral of the Rabble were lying drunk in the Houſe, with the Wine and Liquors they found in the Cellars; but the Magiſtrates took no Care to get any of them ſecur'd. The Officers of the Exciſe hid themſelves as well as they could; ſome of them fell into the Hands of the Mob, and had much ado to eſcape with Life, after having been unmercifully beaten. The Rabble were then pretty quiet, till about four in the Afternoon, when they began to meet again; Women, or Men in Womens Cloaths, beating Drums about the Streets to call them together. Captain *Buſhel* not knowing what their Deſigns might be, order'd the Soldiers to be near the Guard-Room, which the Provoſt had now caus'd to be open'd: But the Mob did not long keep their Secret; for they advanc'd towards the Guard, ſaying, Their next Buſineſs was with the Soldiers. They gather'd from all Quarters of the City, and threw Stones at the Soldiers, crying, *Drive the Dogs out of Town. We'll cut them to pieces.* The Officer ſaid again, *We mean you no Harm. But if you continue to provoke the Soldiers, we ſhall not be able to reſtrain them from firing at you.*

The Riot at Glaſgow.

A.D. 1724 *you.* The Rabble anſwer'd, *You dare not fire with Ball*; and continu'd throwing Stones in ſuch Quantities, and ſo large, that they broke ſome of the Locks of the Soldiers Pieces, and their Bayonets, and wounded ſeveral Men. Upon which they were order'd to fire over the Heads of the Mob to frighten them; but they advanc'd ſtill upon the Soldiers, and throwing Stones in greater Quantities, the Soldiers at laſt fir'd on them, and kill'd or wounded three or four; which made them retire to ſome Diſtance. In this ſhort Interval, the Provoſt ſent to Captain *Buſhel*, deſiring him to ſave himſelf and Men, by retreating out of the Town; for the Rioters were collecting all the Arms they could; and if he did not march away, there would be more Blood ſhed. The Captain taking his Advice, march'd immediately for *Dunbarton*, being follow'd by great Numbers of the Mob, and that ſo cloſely, that he was forc'd to fire now and then to ſecure his Retreat out of the Town. Three or four Hundred of them followed him ſix Miles; but they durſt not come up with him. He ſent an Officer from *Dunbarton* to *Edinburgh*, to give Major General *Wade* an Account of what had happen'd: And, on the 8th of *July*, the Major General, accompany'd by *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq; Lord Advocate, ſet out from *Edinburgh*, and at Noon the next Day join'd a Body of Forces that had been order'd to draw together on a Moor within two Miles of *Glaſgow*, conſiſting of four Troops of Horſe, and a Detachment of Colonel *Campbell*'s Dragoons; eight Companies of the Earl of *Deloraine*'s Regiment of Foot: The Earl of *Stairs*'s Regiment; and one of the new rais'd Highland Companies. The Major General wrote a Letter to the Magiſtrates to let them know he was coming; and the next Day, about two a-Clock in the Afternoon, enter'd the Town; the Troops advancing with Silence and good Order; and they were diſtributed into Quarters without any Diſturbance. The two following Days the *Exciſemen* were ſet to take an Account of the Maltſters Stock in Hand, and had quiet Admittance. The Rioters having endeavour'd by circular Letters to every Town of any Note to excite Tumults, the Mob roſe, *July* 9th, at *Elgin*, attack'd in the Night Time three Soldiers, who were poſted Centinels at a Shop, wherein was lodg'd a Quantity of Brandy, that had been ſeiz'd by the Cuſtom Houſe Officers, and oblig'd the Soldiers to fire in their own Defence, by which one of the Rabble was kill'd: The Soldiers being overpower'd, were put in Priſon, by the Magiſtrates; and the Mob immediately carry'd off the Brandy. The Maltſters at *Glaſgow* comply'd with the Terms of the Act of Parliament. Many of the Rioters were ſeiz'd; moſt of them mean Perſons. Near 100 Witneſſes were examin'd; but little or nothing was found againſt them; it was all laid on thoſe that were fled, and on Strangers. General *Wade*, and the Lord Advocate, having ſtaid a Week at *Glaſgow*, return'd to *Edinburgh*. The Lord Advocate committed 17 Men and Boys, and 4 Women, to Priſon. The Provoſt, Bailies, Dean of *Guild*, and Deacon *Conveener*, were alſo apprehended, and the next Day, under a ſtrong Guard of Dragoons, ſent to *Edinburgh*. When they came near the City, there was a vaſt Concourſe of People, at ſuch an unuſual and unexpected Sight, beſides a great many Merchants, and Men of Note, on Horſeback, who went out to meet them; and accompany'd them to the Priſon Door; the *Glaſgow* Magiſtrates being in Coaches. They did not continue long under Confinement: For this Affair being brought before the Lords Juſticiary, they were unanimous in their Opinions that they were Innocent; upon which they were immediately ſet at Liberty; and have ſince behav'd with more Prudence and Activity. It was reported that the whole Royal Boroughs of *Scotland*, had come to a Reſolution to ſtand out againſt Payment of the *Malt Tax*: But they were ſo far from doing it, that the Convention being aſſembled at *Edinburgh*, the 7th of *July*, they reſolv'd to write a circular Letter to each of the Royal Boroughs, to be ſent by Expreſs, teſtifying the Falſhood of that ſcandalous Report, and their Abhorrence of the Thought of reſiſting or not paying due Obedience to the Law, which has enacted the levying of that Tax, exhorting the Magiſtrates and Governors of each Royal Borough, to concur vigorouſly with the Officers of the Revenue in the Execution of the Laws relating thereto; and in ſuppreſſing of all Mobs, Riots, and Tumultuous Aſſemblies; and requiring them every where to uſe all Diligence for the Diſcovery of the Authors of ſuch malicious Reports and ſeditious Practices, and to acquaint the annual Committee of the Convention therewith, that the Offenders may be proſecuted, and brought to deſerv'd Puniſhment, at the Suit of the Convention, as Diſturbers of the publick Peace. A.D. 1724

On the firſt *Tueſday* in *July*, there was a Commencement at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, according to Cuſtom, when 16 Doctors, and 103 Maſters of Arts, were created: As, *Commencement at* Cambridge.

In Divinity.

Dr. *Biſhop*, of *Sidney* College.
Dr. *Newcome*, Dr. *Mangey*, Dr. *Palmer*, } of St. *John*'s College.
Dr. *Mawſon*, Dr. *Ellis*, } of *Bennet* College.
Dr. *Theod. Waterland*, of *Magdalen* College.

In Civil Law.

Dr. *Borlace*, of *King*'s College.
Dr. *Sterne*, of *Jeſus* College.

In Phyſick.

Dr. *Offley*, Dr. *Blackley*, } of *King*'s College.
Dr. *Oliver*, of *Pembroke* Hall.
Dr. *Rayney*, of St. *Peter*'s College.
Dr. *Schuldham*, of *Caius* College.
Dr. *Wallis*, of *Magdalen* College.
Dr. *Willymot*, of St. *John*'s College.

On the 21ſt of *July*, the Earl of *Macclesfield* paid into His Majeſty's Exchequer, the Fine of 30000 *l.* to which he ſtood condemn'd by the Houſe of Lords; and was thereon diſcharg'd from his Confinement in the *Tower* of *London*. A Month afterwards, an Order was made in the Court of Chancery, that Application be made to the Lords of the Treaſury, that the 30000 *l.* paid into the Exchequer by the Earl of *Macclesfield*, be applied to the Benefit of the Suitors in the Court of Chancery, and *Earl of* Macclesfield's *Fine paid into the Treaſury.*

A.D.1724 and to make good the Deficiencies of the Maſters, when the ſame ſhall be known; and in the mean time the ſaid Sum be put out at Intereſt, upon Government Security; which Application having accordingly been made, the Lords of the Treaſury comply'd with the Lord Chancellor's Propoſal.

The *South-Sea* Company having reſolv'd to carry on a Whale Fiſhery, they had very good Succeſs in it this Year, their Ships taking 25 Whales and half, more than the Ships of any other Nation took this Seaſon: The following Liſt was then publiſh'd.

	Ships.	Maſters.	Whales.
	Triton	*John Evans*	7
	Neptune	*Joſeph Prieſt*	3
Whale Fiſhery.	*Harpooner*	*Francis Purdie*	2 ½
	Mairmaid	*William Slee*	2
	Vigilance	*John Scoggs*	2
	North-Foreland	*Daniel Searſon*	2
	Phœnix	*Robert Dunbar*	2 ½
	Dolphin	*Wm. Robinſon*	1 ½
	Leviathan	*John Arnold*	1
	Induſtry	*William Jener*	2
	Unicorn	*Edward Friend*	1
	Succeſs	*Collin Simms*	0

Theſe Whales produc'd about 1000 Puncheons of Train Oil, and 21 Tons of Whale Fins: Upon which Encouragement the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company reſolv'd to build 12 Ships more, to be employ'd next Spring in the ſame Fiſhery: But the Trade did not anſwer in the ſucceeding Seaſons.

Foreign Affairs at this Time did not engage much Attention. The Interceſſion of the Proteſtant Powers procured no Satisfaction, for the Murders and Plunderings committed by the Papiſts at *Thorn*. The States General wrote a preſſing Letter to the Emperor, in behalf of the poor Sufferers there; and their Ambaſſador at *Vienna*, Monſieur *Bruyninx*, inforc'd the Contents of it by Word of Mouth. The Anſwer to it was fair enough in Expreſſion, but it had no Effect. Their High Mightineſſes wrote alſo to the King of *Poland*, in favour of the diſtreſt Proteſtants of that Kingdom: But the *Poles*, whom the Pope promis'd to aſſiſt, not only with his Bleſſings, but his Purſe, wou'd hear of no Accommodation; inſiſting upon it, that what had been done at *Thorn*, *was altogether uniform to the Laws and Conſtitution of their Kingdom.*

We have mention'd His Majeſty's ſafe Arrival at *Hieren-Hauſen*, where he was complimented upon it by the Count *De Plattenburg*, Miniſter from the Elector of *Cologne*; by the Count *De Traches*, on the part of the King of *Pruſſia*; and by the Baron *De Huncken*, whom the Duke *De Blanckenburg*, the preſent Empreſs's Father, ſent thither on this Occaſion. The Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, who was then at *Hamburgh*, diſpatch'd a Perſon of Diſtinction from thence on the ſame Account. The King went to *Pyrmont* Midſummer-day to drink the Waters, and was attended there by divers of the *Engliſh* and *German* Nobility, and foreign Miniſters; particularly the Count *De Broglio*, Ambaſſador from *France*. The Prince of *Waldeck*, came to *Pyrmont* with all his Court, to compliment His Majeſty on his Arrival in his Highneſs's Dominions; and the next Day that Prince entertain'd the Lord *Townſhend*, and the Officers attending His Majeſty, in a moſt magnificent manner. The King return'd to *Hieren-Hauſen* the 11th of *July*, where the Syndic of *Bremen* paid the Compliments of that City to His Majeſty. The King of *Pruſſia* arriv'd there five Days after, accompany'd by General *Gerſdorf*, Colonel *Dockum*, Colonel *Krocker*, Monſieur *Engel*, Secretary of the Cabinet, and ſeveral Lords of his Court. It is not to be doubted, but his *Pruſſian* Majeſty came thither to concert, with the King of *Great Britain*, proper Meaſures to guard againſt the dangerous Deſigns of the Princes, engag'd in the Treaty of *Vienna*, concluded in *April* laſt: And that it was at this Time and Place that the Treaty of *Hanover*, between the King of *Great Britain*, the moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of *Pruſſia*, was reſolv'd upon. A.D.1724

His Britannick Majeſty appointed General *Schulembourg*, Mr. *Faboicius*, Mr. *Wangenheim*, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and Mr. *Hardenburg*, to attend his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, during his Stay at *Hieren-Hauſen*. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, and the Young Prince of *Waldeck*, came alſo to *Hieren-Hauſen*; as did ſeveral other Princes and Lords of *Germany*, which made the Court very numerous; which was ſtill encreas'd by the Arrival of *Engliſh* Noblemen and Gentlemen, who, being on their Travels, came to *Hieren-Hauſen* to pay their Duty to His Majeſty; as the Earl of *Radnor*, the Lord *Graham*, Lord *Harry Brydges*, and others. The King of *Pruſſia* ſtaid at *Hanover* till the 8th of *Auguſt*, and a Week after return'd to *Berlin*. The Queen of *Pruſſia*, Daughter to the King of *Great Britain*, arriv'd at *Hieren-Hauſen*, accompany'd by the Counteſs of *Finkenſtein*, Madamoiſelle *De Bulan*, Madamoiſelle *De Grumcken*, and other Ladies. Her Majeſty was ſo charm'd with her Stay at *Hieren-Hauſen*, that, after ſhe had been there ten Days, ſhe ſent an Expreſs to the King of *Pruſſia*, to deſire Leave to ſtay there a Fortnight longer. Thither came Prince *William*, and Prince *George* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and in the Conferences which were held there, between the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* and the Count *De Broglio*, that Treaty was concluded, which goes by the Name of *Hanover*; and was form'd to be a Ballance to the Alliance between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*. *Treaty of* Hanover.

His Majeſty having been pleas'd to grant a Charter for erecting a College, by the Name of St. *Paul*'s College, in the Iſles of *Bermeudas*, to conſiſt of a Preſident, and nine Fellows, *George Berkeley*, D.D. Dean of *Derry* in *Ireland*, was declar'd the Firſt Preſident; and the three Firſt Fellows were, *William Thompſon*, A.M. *Jonathan Rogers*, A.M. and *James King*, A.M. of *Trinity* College near *Dublin*. The Deſign was equally pious and generons for the Education of Youth, to qualify them to ſupply the Churches in the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America* with Preachers. But as to converting the *Indians* to Chriſtianity, if our Miſſionaries do not behave better than they have hitherto done, what the *Indians* of *New-York* ſaid to Brigadier *Hunter*, Governor of that Province, *That they wanted* Blackſmiths *more than* Miniſters, will perhaps be their Opinion, for another Age or two. That the *French* Miſſionaries ſucceed better than the *Engliſh*, is certainly not owing to the Truth of their Religion, but to the Facility of their Converſion; for which there's nothing neceſſary but hearing Maſs,

A.D.1724 Maſs, and telling Beads; and all Heart-Work is out of the Queſtion. About this Time Advice came from *Rome*, of a wonderful Miracle wrought by the *Pope*; which probably will be made Uſe of, on a proper Occaſion, to procure him a Saintſhip. The Pope *Benedict* XIII, going to viſit the Sick in the Hoſpital of the *Holy Ghoſt*, came to a Perſon whoſe Leg was going to be cut off; and who ſeeing his Holineſs, beg'd of him to order the ſuſpending the Operation; which he did, and bleſs'd the Leg; and from that Time the Leg grew better and better, till it was a perfect Cure; and the lame Man walk'd up and down the Streets of *Rome*, as well as ever he cou'd do, to the Admiration and Edification of the whole City.

Mr. *Finch*, His Majeſty's Miniſter at *Dreſden*, having receiv'd Orders to go to *Poland*, and preſs the Negotiations for Satisfaction to the Proteſtants of *Thorn*, and other Places in that Kingdom, oppreſs'd by the Papiſts, the Miniſters at *Warſaw*, upon Information of it, held Conference in the King's Palace, wherein it was reſolv'd, to diſpatch a Perſon to meet him, to deliver him his Recredentials, and ſave him the Trouble of proceeding in his Journey. Accordingly Mr. *Mocki*, Secretary of the Privy Seal, was diſpatch'd with a Letter to Mr. *Finch*, from the High Chancellors of *Poland* and *Lithuania*; and having met this Miniſter at *Rech*, he deliver'd him thoſe Letters. Mr. *Finch* anſwer'd the Meſſenger from thoſe two Chancellors on the Spot, that he would ſend their Reſolutions to the King his Maſter, by an Expreſs; but as he was indiſpenſably oblig'd to follow His Britannick Majeſty's Orders, he would purſue his Journey to *Warſaw*, there to ſtay till the next general Diet of that Kingdom. He arriv'd there the 22d of *Auguſt*, N. S. and People were not without Hopes, that ſome Good at laſt might come of the Interceſſion of ſo many Powers in behalf of the Proteſtants of *Thorn*. Prince *Dolhornsky*, the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador, among his Demands of the Republick of *Poland*, incerted this Article: *That an entire Satisfaction be given to the* Proteſtants, *as well in regard to the free Exerciſe of their Religion, as to what has been taken by Force from them; as alſo concerning the Affairs of* Thorn, *ſo that every Thing be reſtor'd upon the ancient Foot.* But the moſt that was made of this, and other Interceſſions, was the Fright it put the *Aſſeſſorial* Tribunal in, who paſt Sentence againſt *Thorn*; and were told, that the Drift of the Proteſtant Powers in their Demands, was to have that Sentence declar'd unjuſt and partial, in the next Diet; and to make the Members of the ſaid Tribunal anſwer for it; upon which they preſented a Memorial to the King of *Poland*, to hinder him from giving Ear to ſuch Demands; which would tarniſh His Majeſty's Glory, and ſubvert the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; for maintaining of which, there was no body but would readily ſacrifice his Life and Fortune.

The Poles *will not give Satisfaction to* Thorn.

About this Time all *Europe* was ſurpriz'd with News from *France*, that the Young King had contracted Marriage with the Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter to *Staniſlaus*, once King of *Poland*; in which the *French* Miniſters ſeem'd to have acted a ſincere part for their Maſter's and his Kingdom's Intereſt, by getting him a Wife who promis'd well for Child bearing; which was the ſureſt Way to prevent a long and fatal Conteſt about the Succeſſion to the Crown, had the Competition lain between the Houſe of *Orleans* in *France*, and that of *Anjou* in *Spain*; which would doubtleſs have enſu'd, had *Lewis* the XVth dy'd without Children. The Princeſs *Mary* was of a Conſtitution which gave great Hopes of long Life and Iſſue: And, beſides her Family was not conſiderable enough to give the Princes of the Blood Jealouſy, in Caſe of another Minority, or the Continuance in the Adminiſtration, which no body ſuppos'd *Lewis* XVth wou'd ſoon take into his own Hands, for Reaſons not delicate enough for Hiſtory. The Contract for this Marriage was ſign'd by Proxy in *July:* In which Month King *Staniſlaus* was choſen Knight of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, the principal Order in *France*, as abſurd, and as contradictory to Chriſtianity and common Senſe, as it is to ſay, *A Knight of the* Holy Spirit; a Spirit of Meekneſs and Purity. The Duke *D'Antin* was ſent with the Badge of the Order to King *Staniſlaus*, at *Stratsbourg*, where the Cardinal *De Rohan* took his Profeſſion of Faith. The ſame Duke *D'Antin*, and the Marquis *De Beauvais*, were appointed the *French* King's Ambaſſadors Extraordinary to demand the Princeſs *Mary* of her Father, King *Staniſlaus*, in Form; which they did the 4th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and on the 9th the King ſign'd the Contract of his Marriage with the Princeſs *Mary*, in his Cloſet at *Verſailles:* And it was alſo ſign'd by the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, and the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood. The Count *De Tarlo*, commiſſion'd for that Purpoſe, with full Powers from King *Staniſlaus*, and his Daughter, ſign'd it in like manner. The Duke of *Orleans* was at *Stratsbourg*, the moſt Chriſtian King's Proxy for the Marriage; the Ceremony of which was perform'd by the Cardinal *De Rohan*, in the Cathedral of that City.

The French *King's Marriage with King* Staniſlaus *Daughter.*

Some Days before, came Advice from *Ireland*, of his Excellency the Lord *Carteret's* celebrating the *Firſt* of *Auguſt* with equal Splendor and Joy. The Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Nobility and Gentry, went in State to *Chriſt-Church* in *Dublin*, where a Sermon was preach'd by the Biſhop of *Limerick:* After which there was a noble Entertainment at the Caſtle. The Day begun with ringing of Bells: At Noon the Great Guns at the Barracks were ſeveral Times diſcharg'd; and were anſwer'd by Vollies from the Regiments drawn out in *Oxman Town Green* for that Purpoſe: And the Night concluded with Bonefires and Illuminations. As his Excellency ſhew'd in this the juſt Senſe he had of our Deliverance on that Day, by His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, from the Dangers that threaten'd us, ſo did his Lordſhip ſhew the like Senſe of our Prior Deliverance from the Dangers of Popery and Slavery, by the like happy Acceſſion of King *William*, of glorious and immortal Memory. On the 10th of *Auguſt*, the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Lord Chancellor, and ſeveral others of the Nobility and Gentry, attended by a Troop of Horſe, came to *Drogheda*, and were receiv'd at *Dublin* Gate by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, in their Formalities: The Keys of the Town were preſented to his Excellency; as was alſo the Inſtrument of his Freedom, in a Gold Box, with his Arms finely engrav'd. The Recorder made a very handſome Speech; and the ſame Preſent

Lord Carteret *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland, *Journey to the* Boyne.

A.D.1724 Preſent to the Lord Chancellor. Their Lordſhips were from thence attended to the Lord Primates, where his Excellency lodg'd, the Garriſon being under Arms. After a ſhort Stay the Lord Lieutenant walk'd to the *Tholſel*, where a ſplendid Entertainment was prepar'd for him; and the Aldermen waited at Dinner in their Gowns. The Day concluded with Illuminations, Bonefires, and other Demonſtrations of Joy. The next Day his Excellency, with his Grace the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the ſame noble Company, went to ſee the Ground on the Banks of the *Boyne*, where our Great Deliverer King *William* III, routed the *Iriſh* and *French* Army, under the Command of the late King *James* II. He din'd with the Lord *Ferrard* at *Baanlin*; and return'd to *Drogheda* in the Evening. The next Day being *Sunday*, his Excellency went to Church, the Mayor carrying the Sword; and after Sermon din'd with the Counteſs of *Fingal*, on his Way to *Dublin*.

About this Time, His Grace the Duke of *Roxburgh* reſign'd his Place of Secretary.

Mention hath been made of the Treaty of *Commerce*, lately concluded at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; on which Foundation the *Oſtend Eaſt-India* Comprny was eſtabliſh'd; and againſt which the *Dutch*, *Eaſt*, and *Weſt-India* Companies deliver'd Remonſtrances to the States General, proving the ſaid Treaty of *Commerce* to be a notorious Infraction of the 5th Article of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and the 10th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, between *Spain* and the united Provinces. By the latter, both thoſe Powers oblig'd themſelves *not to transfer the Right of Trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *or make another Nation Partaker thereof, without the Concurrence and Conſent of the other two contracting Powers:* And the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Vienna*, being made without ſuch Concurrence, it was a plain Violation of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as well as that of *Weſtphalia*; which proves that the Emperor and King of *Spain*, were the Aggreſſors in the Diſputes that aroſe upon the Concluſion of the *Vienna* Treaty of Commerce, and the eſtabliſhing the *Oſtend* Company, more favour'd by that Treaty, than the Subjects of the States General, directly contrary to all Treaties of Commerce, between the Catholick King, and their High Mightineſſes. Thus the Argument that the Emperor, as Sovereign of the *Auſtrian* Netherlands, might grant what Privileges he pleas'd to his Subjects of thoſe Provinces, and what he could procure from the King of *Spain* for them, was falſe and groundleſs; being contrary to ſo many ſolemn Treaties then ſubſiſting. The third Article of the Treaty between *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Pruſſia*, concluded at *Hieren-Hauſen*, the third of *September*, ſeems to be a Precaution againſt the ill Effects of the *Vienna* Treaty.

The Oſtend East India Company a Breach of Treaties.

The contracting Powers, promiſe and engage their mutual Guaranty for all their reſpective Dominions and Countries, as well in Europe, *as in the other Parts of the World, not only to preſerve the Advantages, Privileges, and the Trade, they are at this Time poſſeſt of, but alſo thoſe which they may enjoy hereafter; binding themſelves to uſe their good Offices to ſee Juſtice done in Caſe of Need, to the injur'd Party; and, as* Guarantees *of the Treaty of* Oliva, *to procure Reparation for what has been done contrary to it.* His Britannick Majeſty wrote a Letter to the King of *Sweden*, to *examine the Contents of the ſaid Treaty, and concur by all convenient Ways to procure the End propos'd thereby, which is the maintaining of the Treaties of* Weſtphalia *and* Oliva. About a Fortnight after the Concluſion of the Treaty between the three Kings, Mr. *Finch*, the *Britiſh* Envoy in *Poland*, had a private Audience of that King, which he had not been able to obtain in ſome Weeks before. It will appear, by the Anſwer of the *States General* to the Repreſentations of their *Eaſt* and *Weſt India* Companies, that the Treaty between the three Kings was concluded with the View I have already mention'd. 'They have order'd their Miniſters 'at the Imperial Court, to renew their Inſtan-'ces with more Vigour than ever, in Hopes 'their Majeſties, the Kings of *Great Britain* 'and *France*, will ſend the like Orders to their 'Miniſters at *Vienna*, for obtaining ſuch a de-'ſirable End; the rather, ſince thoſe two Pow-'ers have mutually engag'd, by the Treaty con-'cluded at *Hanover*, to reſtore every thing up-'on the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.'

The Treaty of Hanover *between the Kings of* Great Britain, France, *and* Pruſſia

A.D.1724

The wiſe Meaſures His Britannick Majeſty took to prevent one Power's injuring another, to preſerve the Ballance and Peace of *Europe*, were the common Subject of Approbation, and Applauſe, in *Germany*, where the Emperor had not entire Influence, in *France*, *Holland*, and the *North*; and in *Great Britain*, excepting only that ungrateful Faction, which His Majeſty ſpoke of in his Speech to the Parliament, and a few diſguſted, becauſe diſcarded, Countries, who diſliking every body in Employment, diſlik'd every thing they did.

The Faction againſt the Treaty of Hanover.

The moſt remarkable Vote in the Journal of the Parliament of *Ireland*, is the Order to bring in a Bill to enable *John* Lord Viſcount *Moleſworth*, *Richard Moleſworth*, *William Moleſworth*, *Edward Moleſworth*, *Walter Moleſworth*, *Coote Moleſworth*, and *Byſſe Moleſworth*, Eſqs; all Brothers, to make Leaſes of Lands near St. *Stephen's Green*, and *Dawſon Street*, in *Dublin*.

Every Thing remain'd quiet in *Scotland*, where General *Wade*, for the farther Security of that Country, diſarm'd the *Highlanders*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackdonalds*, *Grants* of *Glemoriſton*, *Mack-Leods*, *Chiſholms*, *Stewarts*, *Camerons*, *Mac-Pherſons*, *Mackintoſhes*, *Mac-Gregers*, *Gordons*, *Farquharſons*, *Mac-Farlans*, and other Clans, their Tribes and Followers, as alſo the Inhabitants of the Iſles of *Sky* and *Mull*, the Arms amounting to between 2 and 3000. The Companies of Soldiers left in the Highlands, were ſo poſted, that they poſſeſs'd all the conſiderable Paſſes, and thereby prevented the Stealing of Cattle.

The Scots Highlanders *diſarm'd.*

The Rioters at *Glaſgow* were brought to their Trial before the Court of *Juſticiary*, of which the Earl of *Ilay* was Chief; and *Walter Buchanan*, *William Hamilton*, *George Macfarlan*, *Patrick Mitchell*, being found guilty of the Riot, were ſentenc'd to be *ſcourg'd* at *Glaſgow*, by the common Hangman, and afterwards tranſported. *Balleny*, a Woman concern'd in the Riot, being convicted, was ſentenc'd to ſtand twice in the Pillory in that City.

One cannot too much or too often inculcate the Principles of Toleration in Religion, nor do it better than by the Example of a

A.D. 1724 great and wise Republick, such as the States of the *united Provinces*; to whom the Republick of *Venice* having apply'd by way of Intercession, in favour of some Papists in their Dominions, who had been at Variance with other Papists there, about the Choice of an Archbishop of *Utrecht*, which the Pope look'd upon as an Encroachment on his Supremacy, (dearer to him than all the Articles of Faith and Religion) and desir'd the *Venetians* to interpose their good Offices in that Affair, to engage the States to oblige their popish Subjects not to admit of any such Innovation; upon which their High Mightinesses wrote a Letter to the *Doge* and Senate of *Venice*; and the following Passages in the beginning of it, shew their Wisdom and Moderation, to the Reproach of all those, that in the Profession of Christianity, assume a coercive Power over their Fellow Christians, in Matters of Religion. Their High Mightinesses say:

The States General's Letter to the State of Venice *about* Toleration.

'After mature Deliberation, it has been re-'solv'd, to acquaint the serene Republick of '*Venice*, that their High Mightinesses will al-'ways retain a very high Esteem for the said 'Republick; and that their Intercession is of 'so great Weight with their High Mightinesses, 'that they would give them a Proof of it upon 'this Occasion with Pleasure; but that they 'cannot do it without derogating from the 'fundamental and inviolable Maxim of their 'Republick, *viz. That in Matters of Religion, 'and Ecclesiastical Discipline, the bare Perswa-'sion, without any Constraint or Violence, ought* 'to take Place, *that 'tis free for every one to* 'think in Religious Matters what he believes 'is most proper for obtaining his Salvation, of 'which every one is to give an Account to God, 'according to the Informations or Lights he has 'receiv'd:* That their High Mightinesses think-'ing the Religion which they profess the best, 'and most conformable to the reveal'd Will of 'God, could wish that every one of their Sub-'jects would conform to it; but that according 'to their fundamental Maxims, they cannot 'force any body on that Article; but, on the 'contrary, must leave every one at Liberty to 'profess what Religion he thinks in his Con-'science to be the best, provided, nevertheless, 'that they demean as good and loyal Subjects, 'and that they attempt nothing in Word or 'Deed, which may be prejudicial to the Au-'thority of the Government, to the Happiness 'of Civil Society, to good Manners, to the 'publick Tranquility, or which tends to the 'Oppression of their Neighbours.' Is not this wise Answer of the States General, enough to put all Persecutors, whether Princes or Republicks, to the Blush; and much more the Petty Imps of Bigotry and Persecution, of whatever Cloth or Profession.

The States General assert Liberty of Conscience.

The Clergy of *France* had a general Assembly at this Time, and they offended the King or rather the Court so much by their Conduct, that the Count *De Maurepas*, Secretary of State, was sent to cancel their Register, which he did before their Faces, *November* 9th, N. S. and took the rest of their Papers along with him. After which, the Bishops of *Angers*, *Soissons*, and *Chartres*, were order'd to retire to their Dioceses. I cannot omit repeating two or three Lines of the Bishop of *Langres* Speech to the King, in the Name of the General Assembly, three Weeks before.

Not only your Minority was peaceful, a thing hardly ever known since the Establishment of this Monarchy, but all Europe *has enjoy'd a profound Tranquility ever since your Majesty ascended the Throne of your Ancestors: Let others attribute this Sort of Mercies to human Prudence; as for us,* the Clergy, *we never form any Judgment by outward Appearances, we acknowledge that it was the Hand of God, that disarm'd the Powers of* Europe, *and suspended their Jealousies to raise your Infancy, and form your Youth in the Bosom of Peace: The God of* Peace *is pleased to give us a* pacifick *King, the most precious Gift he could take out of the Treasury of his Mercies.* What then was *Lewis* the XIV. this King's Great Grandfather? on whom the *French Academy* bestow'd so many fulsome and false Panegyricks, for his Slaughters, Ravages, and Depredations in War. A.D. 1724

The Clergy of France *praise their King's pacifick Disposition.*

The Parliament continuing sitting in *Ireland*, rais'd the necessary Supplies for the Government; and proceeding in their Consideration of the State of the Nation, came to these Resolutions, against the *Growth* of *Popery*.

Parliament in Ireland *resolves against Popery.*

1. 'That the electing Persons to be Members 'of this House, who are newly converted from 'the *Popish* to the *Protestant* Religion, or who 'are married to popish Wives, or breed or suffer 'their Children to be educated in the *Popish* 'Religion, is highly prejudicial to the *Prote-'stant* Interest.

2. 'That no Person that is, or shall be, con-'verted from the *Popish* to the *Protestant* Reli-'gion, ought to be elected, or admitted to serve 'as a Member of this House, for the Space of 'seven Years, next after his Conversion, unless 'he produce a Certificate of having receiv'd the 'Sacrament, according to the Usage of the 'Church of *Ireland*, as by Law establish'd, 'thrice in every Year, during the said Term.

3. 'That no Person converted from the *Popish* 'to the *Protestant* Religion, whose Wife shall 'continue, or whose Child or Children shall 'be educated, in the *Popish* Religion, be for 'the future admitted into any Office, Employ-'ment, or Place of Trust in this Kingdom.

After this it was order'd, That Heads of a Bill be brought in on the said *Resolutions*; and that Mr. *Stannus*, Dr. *Trotter*, Mr. *Henry Singleton*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Agmondesham Vesey*, and Mr. *Paul*, do prepare and bring in the same. The House also order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *for preventing Marriages by degraded Clergymen, and* Popish *Priests.* People at *London* were alarm'd, at News from *Hanover*, that the King had a Fall from his Horse; but, God be prais'd, it was attended with no ill Consequences. His Majesty, with his most Serene Highness Prince *Frederick*, continu'd at the *Ghore*, hunting the Stag, and taking other Diversions of the Chase and Season, as often as the Weather would permit, till *Thursday* the 11th of *November*, when His Majesty left that Place, and return'd to *Hanover*. Eight Days after, the Marquis *De Marchetti*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, dy'd there in an advanc'd Age; and the Marquis *De Cortance*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, being recall'd, the Marquis of *Aix*, who succeeded him in that Character, had a private Audience of His Majesty. The King left *Hanover* the 18th of *December*, O.S. and past through the *Mall* of *Utrecht* four Days after, in perfect Health. He was attended in his Coach by Monsieur *De Haren-*

The King at the Ghore, *and* Hanover.

A.D. 1725 *Harenberg*, Great Marſhal of the Court of *Hanover*, and Monſieur *Fabricius*, Chamberlain, at *Bililt*, where His Majeſty took freſh Horſes. He was waited upon by the Prince of *Naſſau Sciegen*, the Prince of *Holſtein Norburgh*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*. From thence he proceeded to *Helvoet-Sluyce*.

The Affair of *Thorn* being ſtill as when we laſt mention'd it, the Grandees of *Poland* ſeem'd as averſe as ever to enter into a Treaty of an Accommodation, and doubtleſs were encourag'd in it, by the Backwardneſs of the King of *Pruſſia*, to have Recourſe to Arms, to obtain Juſtice for the Proteſtants. As willing as His Britannick Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes were to give all poſſible Aſſiſtance towards the Relief of theſe oppreſs'd Chriſtians, they were at too great a Diſtance to be firſt in any ſuch Undertaking; and the King of *Pruſſia*, who was in the Neighbourhood of *Thorn*, left the Matter to fruitleſs Negotiations: Upon which the *Poles* grew ſo inſolent, that the Biſhop of *Cuſavia* ſaid, *It was unbecoming them to give Foreigners an Account of their domeſtick Affairs, ſince the Republick was able enough to terminate her Differences, according to the Laws of the Kingdom; and to maintain her Liberties.* Prince *Lubomerski*, who had gorg'd himſelf moſt with the Blood of *Thorn*, tho' he was now quite blind, ſaid, *He hop'd ſtill to have the Satisfaction to build a Church to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the fineſt City of the* Hereticks, meaning, as was believ'd, either *Dantzick* or *Coningsberg*, Capital of Ducal *Pruſſia*. Such was the Rage and Ignorance of this Barbarian. The *Romiſh* Clergy did their utmoſt to inſpire the *Poles* with the like Sentiments, preaching every where againſt the Reform'd as Traitors to their Country, for the Application they made to Foreign Powers to interceed for them, which had little or no Effect.

All Things remain'd quiet in *England*; and the vain Attempts of the Diſaffected to diſturb the publick Peace, brought themſelves only into Peril. A notorious Libeller, one *Earberry*, a Nonjuring Prieſt, had been outlaw'd for writing a villainous Libel againſt the Government, upon his running away from Proſecution; but in this Term that Outlawry was revers'd.

We mention'd His Majeſty's proceeding on his Journey from *Hanover* to *Helvoet-Sluyce*; where Sir *John Norris* waited with the Convoy and Yatchts. His Majeſty embark'd on board the *Carolina* Yatcht, on *New-Year*'s Day, about one in the Afternoon: Towards ſeven that Evening there aroſe a moſt violent Storm with Rain and Hail, which ſeparated the Ships one from another, except one Man of War, commanded by Captain *Dancey*, who kept Company with the King's Yatcht, on board which was Sir *John Norris*. The Tempeſt continu'd ſo high, and the Sea ſo boiſterous, for thirty-ſix Hours, that the whole Fleet was in the utmoſt Danger. On *Monday* Morning, the third of *January*, the Yatchts and the Men of War were near *Dover*; and one of the Yatchts, with ſome of His Majeſty's Attendants, enter'd the River; but it was thought more adviſeable that His Majeſty ſhould land at *Rye*; where he arriv'd about Noon. The King went immediately into the Small-Boat, the Tide being down; and as ſoon as he could reach a Horſe, which Captain *Pigram* had brought him, His Majeſty mounted it, rode by the Wall, and over the New Bridge, the Captain holding the Horſe all the Way by the Bridle. The Mayor, Mr. *Lambe*, and Jurats, in their Formalities, with the neighbouring Gentlemen, attended the King, who alighted at the Mayor's Houſe; being ſhouted all the Way with loud Huzza's and Acclamatiions. His Majeſty was extreamly fatigu'd, having eat nothing ſince the Day he embark'd; yet his vigorous Conſtitution ſupported him, and preſerv'd him in Health. The Lord *Townſhend*, and his Lady, who were in the *Mary* Yatcht, kept Company with His Majeſty, and with ſome Difficulty landed at the ſame Place. It being rightly conjectur'd, that the King had embark'd on the firſt of *January*, 1725, and conſequently that His Majeſty was in the violent Storm that enſu'd, the Alarm, Conſternation, and Uneaſineſs, all the Well-affected in *London* and *Weſtminſter* were under, for ſo precious a Life, can hardly be expreſs'd. It was then that the People wiſh'd His Majeſty's Affairs had never call'd him abroad; and that if ever they call'd him ſo again, he would never croſs the Sea in any of the Winter Months; and hardly truſt either the Autumn or Spring. At laſt, on *Tueſday* the 4th of *January*, about two a-Clock in the Afternoon, one of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, diſpatch'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, arriv'd at the *Cock-Pit*, with the agreeable News of His Majeſty's ſafe Landing at *Rye*; which was immediately communicated to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; and their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices. It was ſoon after proclaim'd to the City and Suburbs by the Firing of the Great Guns, which occaſion'd an univerſal Joy; and His Majeſty had the inexpreſſable Pleaſure to ſee he was receiv'd every where by his People with the tender Affection of Children, as well as with the Reſpect of Subjects. His Majeſty intended to ſet out from *Rye* towards *London*, on *Thurſday* the 6th of *January*, but the Roads, in that Part of the Country, being moſtly rais'd between Ditches, which by this Time were fill'd with Drifts of Snow, it was found neceſſary to give Orders for the Cleaning of the Ways, ſo as to make His Majeſty's Paſſage ſafe. Mrs. *Lambe*, the Mayor of *Rye*'s Wife, being brought to Bed of a Son, a few Days before the King landed, His Majeſty was pleas'd to ſtand Godfather, repreſented by his Proxy the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend:* Sir *John Norris*, who had many Years repreſented that *Cinque Port* in Parliament, was the other Godfather; and the Lady *Townſhend* Godmother; and they both ſtood in Perſon. The Ways being clean'd, His Majeſty began his Journey the next Day; and having croſs'd the Water from *Rye*, at a Place call'd the *Point*, lay that Night at *Hythe*; the next at *Sittingbourne:* And on *Sunday*, the 9th of *January*, arriv'd in good Health at St. *James*'s Palace, where His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and ſeveral Perſons of the Firſt Rank, waited on His Majeſty, to congratulate his Return in Safety. As did the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, two Days after, when the Recorder made the following Speech, which explains the Senſe of the Nation as to His Majeſty's Conduct in his Abſence.

The King's dangerous Paſſage to Rye.

The King arrives at St. James's.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty:

The Lord-Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, of the City of London, *moſt humbly intreat your Ma-*

A.D.1725 *Majesty's Permission, to congratulate your safe Return to* Great Britain. *These, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, have a just Sense of the many Blessings they enjoy, under your Majesty's mild, prudent, and auspicious Reign.*

They beg leave to express their Satisfaction, in observing that your Majesty's Cares, while abroad, have been extended not only for the Welfare of your Subjects of this Realm, but that your Majesty has shewn a generous Benevolence for the Relief of the injur'd, and for the Protection of the distress'd: That your Majesty has espous'd the Cause of Liberty, *and the* Protestant Religion, *and exerted your Vigilance and Zeal for preserving the Tranquility of* Europe.

These your Majesty's laudable Endeavours for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaim your Majesty's Goodness and Humanity, and will be lasting Monuments of your Glory.

Your Majesty's most tender and fatherly Indulgence to your own People, will be always esteemed their peculiar Happiness, will be always attended with their most grateful Acknowledgements, with their sincere Affection to your Majesty's Person, their hearty Endeavours for the Support of your Government, with their most ardent Wishes for the Continuance of your Majesty's Health and Prosperity.

To which His Majesty was pleas'd to return his most gracious Answer.

I take very kindly this Mark of your Duty and Affection to me: You may assure your selves, that my Endeavours shall never be wanting to promote the Trade and Prosperity, and Happiness, of the City of London.

Francis Porten, Esq; Alderman and Sheriff, and *Jeremiah Murden*, Esq; the other Sheriff, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

On the 20th of *January* the Parliament met, and His Majesty made his Speech to both Houses, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor; the chief Contents of which were:

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

'The distress'd Condition of our Protestant 'Brethren abroad, and the Negotiations and 'Engagements enter'd into by some foreign 'Powers, which seem to have laid the Foun- 'dation of new Troubles and Disturbances in '*Europe*, and to threaten my Subjects with the 'Loss of several of the most advantagious 'Branches of their Trade, oblig'd me, with- 'out Loss of Time, to concert with other 'Powers such Measures as might give a Check 'to the ambitious Views of those, who are en- 'deavouring to render themselves formidable, 'and put a Stop to the further Progress of such 'dangerous Designs. For these Ends, I have 'enter'd into a *Defensive Alliance* with the most 'Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*; to 'which several other Powers, and particularly 'the *States General*, have been invited to ac- 'cede; and I have not the least Reason to 'doubt of their Concurrence: This Treaty 'shall in a short Time be laid before you.

'By these Means, and by your Support and 'Assistance, I trust in God, I shall be able, not 'only to secure to my own Subjects the Enjoy- 'ment of many valuable Rights and Privileges, 'long since acquir'd for them by the most so- 'lemn Treaties, but effectually to preserve the 'Peace and Ballance of *Europe*, the only A.D.1725 'View and End of all my Endeavours.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'I have order'd the Estimates for the Service 'of this Year, to be prepar'd and laid before 'you, which from an Unwillingless I always 'have to put my Subjects to an extraordinary 'Expence, by any unnecessary Precautions, are 'form'd upon the Foot of employing no great- 'er Number of Forces than was thought neces- 'ry the last Year; for which, if the Supplies 'you give shall be fully rais'd, I shall be ena- 'bled to have a strong Fleet at Sea, early in 'the Spring: If the Posture of Affairs shall at 'any Time make it necessary to augment our 'maritime Forces, I confide so entirely in the 'Zeal and Affection of my Parliament, that 'I assure my self you will enable me to make 'such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, 'as shall be found requisite.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It is not to be doubted, but the Enemies to 'my Government, will conceive Hopes, that 'some favourable Opportunity for renewing 'their Attempts, may offer, from the Prospect 'of new Troubles and Commotions. They 'are already very busy by their Instruments 'and Emissaries, in those Courts, whose Mea- 'sures seem most to favour their Purposes, in 'solliciting and promoting the Cause of the '*Pretender*: But, I perswade my self, not- 'withstanding the Countenance and Encourage- 'ment they may have receiv'd, or flatter them- 'selves with, the Provision you shall make for 'the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, will 'effectually secure us from any Attempts from 'abroad, and render all such Projects vain and 'abortive.

'When the World shall see that you will not 'suffer the *British* Crown and Nation to be 'menaced and insulted, those who most envy 'the present Happiness and Tranquillity of this 'Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make us 'subservient to their Ambition, will consider 'their own Interest and Circumstances, before 'they make any Attempt upon so brave a Peo- 'ple, strengthen'd and supported by prudent 'and powerful Alliances; and, though desirous 'to preserve the Peace, yet able and ready to 'defend themselves, against the Efforts of all 'Aggressors. Such Resolutions, and such Mea- 'sures, jointly taken, I am satisfy'd are the 'most effectual Means of preventing a War, 'and continuing to us the Blessings of *Peace* 'and *Prosperity*.'

The Lords Address of Thanks was unanimously voted, and being immediately drawn up, was presented to His Majesty the next Day, *January* 21st: Their Lordships say, after the Introduction,

The Lords Address.

'We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's 'exceeding Goodness and Condescension, in ac- 'quainting us with the *Defensive Alliance*, 'lately made by your Majesty, for prevent- 'ing the ill Consequences which might other- 'wise attend the Negotiations and Engagements 'enter'd into by other Potentates, to the appa- 'rent Prejudice of this Kingdom: And for your 'Majesty's gracious Assurance, that it should 'be soon laid before us. Nothing can be more 'vain, than for any foreign Power to enter- 'tain the Hopes of rendering themselves formi- 'dable to *Britain*; your Majesty having 'strengthen'd your self by such powerful Al- 'ances: The Resolution and Fidelity of your

'Subjects

A.D.1725 'Subjects being ſo well known, and the late 'Marks of their Valour not yet worn out, we 'moſt humbly entreat your Majeſty to believe 'that our Lives are not dearer to us than your 'Majeſty's Honour; and that your Majeſty 'may at all Times with Certainty depend up-'on our ſtrongeſt Efforts to maintain and de-'fend it, againſt all Powers whatſoever, who 'can ſo far delude themſelves, as to imagine 'that they may with Safety inſult or menace 'the *Britiſh* Crown or Nation.

'It is no Surprize to us that the Enemies to 'your Majeſty's Perſon and Government are 'labouring to diſturb the Peace of this King-'dom, if they can flatter themſelves with the 'Proſpect of any new Troubles or Commotions 'in *Europe*: We can eaſily believe that at ſuch 'a Juncture, new Schemes and Solicitations are 'daily making by the moſt profligate and 'abandon'd of them, to revive the expiring 'Cauſe of the *Pretender*: All which we aſſure 'our ſelves, can have no other Effect than to 'haſten his Deſtruction, and the utter Ruin of 'all his *perjur'd Adherents*.

'Your Majeſty's conſtant and unwearied En-'deavours to perpetuate to us the Bleſſing of 'that happy Tranquility we now enjoy, and 'to maintain the general Peace and Balance of '*Europe*, to preſerve the Trade of this Nati-'on, and to ſecure to your People the many 'valuable Rights and Privileges to which they 'are entituled by the moſt ſolemn Treaties, 'oblige us to all imaginable Returns of Duty 'and Gratitude, and leave us no room to 'doubt, when we conſider the prudent Mea-'ſures your Majeſty has taken for obtaining 'thoſe great Ends, but that all your Majeſty's 'Endeavours will, by the Bleſſing of God there-'upon, notwithſtanding any Attempts to the 'contrary, be crown'd with Succeſs.'

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

'I heartily thank you for this very affectio-'nate and loyal Addreſs; the World may be 'convinc'd by it, how fix'd and immoveable 'all your Purpoſes and Reſolutions are, to 'maintain my Honour, and promote the true 'Intereſt of your Country: You may be aſſur'd 'of my conſtant Endeavours to ſupport the '*Proteſtant* Religion, to preſerve the Peace 'and Balance of Power in *Europe*, to prevent 'any Encroachment on the Trade of my Sub-'jects, and, on all Occaſions, to encreaſe their 'Happineſs.'

Mr. Speaker, and the Commons, were no ſooner return'd to their Houſe, and His Maje-ſty's Speech reported, than Sir *Robert Sutton* mov'd, and, being ſeconded, it was reſolv'd, *Commons Addreſs.* 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His 'Majeſty, to congratulate His Majeſty upon 'his ſafe Arrival in theſe Kingdoms: To re-'turn the Thanks of this Houſe for His Maje-'ſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne: 'To expreſs our moſt dutiful Acknowledge-'ments for His Majeſty's tender Regard and 'Compaſſion for the diſtreſs'd Proteſtants a-'broad, for his great Care and Vigilance for the 'Peace and Proſperity of this Nation, and for 'the general Tranquility of *Europe*, in watch-'ing over the ambitious Views and Deſigns of 'thoſe that are endeavouring to render them-'ſelves formidable; and for his great Wiſdom 'in forming and entring into ſuch Alliances as 'may put a Stop to the further Progreſs of the 'dangerous Negotiations, carrying on by other 'Powers: And, that His Majeſty's conſtant 'Endeavours for the particular Intereſt of his A.D.1725 'own Subjects, and preventing a War, may 'have the deſired Effect, to aſſure His Majeſty 'that this Houſe will chearfully, and with all 'poſſible Diſpatch, ſo effectually raiſe the Sup-'plies for the Service of this Year, that His 'Majeſty may be enabled to have a ſtrong Fleet 'early in the Spring, ſufficient for the Safety 'and Defence of this Kingdom, and to diſap-'point the vain Hopes and Projects of the Ene-'mies to His Majeſty's Government: And to 'aſſure His Majeſty, that how deſirous ſoever we 'may be of Peace, we will not ſuffer His Maje-'ſty, and the *Britiſh* Nation, to be inſulted; 'but that we will, to the uttermoſt of our 'Power, as the Exigency and Neceſſity of Af-'fairs ſhall require, ſtand by and ſupport His 'Majeſty againſt all Attempts to diſturb the 'publick Repoſe.'

The Addreſs, of which this is the Subſtance, being put into Form, was preſented to His Majeſty by the whole Houſe, *January* 22d, who receiv'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs: I make no doubt but you will ſoon be ſenſible of the good Effect of this ſeaſonable Vigour and Reſolution. You may be aſſur'd that I will make no Uſe of the Confidence you repoſe in me, but for preſerving to us the Bleſſings of Peace, and for promoting the Honour and Intereſt of this Kingdom.

On the 28th of *January* the Houſe taking into Conſideration the Supply for the Land Forces, for the Year 1726, Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, open'd the Debate, and mov'd, that Proviſion be made for the ſame Number of Forces as were provided for the laſt Year; which was oppos'd by Mr. *Sh*———, Mr. *Hutcheſon*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and other Mem-bers, who inſiſted on the reducing the 4000 Men that were rais'd ſome Years ago, and urg'd, that *Great Britain* was firmly ſecur'd by the late diſarming of the Highlands of *Scot-land*, and by the Supply voted for the Fleet. The Honourable Mr. *Pelham*, and Mr. *Verney*, &c. anſwer'd, That it would be highly impru-dent to leſſen the Number of our Land Forces at a Time when ſome *Foreign Powers, who endeavour'd to make themſelves formidable, and threaten'd us with the Loſs of the moſt advan-tagious Branches of our Trade*, were augment-ing theirs: That the Alliances His Majeſty had lately enter'd into, to *check ſuch ambitious Views, and put a Stop to the further Progreſs of ſuch dangerous Deſigns*, might make it ne-ceſſary to ſend ſome Land Forces abroad, in Support of thoſe Alliances; and that in ſuch a Caſe, the leaving the Kingdom without a ſufficient Number of Men for Guards and Gar-riſons, would be too great a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government, who are conti-nually watching for favourable Opportunities for renewing their Attempts, and diſturbing the happy Repoſe we enjoy. A leading Mem-ber of the Houſe of Commons, who had, till lately, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf within Doors and without, by his Zeal for the *Revolution*, and *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and his Attachment to the Miniſtry, while he was of it, or near it, upon what Motive we know not, thought fit to turn againſt ev'ry Perſon and Thing he had before been attach'd to, and to fall in with Perſons and Things whom he before deteſted and de-ſpis'd: That he cou'd have no Reaſon for it

A Debate about the Land Forces.

A leading Member falls off.

*A.D.*1725 on Account of the publick Intereſt, and eſpecially in this Debate, is plain, becauſe he had himſelf conſtantly pleaded for an Increaſe and Continuance of Forces, as the Government deſir'd it, when the Neceſſity of both was not ſo apparent as at this Time, except at, or immediately after, the Rebellion. All his Objections were fully anſwer'd by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. We have been oblig'd to ſpeak ſo often and ſo much about the ſtanding Forces, for and againſt, that we ſhall only now refer to what Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Maſter of the Rolls, ſaid, at the Cloſe of the Debate: *That he was indeed the laſt Year for reducing Part of the Army, but that the Face and Poſture of Affairs in* Europe *being ſince chang'd, he thought it now unſafe.* His Opinion had ſo great Weight, that the Houſe granted Supplies for 18226 Men, Officers included; and to addreſs His Majeſty, that the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, be laid before them.

Mr. Peplow *made Biſhop of* Cheſter.

It was with very great Pleaſure, that the Well-affected read in the publick News, that on *Sunday* the 16th of *January*, Mr. *Peplow*, Warden of *Manchester* College, and Vicar of *Preſton*, had kiſs'd His Majeſty's Hand for the Biſhoprick of *Cheſter*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Gaſtrel*, prefer'd to that See when the late Viſcount *Bolingbroke* was doing his Country ſuch Sort of Services in favour of High Church. Mr. *Peplow* had remarkably diſtinguiſh'd his Zeal for the preſent Government, in the very Town and County which was the chief Theatre of the late *belliſh* Rebellion, and had for his Loyalty met with much Vexation from his Predeceſſor.

The Death of Mrs. Grove, *Daughter to the Lady* Liſle.

We will enter ſo far into private Hiſtory, as to mention the Death of Mrs. *Tryphœa Grove*, who dy'd on the 23d of *January* in a very advanc'd Age, a Lady of an eminent Character: She was the Daughter of the Lord Commiſſioner *Liſle*, (who was aſſaſſin'd in *Switzerland*, by ſome Vagabond Tories, not long after the Reſtoration,) by his Lady; afterwards his Relict, was murder'd, as the *Annaliſt* writes, by the infamous *Jefferies*, in his bloody weſtern Circuit, whoſe Clerk, *Simon Harcourt*, liv'd many Years after to do much Miſchief both in Town and Country. The Lady *Liſle*'s Head was cut off in the 70th Year of her Age. Her amiable and pious Daughter marry'd firſt Mr. *Lloyd*, a wealthy Citizen of *London*, and ſecondly *Robert Grove*, Eſq; of *Fern* in *Wiltſhire*. By Mr. *Lloyd*, ſhe had one Daughter, marry'd to the Lord *James Ruſſel*, Great Uncle to his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and, after his Deceaſe, to Sir *Henry Houghton*, of *Houghton* Tower in *Lancaſhire*. By the Lord *James*, ſhe had one Daughter, a very great Fortune, marry'd to *Thomas Scawen*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*, in the laſt Parliament, and in this: Which is fit to be remember'd, to ſhew how Providence has rewarded the Poſterity of two Perſons, who were ſacrific'd to the Rage and Revenge of *Papiſts*, and their Abettors.

I take no farther notice of the Sermons preach'd on the Thirtieth of *January* before the Parliament, and elſewhere, than as I meet with ſomething extraordinary, as doubtleſs is the following Paſſage of the Sermon preach'd by Dr. *Lockyer*, Dean of *Peterborough*, before the Houſe of Commons, who order'd him their Thanks. He is ſpeaking of the odious Parallel between the beheading King *Charles* I. and the abdicating King *James* II. 'If this '*Parallel* were a true one, ſays he, it would 'be a better Apology for the Evil of this Day, 'than the Wit and Malice of *Milton*, or the 'Rage and Impudence of the *Regicides*, could 'invent: It would confirm the Jealouſies and 'Diſtruſts, Reports and Calumnies, of King '*Charles*'s worſt Enemies; and leave the Steadineſs and Loyalty of his beſt Friends defenceleſs. If it did hold, it would follow, that 'King *Charles* deſign'd to deſtroy the eſtabliſh'd Religion, and introduce Popery; that 'he reſolv'd to diſpenſe with the Laws, that 'is, to over-rule them; that he was a faſt 'Friend to our greateſt Enemies, and a ſworn 'Enemy to our beſt Friends: In a Word, if 'this were a juſt Parallel, it would follow, 'that all that enter'd into King *Charles*'s Meaſures, were Traitors to their Country, and 'they that oppos'd them, ſo many Patriots. 'Let none then who pretend to a juſt Senſe of 'the Horror of this Day, any longer compare 'a Day of *Gladneſs* and *Triumph*, to a Day 'of *Blackneſs* and *Darkneſs*, for ever. *A.D.*1725. *Dr.* Lockyer's *Sermon of the Cavaliers.*

On *Wedneſday*, the 9th of *February*, Mr. *William Pulteney*, late Cofferer to His Majeſty, mov'd, 'That a Committee be appointed to 'ſtate the publick Debt, as it ſtood on the 25th 'of *December*, 1724, with what Debts have 'been incurr'd ſince that Time, till the 25th of '*December*, 1725, diſtinguiſhing how much of 'the ſaid Debt remains unprovided for by Par-'liament.' He was ſeconded by his Couſin, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty. This Motion had ſo much an Appearance of Concern for the Peoples Eaſe with reſpect to the National Debt, that others who approv'd it on that Account only join'd in it; as Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*: But a Gentleman, whoſe Knowledge and Experience in Matters of the Revenue and Funds, gave great Weight to whatever he ſaid on thoſe Articles, oppos'd the Motion with that Force of Argument and Eloquence, that it was ſoon quaſh'd. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer *ſhew'd, how unſeaſonable and prepoſtrous ſuch an Inquiry was, and what a dangerous Wound it might give to publick Credit, at this critical Juncture; when Money'd Men were already but too much alarm'd by the Appearance of an approaching War; urging, that in the preſent Poſture of Affairs, they could not better expreſs their Love to their Country, than by making good their Promiſes and Aſſurances to His Majeſty at the beginning of this Seſſion; and with the greateſt Diſpatch raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, to enable His Majeſty to make good his late Engagements for the Welfare of his Subjects, to diſappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to his Government, and to reſent any Inſults that may be offer'd to his* Crown *and* Dignity. Mr. *Barnard*, one of the Members for the City of *London*, the Center and Support of Credit, confirm'd what Sir *Robert Walpole* had ſaid, as to the Danger of encreaſing the Alarm of Money'd Men, which had already ſo affected publick Credit, that the Stocks were in a few Weeks fallen 12 or 14 *per Cent.* It could not be imagin'd that Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, tho' a very eminent Lawyer, was ſo good a Judge of this Matter as the Gentleman that ſpoke laſt; and conſequently, that his Reaſon for the Motion would have ſo much Weight as Mr. *Barnard*'s againſt it; and the Member who made *Mr.* P---- *anſwer'd by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

A.D.1725 made the Motion finding it was like to go againſt him, declar'd, *He did it with no other View than to give a great Man an Opportunity to ſhew his Integrity to the whole World, which would finiſh his ſublime Character.* Such Petulance in ſo illuſtrious an Aſſembly being extreamly trifling and indecent, ſhews that the Perſon who was guilty of it, underſtood little of the *ſublime* in Character; and it juſtly provok'd the Gentleman he meant to rally, to retort, *The Compliment would have come out with a better Grace, and appear'd more ſincere, when that fine Gentleman had himſelf a Share in the Management of the publick Money, than now he was out of Place:* And the Queſtion being put upon the laſt Motion, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 262 Voices againſt 89: Indeed it ſeem'd ſo much out of Seaſon, that, the *Annaliſt* tells us, *moſt of the* Tories *voted againſt it.*

Treaties of Vienna *and* Hanover *laid before the Houſe.*

The next Day, *February* 10th, Sir *Paul Methuen*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, acquainted the Houſe, that he had receiv'd His Majeſty's Commands, to lay before this Houſe, the Treaty between His Majeſty, the moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of *Pruſſia*, made at *Hanover*, the third of *September*, 1725; as alſo the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain:* Which were taken into Conſideration a Week after; when the Houſe was very full, there being above 420 Members preſent. After the Reading of theſe Treaties, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; open'd the Debate with an excellent Speech, which laſted near an Hour, and wherein he laid before the Houſe the State of Affairs in *Europe*, from the Peace of *Utrecht* to the preſent Time, and took Notice, 'That ſince 'His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, 'his conſtant Care and Endeavour had been to 'ſettle the Balance of Power upon a ſolid 'Foundation; and to preſerve and ſecure the 'Tranquility of Chriſtendom, to protect and 'defend the *Proteſtant* Cauſe, and promote 'the Honour and Intereſt of his *Britiſh* Sub'jects: That with theſe great Views, His Ma'jeſty was become Mediator and Guarantee, 'both of the *Barrier* Treaty, concluded in '1715, and of a Convention made in 1718, for 'the Execution of that Treaty, between the 'Emperor and the States General of the united 'Provinces: That in the Year 1716, His Ma'jeſty concluded a *Defenſive Alliance* with the 'Emperor; and in 1717, another with the 'moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General; 'the genuine Deſign of both which Treaties, 'was only to preſerve the publick Repoſe of 'Chriſtendom, eſtabliſh'd by the Peace of *U'trecht*, and to guaranty the *Succeſſion* of the 'Crown of *Great Britain* in the *Proteſtant* '*Line:* That in order to fortify all the ſaid 'Treaties, and to extinguiſh the War which 'the *Spaniards* had kindled in *Italy*, His Ma'jeſty, in 1718, made a *Convention* with the 'moſt Chriſtian King, for propoſing *ultimate* '*Conditions* of Peace, between the Emperor 'and the King of *Spain*, and between his Im'perial Majeſty and the then King of *Sicily:* 'That this *Convention* was a few Days after 'follow'd by a Treaty of *Alliance*, between 'the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, and 'the moſt Chriſtian King; which by their Mi'niſters was concluded at *London*, and ſign'd 'on the 22d of *July*, 1718, and in which the 'States General were nam'd, as one of the con'tracting Parties; from whence this Treaty 'was term'd the *Quadruple Alliance:* That a 'few Months after the King of *Sicily* was ad'mitted into this *Alliance* and Treaty, and 'at length the King of *Spain* himſelf was forc'd 'to accede to it; which was mainly owing to 'the generous Aſſiſtance His Britannick Majeſty 'gave the Emperor in the *Mediterranean*. 'That there remaining ſome Points ſtill con'troverted between the Emperor and the King 'of *Spain*, the ſame were referr'd to be ami'cably determin'd in a Congreſs, which was 'afterwards open'd at *Cambray*, under the 'Mediation of His Britannick Majeſty, and 'the moſt Chriſtian King: That by reaſon of 'ſeveral Difficulties, induſtriouſly rais'd by 'the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, the great 'Pains taken for three Years by the Miniſters 'Mediators prov'd ineffectual, and, at laſt, the 'Congreſs was ſuddenly diſſolv'd, upon Advice 'that the Emperor and King of *Spain* had ſe'cretly adjuſted the Differences between them, 'and concluded a Treaty of Peace at *Vienna*. 'That this unexpected Event occaſion'd no 'ſmall Surmize, and rais'd Jealouſies, which 'appear'd to be the better grounded, when it 'was known, that the ſaid Treaty of Peace 'was ſoon follow'd by a Treaty of Commerce, 'the main Deſign of which was to ſupport 'and countenance the *Eaſt-India* Company, 'ſome Years before eſtabliſh'd at *Oſtend*, by 'granting to the Inhabitants of the *Auſtrian* 'Netherlands, greater Privileges, both in the 'Eaſt and *Weſt-Indies*, than were ever granted 'to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; which viſibly ten'ded to the entire Ruin of many valuable 'Branches of our Trade, and was contrary to 'ſeveral ſolemn Treaties ſtill in Force: That 'thereupon His Majeſty, ever watchful for 'the Intereſt of his *Britiſh* Subjects, had caus'd 'lively Repreſentations to be made againſt the 'ſaid Treaty of Commerce, both to the Empe'ror and King of *Spain:* That at the Court of '*Madrid*, theſe Complaints were receiv'd with 'Coldneſs, and that at *Vienna*, with Fierceneſs 'and Haughtineſs, even to ſuch a degree, that 'the Imperial Miniſters did not ſtick to inſinu'ate, that if His *Britannick* Majeſty perſiſted 'in his Reſolution, to take Meaſures in Oppo'ſition to the Treaties of *Vienna*, His Imperial 'Majeſty would not only think himſelf diſen'gag'd from the Guaranty of the *Proteſtant Suc'ceſſion* to the Crown of *Great Britain*, but that 'the ſame might be attended with Conſequen'ces with relation to His Majeſty's Dominions 'in *Germany*. That theſe inſulting Menaces 'made no Impreſſion on His Majeſty's Firm'neſs, nor deterr'd him from his fix'd Reſolu'tion, of concerting with other Powers, ſuch 'Meaſures, as might give a Check to the am'bitious Views of thoſe, who endeavour'd to 'render themſelves formidable. That theſe 'Meaſures ſeem'd to be the more neceſſary, be'cauſe there were juſt grounds to believe, that 'the unforeſeen Reconciliation of the Emperor 'and King of *Spain*, was owing to the conſtant 'View of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, of rendering 'the Imperial Dignity hereditary in that Fa'mily: That in order to that, it might reaſo'nably be ſuppos'd, that the Treaties of *Vienna* 'were to be cemented by a Match between the 'Emperor's Eldeſt Daughter and the Infant '*Don Carlos*. That it was eaſy to foreſee the 'Conſequences of ſuch a Marriage: For the 'Iſſue Male that might come from it, might, 'in

A.D.1725 *The Quadruple Alliance.*

The Oſtend Company the main Deſign of the Treaty of Vienna.

Mr. Horatio Walpole's *Speech about them.*

A.D.1725 'in Time, be poſſeſs'd, not only of the heredi-
'tary Dominions belonging to the Houſe of
'*Auſtria*, and of the Imperial Dignity, but al-
'ſo of the Dominions of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy,
'which would entirely overthrow the Balance
'of Power, and render the Liberties of all the
'reſt of *Europe* very precarious. That this
'Suppoſition would appear more than proba-
'ble to any one, who conſider'd, that there
'was ſcarce any other way of accounting,
'either for the King of *Spain*'s breaking thoſe
'ſolemn Treaties with *Great Britain*, in fa-
'vour of the Emperor's Subjects in the *Nether-*
'*lands*, or for the Emperor's forgetting ſo far,
'the Obligations he had to *Great Britain* and
'*Holland*, as to enter into Engagements to aſ-
'ſiſt *Spain*, towards the Recovery of *Gibraltar*
'and *Minorca*, and to perſiſt in ſupporting
'and countenancing the *Oſtend* Company, eſta-
'bliſh'd with no other View, than to deprive
'the Subjects of the Maritime Powers, of ſeve-
'ral of the moſt advantagious Branches of their
'Trade. That in order to give a timely Check
'to the farther Progreſs of ſuch dangerous De-
'ſigns, His Majeſty, in his great Wiſdom, had
'enter'd into a *Defenſive Alliance* with the moſt
'Chriſtian King, and the King of *Pruſſia*; to
'which ſeveral other Powers, and particularly
'the States General, had been invited to accede.
'That the States of *Holland* had already done
'it, and it was not to be doubted but their Ex-
'ample would ſoon be follow'd by the other
The Treaty of Hanover to guard againſt it. 'Provinces. That the main View of this *Alli-*
'*ance*, was to maintain and preſerve the pub-
'lick Repoſe and Tranquility of Chriſtendom,
'and to ſecure to each contracting Party the
'Poſſeſſion of their reſpective Dominions and
'Territories, with the Rights, Immunities,
'and Advantages, particularly thoſe relating
'to Trade, which their Subjects enjoy'd, or ought
'by Treaties to enjoy. And that as His Maje-
For the Proteſtant Intereſt. 'ſty ever had a particular Concern for the *Pro-*
'*teſtant* Intereſt, ſo, out of his Royal and ten-
'der Compaſſion for the diſtreſs'd Condition of
'ſome of our *Proteſtant* Brethren in *Poland*,
'His Majeſty not only interpos'd his good Of-
'fices in the moſt preſſing manner, in their
'Favour, but had taken the Occaſion of the
'*Defenſive Alliance*, made at *Hanover*, to en-
'gage, by a ſeperate Article, the moſt Chriſtian
'King, and the King of *Pruſſia*, who, together
'with His Majeſty, are Guarantees of the Trea-
'ty of *Oliva*, to ſee it maintain'd and obſerv'd
'in its full Extent; and to cauſe Reparation
'to be made for what may have been done at
'*Thorn*, contrary to the ſaid Treaty.' Mr.
Walpole concluded his Speech with a juſt En-
comium upon His Majeſty's Wiſdom and Care,
Vigilance, Steadineſs, and Reſolution, in the
Conduct of all thoſe weighty and important
Affairs. We muſt remember, that not only the
Eaſt-India Company, but almoſt the whole
Kingdom, took the Alarm at the ſetting up
of the *Oſtend* Company; that the Parliament
voted againſt it; and how earneſt People were
in their Wiſhes, that ſome Means might be
found to prevent its ſucceeding: The only
Means that could be made uſe of, was this ve-
ry Treaty of *Hanover*, by which the Kings of
Great Britain, *France*, and *Pruſſia*, and the
States General, engag'd to be Guarantees of the
Rights, Immunities, and Advantages of Trade,
enjoy'd by their reſpective Subjects. It will
appear very plainly, by this Speech, made af-
ter the Reading of the ſeveral Treaties therein
referr'd to, that the Treaty of *Vienna* was like- A.D.1725
ly to be attended with the moſt dangerous Con-
ſequences to the Liberties of *Europe*, and the
Trade of all Nations, trading to either of the
Indies. Yet as plain as it appear'd, Mr. *Da-*
niel Pulteney, Mr. *William Pulteney*, and Sir
Thomas Pengelly, thought fit to ſpeak againſt
the Treaty of *Hanover*, made to preſerve what
the Treaty of *Vienna* had endanger'd. 'Twas
not ſo ſtrange that Mr. *Sh*——, Dr. *Friend*,
and Mr. *F—y*, ſpoke alſo againſt the Treaty
of *Hanover*, their Conduct on all Occaſions,
where the Honour and Intereſt, or even the very
Being of the Government, ſince His Majeſty's
happy Acceſſion to the Throne, were concern'd,
was too well known, to make ſuch Speeches
from them at all ſurprizing. It was ſuggeſted
by a Gentleman, on the Negative Side of the
Treaty, That it might be ſuppos'd, that the
King of *Spain* did not grant any further Privi-
leges to the Emperor's Subjects in the *Nether-*
lands, than what had been granted to the *Eng-*
liſh. He was anſwer'd by Colonel *Bladen*,
who pointed to the very Articles of the Treaty
of Commerce of *Vienna*, whereby it was ex-
preſly ſtipulated, *Article* II, *That the Ships of*
War, and Merchant Ships, belonging to the
contracting Powers, ſhould be allow'd full Li-
berty to frequent the Harbours, Coaſts, and
Provinces, of each other, naming particularly
the *Eaſt-Indies*; and without any Exception,
as to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, or of any other
Reſtraint on the Ships of War, and Merchant
Ships, than *not to buy any thing, beſides Victu-*
als, and Materials for repairing the Ships;
which imply'd a Permiſſion to vend their
Merchandizes for ready Money: So that it was
manifeſt that the Subjects of the *Auſtrian Ne-*
therlands were allow'd more extenſive Privi-
leges than had been granted to any other Nati-
on, contrary to ſeveral Treaties in Force, be-
tween the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*.
Thus it was obvious that the Treaty of *Vienna*
broke in upon the Treaties between *Great Bri-*
tain and *Spain*, in a Matter which the *Britons*
had, and ought always to have, moſt at Heart.
The Members who were in the *Oppoſition*, (a
new Cant to diſtinguiſh the Enemies to the
Adminiſtration, from its Friends) could not
deny this: However, they were reſolv'd to op-
poſe; and Mr. *Daniel Pulteney* made a long
Speech in Anſwer to Mr. *Horatio Walpole*'s,
which conſiſting chiefly of Facts, the Anſwe-
rer muſt make but an indifferent Figure in en-
deavouring to confute them by Argument. He
could not but think it a great Honour to be
back'd by Mr. *Sh*—— of *Lancaſhire*, whoſe
main Objection againſt the Treaty of *Hanover*
was, That it would engage the *Britiſh* Nation
in a War, for the Defence of His Majeſty's
Dominions in *Germany*, contrary to the expreſs
Proviſion made for the ſecuring our Religion,
Laws and Liberties, in the *Act for further Li-*
mitation and Succeſſion of the Crown in the
Proteſtant *Line*; which being the Baſis and
Foundation of the preſent Settlement, was be-
come part of the Conſtitution. This ſophiſti-
cal Argument is trump'd up by all Libellers
and Declaimers againſt any Meaſures taken by
the Government, for ſecuring the *Britiſh* Do-
minions from abroad, tho' the Fallacy of ſuch
Reaſoning ſwims upon the Surface of it. If
in the laſt Grand Confederacy the Confederates
were oblig'd by Juſtice and Friendſhip to aſ-
ſiſt each other in Caſe of Attack, and the
Treaty of Vienna againſt ſeveral other Treaties.

Elector

A.D. 1725 Elector of *Brunſwick*, one of the Confederates, had required Aſſiſtance for the Defence of his Territories, was not *Britain* bound to give it him, as well as any other of the Confederates. But the Caſe is much ſtronger in the Conditions of the Treaty of *Hanover:* For whatever Aſſiſtance *Great Britain* was to give the Subjects of *Hanover*, in Caſe they were invaded, was on a Suppoſition, that ſuch Invaſion would be made in Reſentment of His Majeſty's Endeavours to protect his *Britiſh* Subjects, in the Extent and Rights of their Commerce. And it would have been monſtrous to have deny'd Aſſiſtance to thoſe, who for our Sakes only were brought into extreameſt Peril. It was aſtoniſhing, that the Gentry in the *Oppoſition*, as they call it, did not bluſh to declare that they had leſs Care upon them for the Safety of His Majeſty's Subjects on the Continent, than the *French* had, who were as much bound by the Treaty of *Hanover* to aſſiſt them, as the *Britons*. What was ſaid about the *Act of Limitation*, was well explain'd by Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, who, among other weighty Arguments, urg'd, That the true Meaning and Intent of the Limitation in the Act of Settlement, was not wholly and for ever to deprive His Majeſty's Foreign Dominions of any Aſſiſtance from this Nation; for if ſo, His Majeſty in that Reſpect would be in a worſe Condition upon his Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne than he was before; but only to reſtrain the Sovereign, for the future, from engaging the Nation, at his Pleaſure, in a War, for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, *without the Conſent of Parliament*, to whom the Legiſlature, wiſely left to judge and determine, whether ſuch a War was juſt and neceſſary or not. Concluding, that for his own part, he was fully of Opinion, That if in the preſent Juncture and Circumſtances of Affairs His Majeſty's Foreign Dominions be attack'd or inſulted, this Nation ought to ſtand by and ſupport His Majeſty againſt all his Enemies whatſoever; and therefore he mov'd,

Mr. Pelham's *Motion for an Addreſs to ſupport the Treaty of* Hanover.

'That an humble Addreſs be preſented His 'Majeſty, to return His Majeſty the Thanks of 'this Houſe, for his great Goodneſs in communicating the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce*, concluded between the Emperor and 'the King of *Spain*, and the *Defenſive Alliance* 'between His Majeſty, the moſt Chriſtian 'King, and the King of *Pruſſia*. To expreſs 'our juſt Senſe of His Majeſty's Concern for 'the Balance and Peace of *Europe*, and the '*Proteſtant* Religion; and, above all, our unfeigned Gratitude for his earneſt and ſeaſonable Care of the particular Intereſts of his *Britiſh* Subjects, by forming and entering into the 'ſaid *Defenſive Alliance* with the moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of *Pruſſia*, in order 'to obviate and diſappoint the dangerous Views 'and Conſequences of the Treaties of Peace 'and Commerce, between the Emperor and King 'of *Spain*; and to preſerve the many valuable 'Rights of this Nation againſt the fatal Tendency of the ſaid Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Deſtruction of the *Britiſh* Trade, in Breach of ſeveral ſolemn Treaties now in Force. To acknowledge His Majeſty's Prudence and Reſolution in not ſuffering any Attempts or Inſinuations whatſoever, 'to divert His Majeſty from conſulting and 'ſteadily purſuing the Intereſt of theſe his 'Kingdoms; and to aſſure His Majeſty, That 'in Juſtice and Vindication of the Honour and 'Dignity of the *Britiſh* Crown, this Houſe 'will effectually ſtand by and ſupport His Majeſty againſt all Inſults and Attacks, that any 'Prince or Power, in Reſentment of the juſt 'Meaſures which His Majeſty has ſo wiſely 'taken, ſhall make upon any of His Majeſty's 'Territories or Dominions, not belonging to 'the Crown of *Great Britain*.' A.D 1725

This Motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Dodington*, one of the Lords of the Treaſury: But Dr. *Friend*, lately impriſon'd for High Treaſon, and Mr. *F——y*, rais'd ſeveral Objections to it. They were anſwer'd with great Solidity and Weight by the Maſter of the *Rolls:* And Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, a much better Lawyer than Politician, made ſome Reply. After this ſtood up the Lord *Finch*, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, who in a handſome Speech made a ſhort but juſt Panegyrick on His Majeſty's illuſtrious Family, 'who had ever been the 'Bulwark of the *Reformation:* And fail'd not 'taking notice of the great Sufferings of the 'Excellent Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter to 'King *James* I. Queen of *Bohemia*, and His 'Majeſty's Grandmother, upon Account of 'the Proteſtant Religion: Concluding, That 'His Majeſty ſeem'd to have been led to the '*Britiſh* Throne by the hand of Providence, as 'a Reward for the Piety of his Anceſtors.' After this Mr. *William Pulteney* made a ſhort Speech, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer clos'd the Debate, with confuting a rude and groundleſs Suggeſtion, That the Imperial Court's Backwardneſs in granting the Inveſtiture for *Bremen* and *Verden*, might have been one of the Motives to ſome late Meaſures, Sir *Robert Walpole* aſſuring the Houſe, *That His Majeſty might long ago have had the ſaid Inveſtiture, if he would have paid the exorbitant Fees that were demanded for it.* The Queſtion on Mr. *Pelham*'s Motion was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority of 285 Voices againſt 107. And an Addreſs being drawn up, and agreed to, was preſented to His Majeſty by the whole Houſe, *February* the 19th.

Ld. Finch *in Praiſe of the Houſe of* Hanover.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer

Gentlemen,

'I return you my Thanks for this particular 'Mark of your Duty, Affection, and Confidence in me. Your Aſſurances not to ſuffer 'my Foreign Dominions to be expos'd or inſulted, on account of the Meaſures I have taken for the Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms, will, 'I hope, be a Means to preſerve the Peace and 'Tranquility of *Europe*. I have no Views of 'Ambition to gratify; I have no Thought of 'aggrandizing my ſelf, or extending any Parts 'of my Dominion at the Hazard and Expence 'of the other: And as my Honour is the common Cauſe and Concern of my Subjects, their 'particular Intereſts ſhall upon all Occaſions 'be my conſtant Care.'

The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* having made the like Motion in the Houſe of Peers as Mr. *Pelham* did in the Houſe of Commons, His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle* ſeconded it; and took Occaſion to acquaint the Houſe with a remarkable Paſſage out of a Letter from Mr. *Stanhope*, His Majeſty's Miniſter in *Spain*, 'That in a private Converſation the Duke of '*Ripperda* had not ſcrupled to own, that be'ſides what had already been communicated 'to him about the late Treaties of *Vienna*, 'there were ſtill ſome other Articles, which

The Treaty of Vienna *to recover* Gibraltar.

A.D. 1725 'in due Time ſhould be made publick, where-
'by the contracting Parties mutually engag'd
'to aſſiſt each other with a certain Number of
'Troops, in order to ſupport the *Oſtend* Com-
'pany, and to recover *Gibraltar*.

There's ſomething extreamly ſhocking in this Article: The Town of *Gibraltar* was taken by the *Engliſh*, to facilitate that very Emperor, then King *Charles* the III's, poſſeſſing himſelf of the Crown of *Spain*, then poſſeſs'd by *Philip* Vth; and by this Article, he engages himſelf to aſſiſt the ſame *Philip* the Vth, to recover it from the *Engliſh*; King *Philip* alſo, who order'd his Miniſter at *London*, Mr. *De Pozobueno*, to oppoſe the Progreſs of the *Oſtend* Company, did by this Article engage himſelf to ſupport it. The Lord *Lechmere* did not think much Streſs ſhould be laid on this Information, becauſe it did not come regularly before the Houſe, that is, as another noble Lord intimated, becauſe the Original Letter was not produc'd. The Reader perhaps will think His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s taking notice of it by the King's Command, as convincing as the Sight of the Original Letter. The Earl of *Scarborough* anſwer'd the Lord *Lechmere*, whoſe Arguments, as alſo the Earl of *Strafford*'s, being much to the ſame purpoſe as thoſe on the Negative Side of the Queſtion in the Houſe of Commons, we need not repeat them. It was propos'd to add theſe Words to the Addreſs: 'This Houſe not 'doubting, but your Majeſty, in your great Wiſ-'dom and Juſtice to theſe your Kingdoms, will 'always preſerve to them the full and entire 'Benefit of the Proviſion, made for further 'ſecuring our Religion, Laws and Liberties, 'by an Act paſt in the 12th and 13th Years of 'his late Majeſty King *William*, of glorious 'Memory, whereby it is enacted, that this Na-'tion be not oblig'd to engage in any War for 'the Defence of any Dominions which do not 'belong to the Crown of *England*:' It paſt in the *Negative*.

Diſſentient.

Strafford.	*Aberdeen.*
Compton.	*Craven.*
Lechmere.	*Briſtol.*
Scarſdale.	*Litchfield.*

The Motion was carry'd in the Houſe of Lords, by a Majority of 94 Voices againſt 15; and the Addreſs, the ſame in Senſe as that of the Commons, being preſented to the King, the 18th of *February*, His Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

My Lords,

'I thank you kindly for this moſt ſeaſonable 'and loyal Addreſs; the true Concern you 'ſhew for your Country, is no leſs acceptable 'to me, than the Regard you expreſs for my 'Honour. The Aſſurances you give me in re-'lation to my Territories abroad, will, I am 'perſwaded, contribute very much to the pre-'ſerving the publick Peace of *Europe*; and 'you may depend upon my making no other 'Uſe of that Confidence, which is ſo firmly 'eſtabliſh'd between us, than to maintain and 'promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.'

The Tax of 100000 l. *on Papiſts deficient.*

Five Days after His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Land Tax* Bill, the *Million Lottery* Bill, and the *Mutiny and Deſertion* Bill; and there being a Deficiency of near 45000 *l.* of the 100000 *l.* Tax upon Papiſts, the Houſe of Commons paſt a Vote to make it good. The Tenderneſs of the People of *England* towards their Neighbours of that Religion was very remarkable, eſpecially where High-Church Aſſeſſors had the Management of the Rate; which occaſion'd this Tax's falling ſo ſhort of what it was given for. A.D. 1725

His Excellency the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, tranſmitted to His Majeſty two very loyal Addreſſes from the two Houſes of Parliament in that Kingdom. In the Addreſs of that Houſe of Commons, is this Paſſage.

'We are firmly perſwaded, That the Wiſ-'dom and Prudence of your Majeſty's Council 'and Adminiſtration, the Steadineſs of your 'faithful Subjects, and their conſtant Zeal for 'your Honour and Safety, ſupported by your 'powerful Allies, will ſoon convince the Ene-'mies of your Government, how vain it is to 'endeavour to diſturb it; and aſſure our ſelves 'that all Attempts to promote the Cauſe of the '*Pretender*, will end in his *Deſtruction*, and 'the Ruin of thoſe, who, contrary to their 'Oaths, and the Intereſt of their Country, ad-'here to him.'

'Tis probable, that the Treaty of *Hanover* being form'd by the Powers, Guarantees of that of *Oliva*, which was ſo baſely and wickedly infracted by *Lubomerski*'s Butchery at *Thorn*, might humble the *Poles* a little, and make them more inclin'd to treat of that Affair, than they were before the Congreſs at *Warſaw*, where the Diet, among other Reſolutions, came to this, which the Primate deliver'd to the King of *Poland* the 9th of *February*.

'That in adjuſting the Affair of *Thorn*, Care 'ſhould be taken to procure to the *Roman-Ca-'tholicks*, in the Proteſtant Princes Countries, 'the ſame Indulgences, which in regard to 'their Interceſſion may be granted to thoſe of '*Thorn*; and that the Court of *Berlin* ſhould 'particularly oblige it ſelf to aboliſh out of 'hand all the Innovations made to the Preju-'dice of the Dioceſſes of *Ermeland* and *Cujavi*, 'as likewiſe of the City of *Elbing*.'

But they had till now refus'd to ſubmit to any Diſcuſſion of that Affair, inſiſting upon it, that 'twas according to the Laws of their Land; and knowing if they were found to be in the wrong, the Blood of the Innocents maſſacred at *Thorn*, could not be expiated without Vengeance, nor the Sufferings of the other Proteſtants there, without Satisfaction and Reparation.

Strange Reverſes in the Courts of Vienna *and* France.

Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, in his Speech to the Houſe of Commons, about the Treaties of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, inform'd the Houſe, that the States General of the united Provinces, had been invited to accede to the latter, and that the States of *Holland* had actually acceded to it, but, to prevent their High Mightineſſes doing the ſame, the Emperor and King of *Spain*'s Miniſters at the *Hague*, preſented very preſſing Memorials, in a Stile very little agreeable to the Condition their reſpective Maſters were in, when the one beſieg'd *Barcelona*, and the other defended it; and when the Contractors of the *Hanover* Treaty ſupported the one and the other. For the Confederates, *Great Britain*, *Pruſſia*, and the States General, were the main Support of *Charles* III, now Emperor, as *France* was of *Philip* V, now King of *Spain*. Thus their two Catholick Majeſties, as they were called in the Treaty of *Vienna*, His Imperial

A.D.1725 perial Catholick Majeſty, and His Royal Catholick Majeſty, concluded that Treaty, in direct Oppoſition to the Intereſts and Rights of their Benefactors; and the Succeſs of it was like that of all Things founded on Injuſtice and Ingratitude. The Anſwers of the States General to thoſe Memorials, were full of Reaſon, Prudence, and Temper, Qualities that always diſtinguiſh the State Papers of that Republick from others of the ſame Nature in abſolute and arbitrary Governments. They ſay in the Cloſe of their Anſwer to the Marquis *De St. Philippe*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Memorial, 'As to 'what is mention'd in the ſaid Memorial, 'touching the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Ac-'ceſſion of their High Mightineſſes to that 'Treaty, they obſerve with Pleaſure, that 'His Majeſty is no leſs perſwaded than their 'High Mightineſſes are, of the ſaid Treaty's 'having no other View than the Peace of *Eu-'rope*; and that it is not to be believ'd, the 'Princes who concluded it would diſturb that 'Peace. That 'tis no leſs agreeable to them to 'learn, that His Majeſty does them the Juſtice 'to believe, that in their Deliberations on the 'ſaid Treaty, and on their Acceſſion, they are 'not led by any Animoſity, but they proceed 'therein ſolely from Motives of Precaution.' Their High Mightineſſes Anſwer to Count *Koningſeck*, the Imperial Ambaſſador's Memorial, explains in what manner the ſetting up the *Oſtend* Company is an Infraction of the Treaty of *Munſter*, and conſequently of all ſubſequent Treaties founded upon it.

Their High Mightineſſes do not diſpute the Power and Authority of His Imperial and Catholick Majeſty to erect Companies in his Dominions for navigating and trading in all Parts of the World, provided that Authority be not reſtrain'd by preceeding Treaties. But that they cannot agree that the Treaty of Munſter *does not reſtrain that Authority. The* 5th Article *of the ſaid Treaty, with reſpect to the* Eaſt-Indies, *declares, (very explicitly) that the Subjects of the King of* Spain, *deſcrib'd there by the Name of the* Spaniards, *ſhall keep their Navigation in the manner they then had it in the* Eaſt-Indies, without being allow'd to extend it further; *which Clauſe manifeſtly excludes the Subjects of the* Auſtrian Netherlands, *at that time Subjects of the King of* Spain, *from Navigation in all Places which were not then poſſeſs'd by* Spain.

The Oſtend *Company a Breach of the Treaty of* Munſter.

Thus it is obvious, that the erecting of the *Oſtend* Company was a manifeſt Violation of the Treaty of *Munſter*; and it had this particular Aggravation; that the very Town of *Oſtend*, where this Company was to be erected, to encroach upon, and thereby ruin, the Trade of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to the *Indies*, was taken for *Charles* III, now Emperor, by the Arms of the *Engliſh* in particular, 18 or 19 Years before, and yielded up to that Prince, who made them this Return for it, with the reſt of the *Netherlands*, recover'd for him by them and their Confederates.

The Parliament continuing ſitting in *Ireland*, the Commons prepar'd another Addreſs, about Money for the Half-Pay Officers, which His Majeſty graciouſly accepted of, and gave proper Directions for iſſuing it accordingly. Both Lords and Commons preſented Addreſſes, *March* the 7th, to his Excellency the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant, who return'd the moſt agreeable Anſwers.

The next Day the Lord Lieutenant gave the Royal Aſſent to, A.D.1725

An Act againſt fraudulent and clandeſtine importing of Goods.

An Act to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergymen, and popiſh *Prieſts; and for preventing Marriages conſummated, from being avoided by Pre-contracts, and for the more effectual puniſhing of* Bigamy.

And to ſeven other publick, and ſeven private Acts. Then his Excellency clos'd the Seſſion with an eloquent affecting Speech, wherein is this Paragraph.

'I queſtion not but by your Vigilance in 'your ſeveral Stations throughout the Coun-'try, effectual Care will be taken, that thoſe 'who have it in their Inclinations, may not 'be able to diſturb the publick Peace; to the 'Preſervation of which, nothing can contribute 'more than a due and impartial Execution of 'the Laws, which, under God, are the chief 'Security of our Conſtitution, in Church and 'State; and a ſtrict Union among *Proteſtants*, 'who ought at this Time, when all *Europe* 'ſeems alarm'd, to be particularly active a-'gainſt the Deſigns of the *Pretender*, and his 'Adherents.' *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland's *Admonition to Union*

This Admonition to Union among *Proteſtants*, being the very reverſe of the Endeavours of the *Schiſm Bill* Men, muſt ſtrike Shame into thoſe of 'em that are capable of it; and into all thoſe that are for encreaſing or continuing the Hardſhips on any part of them, which keep them diſunited.

In ſpeaking of the Riot at *Glaſgow* in *Scotland*, we ſpoke of the *Convention* of the Royal Boroughs, whoſe Committee drew up an Addreſs to His Majeſty, which was preſented by *John Campbell*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Edinburgh*, in the laſt Month, *February*. They ſeem to diſavow the Conduct of the *Glaſgow* Men, and yet remonſtrate againſt the Malt Tax, which was the Occaſion of it. If that Tax was a Grievance, the Repreſentation wou'd have been more regular, had it been made to the Parliament; and that it was ſo thought, we ſhall obſerve by His Majeſty's Anſwer. They ſay in their Addreſs,

'The *Malt Tax* is a Burthen too heavy for 'this Country to bear: Our Poverty and Want 'of Coin, the great Decay of our Trade, and 'the hitherto ſucceſsleſs Attempts to relieve it, 'the Meanneſs of our *Grain*, are melancholy 'Truths, too certain and univerſally known; 'and are ſo many Proofs of our Inability to 'ſupport the Weight of this new *Tax*.' *The* Scots *addreſs againſt the Malt Tax.*

To which Addreſs His Majeſty return'd this Anſwer; which fully explains the whole.

I am very ſenſible of the Loyalty, Duty and Affection, of my Royal Boroughs of Scotland, *which I have ſo often experienc'd, that I was greatly ſurpriz'd, to find that the Arts and Endeavours of diſaffected and deſigning Men, had been able to raiſe ſuch Tumults and Diſorders in many Parts of* Scotland, *upon the Execution of an Act of Parliament, for raiſing a Duty, impos'd by Authority of the Legiſlature of the united Kingdom of* Great Britain: *And as the Royal Boroughs do moſt juſtly reflect with the utmoſt Deteſtation upon ſuch dangerous and illegal Proceedings, I can never think of giving the leaſt Countenance to an open Defiance of my Authority, and Diſobedience to the Laws of the Land; a dutiful Submiſſion and Compliance with the Laws, under any ſuppos'd Hardſhip, being* *His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

A.D. 1725 *being a better Recommendation to obtain legal Redreſs, than Violence and Contempt of the legiſlative Authority.*

The Committee of Royal Boroughs afterwards preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, relating to the *Malt Tax*; as did alſo the Shires of *Renfrew*, *Bamff*, &c.

A Bill for the Bridge between Fulham *and* Putney.

The Petition of the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants, of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, and *Suſſex*, about building a Bridge over the *Thames*, was referr'd to a Committee; and Mr. *Broderick*, Chairman of it, having made a Report, the Houſe reſolv'd, 'That the moſt convenient 'Place for building a Bridge croſs the River of '*Thames*, is between *Fulham* and the Town of '*Putney*:' And a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly, *March* 2d. After this, a Petition of *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; late (and in ſeveral Parliaments) Knight of the Shire for the County of *Bucks*, was preſented to the Houſe by Sir *William Yonge*, and read, praying that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to impower the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to compound with the Petitioner for the Debt due from him to the Crown; and Sir *Robert Walpole*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having acquainted the Houſe that the Petitioner had applied to His Majeſty, and that His Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the Houſe, that His Majeſty gave his Conſent that the Houſe might do therein as they thought fit: The ſaid Petition was referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe on that Day ſevennight.

After the Reading of Mr. *Hampden*'s Petition, Sir *William Yonge* ſpoke in his Behalf; and was ſeconded by another Member: But they were oppos'd by Mr. *William Bromley*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and others; whom Mr. *Hampden* ſtrenuouſly oppos'd, when they were doing the Miniſtry's Work in Parliament, in the four laſt Years of the Queen. Theſe Gentlemen had the eaſieſt Taſk in the World to prove, by various Arguments, that the imbezling the publick Money was a Crime: And one cannot imagine that there was a Man in that Aſſembly who would not have enlarged upon that Topick: But the Queſtion turn'd in this Caſe on another Thing. It was not whether he deſerv'd the Forbearance of the Houſe, nor whether the *South-Sea* Year was any Mitigation of his Crime; but whether his Family, one of the moſt antient in the Kingdom, and ever fruitful in Patriots, deſerv'd to have their Name kept from Indigence and Miſery, by the grateful Remembrance of good Engliſhmen, in Conſideration of their many Services to the Publick, in the Courſe of ſo many Ages. The Circumſtance of Mr. *Hampden*'s Deficiency very much aggravated the Guilt of it, according to Sir *John Eyles*'s Account of it, he, who was Sub-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, declaring in the Houſe, that Mr. *Hampden* was ſo far from being a Sufferer in the *South-Sea* Project, that he gain'd 9 or 10000 *l.* by it. Which may be true, and yet Mr. *Hampden* loſe 100000 *l.* in the Infatuation of the *South-Sea* Year, by Contracts for Lands, and Funds, not *South-Sea*, which tumbling upon his Hands, 1, 2 and 300 *per Cent.* might run his Accounts ſo far backwards. He does not ſay, in his Repreſentation, that he loſt the Money by *South-Sea* Stock, but in the *South-Sea* Year; by *Contracts of that Year, when all the World was infatuated.* And there does not ſeem to be ſo much Reaſon for the Members to be incens'd againſt him upon what Sir *John Eyles* ſaid, as the *Annaliſt* pretends, or on any other Account, than the Embezlement it ſelf, wherein he did not apply to their Juſtice and Reaſon, but to their Compaſſion and Indulgence. *Hampden* was a Name which ſuch Men as Mr. *William Bromley*, and Mr. *John Hungerford*, could not be in Love with; after the great Things they had read or heard of the illuſtrious *John Hampden*, in the Conteſt for Liberty in the Reign of *Charles* I. and no doubt they would with Pleaſure have taken a ſevere Revenge in the utter Ruin of his Poſterity, now an Occaſion offer'd, had not the Gratitude and Generoſity of true *Engliſhmen* interpos'd. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; the late and preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and other worthy Members, urg'd, as we read in the *Annals*, *That out of Regard to his ancient Family, and, in particular, in Conſideration of his Great Grandfather*, John Hampden, *who made a moſt noble and couragious Stand againſt arbitrary Power, in oppoſing* Ship Money, *and fell the firſt Victim in the glorious Cauſe of Liberty; they were for having ſomething done for his Relations.* Another worthy Member ſuggeſted, *Had it not been for that Stand, ſuch as thoſe that now ſpoke againſt the Petition, wou'd have had no Seat in that Houſe, for there had been an End to Parliaments.* I now repeat the *Annals Verbatim.* 'Mr. *Shippen* wittily ſaid, that he would not 'enter upon the Merits of the Great Grand-'father; but this he was ſure of, that his 'Great Grandſon had waſted more *Ship Money* 'than ever he ſav'd to the Nation; *(what 'comes after is prodigious)* or King *Charles* I. 'intended to raiſe.' Tho' the *Annaliſt* knew not how to diſtinguiſh *Pun* from *Wit*, he might ſoon in this Caſe have diſtinguiſh'd Truth from Falſhood, in the Fact. Mr. *Hampden*'s Debt was reduc'd to about 48000 *l.* and King *Charles* I. (according to *Echard*) had in the Year 1634 rais'd 236000 *l.* and there was a Million rais'd by it in all. I muſt own, I was well enough pleas'd, to hear that Gentleman ſay, he was ſure Mr. *Hampden* the Great Grandſon had in 48000 *l.* waſted more *Ship-Money* than ever King *Charles* the *Firſt* intended to raiſe, becauſe it will confirm the *Idea* I have endeavour'd to give of other ſuch Speeches, in Oppoſition to the Government; which was not againſt doing ſomething for that antient and deſerving Family, on this unhappy Occaſion. Four Days after, *March* 15th, the Petition of *Iſabella Hampden*, Wife of *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; was preſented to the Houſe; and the next Day a Petition of *John Hampden*, Eſq; his Brother; ſetting forth the Diſtreſs they would be reduc'd to, by the abovemention'd Deficiency, without Relief from the Honourable Houſe; which was taken into Conſideration, on the 23d of *March*, and occaſion'd a high Debate. Sir *William Yonge* took Notice, 'That Mr. *Hampden*'s De-'ficiency had in ſome meaſure been occaſion'd 'by a general Calamity: That he had already 'done all that lay in his Power to make it up. 'That, however, ſince neither his Lady, nor 'his Brother, had any ways been acceſſary to 'his Misfortunes, it were unreaſonable and un-'juſt to involve them in his Offence, and its 'Puniſhment. That his real and patrimonial 'Eſtate amounted to about 2200 *l.* a Year; 'one

A.D. 1725

Speeches for Mr. Hampden.

Mr. Shippen's *againſt him.*

Mrs. Iſabella Hampden *and* John Hampden, *Eſq; petition.*

Sir William Yonge *ſpeaks for them.*

A.D. 1726 'one full half of which was ſettled for a Join-
'ture to his Wife, who brought him near
'11000*l.* in Marriage, beſides an Annuity
'of 200 *per Ann.* during her Life, for her ſe-
'parate Uſe: All which Settlements ought to
'be ſecured to her. That either Mr. *Richard*
'*Hampden*, or his Brother, may have Iſſue
'Male, and, in Conſideration of the ſignal
'Services at divers Times perform'd by their
'illuſtrious Anceſtors, ſome Proviſion ſhould
'be made for their Poſterity, out of the Fa-
'mily Eſtate; and therefore he mov'd, That
'*a Bill be brought in for veſting the real and*
'*perſonal Eſtate of* Richard Hampden, *Eſq*;
'*in Truſtees, for making ſome Proviſion for*
'*his Wife and Family, and for the better ſecu-*
'*ring the Debt due from him to the Crown.*'

And Sir John Hobart. This Motion was ſeconded by Sir *John Hobart*, and *William Peer Williams*, Eſq; an eminent Lawyer: But *William Clayton*, Eſq; and ſome other Gentlemen, repreſented, That if this Affair went through the uſual tedious Courſe of Extent in *Exchequer*, great part of Mr. *Hampden*'s Eſtate would be conſum'd in Law Expences, ſo that the Crown ſhould never get 200*l.* a Year out of it; and therefore they propos'd, that the ſaid Eſtate ſhould be forthwith divided into two equal Parts, one of which ſhould be allotted as a Proviſion for his Wife and Family, and the other half immediately ſold off, towards ſatisfying the Debt due from him to the Crown. Many Members ſhew'd their Approbation of this Propoſal: But the Majority were for Sir *William Yonge*'s Motion; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Sir William Yong's *Motion carry'd.*

About this Time there were ſeveral Petitions preſented to the Houſe, for Bills to enable His Majeſty to grant the Inheritance of Eſtates to ſuch Poſſeſſors as held by Leaſe of the Crown; as that of Sir *Thomas Lowther*, Bart. for the diſſolv'd Monaſtery of *Furneis* in *Lancaſhire*, with the Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements, thereunto belonging. There was theſe Remarkables in this Eſtate: That the *Preſton* Family who held it were Papiſts, and that it was granted by King *James* II. to ſuperſtitious Uſes; but it was recover'd again by the *Lowthers*, Heirs to the *Preſtons*. The Petition of Sir *Orlando Bridgman* was for *Bowood* Park, and other Lands in *Wiltſhire*. His Majeſty having given his Conſent that Bills might be brought in upon theſe Petitions, it was accordingly order'd: But Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd, 'That this Houſe would receive no more Peti-
'tions for enabling His Majeſty to ſell the Re-
'verſion of Lands held of the Crown.' He was ſeconded by Mr. *Freeman*; and no body oppoſing the Motion, it paſt into a Reſolution.

Mr. Campbell *of* Glaſgow *has Satisfaction for the Rioters.*

Upon the Petition of *Daniel Campbell*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Glaſgow*, praying that he might have Satisfaction for his Damages, Loſſes and Sufferings, by the Rioters in that City; a Bill was thereupon order'd to be brought in, and paſt, with the due Forms, and the Satisfaction given him was equally juſt and reaſonable, it being laid upon the Place where the Crime was committed; by an *Act for veſting in His Majeſty an Impoſition of two Pennys* Scots, *upon all Ale and Beer brew'd in the City of* Glaſgow, for ſatisfying Mr. *Campbell*'s Damages and Loſſes.

On the 24th of *March*, Sir *Paul Methuen*, Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Houſhold, acquainted the Commons, That he had a Meſſage to the Houſe, ſign'd by His Majeſty; and he deliver'd the ſame to Mr. Speaker, who read it as follows. A.D. 1726

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty having nothing more at Heart than an earneſt Deſire to ſecure to his own Subjects the full and free Enjoyment of their Trade and Navigation, and in the beſt manner to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch Deſigns as have been form'd againſt the particular Intereſt of this Nation, and the general Peace of Europe, *has found it neceſſary, not only to augment his maritime Force, but to concert ſuch other Meaſures as may moſt effectually conduce to theſe deſirable Ends: And as theſe Services will require ſome extraordinary Expence, His Majeſty hopes he ſhall be enabled, by the Aſſiſtance of Parliament, to encreaſe the Number of Seamen already voted, and granted for the Service of this Year; and to enter into, and make good, ſuch Engagements, as the Circumſtances and Exigency of Affairs may require.*

His Majeſty's Meſſage about augmenting Land Forces and Seamen.

When Men of great Parts, Figure and Fortune, ſpeak in publick Aſſemblies, ſometimes on one Side, ſometimes on another, as directed by their Judgment, and the Reaſon of the Thing in Queſtion, what they ſay has generally Weight with it: But when Men of a different Character do, right or wrong, oppoſe what is offer'd in ſuch Aſſemblies purely becauſe they do not affect the Perſons that offer it, and are always in one Tone, harſh and diſagreeable, ſuch Men are never heard with Regard: And if they had Prudence and Temper, they would by their Silence ſave themſelves and others a great deal of Trouble. The *Annaliſt* writes, 'After the Reading of this Meſ-
'ſage, it was reſolv'd, to take the ſame into
'Conſideration the next Morning; but Mr.
'*Shippen* took Notice, that this Meſſage had all
'the Air of another ſent to them about the be-
'ginning of *April*, 1717, to grant His Majeſty
'a Supply, which was afterwards fix'd at
'250000*l.* and therefore he mov'd, That an
'humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty,
'that he would be graciouſly pleas'd to direct
'the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe
'an Account of the Diſpoſition of that 250000*l.*
He was ſeconded by Mr. *Snell* of *Glouceſter*: But the previous Queſtion being put, that the Queſtion be now put upon the ſaid Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, without a Diviſion. The next Day Sir *William Yonge* open'd the Matter of His Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage; and, having ſhewn the Neceſſity of an extraordinary Supply, mov'd, 'That an
'humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty,
'that he will be pleas'd to make ſuch an Ad-
'dition to the Number of Seamen already vo-
'ted, and to concert ſuch Meaſures as His Ma-
'jeſty ſhall, in his great Wiſdom, think will
'beſt conduce to the Security of the Trade and
'Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Preſer-
'vation of the Peace of *Europe*: And to aſ-
'ſure His Majeſty, That this Houſe will ef-
'fectually provide for, and make good, all
'ſuch Expences and Engagements, as ſhall be
'made, for obtaining theſe great and deſirable
'Ends.' This Motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Pelham*; but was warmly oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Snell*, Mr. *Hungerford*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Lutwyche*, Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, and Mr. *Freeman*. Such Oppoſition was always expected from certain Members, when

Mr Shippen's *Motion carry'd in the Negative without a Diviſion.*

Sir William Yong's *Motion for the Meſſage oppos'd.*

A.D. 1726 when the Servants of the Crown at that Time made any ſuch Motions; but People did not then expect it from Mr. *William Pulteney*, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*, Mr. *Sandys*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Sir *John Ruſhout*. However, Sir *William Yonge*'s Motion being ſupported by Sir *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Finch*, Mr. *Dodington*, Sir *William Strickland*, Mr. *Thompſon*, Mr. *Thomas Lewis*, and Mr. Speaker, the Queſtion was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 270 Voices againſt 89; notwithſtanding the above *Coalition* againſt the Deſire of the Court. The Houſe coming to this *Reſolution*, it was preſented to the King by way of Addreſs, and His Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer, *March* 26.

Carry'd by a great Majority.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for this loyal and affectionate Addreſs; and you may be aſſur'd, I ſhall make no other Uſe of the Confidence you repoſe in me, but for preſerving the general Tranquility, and in Support of the Trade, Honour and Intereſt, of my People.

The Preparations that were making for a naval Armament, muſt convince ev'ry one, that ſeriouſly conſider'd the Matter, that the Expence would be extraordinary. The Lords of the Admiralty had given the neceſſary Orders for the fitting out three different Squadrons; one of 7 Men of War, deſign'd for the *Weſt-Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Hoſier*, Vice Admiral of the *Blue:* Another of 12, or more, Ships of the Line of Battle, for the *Mediterranean*, to be commanded by Sir *John Jennings*, Admiral of the *White:* And a Third, deſign'd for the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, Vice Admiral of the *Red*, and of Sir *George Walton*, Rear Admiral of the *Blue*, conſiſting of the following Ships.

Three Squadrons of Men of War equipp'd.

Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
1	*Torbay*	80	Capt. *Nicholas Haddock.*
2	*Cumberland*	80	Capt. *Robert Coleman.*
3	*Hampt. Court*	70	Capt. *Robert Hughes.*
4	*Elizabeth*	70	Capt. *Tudor Trevor.*
5	*Naſſau*	70	Capt. *Salmon Morris.*
6	*Northumberl.*	70	Capt. *Robert Trevor.*
7	*Monmouth*	70	Capt. —— *Bunſchin.*
8	*Captain*	70	Capt. *Thom. Whorwood.*
9	*Yarmouth*	70	Capt. *Chriſtopher Obrian*
10	*Pr. Frederick*	70	Capt. —— *Huckingham.*
11	*Grafton*	70	Capt. *Charles Hardy.*
12	*Bedford*	70	Capt. *Edmund Hook.*
13	*Edinburgh*	70	Capt. *Richard Hughes.*
14	*Plymouth*	60	Capt. *Robert Man.*
15	*Preſton*	50	Capt. *Edward Reddiſh.*
16	*Aſſiſtance*	50	Capt. *Nicholas Eaton.*
17	*Hampſhire*	50	Capt. *John Weller.*
18	*Advice*	50	Capt. —— *Brown.*
19	*Chatham*	50	Capt. *Thomas Whitney.*
20	*Weymouth*	50	Capt. *Charles Kendall.*
21	*Port-Mahon*	20	Capt. —— *Morrice.*
	Pool, *Griffin*,		Fireſhips.

The Publick were a little ſurpriz'd to read in the Prints, that on *Sunday* the 6th of *March*, *Thomas* Lord *Trevor*, created Baron of *Bromham* at the *Twelve Creation*, who had been in the Confidence of the *Harleian* Miniſtry, and in almoſt all the Oppoſition to the preſent Adminiſtration, and in moſt of the Proteſts in the Houſe of Peers, ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, was declar'd Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of *Kingſton*, deceas'd: But his good Conduct afterwards explain'd that Myſtery. About the ſame Time, *John Thompſon*, Eſq; an eminent and worthy Citizen of *London*, was choſen Alderman of *Candlewick* Ward; which I mention, to ſhew how much more judicious and loyal the Citizens were then in their Elections, than they have been ſince on many Occaſions.

Lord Trevor made Lord Privy Seal.

A.D. 1726

On the 26th of *February* dy'd *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*, after a long Indiſpoſition; and his Death being notify'd to His Majeſty, the Court went into Mourning the 20th of *March*.

The great Deficiencies in the Caſh of the Maſters of Chancery, belonging to the Suitors in that Court, appear'd to be 82301*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*$\frac{1}{2}$ as by an Account drawn up with great Accuracy by *Nicholas Paxton*, Eſq; Solicitor to the Treaſury, and laid before the Houſe of Lords the 12th of *March*, *viz.*

Great Deficiences in the Caſh of the Maſters in Chancery.

In Mr. *Conway*'s Office,	5809	14	9$\frac{1}{2}$
In Mr. *Dormer*'s Office,	31799	15	10$\frac{1}{4}$
In Mr. *Borret*'s Office,	23592	9	3$\frac{1}{2}$
In Mr. *Godfrey*'s Office,	21100	00	00
l.	82301	19	11$\frac{1}{2}$

Which muſt have been loſt to the Suitors, if the Legiſlature had not interpos'd, and paſt a Bill for their Relief, by laying a Duty on Vellum and Parchment, made Uſe of for *Writs*, &c. for 32 Years. An Act alſo was paſt, *For the better ſecuring the Monies and Effects of the Suitors in Chancery:* And happy had it been for the Subject, if the Act had further reliev'd the Suitors in that Court, by regulating the litigious, tedious, and expenſive Suits, and the enormous Extortions of hungry Solicitors, and the vexatious and chargeable Attendances upon Maſters, &c. which render even a Court of Equity, equally ruinous and terrible, in too many Inſtances.

On the 20th of *April*, the Order of the Day being read in the Houſe of Lords, for taking into Conſideration the printed Votes of the Houſe of Commons, of the 24th of *March*, 1725, purporting to be a Meſſage to that Houſe from His Majeſty, under his Sign-manual; it was propos'd to adjourn the further Conſideration thereof for a Month; and the Queſtion being put, it was reſolv'd in the *Affirmative*.

Diſſentient.	
Strafford.	*Exeter.*
Scarſdale.	*Bruce.*
Craven.	*Lechmere.*
Litchfield.	*Warrington.*
Aſhburnham.	*Boyle.*
Uxbridge.	*Bathurſt.*
Aberdeen.	*Gower.*
Coventry.	*Montjoy.*
Compton.	*Foley.*

When the Month was out, *May* 18, the further Conſideration of the ſaid printed Votes was adjourn'd for a Fortnight; and the Houſe being mov'd, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, repreſenting the fatal 'Conſequences which muſt happen to this 'Kingdom, when any Advice ſhall be given to 'the Crown, whereby the Council and Aſſiſtance of this Houſe ſhall not be ask'd, at the 'ſame

A Motion for the Addreſs from the Lords concerning the King's Meſſage to the Commons.

A.D.1726 ‘ſame Time that the Council and Aſſiſtance of ‘the Houſe of Commons ſhall be ask'd, in Mat- ‘ters which concern the Peace and Safety of this ‘Kingdom; and moſt earneſtly to beſeech His ‘Majeſty, that he will for the future diſcourage ‘all ſuch Councils as ſhall tend in ſo unwarran- ‘table and dangerous a manner to the Deſtru- ‘ction of the Rights of this Houſe.' The Que- ſtion being put, after a Debate, whether ſuch an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to His Majeſty, it was *reſolv'd* in the *Negative*.

Diſſentient.
Lechmere. *Montjoy.*

The ſame Day was read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Peers, the *Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament*; and it being propos'd that the Houſe be put into Committee to morrow, it was objected to, and after a Debate, reſolv'd in the *Negative*.

Diſſentient.
Warrington. *Gower.*
Lechmere. *Foley.*
Montjoy. *Bathurſt.*

Theſe being all the Proteſts till the Receſs, I thought it moſt proper to put 'em together, to prevent Interruption by them hereafter.

Ward *of* Hackney *expell'd, and put in the Pillory.*

John Ward, Eſq; commonly call'd *Ward* of *Hackney*, having been proſecuted in the Court of King's Bench, by the Dutcheſs of *Buckinghamſhire*, in Behalf of her Son the Duke, (a Minor) for Forgery, and found guilty, the Houſe of Commons, of which he was a Member for *Weymouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, order'd him to attend in his Place; and he running away, they expell'd him, *May* 16th; but being caught afterwards, he was put in the Pillory, and ſtood there, (like no common Rogue) attended by Footmen in Livery.

Two Fellowſhips added to Jeſus *College*, Oxon.

Towards the end of *May*, His Majeſty was pleas'd to grant his Warrant for erecting two additional Fellowſhips in *Jeſus* College, *Oxon*; one of the Fellows to be choſen out of *North-Wales*, and the other out of *South-Wales*.

On the 24th of *May*, His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

Acts paſt.

An Act for the Relief of Daniel Campbell, *Eſq*; *beforemention'd.*

An Act for the better ſecuring the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, and to prevent the counterfeiting of Eaſt-India *Bonds.*

An Act for the Relief of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery.

An Act to prevent the unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the Woollen Manufacture, and for better Payment of their Wages.

An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arreſts.

An Act to prevent Abuſes, in the making of Bricks *and* Tiles.

An Act for building a Bridge croſs the River of Thames, *from the Town of* Fulham *in the County of* Middleſex, *to the Town of* Putney *in the County of* Surrey.

And to other *publick*, and 13 *private Acts*. After which, His Majeſty, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made a Speech to both Houſes of Parliament: In which he was pleas'd to ſay,

A.D.1726 ‘The Spirit and Reſolution you have ſhewn ‘on this moſt important Occaſion, where our ‘moſt valuable Rights and Privileges have been ‘ſtruck at, are highly becoming the Weight and ‘Authority of a *Britiſh* Parliament; and the ‘Steps that have been taken abroad, in Support ‘of the Meaſures enter'd into againſt this Na- ‘tion, muſt convince ev'ry body of your Wiſ- ‘dom and Prudence, in endeavouring to put an ‘early Stop to the further Progreſs of them. ‘I hope the Precautions you have enabled me ‘to take, will be ſufficient, in Conjunction ‘with my Allies, to defeat the Deſigns which ‘have been form'd againſt us; and that the ‘Promoters of them, when they have fully ‘weigh'd their own Circumſtances, and better ‘conſider'd thoſe of the ſeveral Powers united ‘in the Defence of the Tranquility and Liber- ‘ties of *Europe*, will find it their Intereſt to ‘preſerve the Peace, and think it moſt ſafe ‘and prudent to deſiſt from their dangerous ‘Schemes.

His Majeſty's Speech to the Parliament.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament to the 21ſt of *July*.

Sir Charles Wager's *Squadron in the* North.

About the latter end of *April*, Sir *Charles Wager*, with the Squadron of Ships under his Command, came to an Anchor in the Road of *Copenhagen*. The 25th he had an Audience of the King of *Denmark*, was receiv'd very graciouſly, and preſented Sir *George Walton*, and the Commanders of the Ships, to His *Daniſh* Majeſty. Sir *Charles Wager* had the Honour to dine at the King's Table, and Sir *George Walton* with the other Commanders were entertain'd at another Table, by the King's Officers. On the 2d of *May* Sir *Charles* ſail'd with his Squadron to *Stockholm*, where eight Days after he had Audience of the King of *Sweden*, being introduc'd by Mr. *Pointz*, the Britiſh Envoy Extraordinary. Sir *Charles Wager* deliver'd his *Swediſh* Majeſty a Letter from the King his Maſter: He had alſo the Honour to dine with that King. A Squadron of *Swediſh* Men of War having join'd the *Britiſh* Squadron, the united Fleet became ſo formidable, that the Court of *Ruſſia* thought fit to ſuſpend the fitting out their large Men of War, and contented themſelves with equipping ſome few Frigats to cruize; which Caution of theirs ſeem'd to render the boaſted and expenſive Embaſſy of the Duke of *Liria* from *Spain* to *Muſcovy*, equally fruitleſs and impertinent: For the *Muſcovites* not daring to look the *Britiſh* Fleet in the Face in their own Seas, 'twas very unlikely they wou'd venture to ſeek them out on the Coaſts of *Britain*. At this Time, not only the Duke of *Liria*, Son of the *Pretender*'s pretended baſtard Brother, but alſo *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, *Keith* late Earl *Mariſchal*, and other Traitors and Fugitives in *Spain*, particularly the Duke of *Wharton*, the new Quixot of that Court, were very buſy in their Negotiations, for ſome Attempt againſt their Country; and did not a little promote the attacking *Gibraltar* by the *Spaniards*. Another Apoſtate and Fugitive, the D. *De Ripperda*, fell now into Diſgrace at that Court: We have mention'd this Perſon in the Treaty of *Vienna*, after which he was for ſome time King *Philip*'s prime Miniſter and Confident; and the more ſo, becauſe he fed him with the vain Hopes of recovering *Port-Mahon*, and *Gibraltar*: He was made Superintendant of the Finances, Secretary at War, and engroſs'd ſeveral other Offices of Profit and Truſt. But he babbled too

James Butler, *and the* Britiſh *Fugitives, buſy in* Spain.

A.D.1726 too much to Mr. *Stanhope*, about the private Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, concerning *Gibraltar*, and *Port-Mahon*. His Words, tho' queſtion'd by ſome political Scepticks in Parliament, were own'd to have been ſpoken by *Ripperda*, on Occaſion of Monſieur *De St. Saphorins*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter's Memorial at *Vienna*, wherein it was mention'd; and all that Count *Zinzendorf*, great Chancellor of the Imperial Court, ſaid of it, was, *We know very well why what was ſaid by the Duke* De Ripperda *is confounded with this Matter.* He denies it not, and only urges, that it had no relation to the Memorial about ſtopping an *Engliſh* Meſſenger at *Belgrade*. Whatever was the real Cauſe of *Ripperda*'s Diſgrace, the pretended one was at firſt Embezzlement in the Finances, the waſting of four Millions; but probably that Miniſter finding he had puſh'd Matters with reſpect to the Allies of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, farther than he knew how to bring his new Maſter off with Honour and Safety, it had been diſcover'd, that he inclin'd to make his Peace with the *Hanover* Allies.

The Duke of Ripperda's *Diſgrace in* Spain.

The Saying in *Spain* was, *He had alter'd his Opinion with reſpect to State Affairs.* Upon which King *Philip* ſent a Decree to his Houſe, (*May* 14) whereby he was diſmiſt from all his Employments, and allow'd 3000 Piſtols Penſion for his Subſiſtence. *Ripperda* went immediately to the Houſe of Monſieur *Vandermeer*, the *Dutch* Ambaſſador; but not thinking himſelf ſafe there, Monſieur *Vandermeer* took him in his Coach, and carry'd him to the Houſe of Colonel *Stanhope*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, whoſe Protection he beg'd, and obtain'd: Which confirms what was ſaid of his changing his Opinion in State Affairs. The King being inform'd of it, ſeem'd very much out of Humour with the Ambaſſador; but was unwilling to violate entirely the Law of Nations, by forcing *Ripperda* from his Houſe: He only caus'd it to be ſurrounded by 200 Grenadiers. The next Day his Excellency Colonel *Stanhope* had Audience of the King, and gave him an Account of what had happen'd in relation to the diſcarded Miniſter, which His Majeſty did not ſeem to diſapprove; and the Grenadiers were call'd off from his Excellency's Houſe, on a Promiſe from him that the Duke of *Ripperda*'s Perſon ſhould be forth-coming: And ſixty Guards were poſted in the Streets leading to Colonel *Stanhope*'s Houſe, to take him if he ſhould attempt to make his Eſcape. The Marquis *De Caſtelar* was reſtor'd to his Employment of Secretary at War, and his Brother, Don *Joſeph Patino*, to that of Secretary of the *Indies*, and the *Marine*. The Affairs with Foreign Courts, were put into the Hands of the Marquis *De la Paz*, and the Marquis *De Grimaldi*. The Office of Superintendent of the Tobacco Rent, was reſtor'd to Don *Jacobo Flor*. By which we ſee to how many great Fortunes the Ruin of *Ripperda*'s contributed. We ſhall find that the Court of *Madrid* did not long continue their Regard to the Law of Nations; for on the 25th of *May*, N.S. King *Philip* appointed Don *Lewis Cuellar*, one of the *Alcaidas* of his Court, aſſiſted by Major General Don *Francis Valanſa*, Adjutant General of the Life-Guard, to go to Colonel *Stanhope*'s Houſe, to enter it, and take from thence the Duke of *Ripperda*, and convoy him to the Caſtle of *Segovia*, with a ſufficient Guard; which was done accordingly. The Marquis *De la Paz* wrote to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at *London*, That he had inform'd Colonel *Stanhope* of his Maſter's Intention, before the Thing was executed; and pretended, that *Ripperda* being charg'd with the Crime of High-Treaſon, it was not againſt the Law of Nations to take him out of the Ambaſſador's Houſe. But it is reaſonable to think, that if the Court of *Spain* had not reſolv'd on a Rupture with *England*, by the Siege of *Gibraltar*, they would not have dar'd to have proceeded to ſuch an Extremity. A.D.1726

When Sir *Charles Wager* came near the Iſland *Nargen*, three Leagues from *Revel*, he ſent Mr. *Burton*, one of his Lieutenants in the *Port-Mahon*, to *Cronſlot*, with His Majeſty's Letter to the *Czarina*, inclos'd in a Letter to General *Apraxin*, containing His Majeſty's Reaſons for taking due Precautions againſt the Intrigues of the *Ruſſians*, in Concert with the *Britiſh* Fugitive Traitors, and other dangerous Meaſuees of the Court of *Petersburgh*.

The *Czarina*'s Anſwer to this Letter was equally evaſive and angry, ev'ry body talk'd of the Endearments that paſt between the Courts of *Ruſſia* and *Madrid*, founded on the Agreement in their Deſigns to promote the Intereſt of the *Pretender*, out of Enmity to King *George*, and not out of any Reſpect or Concern for that Fugitive; and yet the *Ruſſian* Miniſters vainly imagin'd, they could clear themſelves of ſo well grounded a Charge, by a few empty Words only, as theſe in the *Czarina*'s Anſwer.

'The Thing appears evident, from what 'your Majeſty alledges and charges us with, in 'relation to the *Pretender*. Your Miniſters 'have rightly underſtood, that all the Reaſons 'by them ſuggeſted, (and which abſtracted 'from, do not regard the Intereſt of *Great* 'Britain, but are rather diametrically op'poſite to the ſolemn Treaties ſubſiſting be'tween *Great Britain*, and other Powers,) are 'not to be admitted, and are inſufficient to 'juſtify their violent Enterprizes, to Perſons 'diſintereſted: And not being able to find out 'any other Reaſon, that frivolous and ſtale 'Accuſation muſt be trump'd up, and ſerve as 'heretofore, as the main Pretence for all the 'unkind Steps taken againſt us.'

The beſt Reply to this is, that the former Accuſation was grounded upon Facts, which the *Czar*'s Miniſters could not deny, about the Negotiations of *James Butler*, once Duke of *Ormond*, at their Court, for the Service of the *Pretender*; and which being in part concerted with the then *Swediſh* Miniſters, were confeſt by them, with this Alteration, that their Maſter would not ſuffer *James Butler* to come to his Court, as the *Czar* had ſuffer'd him to be admitted to his. Count *Rabutin*, the Emperor's Ambaſſador at *Petersburgh*, us'd his utmoſt Endeavours to thwart the Negotiations which the *Britiſh* Admiral was inſtructed to propoſe to enter into with her Miniſters, towards the removing all Cauſes of Jealouſy on both Sides, ſuggeſting, That that Admiral 'being come with open Force to negotiate an 'Accommodation, it would be a Diſparage'ment to the *Ruſſian* Court to enter with him 'into a Treaty while his Fleet lay at Anchor 'under an Iſle belonging to the *Ruſſians*; and 'that they ought at leaſt to make him quit 'their Coaſts, to leave the Senators at an entire 'Liberty.' People wonder'd that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who influenc'd the Councils at

Vienna

A.D.1726 *Vienna* more than any other Perſon whatſoever, and who was thought not only to be the beſt Politician, but the beſt affected to the *Engliſh* Nation, from whom he had receiv'd eſſential Teſtimonies of Affection and Eſteem, ſhould give into Meaſures ſo contrary to their Intereſts and Peace, and even to Reaſon and Juſtice: But what ſhock'd them moſt was, that the Emperor had forbidden the *Engliſh* Trade in *Sicily*, the very Iſland the *Engliſh* had ſo effectually help'd him to conquer ſeven or eight Years before. He forbad the importing there the Woollen Manufactures of *England*, ſuch as *Duroys*, *Calimancoes*, *Camblets*, *Druggets*, and other Stuffs, contrary to ſeveral Treaties of Commerce between *England* and *Spain*, particularly that of 1667, which was confirm'd by His Imperial Majeſty himſelf in 1709. The *Ruſſians*, reckon'd (till the late *Czar*'s Reign) *Barbarians* by the *Southern* People, behav'd more civilly towards the *Engliſh*, even at a Time when the *Britiſh* Fleet block'd up their Ports: For then did the *Czarina* publiſh a Declaration in Favour of the *Britiſh* Merchants, allowing them to carry on their Traffick *equally with all Nations in Friendſhip with her.*

On the 13th of *July*, N. S. Colonel *Stanhope*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador in *Spain*, preſented a Memorial to King *Philip*, by the Hands of the Marquis *De la Paz*, complaining of the Violence offer'd to the Duke of *Ripperda*, while under his Protection, as a Breach of the Immunities and Privileges allow'd to publick Miniſters by the Law of Nations, and demanding Satisfaction for the ſame; and the next Day his Excellency had Conference with the Marquis; but that Court were more intent on their Preparations for the Siege of *Gibraltar*, than on Expedients to give Satisfaction to the Court of *Great Britain*.

Duke of Wharton's *extravagant and traiterous Conduct.*

Mention has been made of the extravagant and inexcuſable Conduct of the Duke of *Wharton*, of whom People were willing to think well for his Father's Sake, after repeated Inſtances of his Misbehaviour, and that he did not deſerve it; having run through the beſt part of his Fortune by Riot and Profuſion; and in Reſentment of the Prudence of the Government, in hindring his ſupporting them at the Expence of the Publick, he ſet himſelf in open Defiance to it. He enter'd himſelf, as has been hinted, a Livery Man in the City of *London*, to have Opportunities to carry on his ſeditious (if not treaſonable) Practices within the Walls. And when he thought he had laid up a ſufficient Stock of *Jacobite* Merit, to recommend him to the *Pretender*, and his Friends abroad, he ſet out for *Vienna*, which is a good Argument, that there were then Projects forming there in the *Pretender*'s Favour; and he had not Solidity enough to keep his own Counſels ſo well, as to prevent their being known. The Miniſtry in *England* knew his Errand to *Vienna*, and the Sum of Money he receiv'd in his Journey, towards his Expences, from the *Pretender*'s Friends. He diſguis'd his Deſign a little when he came to that City, and pretended to His Majeſty's Friends, *that his View was only to travel for a few Years, till the Memory of his Extravagancies at home might be ſomewhat effac'd, and his private Affairs in better Order.* But he did not act this Part long: He ſoon grew intimate with the Duke of *Ripperda*, and had frequent Conference with him; and Money from him. He was admitted to the Converſation of the principal Perſons of the Court of *Vienna*: And during his Stay, both he and *Graham*, the *Pretender*'s Agent, had a very particular Intimacy with the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at that Court. It was firſt projected that he ſhou'd return to *England*, and do great Exploits, in and out of Parliament, to promote the *Pretender*'s Intereſt. But pondering that Matter more deliberately, and coolly, he began to think, he might not be very ſafe there, after he had laid himſelf ſo open. Then another Plan was concerted for his Conduct, and that was, to go firſt to *Rome*, and from thence to *Spain*. He had Letters recommendatory from young *Ripperda*, for the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at *Rome*; to whoſe Houſe he went, as ſoon as he arriv'd there. The Ambaſſador introduc'd him to the *Pretender*; in whoſe Houſe he was kept cloſe ſhut up for ſix Days: And after ſeveral very cloſe Conferences, he was poſted away to *Madrid*, where old *Ripperda*, (his great and intimate Friend) like him a Traitor to both God and his Country, was then in high Credit and Honour. He brought Credentials with him from the *Pretender*; and, as a publick mark of Confidence in him, was adorn'd with a new Title and a Garter. He was very kindly entertain'd at *Madrid*, with thoſe Diſtinctions of Treaſon and Perjury: And tho' it was often ſaid, promis'd, and ſworn to, by *Ripperda*, that *Wharton* ſhould be ſent away in 24 Hours; and as ſtrongly ſworn to, that he never admitted him, nor ever would admit him, into his Company; yet he ſtill remain'd at *Madrid*, without any mark of Diſpleaſure; and was known to have frequent Conferences with *Ripperda* himſelf. And truly ſuch a mad Agent was well ſuited to the mad Buſineſs he came about. He there grew into Intimacy with Count *Koningſeck*, the Imperial Ambaſſador; and the Freedom of his Viſits to him was very remarkable, at a Time when he profeſs'd himſelf to come into *Spain*, on no other Errand but the *Pretender*'s Service; and this without Reſerve to the *Engliſh* themſelves at *Madrid*, who were in the Friendſhip, and even in the Service of the Crown of *Britain*. This Raſhneſs was agreeable to the other Actions of his Life, and it was not likely that ſuch a deſperate Cauſe as the *Pretender*'s, cou'd engage more reaſonable and more virtuous Agents.

There wanted but one Step more to finiſh the Duke of *Wharton*'s Character, as one that had abandon'd every thing that good Men held dear to them: He had renounc'd his King, his Country, his Quality, by becoming a *Wax-Chandler*; and had kept nothing but the Name of his Religion; which alſo he renounc'd, by declaring himſelf a *Papiſt*. His pretended Converſion was ſaid to be owing to the Pains taken with him by a *Scots* Jeſuit, one *Clark*, whoſe chief Merit was a blind Bigotry to the *Romiſh* Idolatry and Superſtition, which recommended him ſo much to *Philip* the Vth, that he ſent for him to *Ildefonſo* to be his and his Queen's Confeſſor; tho' he had no Knowledge of him, when his former Confeſſor, Father *Bermudes*, was diſmiſt, for not being ſo great a *Jacobite* as *Clark*, that is, for not being ſo zealous for putting the Project, which were the Effects of the *Vienna* Treaty, in Execution, as this *Britiſh* Renegado was. The Duke of *Wharton* made a publick Abjuration of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and went through all the Superſtitions, and debaſing Ceremonies, practiſed

*A.D.*1726 ſed upon ſuch Occaſions. One never expects Reaſons for a Perſon's turning from the *Proteſtant* to the *Popiſh* Religion, but one may inquire into the Inducement; and his was, it ſeems, the Proſpect of Marriage with one of the Ladies of the Queen of *Spain*'s Bedchamber, who indeed had more Money for her Fortune than his firſt Wife, who had none; which is the beſt that can be made of it. He marry'd her, and by her Intereſt got the Pay at leaſt of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the *Spaniſh* Army; and 'twas ſaid, he took it as an Honour to be call'd Duke of *Northumberland*, by Vertue of the *Pretender*'s Patent. Certain it is, that his Behaviour in ev'ry thing was wild, wicked, and ſcandalous; and not worth the Notice of an Hiſtorian on any other Account. He came once to the Port of *Malaga*, after his publick Apoſtacy, and there being ſeveral *Engliſh* Ships loading there, he ſingled out one of the Maſters to talk with him. He was in a ſorry Chariot, and had a *Spaniſh* Prieſt in his Company, who very often rebuk'd him when he talk'd treaſonably and inſolently of his Sovereign King *George*. *Tell* ———, ſaid he, naming His Majeſty, in the rudeſt manner, *that I value not him, nor his Letters, and will be his Enemy as long as I live.* Several of this Sort of Speeches coming from him, equally fooliſh and impudent, the Skipper not being like to carry his Meſſage to His Majeſty, ſo provok'd the honeſt *Engliſh* Sailors, that they were gathering about him, and wou'd doubtleſs have demoliſh'd him and his Chariot, had not the *Spaniſh* Prieſt with much a-do got him to make off in Time. Not long after this he ſhew'd about a Letter, he pretended to have receiv'd from the *Pretender*, commanding him to ſet out immediately from *Madrid* for *Rome*, in order to be near his excellent Perſon forſooth. And truly the Maſter and Man were ſo like one another in Character and Fortune, it was pity they ſhould have been parted.

On the 17th of *July* His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who had been ſome time at *Cleves*, left that Place at Night, paſt the next Morning through *Arnheim*, and early on the 19th arriv'd at *Amſterdam*. His Majeſty made but a ſhort Stay in *Holland*; for being return'd to *Cleves*, he ſet out from thence for *Berlin*, with the Prince Royal his Son, the 28th of that Month.

The States General accede to the Treaty of Hanover.

On the 9th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Finch*, His *Britannick* Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, the Marquis *De Fenelon*, Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King, and Monſieur *De Meynderſhagen*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, went to the Chamber of *Treves* at the *Hague*, where having been a little while in Conference with the Lords Deputies of the States General, they all ſign'd the Act of Acceſſion of their High Mightineſſes to the Treaty of *Hanover*, except the *Pruſſian* Miniſter, who excus'd himſelf, as not having Orders.

The Count *De Schulenbourg*, Captain General of the *Venetian* Army, being come to *England* to pay a Viſit to Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Kendal*, his Siſter, he was entertain'd with a Review of the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

On the 15th of *July*, dy'd at *Vienna* Prince *Maximilian*, ſecond Brother to His Majeſty King *George*, of an apoplectick Fit, in the 60th Year of his Age. *A.D.*1726

On the 23d of *July*, Sir *John Jennings* with a Squadron of Nine of His Majeſty's large Men of War, ſail'd from St. *Hellens* for *Liſbon*, from whence he was to proceed to *Gibraltar*, to aſſiſt the Garriſon there, in Caſe of an Attack. It was about the ſame Time declar'd, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to create His Highneſs Prince *Frederick* a Baron, Viſcount, Marquis, and Duke of this Kingdom; as Baron of *Snowden*, in the County of *Carnarvon*; Viſcouut of *Launceſton*, in the County of *Cornwall*; Earl of *Eltham*, in the County of *Kent*; Marquis of the Iſle of *Wight*, and Duke of *Edinburgh*. And to create His Highneſs Prince *William* a Baron, Viſcount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of this Kingdom; as Baron of the Iſle of *Alderney*, Viſcount of *Trematon*, in the County of *Cornwall*; Earl of *Kennington*, in the County of *Surrey*; Marquis of *Berkhamſtead*, in the County of *Hertford*, and Duke of *Cumberland*. It was alſo declar'd, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to grant his moſt gracious Pardon to the Earl of *Seaforth*, who was concern'd in the Rebellion in *Scotland*: He was afterwards introduc'd to His Majeſty, and had the Honour to kiſs the King's Hand.

At the Commencement at *Cambridge* this Year, were created 10 Doctors, and 100 Maſters of Arts. The Doctors were,

In Divinity.

Dr. *Rymer*, of *Queen*'s College.
Dr. *Sykes*, of *Bennet* College.
Dr. *Osbaldſton*, of St. *Peter*'s College.
Dr. *Browell*, of St. *John*'s College.

In Civil Law.

Dr. *Chetwode*, Dr. *Monſon*, Dr. *Tenniſon*, } of *Trinity* Hall.
Dr. *Fleetwood*, of *King*'s College.
Dr. *Reynolds*, of *Jeſus* College.

In Phyſick.

Dr. *Martin*, of *Clare* Hall.

His Majeſty granted the Dignity of a Baronet to Sir *Charles Farnaby*, of *Kippington*, near *Seven-Oakes*, in *Kent*, deſcended from Mr. *Farnaby* the famous Grammarian and Linguiſt. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of St. *Albans* was appointed Firſt Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, in the room of the Dutcheſs of *Shrewsbury* deceas'd.

While Sir *Charles Wager* lay off the Iſle of *Nargen*, Prince *Menzikoff* was caballing to procure himſelf to be choſen Duke of *Courland*; but Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony*, Natural Son of the King of *Poland*, was on the 28th of *May* unanimouſly choſen Succeſſor to *Ferdinand*, the preſent Duke. The *Czarina* propos'd the Duke of *Holſtein* to the Dyet of *Courland*; Prince *Menzikoff* offer'd himſelf to them, and went in Perſon to *Mittais*, Capital of that Dutchy, to forward his Election; but that Affair was over before he came: However, the *Ruſſian* Court continu'd to obſtruct Prince *Maurice*'s Election ſo warmly, and the King of *Poland*,

A.D.1726 *Poland*, his Father, abandoning him in this Matter, the Election of Prince *Maurice* had no Effect. Prince *Menzikoff* coming to *Riga* in the middle of *July*, Sir *Charles Wager* ſent Captain *Haddock* a-ſhore, with a Compliment to that Prince, and a Letter, which the Prince receiv'd with Marks of Civility, and treated Captain *Haddock* in the like manner; but the Negotiation Sir *Charles* was inſtructed to enter into with the Miniſters of *Ruſſia*, for adjuſting the Differences between the two Courts of *Great Britain* and *Ruſſia*, was not reliſh'd by the latter; and tho' the diſcontented and diſguſted Party in *England*, did not ſpare the Adminiſtration, in their Reflections on the Affairs of the *North*, pretending, there was no real Neceſſity for ſending ſuch a ſtrong Squadron thither, at ſo great an Expence; and inſinuating, with equal Truth and Modeſty, that the Apprehenſion of Peril from the *Czarina*'s Armament, was affected to colour another Deſign, in which *Great Britain* was not concern'd: Yet it is plain, that there was juſt Reaſon to apprehend Danger to the Trade, if not to the Peace of the Nation, from the Conduct of the *Ruſſians*. This is explain'd in the very firſt Words of a Memorial Mr. *Weſtphalen*, the *Daniſh* Miniſter, preſented to the *Czarina*.

'The great Armament made in the *Baltick*, 'by *Ruſſia*, for ſome Years, and particularly 'that of this Year, which much exceeds all the 'foregoing, even thoſe made in Time of open 'War with the Crown of *Sweden*, are of ſuch 'a Nature in all their Circumſtances, that all 'the neighbouring Powers have Reaſon to be 'uneaſy on that Account, and to demand Aſ'ſurances which may entirely calm their 'Minds.'

The Reverend Doctor, the ſuppos'd Author of the *Inquiry into the Reaſons of the Conduct of* Great Britain, gives a very ſtrong one, for ſending this Squadron into the *Baltick*: 'To 'prevent very great Evils in thoſe Parts, there 'being no room to doubt, that the *Czarina*'s 'real View was to go with a Fleet directly to '*Stockholm*, and under Pretence of demanding 'the Uſe of the Ports, and the Aſſiſtances of '*Sweden*, for the Recovery of *Sleſwick*, to the 'Duke of *Holſtein*, actually to dethrone the 'preſent King of *Sweden*, and make that Na'tion abſolutely dependant upon *Muſcovy*: 'And as *Sweden* could not but be conſider'd in 'the Nature of a Frontier, and Barrier to '*Britain* it ſelf, the latter muſt be in Appre'henſion of Attempts from the *Ruſſian* Rava'ges, if *Sweden* was made ſubject to *Ruſſia*, 'or dependant upon it: In which Caſe this 'Evil could not be guarded againſt, but by the 'Expence, either of a conſtant Fleet upon the '*Northern Coaſts*, or an armed Force in thoſe 'Parts of our Country, which lie moſt open 'to ſuch Attempts.'

All this while preſſing and repeated Inſtances were made by the *Britiſh* and *French* Miniſters at *Stockholm*, to induce the Court of *Sweden* to accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*. And no leſs Pains were taken by the *Ruſſian* and *Auſtrian* Miniſters, to procure his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Vienna*. But that wiſe Prince reſolv'd to leave the Determination of ſo important an Affair to the general Dyet of the States of *Sweden*. The *Holſtein* Faction in *Sweden*, were ſpirited in their Oppoſition to this Acceſſion, by Count *Freytag*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, and the Ambaſſador of *Ruſſia*; but that did not hinder the *States* ſigning it, as well as the King of *Sweden*. The Squadron of Men of *War*, under the Command of Admiral *Hoſier*, arriv'd at the *Baſtimento's* off of *Porta-Bello*, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, in the beginning of *June*. Ten Days before his Arrival, an Advice Boat from *Spain*, brought Orders for putting on Shore the Money on board the *Galleons*, ſaid to be 26 Millions of Pieces of Eight, and ſending it back to *Panana*. This ſame Money was the main Inducement to the Imperial Court to behave as they did, in their Treaty with *Spain*, againſt the Intereſt of *England*; and had the Silver on board thoſe Galleons been brought to *Spain*, as was expected, one cannot doubt but a good part of it wou'd have been ſent to the Court of *Vienna*, for the putting their raſh, dangerous, and ungrateful Projects in Execution. This early Step to prevent the applying that Money to ſuch miſchievous Uſes, did certainly diſconcert all the pernicious Meaſures of the two Courts of *Madrid* and *Vienna*, at that Juncture; and was alike prudent and ſafe. That it was ſo, is perhaps the very Reaſon which excited the complicated Faction of *Jacobites* and Murmurers, to diſclaim ſo much againſt it. A.D.1726

About three Weeks after Admiral *Hoſier*'s Arrival at the *Baſtimento's*, His Grace the Duke of *Portland*, Governor of *Jamaica*, dy'd there of a Fever, after five or ſix Days Sickneſs. His Grace was generally eſteem'd, as one of the moſt comely and accompliſh'd Gentlemen at Court; and there was this very remarkable in his Education, that he had for his Tutors the two greateſt Hiſtorians of the Age; as firſt, Dr. *Le Vaſſor*, a Father of the Oratory in *France*, who embrac'd the *Proteſtant* Religion, and left that Kingdom upon it; and after him, Monſieur *Rapin Thoyras*, Author of the *Hiſtory of* England; and the Succeſs of their Cares for his Grace's Improvement, appear'd by his admirable Conduct in the Government of *Jamaica*. The Adminiſtration of publick Affairs devolv'd of Courſe on *John Ayſcough*, Eſq; Preſident of the Council.

About the latter end of *Auguſt*, Admiral *Somelſdyke*, with a Squadron of ſeven *Dutch* Men of War, arriv'd at *Algier*, to treat of a Peace between the States General and that Government, which was concluded and ſign'd the 8th of *September*, N. S. The States had inſiſted upon it, as a Condition of their Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Hanover*, that thoſe Allies ſhou'd aſſiſt them with their good Offices, in procuring them a Peace with the *Algerines*; and their procuring it, was undoubtedly owing to thoſe good Offices on the Part of *Great Britain*.

Promotions

In the beginning of *September*, it was declar'd, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, to be Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, in the room of the Duke of *Bolton*, who was appointed Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*; and the Duke of *Richmond* to be one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Bedchamber, in the room of the late Duke of *Portland*. *James* Duke of *Hamilton* was made one of the Knights of the moſt noble Order of the *Thiſtle*, in the room of the late Earl of *Cadogan*. A Pardon paſt the Great Seal for Sir *Hugh Paterſon*, who had been attainted for the Rebellion in *Scotland*.

On

A.D.1726 On *Michaelmas* Day, Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. was unanimouſly choſen Lord-Mayor of *London*, and Sir *John Locke*, and *William Ogborne*, Eſq; were ſworn Sheriffs of that City.

The ſame Day a fine Picture of His Majeſty, at full Length, was, at the Expence of the Mayor and Aldermen of St. *Albans*, hung up in their Council Chamber; and in the Evening, the Mayor, Mr. *Richard Carter*, made a handſome Entertainment for the Corporation, Members of Parliament, Gentlemen and Populace of the Town; which was diſtinguiſh'd by loyal and orthodox Healths, His Majeſty's, Their Royal Highneſſes, the reſt of the Royal Family; the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, the two Univerſities, &c. In a general Hiſtory, every Thing cannot be of the like Importance and Gravity.

Sir Charles Wager returns from the North.

Sir *Charles Wager* remain'd in his Station near *Revel*, till the 20th of *September*, when the Year being ſo far advanc'd, and he having Intelligence from *Petersbourg* and *Cronſlot*, that the *Ruſſian* Gallies were laid up in their Winter Harbour, and their Fleet not in a Condition to put to Sea, he ſail'd from the Bay of *Revel*, for the Coaſt of *Denmark*, and anchor'd in *Drago* Bay, two Leagues from *Copenhagen*, the 19th of *October*, having been hinder'd in his Paſſage by contrary Winds, and bad Weather. He arriv'd with his Squadron off the *Gunfleet* below the *Nore*, the 1ſt of *November*, waited on His Majeſty at *Kenſington* two Days after, was graciouſly receiv'd, and had the Honour to kiſs his Royal Hand. The good Effect of Sir *Charles Wager*'s lying ſo long off *Revel*, was obvious to all who conſider'd the Dangers that *Great Britain* and her Allies would have been expos'd to, if the *Ruſſian* Galleys and Ships had been at Sea. There's no Doubt but Prince *Sherbetoff*, the *Czarina*'s Miniſter in *Spain*, did not forget the Intereſts of the *Pretender*, in his frequent Conferences with the Marquis *De la Paz*, at a Time when the Court of *Madrid* was in the Height of their Reſentment, for Rear Admiral *Hoſier*'s blocking up the Harbour of *Porta-Bello*; and Count *Koningſeck*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, who had alſo taken *Clark* the *Scots* Jeſuit for his Confeſſor, aſſiſted almoſt always at thoſe Conferences. Colonel *Stanhope*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, was indefatigable in his Endeavours to detect their ſecret Councils; and they were not without Succeſs. King *Philip* took ſo ill the Acceſſion of the States General to the Treaty of *Hanover*, that Orders were diſpatch'd to all the Governors of the Sea-Ports in *Spain*, not to admit any *Dutch* Men of War: But Sir *John Jennings*, and Rear Admiral *Hopſon*, kept them in a little more Awe with reſpect to the *Engliſh*, while they were on the *Spaniſh* Coaſts, where the People were all that while in perpetual Alarm and Conſternation, which, with the want of Money at *Madrid* and *Vienna*, made the Treaty (ſo call'd) more pernicious to the Contractors, than thoſe againſt whom it was contracted.

Secret Counſels of Spain againſt Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Pengelly made Lord Chief Baron.

On the 23d of *October*, it was declar'd, That His Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer: This Lawyer was bred ſo much in the Family of *Richard Cromwell*, when he was young, that it occaſion'd an idle Story of his being nearly related to him. As incredible as this Tale is, it paſt current among thoſe who envy'd his Succeſs in the Study and Practice of the Law. Be that as it will, 'tis certain that his Education was among the Nonconformiſts, and that his Principles led him to eſpouſe the Cauſe of Liberty; tho' in ſeveral late Seſſions of Parliament, he join'd too often with the Enemies to the *Revolution*, and Proteſtant Succeſſion, out of Humour or Diſguſt; which this Preferment put an end to. Baron *Price*, was made one of the Judges of the Court of *Common Pleas*; and Sir *Laurence Carter*, Solicitor General to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Three Days after, Sir *Littleton Powis*, Senior Judge of the Court of *King's Bench*, and *Robert Tracy*, Eſq; a Judge of the *Common Pleas*, on account of bodily Infirmities, ſign'd the Act of their Reſignation in Form: The former was ſucceeded by Mr. Serjeant *Probyn*, and the latter by Mr. Serjeant *Comyns*; and the late Judges *Powis* and *Tracy*, were allow'd each a Penſion of 1000 *l. per Annum*.

A.D.1726

Judge Tracy and Judge Powis reſign.

About the ſame Time, there was a new Commiſſion iſſu'd, for the Management of the Exciſe in *Scotland*. The Commiſſioners, *Alexander Winderburne*, Eſq; *Gilbert Burnet*, Eſq; *Henry Robinſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Broughton*, Eſq; *George Roſs*, Eſq;

When the Factious in *England* were complaining of the Grievance of a *Standing Army*, as they call'd the few regular Forces kept up in *Great Britain*, and making Harangues within Doors, and Libels without, againſt encreaſing their Number; even at this critical Juncture, the *Dutch*, who are at leaſt as good Judges of their Safety and Intereſt, and as good Huſbands of their Money, as the *Engliſh*, made two Augmentations in their Troops, of 10000 Men each: And the Province of *Guelderland*, and County of *Zutphen*, made Inſtances to the States General to quicken them in their Reſolutions, that the Republick might without Delay be put into a better State of Defence.

'It is much to be lamented, *ſaid they*, that 'in ſo great an Interval of Peace, ſo little 'Thought ſhould be had to any War that 'might enſue; and that it ſhould even be ima-'gin'd, there would be no more Wars: Theſe 'wrong Notions, and this improvident Con-'duct, have created the Perplexity and Danger 'which the State is now in, and which, hu-'manly ſpeaking, had not exiſted, had the 'State been provided with a greater and more 'ſufficient Body of Troops for its due Defence, '&c.' It will be of Uſe to compare theſe juſt Sentiments of the States of *Guelderland*, with thoſe of the *Sh*——, the *Hungerfords*, &c. in the *Britiſh* Parliament, in their Speeches upon augmenting or continuing the Forces.

The Dutch for augmenting their Troops.

The Treaty made between the Emperor and the King of *Pruſſia*, was not well reliſh'd by the Friends to that of *Hanover*, who look'd upon the one as a weak'ning to the other, by engaging the King of *Pruſſia* in a new Contract, not very conſiſtent with the Aprehenſions of the *Hanover* Allies of the Emperor's Power and Projects. It was ſaid,

Treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Pruſſia.

The King of *Pruſſia* was by this Treaty to *guaranty* the Order of Succeſſion in the hereditary Dominions, in the manner the Emperor has eſtabliſh'd it in the Heirs Female, in Default of Male Iſſue.

The Emperor oblig'd himſelf to uſe his Endeavours to obtain from all thoſe who have Pretenſions to the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Bergues*,

A.D.1726 *Bergues*, a Ceſſion of their Rights in Favour of His *Pruſſian* Majeſty.

The Difficulties with which the Execution of this Treaty were like to be attended, ſeem'd to be inſurmountable, and only to prepare future Troubles in the Empire, which would doubtleſs take off the King of *Pruſſia*'s Thoughts from his Engagements by the *Hanover* Treaty. And truly the Conduct of that Prince has been ſuch, almoſt ever ſince the Succeſſion of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* to the Throne of *Great Britain*, that it is not eaſily to be reconcil'd to the Relation between the Royal Houſes of *Brunſwick* and *Brandenburg*, nor to the Zeal the latter had always diſtinguiſh'd it ſelf by, for the Proteſtant Religion, and Liberties of *Europe*. It was forejudg'd, that the Palatine Houſes of *Nieubourg* and *Saltzberg*, would not conſent to the Alienation of theſe Dutchies; to which the Electoral Houſe of *Saxony* form'd alſo very ſtrong Pretenſions. Thus this new Treaty ſeem'd rather to render the Affairs of Religion and Liberty, on the Proteſtant Side, more perplex'd and intricate, than to ſtrengthen and ſupport them.

Abbot De Fleury *made a Cardinal.*

The Abbot *De Fleury*, formerly Preceptor to the Children of *France*, being advanc'd to the Dignity of Cardinal, by the Recommendation of that Court, the Young King, his Pupil, perform'd the Ceremony of putting the Cap upon his Head, the 5th of *November*, N.S. Upon which the new Cardinal made a florid Speech to him; which he clos'd thus.

Sire, *May we have the Comfort to trace in your ſacred Perſon the Wiſdom of the King your Great Grandfather, in the Art of governing, the good Nature of the Dauphin your Grandfather, and the Piety of your* auguſt *Father.*

But this *French* Orator could not help mixing ſome Satyr among his Flattery, and to make *Britons* the Subject of it, it being obvious he means them, where he ſays,

The Eaſtern *Nations render their Monarchs Worſhip, almoſt equal to that of the Deity. Among thoſe of* Europe, *there are ſome that would* GOVERN THEIR KINGS; *others, though very faithful and obedient to them, yet rather* fear *than* love *them: But the proper Character of the* French is, *their Love to their King*, &c. who in the laſt Reign, for threeſcore Years together, took Meaſures to faſten the Chains he fix'd upon them, on their Poſterity alſo; and their Love muſt conſequently be exceedingly well grounded and reaſonable.

We have more than once obſerv'd, what ill Returns the Imperial Court made that of *Great Britain*, for the Expence the latter had been at, of near 50 Millions of *Vienna* Money, to ſupport the Emperor's Title to the Monarchy of *Spain*. The Court of *France*, another Party in the Treaty of *Hanover*, had been at as great, or greater, Expence, in ſupporting the Title of *Philip* the Vth, another Party of the *Vienna* Treaty, to the ſame Monarchy; which was repreſented in a Memorial from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the King of *Spain*.

The French *King taxes the King of* Spain *with Ingratitude.*

It is Matter of Wonder and Aſtoniſhment, not only to him, but to all Europe, *that his Catholick Majeſty, after ſo much Blood and Treaſure, expended by* France, *in ſetting him upon the Throne of* Spain, *ſhould make ſuch ill Returns, in taking Part with the Emperor, vindicating the Breach of ſolemn Treaties, and becoming the zealous Friend of the profeſt and moſt ancient Enemy the* French *Nation ever had.* He then earneſtly recommends to him, *to conſider thoſe Steps well, before* Europe *be involv'd in a freſh War, which (in all Probability) he may repent, when too late.* A.D.1727

The King of *Spain*'s ſending ſo conſiderable a Perſon as the Duke *De Liria*, in Embaſſy to the Court of *Ruſſia*, with ſo ample an Allowance as 12000 Piſtoles, and 1000 Piſtoles a Month, for his Appointments, made People think, that there was more Truth in what the *Jacobites* gave out, of a Deſign forming in Favour of the *Pretender*, than what there generally was in the Reports of that Faction. About this Time, *Keith*, late Earl Mariſchal, was made a Major General in the *Spaniſh* Service, and *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, had ſeveral Audiences of the King and Queen of *Spain*, which muſt be very treaſonable or very trifling, and perhaps both, conſidering his Abilities and Circumſtances.

James Butler *has Audience of the King of* Spain.

Upon repeated Advices that the *Spaniards* made great Preparations for the Siege of *Gibraltar*, all proper Meaſures were taken by the Government to ſend Succours to that important Place: Six Men of War, *Kent*, *Lenox*, *Berwick*, *Royal Oak*, *Portland*, and *Tyger*, were fitted out at *Portſmouth* with all poſſible Expedition. Three Regiments, *Newton*'s, *Diſney*'s, and *Anſtruther*'s, were order'd to be put on board the Squadron, under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, for reinforcing that Garriſon. Indeed it was high time to be provided againſt the Attempts of the *Spaniards*, when King *Philip* was ſo far from diſguiſing his Intentions, that he recall'd the Marquis *De Pozzobueno*, his Ambaſſador at *London*, who in the Memorial he left with His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, *Jan.* the firſt, 1727, makes a poſitive and publick Demand of the *Reſtitution* of *Gibraltar*: He ſays, *He is oblig'd to inſiſt upon it, by the Command of the King his Maſter*; and indeed the Emperor by the Treaty of *Vienna* had oblig'd himſelf to inſiſt upon it too, in the ſoft Term of a *Mediator*; tho' King *Philip*, when he acceded to the *Quadruple* Alliance, had confirm'd and repeated the Ceſſion of it to the Crown of *Great Britain*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

That this Reſtitution was agreed to be thus inſiſted upon by the Contractors in the Treaty of *Vienna*, appears by what *Ripperda*, who negotiated that Treaty, ſaid inſolently on ſeveral Occaſions after the Concluſion of it; ſuch as theſe, being his common Diſcourſes.

Ripperda's *Inſolence about* Gibraltar.

'If King *George* ſupports *France*, we know 'very well how to place the *Pretender* upon 'the Throne. *Alberoni* was a great Man, but 'committed many Blunders; one great one 'was, that he ſent the *Spaniſh* Fleet to *Sicily*, 'inſtead of ſending it to *England*, to dethrone 'the King, which might eaſily then have been 'done; and this once done, the Way had been 'made plain for every Thing elſe. King '*George* had beſt conſider how to come to 'Terms with us, for we have it in our Power 'to puſh the *Pretender*'s Intereſts with Efficacy.'

Tho' this Apoſtate ſpoke in this like a Madman, and it would have been much eaſier for the *Engliſh* to have driven *Philip* a third Time out of *Spain*, than for the *Spaniards* to have made ſuch a Puſh for the *Pretender*'s Intereſts; yet doubtleſs ſuch were the Viſions and Expreſſions of the *Spaniſh* Courtiers at that Time: And the Court of *Spain* did not ſo heartily diſavow *Ripperda* in theſe Inſolences and Menaces,

A.D 1727 as to clear themſelves of having authoriz'd or approv'd them, till he had offended them in other Matters, of which the main one was probably a further Intimation of their ill Intention towards His Britannick Majeſty. 'Twas as falſly as impudently ſuggeſted, by the Diſaffected in *England*, that the King of *Spain* was provok'd by Sir *George Byng*'s attacking his Fleet off *Meſſina*, not only to demand the Reſtitution of *Gibraltar*, but to renew the War for the Recovery of it: For *Philip* had, by acceding to the *Quadruple* Alliance, as abovemention'd, confirm'd the Crown of *Great Britain*'s Right to that Town, after the Conqueſt of *Sicily*.

Sir George Byng's *beating the* Spaniſh *Fleet, not the Cauſe of the Siege of* Gibraltar.

Ripperda was ſo far from uſing Diſcretion or Temper in his Diſcourſes againſt the King of *Great Britain*, that in one of them he aſſum'd this daring Air. 'I know all that I ſay is told 'again; I am very glad of it: I ſay what I 'ſay on Purpoſe that it may be told.' Nay, ſpeaking of the Allies of *Hanover*, the King of *Great Britain*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the King of *Pruſſia*, he ſaid, 'Yes, yes, we ſhall 'teach thoſe little Gentlemen, *Petits Meſſieurs*, 'to make Treaties.' Theſe Things are treated of at large in a Pamphlet, publiſh'd at this Time, entitul'd, *An Enquiry into the Reaſons of the Conduct of* Great Britain, which the *Annaliſt* informs us, *was father'd upon a Reverend Perſon in a very high Station in the Church, and no leſs eminent for ſeveral other Writings of this Nature.* He tells us, it was a *Preparatory to the opening of the* Britiſh *Parliament*; which being met on *Tueſday* the 17th of *January*, His Majeſty, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made a moſt gracious Speech; the Contents will be underſtood by the Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament upon it.

Ripperda's *further Inſolence.*

The Lords, as ſoon as the King was withdrawn, reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks, which was done accordingly the next Day, *January* 8th. Their Lordſhips ſay in it:

The Lords Addreſs.

'The World muſt now be convinc'd, that the 'Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* have laid the 'Foundations of ſuch an extraordinary and 'formidable Power, as may in Time overturn 'the Balance, and deſtroy the Liberties of *Eu-* 'rope: Were we not fill'd with the deepeſt Re- 'ſentment, at the Indignities which have been 'offer'd to your Majeſty, we ſhould be unwor- 'thy of all the Bleſſings we enjoy, under your 'Majeſty's moſt gracious and excellent Govern- 'ment. The Invaſions made upon the Rights 'and Privileges of your People, in the moſt 'important Branches of their Commerce; the 'Menaces and Inſults uſed towards *your Maje-* 'ſty; the peremptory Demand of the Reſtitu- 'tion of *Gibraltar*, which Place, and the 'Iſland of *Minorca*, both being of the utmoſt 'Conſequence to your People, were yielded up 'by the preſent King of *Spain* himſelf, and do 'indiſputably belong to the Crown of *Great* 'Britain, by moſt ſolemn Treaties: But above 'all, the Engagements enter'd into for placing 'a *Popiſh* Pretender upon your Throne, muſt 'raiſe the warmeſt Indignation in all thoſe, 'who have the leaſt Senſe of their Duty to the 'beſt of Sovereigns, and any Regard to the 'Proteſtant Religion, to the Honour, Intereſt, 'and Proſperity of their Country.'

It will be worth while to carry this in our Memory, till we come to the ridiculous Turn that was given to the Apprehenſion of Danger from the *Pretender*, in a Speech or two in the Lower Houſe. Their Lordſhips proceed;

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'We are truly ſenſible of the wiſe Meaſures 'taken by your Majeſty, to prevent the Dan- 'gers which threaten'd us: Your early Care in 'forming and entring into the Defenſive Alli- 'ance, to which the Acceſſion of the States Ge- 'neral has added ſo great Weight: The eſta- 'bliſhing a perfect Harmony, Union, and Con- 'cert, between your Majeſty, the moſt Chri- 'ſtian King, and the States General: The ſeve- 'ral Negotiations which your Majeſty, in Con- 'junction with your Allies, is carrying on, 'with *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and other Powers; 'and the ſhewing the Power and Influence of 'your Naval Force, by the ſeaſonable Equip- 'ment of three conſiderable Squadrons, are the 'apparent Cauſes to which, next under God, 'we owe the Preſervation of the publick 'Peace, and the preventing the Execution of 'thoſe deſtructive and unjuſt Deſigns, that had 'been form'd againſt this Nation, and the Li- 'berties of *Europe*.'

Approving the Treaty of Hanover.

And the Naval Armaments of Great Britain.

Let us bear this alſo in Mind, till we ſee what wretched Railery is thrown away upon theſe Treaties, by ſome Spokeſmen of the Malecontent Party; for when the Motion for an Addreſs was made, in the Houſe of Commons, 'twas objected to by the uſual Negatives to all Meaſures of the Government. If theſe Gentlemen did ever ſo little conſider, what a ridiculous Figure a Man makes, who is known to be reſolv'd to ſpeak againſt ev'ry Thing, right or wrong, that is propos'd by one Party, becauſe he will not be of it, as much as it is his Duty and Wiſdom to be ſo, they would be aſham'd of making it.

When the Commons were return'd to their Houſe, after hearing the Report of His Majeſty's Speech, Mr. *Onſlow* mov'd, 'That an 'humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty 'to return him the Thanks of this Houſe for 'his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne: 'To acknowledge His Majeſty's Goodneſs in 'acquainting his Parliament with the ſeveral 'Proceedings and Alliances, entred into between 'the Emperor and King of *Spain*, giving ſuch 'juſt Cauſe of Jealouſy to the neighbouring 'Princes and States, ſo formidable and deſtru- 'ſtructive of the true Balance of Power in *Eu-* 'rope, and ſtriking at the Foundation of the 'moſt valuable Privileges and Intereſts of the 'Subjects of His Majeſty, and thoſe of his 'Allies: To declare the Reſentment of the 'Commons of *Great Britain*, at the unjuſt 'Demand of the King of *Spain*, for the Reſti- 'tution of *Gibraltar*, and the unwarrantable 'Uſurpation of the Emperor, in erecting and 'carrying on the *Oſtend* Trade, and their mu- 'tual Obligations to ſupport each other, in 'thoſe unjuſtifiable Attempts and Undertа- 'kings: But above all, to expreſs our higheſt 'Indignation at the Reſolutions and Engage- 'ments enter'd into, for attempting to place 'the *Pretender* on the Throne of theſe King- 'doms. To return His Majeſty the Thanks of 'this Houſe, for his great Care in ſtrengthening 'his Alliances, and for employing the Royal 'Fleet ſo uſefully for the Security, Advan- 'tage, and Glory, of this Nation. And as 'this Houſe cannot but look upon the Mea- 'ſures and Reſolutions, taken in Oppoſition 'to, and in Defiance of, moſt ſolemn Treaties, 'as tending to an immediate Rupture; hum- 'bly to deſire His Majeſty, that he will forth- 'with

The Commons Addreſs.

A.D. 1727 'with give the neceſſary Orders for putting 'this Kingdom into a poſture of Defence; and 'to aſſure His Majeſty that this Houſe will not 'only chearfully and effectually raiſe the Sup- 'plies neceſſary for the preſent Exigency of 'Affairs, but will ſtand by and ſupport His 'Majeſty in making good his Engagements with 'his Allies, in preſerviug the Balance of Power 'in *Europe*, in defending the Poſſeſſions of the 'Crown of *Great Britain*, in ſupporting the 'Trade of the Nation, againſt all unjuſtifiable 'Encroachments; and in defeating and con- 'founding all Attempts that ſhall be made in 'favour of the *Pretender*, and to the Deſtruc- 'on of our Religion, Liberties and Properties. 'And this Houſe will apply the Produce of the '*Sinking Fund* to its proper Uſes, and repoſe 'ſuch a Truſt and Confidence in His Majeſty, 'as the Publick Utility ſhall require, and His 'Majeſty ſhall find reaſonable and neceſſary for 'carrying on the great Work in which His Ma- 'jeſty is engaged, for the Intereſt and Security 'of His People and the Common Cauſe of '*Europe*.'

Mr. *Onſlow*'s Motion was ſeconded by Mr. *John Finch*, and back'd by other Members; who were ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *William Pulteney* late Cofferer, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and others; who were as ſtrenuouſly anſwered by Mr. *Dodington*, Mr. *Horace Walpole*, Sir *Robert Walpole*, and others.

Speeches againſt the late Treaties.

A Gentleman on the negative Side of the Queſtion, took notice of the Unſteadineſs of our Counſels, and decorated his Argument with ſome falſe Wit, as if when the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* had changed their Counſels, ſo much to the detriment and danger of *England*, the latter ſhould have kept ſteady to former Meaſures, and have ſuffer'd the Emperor and King of *Spain* to have diſpos'd of the Trade and Poſſeſſions of theſe Kingdoms as they thought fit; contrary to their own late moſt ſolemn Treaties: 'But, ſays this fine Reaſoner, of late 'Years our Meaſures have been in a perpetual 'Fluctuation, and, *Penelope* like, we are con- 'tinually weaving and unweaving the ſame Web: 'One time raiſing up the Emperor and depreſ- 'ſing *France*, and now we are for depreſſing 'the Emperor to aggrandize *France*.' This Sophiſtry is ſo conſpicuous, and withal ſo mean, that there's certainly enough of it. *Great Britain* was not for depreſſing the Emperor, nor aggrandizing *France*, but for ſecuring her Own by the help of *France*. What he ſaid farther, is rather worſe than otherwiſe: 'So that under 'the Pretence of holding the Balance of *Europe* 'we ſhall be engag'd in continual Wars.' This Term, *under Pretence*, was eternally in the Mouths of the Enemies to our *Proteſtant Conſtitution*. All the Proclamations, Addreſſes, Speeches, &c. in the Reigns of the two Brethren *Charles* II. and *James* II. whenever they mention'd Proteſtant Aſſemblies of Diſſenters ſaid, *Under Pretence* of Religious Worſhip: So the Abdicating King *James* was *under Pretence* of preſerving Religion and Liberty: The ſettling the Succeſſion in the Royal Houſe of *Hanover* was *under the ſame Pretence*; and to ſhorten the Argument, which *Faction* could not defend, this Phraſe was, upon all ſuch Occaſions, put in its place.

Another Gentleman ſaid, *The Dangers with which we are threaten'd are not, in my Opinion, ſo great as they are repreſented to be, the Czarina and King of* Spain's *Deſign of Invading us with five or ſix Men of War, ſeems altogether Romantick; ſuch a Project may at any time be defeated by our ordinary Guard-Ships; therefore the Fears of the* Pretender *are groundleſs; and I cannot ſee how they could bring him over, unleſs they borrowed Captain* Gulliver's *Floating Iſland.* This wou'd have look'd more like common Senſe had it been ſpoken in the Abdicated King's Parliament, before the Duke of *Monmouth* landed at *Lyme*, when there were not only as many Guard-Ships as uſual, but a Fleet and Army to hinder him; and he had but one poor Frigate to convoy him and his two Tenders. This is nothing, compar'd to the other Nonſence in this Argumentation; for the *Spaniards* had 12 or 14000 Men for that Service, and cou'd not want Shipping for them, if Care had not been taken in *England* to be before-hand with 'em in Naval Preparations; and after our Men of War appear'd on their Coaſts, the *Spaniards* did not think fit to proceed further in their Project. The Learned Author of the *Enquiry* before-mentioned, refers to ſuch wonderful Politicians as the laſt Spokeſman, where he ſays, 'It is common to 'laugh on ſuch Occaſions at the Name of the '*Pretender*, as a *Political Bugbear*, a *Scarecrow*, 'or a *Puppet*, to be play'd with by Stateſmen 'at their pleaſure: But it wou'd be very un- 'fortunate for *Great Britain*, if thoſe at the Helm ſhou'd ſuffer themſelves to be laugh'd 'out of their Care and Wakefulneſs which their 'King and Country require of them.

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The Queſtion being put, upon Mr. *Onſlow*'s Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 251 Voices againſt 81, and an Addreſs being drawn up in Form, purſuant to that Motion, it was preſented to His Majeſty the 19th of *January*. To which His Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for this very dutiful and loyal Addreſs: The juſt ſenſe you have expreſs'd of the preſent Poſture of Affairs in Europe, *and the hearty Aſſurance you have given me of your Support in defending my Poſſeſſions, and the Rights and Privileges of my People, as they are Evidences of your known Zeal and Affection to my Perſon and Government, I am perſwaded they will confirm the Spirit and Vigour of my Allies, and convince my Enemies how vain and illgrounded all their Expectations are, of being able to ſucceed in any Attempts to diſturb the Peace of* Europe, *and in offering Injuries and Inſults to this Nation.*

Inſults from the Allies of Vienna.

Indeed theſe Inſults were not only againſt Juſtice and Prudence, but even Decency and good Manners: As for Inſtance, A Perſon expreſſing his Doubt at the Court of *Vienna*, whether His *Britannick* Majeſty would undertake to be *Guarantee of the Auſtrian Succeſſion?* One of the moſt conſiderable Courtiers anſwer'd with a great deal of Emotion, *Then let him look to himſelf, for we are well Inform'd, they begin to be weary of him in* England. An inſolent Expreſſion, that call'd for other ſort of Chaſtiſement than Rebuke; and how the two Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* tally'd in their inſolent Behaviour, may be ſeen by what one of the Miniſters of the King of *Spain* ſaid concerning the Reſtitution of *Gibraltar* as the *Senè qua Non* of the continuance of the Alli-

ance

*A.D.*1727 ance and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*. *Let him*, meaning His Majesty, then at *Hanover*, *make haste home, and call his Parliament, and propose the Restitution immediately.* This shews too, that the *Spaniards* were sensible that *Gibraltar* could not be restor'd without Consent of Parliament, and proves the Vanity of their urging it on any other Pretence.

All the Lords in Town were summon'd to attend on the 24th of *January*, when His Majesty's Speech having been read by the Clerk, the Earl of *Strafford* mov'd, That the House might resolve into a grand Committee, to take the important Matters contain'd in it into Consideration; which being unanimously agreed to, several Letters and Memorials, that had past between the Ministers of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, and the *Act of* Accession of the *States General to the* Hanover *Treaty*, were read; and then the Lord *Bathurst* open'd the Debate with a Speech of some Length, which, the *Annalist* says, was *receiv'd with Applause*: However, we shall only make Use of some Parts of it. 'So that the *Dutch* accede only 'upon account of the 5th and 6th Articles of 'the Treaty of *Munster*, for preserving and 'maintaining their Rights, with respect to 'Commerce: Whereas, by the Treaty of *Hano-* 'ver, *Great Britain* and *France*, stand engag'd 'to guaranty to the *Dutch*, not only the 5th and '6th Articles of the Peace of *Westphalia*, but 'likewise the *Barrier* Treaty, and the Treaty of '*Oliva*, in Favour of the Protestants of *Germa-* 'ny: And thus, in short, the *Dutch* having 'engag'd themselves to nothing, what they 'had done, did not deserve the Name of *Ac-* 'cession.' We shall be better able to judge of the Applause the *Annalist* speaks of, when we have read what the Lord Viscount *Townshend* said upon it. 'That the Treaty of *Hanover* 'being partly *defensive*, had made no Alterа- 'ration in the Treaties subsisting before, either 'between the contracting Powers, or other 'Princes and States: That the true Aim and 'Intention of this Alliance, was a reciprocal 'Guaranty for the protecting and maintaining 'the Dominions and Countries, both in and 'out of *Europe*, whereof each of the Allies 'was actually possess'd at the Time of the sign- 'ing of this Alliance; so that by acceding 'thereto, the Crowns of *Great Britain* and '*France* became Guarantees, of the 5th and 6th 'Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, by which 'the *Dutch* are entitled to *exclusive* Rights and 'Privileges of Trade in the *East-Indies*. But 'that this Guaranty was reciprocal between '*Great Britain* and the *States General*, since, 'by the Treaty of 1667, *Spain* had granted 'the same Rights and Privileges to *England*, 'which the *Dutch* enjoy'd by the said 5th and '6th Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia*: 'That therefore the suppressing of the *Ostend* 'Company, which manifestly invaded those '*exclusive* Rights and Privileges, was become a 'common Cause between us and the *Dutch*. 'That our Concern therein is almost equal to 'theirs, since our *East-India* Trade brings a- 'bout 300000*l.* a Year into the Customs; 'which being part of the *general Mortgage*, if 'so considerable a Branch of Trade should be 'lost, that yearly Sum would be taken from 'the *sinking Fund*. That by former Treaties '*Great Britain* was Guarantee to the *Dutch*, 'for their *Barrier* in the *Netherlands*, as, re- 'ciprocally by the same Treaties, they were 'Guarantees to *Great Britain* for the *Prote-* 'stant Succession: So that in those Respects, 'we stood no more engag'd to them than they 'to us. That, indeed, by their Act of Acces- 'sion to the *Hanover* Alliance, the States Ge- 'neral exempt themselves from the *general* 'Guaranty of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and '*Oliva*, to which they were engag'd; but, 'nevertheless, by the same Act they engage 'themselves to employ, jointly with *Great* 'Britain and *France*, their friendly Offices, 'for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction and Re- 'paration, as to the Infractions which might 'have been made i the Treaty of *Oliva*; 'which is as much as the contracting Powers 'have engag'd themselves to by the first secret 'Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and is in- 'deed as little as the *Protestant* Potentates 'could do, in Commiseration of the Severities 'lately exercis'd against the Protestants of '*Thorn*.' 'Tis probable the Applause before- mention'd, was apply'd to the *Antitheses*, at the end of the Speech, so receiv'd: *What can we get by a War, if it be a successful one? I'll say it in one Word*, Nothing. *What can we lose, if it be unprosperous? I'll say it in one Word, a Syllable*, All. These quick Returns affect the Ear, and that affects the Passions very often without reaching the Understanding. If the War was prosperous, we got by it the Preservation of our Trade, and the Security of the Government; which secur'd to us our Religion, Liberties, and Properties. If the War was unprosperous, we must take our Fortune, or else never enter into any War, unless we are sure of being successful in it; which is a way of arguing that will no where be applauded.

Lord Bathurst's *Speech.*

The Lord Townshend's *Answer.*

East-India *Trade pays* 300000 l. per Ann. *Customs.*

The Lord Viscount *Townshend* having done speaking, the Lord *Bingly* stood up, and supported what had been offer'd by the Lord *Bathurst*, urging in Substance, 'That in the pre- 'sent Situation of our Affairs, we should use 'all possible Methods to avoid entring into a 'War, which might prove of long Continu- 'ance, and of which we should be oblig'd to 'bear the main Burden, without any Prospect 'of real Advantage in the Conclusion. That 'we are not only a divided People, but in- 'volv'd in an immense Debt, which could not 'be increas'd, (as it would infallibly in the Pro- 'gress of a War,) without endangering the Na- 'tions sinking under the Load. That after all, 'our Misfortunes, and the Distractions that 'now threaten'd the Peace of *Europe*, were 'mainly owing to our fluctuating Counsels, 'and unsteady Measures.' *It is a hard Task upon us to prove our Impartiality by such Repe- titions.* 'That after a long and expensive but 'most glorious War, we had, at last, compass'd 'the main End of the grand Alliance, which 'was to give the House of *Austria* a reasonable 'Satisfaction.' *(Every body there present knew, it was to give the House of* Austria *the entire* Spanish *Monarchy.)* 'Which was effectually 'done by the Peace of *Utrecht*.' *(Every body there present knew, it was effectually undone by the Peace of* Utrecht.) 'But that upon His 'Majesty's Accession, some Persons thought it 'a Merit, and made it a Business to exclaim a- 'gainst (and unravel) all that had been done 'in the former glorious Reign.' Every body there present knew, that the Reign here spoken of, ceas'd to be *glorious*, from the Time that

Lord Bingley's *Speech.*

the

A.D.1727 the Perſon who ſpoke it was admitted into the Adminiſtration; and that himſelf, and thoſe, in Conjunction with whom he acted, were the Unravellers of the Glories, which for ſome Years diſtinguiſh'd that Reign from all others, in the *Hiſtory of* England. This is obſerv'd by the Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in his Reply. 'It was 'no Wonder that noble Lord ſo highly 'applauded the Peace of *Utrecht*, and 'aſcrib'd our Misfortunes to the Meaſures 'purſu'd in this Reign: For this way of 'Reaſoning, however ill grounded, was 'natural to (and became well enough) thoſe 'who had gone ſo great Lengths with the 'late Queen's laſt Miniſters. Nor was it, for 'the ſame Reaſon, at all ſurprizing, his Lord-'ſhip ſhould give ſo melancholy a Proſpect of 'our Affairs, upon which he would only ob-'ſerve, That the Courts of *Vienna* and *Ma-'drid*, undoubtedly entertain'd the ſame Noti-'ons of *Great Britain*, elſe they would not 'dare to provoke and inſult us; to offer In-'dignities to His Majeſty, and to treat our Mi-'niſters with Contempt, making them wait in 'an Antichamber for a *Cedula*.' The Lord *Bingley* added, 'Whatever Grounds there were 'for theſe Counſels, the Reaſon now given for 'running counter to them, is ſtill the ſame, to 'wit, That it is the Prerogative as well as the 'Intereſt of *Great Britain*, to hold the Balance 'of Power in *Europe*. That he did not abſo-'lutely deny this Maxim; but as it might 'ſerve to juſtify any Rupture, it ought to be 'confin'd within proper Bounds. For if this 'Prerogative were wantonly exerted, it might 'engage us in perpetual Wars, and at laſt 'prove fatal to our Trade, the main Spring of 'our Wealth and Strength: That the Repub-'lick of *Venice*, was a pregnant Inſtance of 'this Truth, and a ſtanding Warning to all 'Trading Nations. For by their refin'd Poli-'ticks, and meddling too far in the Differences 'of the great Potentates of *Europe*, under Pre-'tence of holding the Balance, they firſt loſt 'their Commerce, and ſoon after, their Great-'neſs and Conſideration. That by our late 'Quarrels with *Spain*, that Branch of our 'Trade, which heretofore was very conſidera-'ble, is almoſt intirely loſt.' *What follows, rather excites Pity, than raiſes Diſguſt, it is ſo contrary to common Knowledge and Experience.* 'And if, upon account of the *unprofi-table*, not to ſay *ruinous*, Trade to the *Eaſt-'Indies*, we ſhould now engage in a War againſt 'the Emperor, it will endanger the Loſs of the 'great and profitable Commerce we drive in '*Germany*, *Cujus Contrarium*, &c.' The Lord *Carteret* continuing his excellent Speech, in Anſwer to this, ſaid, 'That we ought not 'invidiouſly to inquire into the Source and 'Cauſes of our Misfortunes, but conſider of 'proper Means to do our ſelves Juſtice, and 'to make ſuitable Returns to His Majeſty's 'Goodneſs and paternal Care, in laying before 'his Parliament the preſent State of Affairs in '*Europe*, and the Meaſures taken to prevent 'the Dangers that threaten'd us. That we 'want neither Wealth nor Strength, and, he 'hop'd, we ſhould not want Spirit and Reſo-'lution, to aſſert our Rights and Privileges, 'and to maintain His Majeſty, and his Royal 'Progeny, on the Throne. That the Example 'of the Republick of *Venice*, far from deter-'ring us, ought rather to excite us to make our 'laſt Efforts to ſupport the Commerce of theſe 'Kingdoms, againſt the Incroachments made 'upon it, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Trea-'ties, and ſtricteſt Engagements: For the De-'cay of that powerful State was not owing, 'as was ſuggeſted, to their meddling with the 'Differences among the Potentates of *Europe*, 'but rather to the Loſs of the great Trade they 'carry'd on in the *Eaſt-Indies*, thro' the *Red-'Sea*, by Reaſon of the Settlements which the '*Portugueſe*, and after them the *Dutch*, and 'other Nations, made there. That our Share 'in the *Eaſt-India* Trade, is neither ſo incon-'ſiderable, nor ſo unprofitable, as ſome were 'pleas'd to repreſent it. That indeed as that 'Commerce drains *Europe* of a great deal of 'Silver, and returns only trifling Commodities, 'that ſerve to feed Luxury, and which conſe-'quently we might be without, it were per-'haps to be wiſh'd, that it might be entirely 'laid aſide: But that this ſhould be done by 'common and general Conſent of all the King-'doms and States concern'd in it, otherwiſe 'they who ſhould give it up, would be en-'gag'd to buy at a dear Rate of them who 'ſhould carry it on, thoſe Commodities, which 'Faſhion and Cuſtom have render'd in a man-'ner neceſſary; ſo that in the end the Nations 'who ſhould preſerve that Trade, would grow 'rich and powerful, and the others poor and 'mean, in Proportion. That as to the Trade 'with *Spain*, we have for many Years paſt, 'loſt a great Part of it: But that, on the 'other hand, we have very much enlarg'd our 'Dealings with *Portugal*, which are far more 'advantagious to us: And as for our Trade 'with *Germany*, tho' the Emperor may cramp 'and reſtrain it in his hereditary Dominions, 'as he has already done, by prohibiting ſeveral 'of our Commodities, that Loſs is inconſide-'rable, ſince he cannot deprive us of our Com-'merce to the other Parts of the Empire, and 'the *North*, by the way of *Hamburgh*, *Dant-'zick*, and other *hanſe* Towns.'

Lord Carteret's *Anſwer.*

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It will not be improper to ſubjoin ſome other Remarks on the Lord *Bingley*'s Speech, relating to the *Eaſt-India* Trade, becauſe it is a very unjuſt and dangerous Notion, that it is *unprofitable* and *ruinous*, and ſhews that his Lordſhip was by no means ſufficiently acquainted with it, to be a Judge in the Matter, and ſpeak of it ſo deciſively.

The *Eaſt-India* Company, in the Year 1721, laid before the Parliament an Account of their Trade for five Years, from 1711, to 1716; in which Time it appear'd, their Exports to the *Eaſt-Indies* were, 1,636,257 *l.* above one Tenth of which was of our own Produce, and Woollen Manufactures; and the Re-exports of their Goods imported, came to 3,335,928 *l.* So the clear actual encreas'd Wealth to the Nation from Re-exports only, in five Years, was, 1,699,671 *l.* or, in other Words, one Third of a Million yearly. This being the Fact, what Opinion muſt the Reader have of an Argument, that aſſerts the Trade to be *unprofitable* and *ruinous*.

East-India *Trade conſider'd.*

Farther, Their Exports from *Chriſtmas* 1716, to *Chriſtmas* 1721, came to 2,816,906 *l.* and their Re-exports from *Chriſtmas* 1717, to *Chriſtmas* 1722, amounted on their Net Value, excluſive of their Drawbacks and prompt Payments, to 5,992,646 *l.* and by this means they had a Balance due to them from Foreign Parts, of 3,175,740 *l.*; which muſt be ſatisfy'd by

A.D.1727 Goods, Exchange, or Bullion; and so the Nation, as well as the Company, find ample Amends for the Bullion exported to the *East-Indies*, to purchase those Cargoes, which are sold here to so much Advantage. Thus it appears that the *East-India* Trade from the Year 1711, to 1722, brought immense Wealth to this Nation, no less than 4,875,410*l.* near 500000*l.* a Year, besides all the contingent Advantages, which are well mark'd out in the following Paragraphs.

'The great Articles (for it would be endless to 'mention each distinct and minute Advantage) 'to prove the Importance and Necessity of the '*East-India* Trade to the Nation, are the Vent 'of our Woollen Manufactures, and the other 'Product of our Lands; the Employment of 'so much Shipping, and of so many Seamen, 'with the whole Train of consequential Pro-'fit from that Quarter. The great Service to 'the Publick, in such certain and large Sup-'plies to the Customs and Excise, from the 'Duties on *East-India* Goods, to discharge the 'publick Debts, *no less than* 300000 l. *a Year.* 'The Increase of the National Wealth, from 'the great Estates got in the *East-Indies*, and 'brought home, and laid out in Land, or em-'ploy'd in the several Branches of our general 'Trade: The great Advantage we gain by this 'Means in our home Consumption of a Mul-'titude of *India* Goods, that either Necessity 'or Luxury would import from Foreign Coun-'tries; such as, *Salt-Petre*, *Drugs*, *Tea*, *China*, '&c. which we have now at easy Rates, and 'would otherwise cost the Nation treble of 'what we now give for them. And, *Lastly*, 'the general Profit of the Trade, in the com-'mon and ordinary Way of Traffick, in buying 'and selling Goods; and the Produce of that 'divided among the several Proprietors of the 'Company's Stock.'

In descending to Particulars, the Writer, from whom I took this Quotation, shews, that the Company's Trade, in the staple Commodities of this Kingdom, maintains 14000 People; that they employ 40 Ships, of 430 Ton each; and 5000 Seamen, to, from, and in the *East-Indies*; and occasion the laying out of 63000*l.* yearly, in building and repairing of Ships: In a Word, he computes the whole Benefit arising from this Trade, *at one full and compleat Million:* Adding, *But this Account falls considerably short of the Valuation of the Advantage of this Trade to the Publick, made by an able and experienc'd Officer of the Customs: For this Gentleman reckons, that we gain full a Million and a Half every Year, on a just Computation of every Circumstance, and the giving it its due Weight, which ought to be done, when we consider the Usefulness or Disadvantage of any particular Trade to the Nation*, which Dr. *Davenant*, and Mr. *Henry Martin*, both already mention'd, did not do; but made their Computation on the great and general Articles, without enumerating and considering the Particulars; and yet, they both made the *East-India* Trade about 700000*l.* a Year advantage to us.

The popular Objection to this Trade is, that it carries away our Silver, and the Generality of the People, which *Dryden* terms, the *Great Vulgar*, and the *Small*, take nothing for Riches, but *Cash*, *Gold*, or *Silver*. There's one Answer to this Objection, which does its business with little Trouble, and that is, that the very Silver which the *East-India* Company export, is imported by them for that Use, and which without it, would not have been imported at all. *I would be thought to mean*, says the last quoted Writer, *what is the real Truth and Fact, that 'tis Foreign Bullion only, bought generally in* Holland, *and not the Coin or Plate of the Nation melted down, that they thus export.* A.D.1727

One would have thought, that the Sense of the Legislature in *England*, would have convinc'd People of the Error about exporting Silver; as this, in the Preamble to an Act, 6 *W.* 3. allowing such Exportation. *Forasmuch as several considerable and advantagious Trades cannot be conveniently driven and carried on, without the Species of Money or Bullion, and that it is found by Experience, that they are carried in great Abundance into a common Market, in such Places as give free Liberty for exporting the same, Be it enacted*, &c.

The Lord *Bingley* having in his Speech spoken of the Advantages of the *German* Trade, as preferable to that of the *East-Indies*, own'd, that we were like to lose it, by opposing the Emperor in the *Ostend* Company. 'Tis fit to repeat what the above cited Writer says of the Trade to *Germany*, upon the Prohibition of *Calicoes* in *England*. *It has serv'd only to encrease the Consumption of the dearest of* German *Linnens; which are purchas'd chiefly with ready Money, at about four Times the Price the Nation us'd to buy Calicoes.* And it is no wild Conjecture, that the Gain by the Re-exports of *East-India* Goods to *Germany*, tho' 3 or 400000*l. per Annum*, is hardly sufficient to discharge the Over-balance of the Trade in Cambricks, &c. on the Side of the *Silesians* and *Germans*. It is more than probable, that what the same Writer urges, as Merit in the *East-India* Company, their Zeal for King *William*'s Service, and (ever since) for our *happy Constitution*, set the Hearts and Tongues of many against them, and made them rather incline to see the *Ostend* Company establish'd upon their Ruins, than any vigorous Steps taken to prevent it.

'The Zeal which they shew'd for King '*William*, in that seasonable and necessary 'Loan of two Millions, is known to every 'body. 'Tis equally well known too, that 'they advanc'd 1200000*l.* in Queen *Anne*'s 'Time, for the Necessities of the publick Ser-'vice; and for this particular Sum, they had 'no distinct and additional Recompence, and 'Allowance of Interest. They have chearful-'ly, tho' with much Difficulty, born a greater 'Share of the publick Duties, than any other 'Branch of Trade, during our expensive Wars, 'with the same publick Spirit, with which 'they assisted King *William*; and they still pay 'those heavy Duties with the same Zeal, as 'Part of them are appropriated for the *Civil* '*List*, to support with proper Dignity and 'Honour His Majesty's Houshold.'

This Digression cannot be censur'd as *mala Propos*, because it relates to that Trade, the Security of which was what His Majesty in his Speech recommended to the Consideration of the Parliament.

And after the Debate upon it in the House of Lords, it was *resolv'd, That it fully appears to this Committee, upon Consideration of His Majesty's Speech, and the* Letters *and* Memorials *laid before the House, by His Majesty's Order, That the Measures His Majesty has thought* *The Lords approve the Treaty of* Hanover.

A.D.1727 *thought fit to take, were honourable, juſt, and neceſſary, for preventing the Execution of the dangerous Engagements, enter'd into in Favour of the* Pretender, *for preſerving the Dominions belonging to the Crown of* Great Britain, *by ſolemn Treaties, and, particularly, thoſe of* Gibraltar, *and the Iſland of* Minorca; *and for maintaining to his People, their moſt valuable Rights and Privileges of Commerce, and the Peace and Tranquility of* Europe.

This Reſolution was carry'd upon the Queſtion, by a Majority of 98 Voices againſt 25.

Diſſentient.

Scarſdale.	*Compton.*
Strafford.	*Weſton.*
Boyle, (E. *Orrery.*)	*Oxford and Mortimer.*
Montjoy.	*Coventry.*
Gower.	*Briſtol.*
St. John de Bletſoe.	*Foley.*
Bruce.	*Lechmere.*
Aberdeen.	*Maſham.*
Bathurſt.	

Sir *William Wyndham* mov'd, *January* 23d, to addreſs His Majeſty for a Copy of the *Memorial preſented to the King of* Sweden, *by Mr.* Stephen Poyntz, *His Majeſty's Envoy, relating to the Acceſſion of the Crown of* Sweden *to the Treaty of* Hanover. Another Motion was made, to addreſs His Majeſty *for the ſecret* offenſive Alliance *between the* Emperor *and the King of* Spain; but upon the Queſtion, both Motions were carry'd in the *Negative*, without dividing; and the Commons proceeded heartily in granting Supplies for the next Year's Service, purſuant to their Addreſs. They voted 20000 Seamen; and Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, having ſhewn the Neceſſity of an Augmentation of about 8000 Men, Dragoons, and Foot, the ſame was warmly oppos'd by Dr. *Friend*, and Sir *William Wyndham*, (both whoſe Commitment to the *Tower* for High Treaſon, has been beforemention'd,) Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and ſome other Gentlemen; who were anſwer'd by Mr. *Pelham*, Sir *William Yonge*, Colonel *Bladen*, General *Wade*, and other Members; and the Queſtion was carry'd, 250 againſt 85, for 26383 Men for the Land Forces.

Augmentation of the Forces oppos'd.

On the laſt Day of *January*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, preſented a loyal Addreſs to His Majeſty, wherein they ſay, among other Things, 'We cannot hear, without a juſt Indignation, that *Gibraltar*, and *Port-Mahon*, '(thoſe important Acquiſitions, which were 'gain'd by the victorious Arms of our late 'moſt glorious Queen) are now demanded, *&c.*' The upbraiding thoſe, who by their Valour and Conduct *gain'd thoſe Acquiſitions*, with *delighting in War*, did afterwards very much diminiſh the Glory *of that auſpicious Reign.* They cloſe their Addreſs with this good Paragraph. 'We therefore (who are more immediately intereſted in thoſe valuable and darling 'Benefits of Trade) are in a particular manner 'oblig'd to return our moſt dutiful Thanks to 'your Majeſty, for that prudent Care which 'has hitherto render'd abortive the chimerical 'and unjuſt Deſigns of your Enemies; and to 'aſſure your Majeſty, that your loyal City of 'London, will be always ready to ſacrifice 'their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of your 'Royal Perſon and Government, and our excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State, againſt all your Enemies whatſoever.'

City of London's Addreſs.

To which His Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

'This very dutiful and loyal Addreſs from 'my City of *London*, is truly acceptable to me: 'I return you my kindeſt Thanks for the Reſentment you expreſs, at Engagements enter'd 'into in Favour of the *Pretender*, and for the 'affectionate Aſſurances you give me, of exerting your ſelves to the utmoſt, in Defence 'of my Perſon and Government, and of our 'happy Conſtitution, in Church and State. 'Nothing could have added more Weight to 'this Declaration of your Duty and Fidelity, 'than the Unanimity with which you have 'proceeded upon this Occaſion. As the Preſervation of the Trade of this Kingdom, and 'of Poſſeſſions of the utmoſt Importance to it, 'has been the conſtant Aim of the Meaſures I 'have hitherto taken, you may be confidently 'aſſur'd of the Continuance of my beſt Endeavours, to ſecure and perpetuate the Enjoyments of thoſe *ineſtimable Advantages* to my 'People; and my City of *London*, in particular, may always depend upon my Favour 'and Protection.'

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to receive the Addreſſers very graciouſly, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Billers*, Eſq; *Edward Bellamy*, Eſq; and *John Thompſon*, Eſq; Aldermen; and on *William Ogborne*, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs: As alſo to order a magnificent Dinner to be provided for them, in the Royal Palace, where the Great Officers of State din'd with them.

On the 19th of *January*, Sir *Charles Wager*, with a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, ſail'd from *Spithead* to *Gibraltar*, which Place the *Spaniards* threaten'd with a Siege.

Sir Charles Wager *ſails to* Gibraltar.

About this Time, *Henry Parſons*, Eſq; was made one of the Commiſſioners for victualling the Navy. *John Finch*, Eſq; was appointed one of His Majeſty's Council at Law. *Rowland Hill*, Eſq; of *Shropſhire*, was created a Baronet. The Earl of *Londonderry* was made Governor of the *Leward* Iſlands. Dr. *Paul*, His Majeſty's Advocate.

On the 27th of *January*, Mr. Treaſurer preſented to the Houſe of Commons, *Copies* and *Tranſlations*, of ſeveral *Memorials*, *Letters*, and *Papers*, which had lately paſt between the Miniſters of the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain.*

On the 6th of *February* a Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. *Sandys*, for an Addreſs, to have a Copy of the *Declaration*, concerning a Promiſe for the Reſtitution of *Gibraltar.* This was ſtrenuouſly ſeconded and ſupported by Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*; who were ſtrongly oppos'd by Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Thomas Broderick*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Sir *Robert Walpole*; who, according to the *Annaliſt*, did not diſown, 'That ſuch a Promiſe might 'have been made in a former Adminiſtration, 'but this he was ſure of, that if there was ſuch 'a Promiſe, it was upon certain Conditions, 'which not having been perform'd, was there-'by become invalid; and as for the Declarati-'on or Letter, the Communication of which 'was inſiſted upon, the ſame was altogether 'impracticable and unprecedented, the private 'Letters

Debate about a Report for Reſtoration of Gibraltar.

A.D 1727 'Letters of Princes being almoſt as ſacred as 'their very Perſons.' The previous Queſtion being put, after a long Debate, it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 204 Voices againſt 97.

The next Day the Lord *Morpeth*, mov'd for an Addreſs, that the Repreſentations from the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, which induc'd the ſending the Squadron into the *Baltick*, might be communicated to the Houſe. This was ſeconded by Sir *William Wyndham*, and oppos'd by Sir *William Yonge*, Mr. *Verney*, and other Gentlemen; and the Queſtion paſt in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 196 Voices againſt 79. Three Days after, a Debate aroſe about a Charge in general Terms of 125000 *l.* diſburſt for *ſecret Services*, which will never fail of giving a Handle to Oppoſition, to know the Particulars, which cannot be known without betraying the Counſels of State; nor can that be done, without depriving ſuch Counſels of their Effect, for the publick Welfare and Safety. This Motion too was vigorouſly ſupported by Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*.---When I meet with certain Conjunctions, I never forget the firſt Image in *Horace*'s Epiſtle to the *Piſo's*.---They were oppos'd by Sir *William Strickland*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer; who carry'd the Queſtion by a Majority of 178 Voices againſt 78. However, when afterwards the Reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe for 160,306 *l.* to make good the Deficiency for the laſt Year's Service, was read, it occaſion'd a warm Debate, and was like to have miſcarry'd, by reaſon of the 125000 *l.* abovemention'd: And a Motion being made for an Addreſs, to have an Account of the Diſpoſition of that Money, it was carry'd without dividing; and then the Reſolution for the 160,306 *l.* Deficiency paſt, after a ſmall Debate: And a Week after, *February* 21ſt, Sir *Paul Methuen*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, reported to the Commons, His Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint them, in Anſwer to the Addreſs about the 125000 *l.* *That the Sum mention'd in it, was iſſu'd and diſburſt, purſuant to the Power given to His Majeſty by Parliament, for neceſſary Services and Engagements, of the utmoſt Importance to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Tranquility of* Europe; *and which require the greateſt Secrecy; and therefore a Particular of the Diſtribution of it cannot poſſibly be given without a manifeſt Prejudice to the Publick.*

The Debate about 125000 l.

An Addreſs upon it.

The Anſwer.

Mr. *William Pulteney* was ſo far from being ſatisfy'd with this Anſwer, that he mov'd *for a further humble Addreſs to his Majeſty*, for a *diſtinct Account* of that 125000 *l.* I do not repeat the Arguments, becauſe they turn upon this only, that without Accounts the publick Treaſure would be imbezled, and a general Charge might cover the Miſapplication of particular Sums; which is ſo true, that there wanted neither Logick nor Rhetorick to make it good: But then it is as true, that Money for ſecret Services is the moſt neceſſary Part of State Diſburſements; and when the Diſburſement ceaſes to be ſecret, 'tis of no Service. His Motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Shippen*; but they were both well anſwer'd by Mr. *Dodington*, Mr. *Lewis*, Sir *William Yonge*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen; whoſe Argument and Temper cou'd not fail of Succeſs upon the Queſtion. Mr. *St. John Broderick* forwarded it very much, by mentioning a Precedent in the beginning of the *Harleian* Miniſtry, when the Houſe of Commons acquieſc'd, in ſuch a general Anſwer brought them from the Queen, by Mr. *Henry St. John*. That 'twas not poſſible to *give an Account of the* Contingencies, *the Nature of the Service requiring the utmoſt Secrecy*. Mr. *Pulteney*'s Queſtion was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 235 Voices againſt 110; and inſtead of it, it was reſolv'd, without a Diviſion, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return His Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for his great Care and Wiſdom, in taking ſuch Steps, and entring into ſuch Engagements, as His Majeſty thought would beſt conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the Preſervation of the Peace of* Europe; *and to aſſure His Majeſty, that this Houſe placing an entire Confidence in His Majeſty's Goodneſs, and Regard for the true Intereſt of his People, will ſtand by, and ſupport, His Majeſty in all ſuch further Meaſures as His Majeſty ſhall find neceſſary and expedient, for preventing a Rupture, and for the Honour and Advantage of theſe Kingdoms.* A.D. 1727

Tho' the Management of *the Commiſſioners of* Hawkers *and* Pedlars, lately (with great Reaſon) turn'd out of Commiſſion, *George Townſend*, jun. *Mountague Bacon*, *John Atwood*, and *John Burton*, in ſuffering *Thomas Tomkins*, their Caſhier, to embezzle the Money ariſing by that Duty for ſo many Years, had render'd them very obnoxious to the Publick, yet it was thought proper to compound with them for *Tomkins*'s Debt, after he was run away; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that His Majeſty had given his Conſent that a Bill might be brought in to enable the Lords of the Treaſury to make that Compoſition, according to the Prayer of the Petition of *George Townſend*, and the other late Commiſſioners; which being referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe, Mr. *Farrer* reported from the Committee, *March* 7, two Reſolutions.

1. That no Money had been paid into the Treaſury, on account of the Duty on *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, from *Midſummer* 1719, to *Midſummer* 1723, except 1500 *l.*

2. That there is a Deficiency of 36693 *l.* over and above 6000 *l.* paid by *Tomkins*'s Securities.

Tho' this Deficiency roſe when the Gentleman, who was now at the Head of the Treaſury, was not in the Adminiſtration, and tho' it is impoſſible to reach Perfection in the Conduct of human Affairs, yet, as if this Miſmanagement had been done deſignedly, and as if the Gentleman before ſpoken of had been chief Manager, thoſe that ſpoke againſt every thing that was propos'd by the Miniſtry, ever ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and thoſe that ſpoke againſt every thing that was propos'd by the Miniſtry, after they were themſelves out of Employment, could not but be well pleas'd with the Handle that was given them in *Tomkins*'s Caſe, to diſguiſe their private Animoſity and Pique with a laudable Zeal for the publick Good. The *Annaliſt* ſays, 'Sir *William Wyndham* made a ſet elaborate 'Speech,' a part of which may be ſeen in his Collection. The Cloſe of it will be enough for the Curioſity of thoſe who do not delight to fiſh in troubled Waters. 'That thoſe who

'were

A.D. 1727

'were a Check on the Management of that 'Branch of the publick Revenue, were more 'guilty than the Commiſſioners of *Hawkers* 'and *Pedlars* themſelves, ſince they not only 'had conniv'd for four Years at the Imbezzle-'ment of the publick Money, but had for three 'Years more neglected to recover the ſame, 'and ſeem'd at laſt to have encourag'd a Peti-'tion to the Houſe, to have it remitted.' Our Author proceeds, 'He was ſeconded by Mr. 'William Pulteney, late Cofferer, who ſpoke 'with notable Vehemence againſt the Neglect 'of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury;' who were not the Commiſſioners when *Tomkins* made the Deficiency; as was obſerv'd by Sir *William Yonge*, and other Gentlemen: And the Multiplicity of arduous, important, and intricate Affairs, that fell out ſince, had ſo taken up the Attention of the Managers of the Treaſury, that it was no Wonder if ſo inconſiderable a Branch of the Revenue had eſcap'd their Notice. And as to the Treaſury encouraging a Petition to enable the Petitioners to Compound, which was call'd remitting the Debt, the Lords in that Commiſſion were ſo far from intending any thing more than laying the Matter before the Parliament, to do therein what might be thought moſt for the Intereſt of the Publick, that one of theſe Lords, (the ſame juſt mention'd) Sir *William Yonge*, mov'd, That the Petition of the late Commiſſioners of *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, be rejected; which was carry'd without a Diviſion. As every body knew the main Scope of thoſe that ſpoke about the Deficiency, was to lay the Blame of it on an honourable Perſon, who was not in the Management of the Treaſury when that Money was imbezzled, ſo he did not ſuffer the Injury intended him, to paſs off without Animadverſion; but with equal Spirit and Reaſon, reflected on the Envy and Rancour of ſome Men, who made it their conſtant Buſineſs *to thwart and revile thoſe, who had the Honour to have a Share in the Adminiſtration, and who, not ſatisfy'd with ſhewing their Malignity within thoſe Walls, ſhot likewiſe their Poyſon in the Dark, and ſcatter'd it under Allegories in vile Libels*; which was but too true, and too miſchievous. The moſt notorious of theſe *ſcandalous* Papers, was the *Weekly Libel*, call'd the *Craftſman*, publiſh'd by an expell'd Member of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, every *Saturday*, full of Sophiſtry, Falſhood, Malice, and Scandal, againſt the beſt Friends to the Government. To ſave the Authors and Publiſhers from the Puniſhment the Laws would otherwiſe have inflicted on them, they abus'd *Hiſtory*, ancient and modern, and even *Fable* and *Fiction*, by applying what was ſaid of the worſt Princes and Miniſters, in former Ages, to the preſent, by throwing in ſome Circumſtance or other, to direct the factious Reader how to interpret it. Theſe Libellers pretended to be the only *Patriots* in the Kingdom, tho' the Chief of them was one of thoſe that had been a Fugitive abroad, under an Attainder of *High Treaſon*, ſeveral Years; and by His Majeſty's Clemency, at the Interceſſion of the very Perſon againſt whom the *Libel* was always level'd, was permitted to return to his own Country again, which he endeavour'd once more to ruin. This Man has never deny'd the Share he took to himſelf, in ſupporting that ſeditious Weekly Paper, at the Expence of Truth, Duty, Reaſon, Decency and Modeſty.

The Case of the Commiſſioners of Hawkers and Pedlars debated.

The Craftſman *a Weekly Libel, by whom publiſh'd.*

In this renown'd Work, he had for Aſſiſtant a Perſon who till then had his Principles and Practices in Abhorrence; but reſenting the Diſgrace, of which he affected to be proud, he went as far in abuſing and villifying the Miniſters, out of Diſguſt, as the other did out of Hatred; and aſſociated himſelf with the very Man, whom a few Years before he voted to the *Gibbet*, for Crimes, of which he never repented. As faſt as any in Employment ſo misbehav'd, as oblig'd the Government to get rid of them, they immediately join'd with this Faction, and ſet themſelves in Oppoſition to the Adminiſtration, of which they had render'd themſelves unworthy, either by Inſufficiency, or Perverſeneſs, or both. Was it likely that an abandon'd Traitor, a profeſt Creature of the *Pretender*, ſhould all at once be a Convert to the Conſtitution, and become a Champion for *Liberty*, in the Inſtant he quitted the Arms he took up for *Slavery?* But Perſons under Poſſeſſion of ſuch evil Spirits, as *Envy*, *Pride*, *Reſentment*, *Revenge*, cannot think ſoberly; and matter not with whom or in what they join, againſt thoſe whoſe Deſtruction they have vow'd; which is the lively Image of the *Craftſmen* Authors, and Publiſhers of the Libels abovemention'd.

Having ſpoken of the Addreſſes from the Parliament and City of *London* to His Majeſty, on Occaſion of the Danger threatening this Nation, and their Commerce, by the Alliance between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, we will ſee a little more of the Senſe His Majeſty's good Subjects had of it; and it is happily expreſs'd in the Addreſs from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, preſented to His Majeſty by Dr. *Gooch*, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, attended by many of the Heads of Houſes, Doctors, &c. accompany'd by ſeveral Biſhops and Deans, introduc'd by His Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold. Tho' the whole Addreſs is extreamly well drawn up, yet, for the ſake of room, we can only inſert this excellent Paragraph, equally juſt, pathetick, and eloquent.

A good Addreſs from Cambridge *Univerſity.*

'We ſtand before our *Patron*, and our *King*, 'greatly indebted, and highly ſenſible of our 'Obligations, in both Views; but as the Li-'berty which we enjoy as *Engliſtmen*, and the 'Religion which we poſſeſs as *Proteſtants*, are 'of all earthly Bleſſings the greateſt, and with-'out which all others would ſoon become vain 'and inſignificant, 'tis to your Royal Care and 'Vigilance over theſe common Bleſſings, in 'which every *Briton* has a Share, that we 'come now to pay an Acknowledgment, of 'which our Hearts are full, and which we feel 'far more ſenſibly than we can expreſs, &c.'

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The Zeal and Affection which you expreſs for my Perſon and Government, are very ſeaſonable at this Juncture, and give me great Satisfaction: My Univerſity of Cambridge *may be aſſur'd of the Continuance of my Protection, Favour, and Encouragement.*

This Addreſs was preſented the 11th of *March*; and it was a Week after that the Univerſity of *Oxford* paſt a Vote for an Addreſs in their Convocation; againſt which a Speech

*A.D.*1727 was made; and when it was ready, it was sent to their Members of Parliament by the *Beadle*, and they presented it to the King. There was not one Word against the *Pretender* in it; he was not nam'd; and the whole was so cold, that they could not expect it would be so welcome as was that hearty one from the University of *Cambridge*.

Some Days before this, the *Protestant Dissenting* Ministers, of the three Denominations, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, were introduc'd to His Majesty, by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Reverend Mr. *Joseph Burroughs* presented their Address, in which, among other Things, they say, speaking of the *worst of Mischiefs*, the *Imposition of a* Popish *Pretender*, 'This last Insult 'above all others raises our Indignation. If 'ever God, for our Sins, should suffer that vile 'Project to take Effect, it must entirely revert 'all the distinguishing Advantages procur'd to 'these Kingdoms by the glorious *Revolution*, 'and since farther secured with the Expence of 'so much Blood and Treasure, and deprive 'late Posterity of all the Happiness contriv'd 'for them by the wise Counsels of King WILLIAM, of immortal Memory. It must subvert our fundamental Laws, which secure the 'Right of your Majesty, and of your Protestant Descendants, to reign over *Britain*, as 'firmly as they secure to *British* Subjects their 'private Rights. It must therefore inevitably 'involve us in Confusion and Ruin: And not 'affect *Britons* alone, but the Liberties of *Europe*, and the *Protestant* Interest in general; 'for we are perswaded the Conviction is growing universal, that neither the one, nor the 'other, of these can subsist, without the Protestant Succession, *&c.*'

The Dissenters Address.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

His Majesty's Answer.

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. This seasonable Instance *of your Zeal for my Person and Government, cannot but be very acceptable to me. You may depend on my constant Protection.*

The *Artillery Company* of the City of *London*, distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal for the *Protestant* Succession, so much, in the last Years of the late Queen, that they were threatened to have their Charter taken from them; but those Threats did not at all deter them from giving the most signal and frequent Proofs of their Attachment to the illustrious House of *Hanover*. Their Address at this Time was presented to His Majesty by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, and Sir *Charles Peers*, introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; and was, as follows.

GREAT SIR,

The Artillery Company's Address.

'We cannot but observe, with the greatest 'Concern, the present Situation of the Affairs 'of *Europe*, and the Menaces and Threats us'd 'by the *Spaniards*, and the Emperor, against 'your Majesty, your Dominions, and our Liberties and Properties.

'Therefore we take this Opportunity to 'wait on your Majesty in Arms, to assure your 'Majesty that we are ready at this Time, and 'shall be at all Times, to defend your Majesty, 'and your Royal Family, against all your Enemies, and the Enemies of our Laws, Liberties and Properties, and all those that dare *A.D.*1727 'attempt to invade or disturb them.'

To which His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to answer,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, in which you express so much Zeal and Affection for my Person and Government.

These Soldiers, for by their gallant Appearance, and regular Exercise, they well deserve the Name, past in Review before the King and the Prince of *Wales*, their Captain General, in St. *James*'s Park.

Declarations of the Ministers of Great Britain *and* France *at* Ratisbon.

Monsieur *De Chavigny*, the *French* Minister, at the general Dyet at *Ratisbon*, communicated to them a *Declaration*, dated *February* the 27th, containing his most Christian Majesty's Reasons for entring into the Treaty of *Hanover*, which did not directly or indirectly concern the *Germanick* Body, and whereas the Imperial Ministers had caus'd it to be reported, that the Ambassadors of *Great Britain* and *France*, at *Constantinople*, had solicited the *Turks* underhand, to come to Resolutions contrary to the Tranquility of the Empire, the most Christian King declares solemnly that this is a CALUMNY. The Imperial Commissioners at the Dyet were highly offended at this *Declaration*, which was not register'd according to Custom, and they publish'd a few Days after an *Imperial Decree*, full of Invectives against the Steps taken by the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, particularly against His Britannick Majesty's Speech to his Parliament. Mr. *Le Heup*, the *British* Minister at *Ratisbon*, deliver'd to the Dyet a *Declaration* of the same Tenor with that of Monsieur *De Chavigny*, both which made no small Impression on many of the Deputies to the Dyet. The Court of *Vienna* still haughty and obstinate, and not considering what little, or rather what ill Effect the Airs they gave themselves had in *Great Britain*, order'd Monsieur *De Palms*, their Resident at *London*, to present an Insolent Memorial to the King, and afterwards to publish it to the whole *Nation*, as an *Appeal* to the People of *Great Britain* against their lawful Sovereign; an unprecedented and great Insult upon the Crown, and His Majesty's sacred Person, which cou'd not but be resented in the most lively manner. Accordingly Monsieur *De Palms* was required forthwith to depart the Kingdom; and four Days after, *March* 8, the Lord Viscount *Fitz-Williams* took Notice of it in the House of Commons, and mov'd for an Address, that his Memorial might be laid before them, which was done by Sir *Paul Methuen*, the 11th of *March*, and on the 13th the House taking it into Consideration, the following Members spoke on this Occasion.

Mr. Palms *the Imperial Minister, order'd to depart.*

Sir *Robert Walpole.*	Mr. *Shippen.*
The Ld. *Fitz-Williams*	Sir *William Wyndham.*
Mr. *Dodington.*	Mr. *Hungerford.*
Mr. *Onslow.*	Mr. *William Pulteney.*
Sir *William Yonge.*	Mr. *Sandys.*
Sir *William Strickland.*	Sir *John St. Aubin.*

Who all agreed in expressing the highest Indignation and Resentment at the Affront offer'd to His Majesty, and only differ'd as to the manner of Wording their Censure upon so daring an Insult; but at last it was mov'd and resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to present an humble Address to His Majesty thereupon, and to desire the Concurrence of the Lords; to which Purpose

A.D.1727 poſe the Lord *Harvey* was ſent to the Houſe of Peers, with a Meſſage for a Conference in the Painted-Chamber, where the Managers for the Commons, deliver'd to the Managers for the Lords, the Addreſs the Lower Houſe had agreed to, and the Papers relating to this Affair; which being taken into Conſideration by the Houſe of Peers, their Lordſhips agreed to the ſaid Addreſs, and their Managers, at a ſecond Conference, declar'd the ſame to the Managers for the Commons; the next Day, *March* 16. Both Houſes preſented it to the King as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

'We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, think it our indiſpenſable Duty to expreſs the higheſt Reſentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to your moſt ſacred Majeſty, by the Memorial deliver'd by Monſieur *De Palms*, the Emperor's Reſident, and at his Inſolence in printing and diſperſing the ſame throughout the Kingdom.

An Addreſs againſt his Memorial.

'This audacious Manner of appealing to the People againſt your Majeſty, under the Pretext of applying to you for Redreſs and Reparation of ſuppoſed Injuries, and turning a Memorial, preſented to your Majeſty, into a ſeditious Libel, is a Proceeding that creates in us the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation.

'The endeavouring to inſtill into the Minds of any of your faithful Subjects the leaſt Diſtruſt or Diffidence in your Majeſty's moſt ſacred Royal Word, or to make a Diſtinction between your Majeſty and your People, is an Attempt as vain as preſumptuous; for, by your Goodneſs, the Intereſt of your Majeſty and your People is but one, and as inſeperable, as their Duty, Affection and Confidence, in your Majeſty, are moſt juſtly and deſervedly unalterable; and *if Time has not effaced the Memory of the glorious Exploits, and important Succours*, (confeſſed to have been received from *Great Britain*) Gratitude, Affection and Eſteem, for this Nation, will be beſt manifeſted, by doing Honour to the King, whom the People honour, and Juſtice to the People, whoſe Rights and Privileges the beſt of Kings is now defending, againſt the Invaſions and Encroachments made upon them.

'We return your Majeſty our ſincereſt Thanks for your Care and Vigilance, in diſcovering the ſecret and pernicious Deſigns of your Enemies; and for your Goodneſs in communicating to your Parliament, the Dangers that threatened this Kingdom.

'And we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that no Amuſements by artful or evaſive Deſignals, ſhall lead us into a falſe Security, or A.D.1727 divert us from exerting our ſelves in Vindication of your Majeſty's Honour, and in defending and ſupporting your Majeſty againſt all your open and ſecret Enemies, both at home and abroad. And if any among your own Subjects have been ſo wicked as to countenance, encourage or abet, the Diſturbers of the publick Tranquility, in this extravagant Inſult upon your Majeſty, or flatter'd them with Hopes, that an obſtinate Perſeverance in their deſtructive Meaſures, cou'd ſtagger the Firmneſs of the *Britiſh* Nation; we are reſolv'd effectually to defeat all ſuch groundleſs Expectations, and to convince the World, that the Intrigues of a few cannot in any Degree abate or ſlacken that Vigour and Reſolution, with which a true Love and Concern for our Country, a juſt Senſe of its Intereſts, and an unſhaken Loyalty to your Majeſty, have inſpired us.'

To this Addreſs His Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Your unanimous Concurrence in this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs, gives me the greateſt Satisfaction. The juſt Concern you expreſs for my Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown, is very becoming a Britiſh *Parliament: And this freſh Proof of your Confidence in me, will convince the World, that all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Intereſts will be vain and ineffectual.*

The vigorons Reſolutions of the *Britiſh* Parliament, and the Detention of the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet in *America*, by Admiral *Hoſier*, which hinder'd the Remittances from *Madrid* to *Vienna*, held the Imperial Court a little in ſuſpence, notwithſtanding they were ſo intent on ſupporting the *Oſtend Company* by War. The Obſtructions they met with from *Great Britain*, in their ambitious Projects, very much ſharpen'd their Sentiments and Language againſt that Court. Mr. *St. Saphorin*, and Mr. *Charles Harriſon*, the *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Vienna*, were not only order'd to depart from thence, but the ſame Orders were ſent to Mr. *Hoeldenberg*, who reſided there in the Quality of Envoy from the Elector of *Brunſwick*. Mr. *Le Heup*, the Britiſh Miniſter at *Ratisbon*, was ſent from thence; and whatever ſecret Diſpoſition there might be in the Emperor's Councils, to accommodate Matters, there was no Appearance of it in publick.

The Imperial Court diſmiſs the King of Great Britain's *Miniſters.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

From the Siege of Gibraltar, *to His Majesty's Death.*

Containing the Space of Four Months.

*A.D.*1727 DUring these Debates and Transactions in *Great Britain* and *Germany*, King *Philip*, depending on the powerful Diversion the Emperor would give the Allies of *Hanover* by his Armies on the *Rhine*, and in the *Netherlands*, order'd the Conde *De Les Torres*, Captain General of his Forces in *Andalusia*, to lay Siege to *Gibraltar*, for which Preparations had been long making. His Army, when he open'd the Trenches, *February* the 11th, consisted of about 20000 Men; and he was well provided with Artillery of all Sorts, with Ammunition, and warlike Stores, proportion'd to the Strength of the Place, and the Bravery of the Garrison, which the *Spaniards* expected wou'd lengthen the Siege. Colonel *Clayton*, Lieutenant Governor of the Place, had Troops and Necessaries, sufficient for Defence, till Supplies cou'd come from *England:* For which due Preparations had been made in Time. His Excellency Colonel *Stanhope*, the *British* Ambassador in *Spain*, having receiv'd the Passports, he demanded of King *Philip*, set out from *Madrid* for *Bayone*, the 11th of *March*, in his Way to *England*, having given the *British* Merchants in that Kingdom, such timely Notice to take necessary Precautions for securing their Effects, that when Orders came to the *Spanish* Governors to seize them, those Merchants suffer'd no considerable Loss by that Seizure. In the beginning of *March*, Colonel *Hayes* and Colonel *Middleton*'s Regiments of Foot, were put on board the Transports at *Portsmouth*, and sail'd for *Gibraltar*, under Convoy of the *Torbay*, Captain *Nicholas Haddock*; and the *Pool* Fireship: Colonel *Clayton*'s Regiment was about the same Time order'd to embark in the River of *Thames*; and a Draught of ten Companies out of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, was made by Lot, which fell on those of

Colonels of the Guards to go to Gibraltar.

Colonel *Price.*	Colonel *Inwood.*
Colonel *Hastings.*	Colonel *Treby.*
Colonel *Pearson.*	Colonel *Brown.*
Colonel *Meyrick.*	Colonel *Oughton.*
Colonel *Duncombe*	Colonel *Williamson.*

The whole Detachment to be under the Command of Colonel *Guise*, Major in the said Regiment.

Of these, Colonel *Treby*, resign'd his Commission, and was succeeded by Colonel *Onslow*; Captain *Stanhope*, of the same Regiment, also laid down his Commission, and was succeeded in it by Mr. *Parker*. The Earl of *Portmore*, Governor of *Gibraltar*, notwithstanding his advanc'd Age, having been a Colonel near 40 Years, thought it his indispensable Duty to repair to his Government, and embark'd at *Portsmouth*, on board the Prince *Frederick*, one of the Men of War appointed to convoy the Transports, on which the Detachment of the Guards, and *Clayton*'s Regiment, were em- *A.D.*1727 bark'd. The Lord *Carpenter*, Governor of *Minorca*, sent Orders thither, for sending a Detachment of 500 of the *British* Troops in that Island, to *Gibraltar*. And on the 18th of *March*, His Majesty being in Council, an Order was made for general Reprizals, against the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the King of *Spain*, which was very grateful to the Merchants, who had fitted out Ships for that Purpose. *Reprizals granted against the* Spaniards.

About the middle of *April*, His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Promotion of general Officers; seven Lieutenant Generals, sixteen Major Generals, twenty-one Brigadier Generals.

There was also an Augmentation of thirty Companies of Foot, and necessary Orders were issu'd for preparing and shipping the 10000 *Auxiliary* Forces, which *England* was oblig'd by Treaty to send to the Assistance of the States General, when they were in Danger of being attack'd, as they were now, the Emperor's Armies being in Motion on the *Rhine*, and all Advices from *Germany* importing, that they were design'd to march to the *Netherlands*, and begin the War, by attacking the *Dutch* Barrier, and driving their Troops out of that Country, the States and their Allies had conquer'd for him. Germans *threaten War.*

We have seen with what Insolence Mr. *De Palms*, the Imperial Minister, behav'd in *England*, and how audaciously he charg'd the King's Speech with *Falshood* and *Calumny*, contrary to plain Fact and Decency, at the same Time that the Imperial Ambassador in *Sweden*, asserted in a Memorial, presented to that King, the blackest *Calumny* that the Malice of Man ever invented; having urg'd, that the Design of the *English* in pressing that Crown to accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*, was *to embroil it with the Empire, and make it depend absolutely on* England; *and to deprive His Royal Highness the Duke of* Holstein, *of the Succours he might expect from this Kingdom, to restore him to his Dominions, and rob him of the Friendship and Prerogative he enjoys here.* The Ambassador had the Confidence to add, *With an Intent to procure one Day or other the Succession of the Crown of* Sweden *to the youngest Prince of the Electoral House of* Hanover, *either under Pretence of the Want* Sweden *would stand in of the Protection of* England, *or by applying open Force.* This was so flagrant a Falsity, that it had a quite contrary Effect to what was expected, and instead of retarding, did rather accelerate the King of *Sweden*'s Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the Instruments of which were brought to *England*, by Mr. *Zollman*, Secretary to Mr. *Poyntz*, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, at *Stockholm*. His Britannick Majesty, to support the King of *Sweden* in this new *Alliance*, so disagreeable to the Imperial Courts of *Vienna* and *Petersburgh*, *A false Reflection on His Britannick Majesty in the Imperial's Memorial.*

A.D.1727 *burgh*, order'd a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War to be equip'd for the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, who had with him Captain *Morris*, appointed Rear Admiral of the *White Squadron*, and Captain *Hughes*, Rear Admiral of the *Blue*; and the Ships following. A.D.1727

Sir John Norris's *Squadron for the* Baltick.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Guns.
Cornwall	80	*Monmouth*	70
Hampton-Court	70	*Grafton*	70
Elizabeth	70	*Medway*	60
Naſſau	70	*Plymouth*	60
Edinburgh	70	*Chatham*	50
Suffolk	70	*Garland*	20
Revenge	76	*Shoreham* Bomb	20
Northumberland	70	*Seaford* Bomb	20
Bedford	70	*Portſmouth* Hoſp.	8
Captain	70	*Griffin* Fireſhip	8
		Bridgwater Fireſh.	8

The Squadron in the Weſt-Indies.

The Squadron in the *Weſt-Indies*, under Admiral *Hoſier*, conſiſted of the following Ships: In two Diviſions.

Admiral *Hoſier*'s Diviſion.

Ships.	Rates.
Breda, Admiral *Hoſier*	Third.
Berwick	Third.
Lenox	Third.
Rippon	Fourth.
Leopard	Fourth.
Greyhound	Sixth.
Winchelſea	Sixth.
Spence	Sixth.

Commadore *St. Loe*'s Diviſion.

Ships.	Rates.
Superbe Comm. *St. Loe*	Fourth.
Nottingham	Fourth.
Dunkirk	Fourth.
Dragon	Fourth.
Diamond	Fifth.
Happy	Sixth.

Theſe Squadrons, and Sir *Charles Wager*'s, on the Coaſts of *Spain*, made in all, about 50 Men of War, beſides Guardſhips, Convoys, and Cruizers, which very well ſecur'd the Commerce and Coaſts of *England* from any Depredations or Inſults, and were convincing Proofs of the good Diſpoſition of the Money given by Parliament for that neceſſary Uſe.

A Debate about an appropriating Clauſe in the Malt-Tax.

On the 12th of *April*, when the Committee of the whole Houſe of Commons was upon the *Malt Bill*, Mr. *Scrope*, Secretary to the Treaſury, mov'd, 'That it be an Inſtruction to the 'ſaid Committee: That they have Power to 'receive a Clauſe of Appropriation, with a 'Power to His Majeſty to apply ſuch Sums of 'Money as ſhall be neceſſary for anſwering and 'defraying ſuch Expences and Engagements, 'as have at any Time been, or ſhall, before or 'until the 25th of *December*, 1727, be made by 'His Majeſty, in concerting ſuch Meaſures as 'he, in his great Wiſdom, thinks will beſt con-'duce to the Security of the Trade and Navi-'gation of this Kingdom, and to the preſerving 'and reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*,' which were but other Terms for ſupporting the Alliance of *Hanover*, form'd for thoſe great and good Ends. Mr. *Scrope* was ſeconded by Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman of the Committee for *Ways and Means*, but oppos'd by Mr. *How*, Mr. *Winnington*, and ſome other Members; who being reply'd to by the Gentlemen on the Affirmative Side of the Queſtion, this Debate was the longeſt and warmeſt that happen'd this Seſſion. The Speakers were,

For the Motion.

Mr. *Scrope*.	Sir *Edmund Bacon*.
Mr. *Dodington*.	Mr. *Farrer*.
Sir *William Yonge*.	Sir *Philip Yorke*.
Lord *Gage*.	Mr. *Talbot*.

Againſt the Motion.

Mr. *Shippen*.	Mr. *Thomas Broderick*.
Sir *Wm. Wyndham*.	Mr. *How*.
Mr. *Palmer*.	Mr. *Lutwyche*.
Mr. *Gore*.	Mr. *Wortley Montagu*.
Sir *Wilfrid Lawſon*.	Sir *William Barker*.
Mr. *Winnington*.	Mr. *Danvers*.
Lord *Morpeth*.	Mr. *Sandys*.
Mr. *Hopkins*.	Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*.
Mr. *St. John Broderick*.	Mr. *William Pulteney*.

It was alledg'd, in Support of the Motion, 'That His Majeſty was ſo unwilling to put his 'Subjects to any extraordinary Expences, that 'he had demanded no more Supplies this Seſſi-'on, than what he thought abſolutely neceſſa-'ry for the Service of the Year: But that in 'the preſent Poſture of Affairs, ſome unfore-'ſeen Accidents might require a farther Ex-'pence, for which no Eſtimates could now be 'made, becauſe ſome Treaties, His Majeſty 'thought fit to enter into, were not yet finiſh'd, 'therefore they ought to enable His Majeſty to 'anſwer ſuch Contingencies: That the Houſe 'had ſeveral Times repos'd the ſame Confidence 'in His Majeſty, which had never been abus'd, 'and what was now ask'd, was only for a 'ſhort Time.'

If we ſhould leave out what was ſaid againſt the Motion, it would be call'd partial, tho' the inſerting it will only ſerve to ſhew the Weakneſs of the Argument. 'Twas urg'd, 'That the granting of Supplies without Eſti-'mate, was unparliamentary;' yet it had been juſt ſaid, that the Parliament had done the ſame Thing ſeveral Times. Again, 'That 'ſuch an unlimited and abſolute Power ought 'never to be given in a free Government, but 'upon Occaſion of evident Neceſſity, when the 'very Being of the Government is in imminent 'Danger. That the repoſing a Confidence in 'the Crown, in the Diſpoſition of ſuch im-'menſe Sums of Money, as by the Advice of 'unthrifty Miniſters may be expended, might 'be attended with great Prejudice to the Pro-'perties of the Subjects, and great Danger to 'our moſt excellent Conſtitution.' All which is certain, on a Suppoſition, that what had been ſaid of the Engagements of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, againſt the Trade and Peace of this Nation, was falſe, or had not brought it into Danger, that the preſent Miniſters were unthrifty, and that the entruſting the King for a ſhort Time, was to deſtroy the Conſtitution, which, as no body thought, ſo no body durſt aſſert; and the *Negatives* founded plauſible Arguments on falſe Premiſes, which was, and will be, the conſtant Practice of Perſons engag'd in Parties againſt the Adminiſtration, and eſpecially of thoſe *vile Libellers* mention'd in this Houſe a few Days before. The Pith of all the Argument on the Nega-

A.D. 1727 tive Side of the Queſtion, was, what a Member ſaid in the Cloſe of it, *If now you paſs this* Clauſe, *it will be* tacking *a Tail to a Whale, which*, after having given four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, *may ſweep away the other ſixteen:* But the *Tail* was *tack'd* to the Whale, and the other ſixteen Shillings not only remain'd in *Statu quo*, but the four Shillings ſunk to one upon Land, and might now have been nothing, had not the very ſame Men ſucceeded better in their Oppoſition in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, than they did in this we are writing of. The Clauſe was carry'd by a Majority of 225 Voices againſt 109; and ſix Days after, occaſion'd a very high Debate in the Houſe of Lords. The Arguments were on both Sides much the ſame as in the Houſe of Commons: The Dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcaſtle*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*, ſpoke for the Clauſe: The Lord *Lechmere*, the Lord *Bingley*, and the Lord *Bathurſt*, againſt it: And the Queſtion paſſing in the *Affirmative*, Yea's 76, No's 20, the under-written Peers enter'd their Proteſt.

Lords proteſt againſt it.

Strafford.	*Aylesford.*
Warrington.	*Maynard.*
Scarſdale.	*Bathurſt.*
Coventry.	*Aberdeen.*
Oxford and *Mortimer.*	*Craven.*
Litchfield.	*Foley.*
Boyle, (E. of *Orrery.*)	*Brocke.*
Bingley.	*Gower.*
Lechmere.	

Acts paſt. On the 24th of *April*, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, *&c.*

An Act to enable the South-Sea Company, *with the Conſent of the* Eaſt-India Company, *to take in Negroes, within their Limits of Trade.*

And to ten or a dozen Acts for repairing the Roads in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, particularly, *An Act for amending the Roads leading from the City of* Briſtol: The good Effect of which was hinder'd by the Inſolence and Mutiny of the *Kingswood* Colliers, and other raſcally Rabble, who broke down the *Turnpikes*, and Collectors Stands, as faſt as they were ſet up; and the Commiſſioners taken out of *Somerſetſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, diſagreeing with the Commiſſioners taken out of the City of *Briſtol*, the Mutiny and Inſolence of the Peaſantry in the Neighbourhood prevail'd over the Force of the Statute, and the Roads, as bad as moſt in *England*, remain unrepair'd to this Day.

Turnpike near Briſtol *broke down by Rabble.*

Two Days after, *April* 26th, Sir *William Yonge*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, mov'd in the Houſe of Commons, 'That towards raiſing the Supply 'granted to His Majeſty, the Sum of 370000 *l.* 'be rais'd by Loans, or *Exchequer* Bills, to be 'charg'd on the Surpluſes ariſen, or to ariſe, 'from and after *Michaelmas*, 1726, for the 'Duties on Coals and Culm, granted by the 'Act of the fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, 'from the 27th Day of *September*, 1725, to '*Lady-day*, 1751, *&c.*' This Motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Dodington*, and back'd by Sir *Charles Turner*, two other Lords of the Treaſury; but vigorouſly oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *Hungerford*, which doubtleſs thoſe worthy Members expected; but neither they nor others could expect that theſe Gentlemen would be back'd by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*. The main Objection was, *That all the Surpluſes of* publick Funds *were to be apply'd towards the leſſening of the* publick Debts, *or the Increaſe of the* ſinking Fund: Which had a ſhort, and, one would think, a ſatisfactory Anſwer. *That the* Surpluſes *on Coals, could not be deem'd a Part of the* ſinking Fund, *ſince they had never been appropriated, but were reſerv'd, for the Diſpoſition of Parliament.* However, the Debate was carry'd on, and the Speakers in it were as follows. *A.D.* 1727

For the Motion.	Againſt the Motion.
Sir *William Yonge.*	Mr. *Shippen.*
Mr. *Dodington.*	Sir *William Wyndham.*
Sir *Charles Turner.*	Mr. *Hungerford.*
Mr. *Pelham.*	Mr. *How.*
Mr. *Talbot.*	Mr. *Barnard.*
Mr. *Onſlow.*	Mr. *Palmer.*
Sir *Philip Yorke.*	Mr. *William Pulteney.*
	Mr. *Hutcheſon.*
	Sir *Joſeph Jekyll.*
	Mr. *Wortley Mountagu*
	Mr. *Booth.*

The Motion was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 209 Voices againſt 82. In the mean while the *Spaniards* made very little Progreſs in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, tho' their Fire was very great, and they boaſted much what they would do, with a Mine they were digging from an old Cave in a Rock, under *Willis*'s Battery, which annoy'd them very much.

The Miniſters of the Allies of *Hanover*, gave not over concerting Meaſures for preventing a War; and the Duke *De Richlieu*, the *French* Ambaſſador at *Vienna*, deliver'd the *Ultimatum*, or laſt Propoſals of thoſe Allies, to the Emperor's Miniſters, who anſwer'd it by a Counter Project; which being not ſatisfactory, the Miniſters of the Allies enlarg'd their *Ultimatum* with two Articles more: The Subſtance of it was to ſuſpend the *Oſtend* Trade for ſeven Years, and to ceaſe all Acts of Hoſtility, and form a Congreſs for a general Peace, to ſettle all Things on a ſure Foot; but theſe pacifick Steps did not hinder the Allies from continuing their military Preparations, to defend themſelves in the beſt manner. His *Britannick* Majeſty order'd the following Regiments to hold themſelves in a Readineſs for Embarkation.

Propoſals of the Allies of Hanover.

Dragoons.

Colonel *Campbell's.*
Major General *Gore's.*
Brigadier *Churchill's.*
Major General *Honeywoods.*

Forces prepar'd for Embarkation.

Foot Regiments.

Two Battalions of Guards, commanded by Colonel *Robinſon.*

Colonel *Kirk's.*	Lord *Tyrawley's.*
Colonel *Harriſon's.*	Colonel *Pocock's.*
Earl of *Deloraine's.*	Colonel *Murray's.*
Sir *James Wood's.*	Colonel *Grove's.*

The Generals appointed by His Majeſty to command this Body of Forces, were,

The

A.D.1727 The Earl of *Orkney*, Eldeſt General in *Great Britain*, Commander in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, General of the Foot.
The Lord *Cobham*, } Lieutenants General.
The Earl of *Stair*, }
The Lord *Deloraine*, } Majors General.
Philip Honeywood, Eſq; }
Sir *James Wood*, }
Colonel *Pocock*, }
Colonel *Kirke*. } Brigadiers General.
Colonel *Kerr*. }
Earl of *Scarborough*. }

At Gibraltar. Colonel *Middleton* and Colonel *Hayes*'s Regiments arriv'd at *Gibraltar* the 26th of *March*, and Sir *Charles Wager* came into the Bay with his Squadron the next Day: About a Fortnight after, Colonel *Cosby*, with 500 Men arriv'd there, from *Port-Mahon*; as did the Earl of *Portmore*, and Colonel *Guiſe*, with the Battalion of Guards, and *Clayton*'s Regiment, all which Troops, with the Garriſon, form'd a Body of 6000 Men. The greateſt Part of this little Army encamp'd on the South Point without the Town, while the reſt did Duty within, and were reliev'd from the Camp. The Beſiegers flung a great Quantity of Bombs into the Place, which did the leſs Damage, for that moſt of the Houſes were empty, by the Deſertion of the old Inhabitants; and thoſe that were then there, were at laſt ſo familiariz'd to the Bombs, that they no more terrify'd even their Women and Children, as I was inform'd by a Principal Inhabitant, then there. They had Store of Salt Proviſion from *England* and *Ireland*, and of Freſh from *Barbery*, for which Purpoſe a Frigate was ordered to be continually going to and from *Tetuan* and *Tangier*. Sir *Charles Wager* having caus'd the Ammunition and Warlike Stores, with 24 Pieces of Canon to be put on Shore, ſail'd from *Gibraltar* to cruize with the *Torbay*, *Sterling-Caſtle*, *Burford*, *Kent*, *Royal-Oak*, *Canterbury*, *York*, and *Pool*, Fireſhip, leaving there the *Tyger*, *Wincheſter*, *Lyme*, *Solebay* Bombſhip, *Thunder* Bombſhip, *Cruizer* and *Hawk* Sloops; which were join'd by the *Portland* and *Durſley* Galley: The *Colcheſter* and *Swallow* were order'd to *Port-Mahon*, to clean: And in this Diſpoſition of Ships and Soldiers, the Siege of *Gibraltar* gave little Pain to the *Engliſh*, either abroad or at home: The moſt remarkable Incident in it was the Activity of the Duke of *Wharton* in the *Spaniſh* Trenches, where he deſir'd thoſe about him to be Witneſſes for him, that he behav'd well, *or elſe*, ſaid he, *None will believe it to be true.*

Duke of Wharton *in the* Spaniſh *Army againſt* Gibraltar.

Sir *John Norris*, with the Squadron beforemention'd, arriv'd on the Coaſt of *Jutland*, in the beginning of *May*, and on the 12th anchor'd in the Road of *Copenhagen*: The next Day the Admiral and the Lord *Glenorchy* waited on his *Daniſh* Majeſty at *Fredericksburgh*; and the *Engliſh* being join'd by a *Daniſh* Squadron, the *Ruſſians* thought fit to put a Stop to the Equipment of their Fleet; which was no more talk'd of after the Death of the *Czarina*, which happen'd on the 17th of *May*, about the Time of Sir *John Norris*'s Arrival in the *Baltick*; and the Government of that Empire falling under a *Minority*, the Deſtractions occaſion'd by the Cabals and Breaches among ambitious and aſpiring Courtiers, kept that Court a while from being ſo troubleſome to their Neighbours as they had been in the two laſt Reigns, and in the *Czarina*'s, as much as in the *Czar*'s: The former, a Prodigy of Fortune, roſe from a Degree ſo obſcure, that 'tis unknown, firſt to be Wife of one of the greateſt Emperors in the World; and then to be her Self Miſtreſs of one of the greateſt Empires; which cou'd not be done without Genius and Merit equal to her Fortune.

The Czarina's *Death*

A.D.1727 *Her Pedigree.*

On the 15th of *May*, His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to, *Acts paſt.*

An Act for 370000*l. Loans on the Surpluſes of* Coals *and* Culm.

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of Robert Knight, *Eſq*; *late Caſhier of the* South-Sea *Company.*

An Act for the better regulating of the Woollen *Manufactures.*

And ſeveral Acts for Roads, and Navigable Rivers. After which the Lord High Chancellor read His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I acquainted you at the opening of this 'Seſſion, with the Dangers that threaten'd this 'Kingdom, and the Peace and Liberties of *Eu-*'*rope:* I am now to return you my Thanks 'for the Zeal and Diſpatch with which you 'have proceeded upon the ſeveral Points I then 'recommended to your Care; for the Confi-'dence you have repoſed in me, and for the 'Aſſurances you have given me of your Sup-'port and Aſſiſtance, in Vindication of my 'Honour, and in the Maintenance and Defence 'of the undoubted Rights and Privileges of 'this Nation, ſo openly and notoriouſly inva-'ded and attack'd.

'The Siege of *Gibraltar* proves, beyond all 'Diſpute, the End and Deſign of the Engage-'ments enter'd into by the Emperor and the 'King of *Spain*; but the Preparations I had 'made for the Defence of that Place, and the 'Bravery of my Troops, will, I doubt not, 'convince them of the Raſhneſs and Folly of 'that Undertaking: However, the Love of 'Peace has hitherto prevail'd upon me, even 'under this high Provocation, to ſuſpend, in 'ſome meaſure, my Reſentments, and inſtead 'of having immediate Recourſe to Arms, and 'demanding of my Allies that Aſſiſtance, 'which they are engag'd and ready to give me, 'I have concurr'd with the moſt Chriſtian 'King, and the States General, in making ſuch 'Overtures of Accommodation, as muſt con-'vince all the World of the Uprightneſs of 'our Intentions, and of our ſincere Diſpoſition 'to Peace; and demonſtrate, to whoſe Am-'bition and Thirſt of Power the Calamities of 'a War are to be imputed, if theſe juſt and 'reaſonable Propoſitions are rejected. In the 'mean time, I have the Pleaſure to acquaint 'you, that the Crown of *Sweden* has acceded 'to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and that the Con-'vention between me, his moſt Chriſtian Ma-'jeſty, and the King of *Denmark*, is actually 'ſign'd.'

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons:

'The Vigour and Chearfulneſs you have 'ſhewn, in raiſing effectually, and upon ſuch 'eaſy Terms, the neceſſary Supplies for the 'Service of the current Year, are not only In-'ſtances of your Zeal and Affection to me,

'but

A.D. 1727 'but demonstrate, the establish'd Credit, Power and Strength, of this Kingdom.'

My Lords and Gentlemen:

'It would have been a great Satisfaction to 'me, if before your Separation I had been 'able to speak to you more positively, and 'with more Certainty, upon the present Po'sture and State of Affairs: But as you have 'now dispatched the publick Business, and as 'the Season of the Year requires your going 'into your respective Countries, I chose rather 'to put an end to this Session, than to keep 'you any longer together unnecessarily. The 'Provisions you have made, and the perfect 'Union and Harmony between me and my Al'lies, will, I hope, enable me, by the Divine 'Assistance, either to withstand, or to defeat, 'the Designs of our Enemies, if their Conduct 'shall bring upon us the Necessity of a War; 'or to improve the Blessings of Peace, if Peace 'can, with Justice, Honour and Security, be 'obtain'd.'

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 27th of *June* next.

A Week after the Parliament broke up, Sir *Hans Sloan*, President, the Duke of *Richmond*, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Lord *Cadogan*, with several others of the Council, and other Fellows of the *Royal Society*, introduc'd by His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, presented to His Majesty this most humble Request.

The Royal Society's Request.

May it please your Majesty.

'The President, Council, and Fellows, of 'your Majesty's *Royal Society* of *London*, for 'improving Natural Knowledge, your most 'dutiful Subjects, presume to approach your 'Sacred Person, with the deepest Sense of Gra'titude for the many inestimable Blessings they 'enjoy, under the Influence of your Majesty's 'wise and gentle Government.

'The numerous Instances of your Royal Fa'vour extended to other Societies, founded for 'the Advancement of Learning, have also en'courag'd them to beg, of your Majesty, that 'they may have the Honour of seeing your 'august Name inscrib'd in their Book of 'Charters and Laws, as their most gracious 'Patron. This great Honour, added to the 'like they have receiv'd from some of your 'Royal Predecessors, will encrease the Repu'tation of the *Society*; and as it shews them 'they have the Happiness of being more imme'diately under your Royal Protection, will yet 'more strongly excite them to the Pursuit of 'the great End of their Institution, the Ad'vancement of all Sorts of useful Knowledge, 'and that particularly, by such Observations 'and Experiments, as may tend to the Im'provement of the Natural Produce, the Ma'nufactures and Navigation, of your Majesty's 'Kingdoms, by which the Riches of the Nation 'may be increas'd, and many Benefits, they 'hope, be deriv'd to the latest Posterity.'

The King's most gracious Answer

They were most graciously receiv'd by His Majesty, who was pleas'd to write his Name in their Book, as Patron of the Society; and the said Noblemen and Gentlemen had all the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand: And truly they stood in Need of this great Honour, to afford them some Consolation, after the irreparable Loss they had sustain'd in the Death of their late President, Sir *Isaac Newton*, who dy'd at *Kensington*, six or seven Weeks before, in the 85th Year of his Age. He was the most Learned, Able, and Celebrated Mathematician, not only of his own, but of all Ages and Nations, and as well by the Judgment of Foreigners, as of his own Countrymen; as appears fully in the Elogy made upon him by Monsieur *Fontenelle*, who was then at the Head of the *Academy of Sciences*, at *Paris*. This great Master of Reason and Science, was as sound in his Political, as in his Philosophical Principles, ever steady in the true Interest of his Country, and consequently zealous for the Revolution and Protestant *Succession*, of which he gave constant Proofs when he sate in Parliament, being twice chosen Representative for the University of *Cambridge*, of which he was alike a Pillar and Ornament.

Sir Isaac Newton's Death.

A.D. 1727

After his Decease, his Corpse lay in State in the *Jerusalem* Chamber, and was bury'd from thence in *Westminster-Abbey*, near the Entry into the Choir, where there's a beautiful and elegant Monument erected to his Memory. The Pall was supported by *Peter* Lord *King*, Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of *Montrose*, the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Sussex*, and the Earl of *Macclesfield*, being Fellows of the Royal Society. Sir *Michael Newton*, Knight of the *Bath*, was chief Mourner; and the greatest Part of his Estate, which was very considerable, was bequeathed to his Niece, Mrs. *Barton*, who marry'd *John Conduit*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Whitchurch* in *Hampshire*, who enjoy'd his Office of Master of the Mint, which Sir *Isaac* held many Years.

Bishop of London's Directions.

About this Time was publish'd, *Edmund* Lord Bishop of *London*'s Directions to the Incumbents in his Diocese, for preventing the great Scandal to our Holy Religion, by employing *Readers*, and others, in Parochial Duties, of irregular Behaviour, against which the Bishop provides, by demanding the Names of such Persons so employ'd, who have not been *Ordain'd or Licens'd by him*; and if his Lordship has found that his Ordination or License is an effectual Remedy against irregular Behaviour, it would be well, if the like Directions were general, and imitated by all Dioceſans.

On the last Day of *May*, His Majesty in Council, declar'd his Intention of going out of the Kingdom for a short Time, and was pleas'd to declare the following Persons to be Lords Justices, for the Administration of the Government, during his Absence.

Lords Justices.

William Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury.*
Peter Lord *King*, Lord High Chancellor.
William Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord President.
Thomas Lord *Trevor*, Lord Privy Seal.
Lionel Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Steward.
Charles Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles Duke of *Bolton.*
John Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, Master General of the Ordnance.
Thomas Holles, Duke of *Newcastle*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
James Earl of *Berkley*, First Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Francis Earl of *Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole.
Charles Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Simon Lord Viscount *Harcourt.*

John

A.D. 1727 *John* Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Sir *Robert Walpole*, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

The ſame Day, *William Stanhope*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, was ſworn one *Creations.* of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; and the Duke of *Hamilton* was appointed one of the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Bedchamber. About the ſame Time, His Grace *Charles* Duke of St. *Albans*, was made Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Berks*; and *Thomas* Lord *Onſlow*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*: *John Munckton*, Eſq; of *Serlby* in *Nottinghamſhire*, was created Baron of *Killard*, and Viſcount *Gallway*, in the County of *Ireland*; and *Joſeph* Baron *Micklethwaite*, was created Viſcount *Micklethwaite*, in the ſaid Kingdom: (He was Brother to the late *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Eſq; Repreſentative in Parliament for *Arundel* in *Suſſex*,) and did not by his Conduct and Character ſupport his new Dignity. It was now alſo declar'd, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to advance Dr. *Timothy Goodwin*, Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Biſhops made.* *Ardagh* in *Ireland*, to the Archbiſhoprick of *Caſhel*: Dr. *Joſiah Hort*, Biſhop of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*, to the Biſhoprick of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*; and Dr. *John Hoadley*, to the Biſhoprick of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*. The Lord *Waldegrave*, was appointed His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Emperor of *Germany*.

Articles of Pacification ſign'd at Paris. The Preliminary Articles for a Pacification, were ſign'd at *Paris*, by the Imperial Miniſter, and the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, *France*, and the *States General*, the 20th of *May*.

Henry Ingram, Eſq; was made Commiſſary of the Stores at *Gibraltar*; Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and the Lord *Malpas*, Maſter of His Majeſty's Robes.

The King having ſettled the Government of his *Britiſh* Dominions, expreſs'd a very great Deſire to viſit thoſe in *Germany*, in this Critical Juncture: His Majeſty ſet out from St. *James's*, on *Saturday* the third of *June*, about ſeven a-Clock in the Morning, and about nine embark'd at *Greenwich*, on board the *Carolina* Yatcht, where he was attended by the Dukes of *Grafton*, *Dorſet*, *Newcaſtle*, *Richmond*, *Argyle*: The Earls of *Suſſex*, *Orkney*, *Selkirk*, *Leiceſter*, and *Ilay*: The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, the Lords *Finch* and *De la War*; Sir *Robert Walpole*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Stanhope*, Mr. Secretary *Southwell*; who, together with ſev ral other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, went on board to pay their Compliments, and take Leave of His Majeſty. The Earl of *Ilay*, and the Lord *His Majeſty embarks* Viſcount *Townſhend*, who, with two of the latters Sons, were to accompany His Majeſty beyond Sea, embark'd on board another Yatcht. About eleven, the Yatchts were all under Sail with little or no Wind; but being tow'd by Boats, they proceeded as far as *Graveſend*, where they continu'd till *Monday*, the 5th in the Morning, when the Wind coming fair and freſh, they got under Sail at ten a-Clock; and at twelve paſt by the *Nore*, towards the *Gunfleet*, where they were join'd by the Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral *Norris*, appointed to attend His Majeſty. The next Day about eight a-Clock in the Morning, His Majeſty's Yatcht paſt in Safety over the *Hinder* towards *Goree*, and ſo went up the *Maeſe* for *Gravendael*, where His Majeſty went on board the States Yatcht, and from thence to *Lands in* Holland. *Vaert*, where His Majeſty landed on *Wedneſday* the ſeventh at Night, and lay there. The next Morning His Majeſty proceeded on his Journey to *Hanover*, Detachments of Guards being order'd by the States General to attend His Majeſty thro' the Territories of their Republick: As from *Vaert* to *Utrecht*, *Amerſfort*, *Voerthuyſen*, *Appledoren*, *Deventer*, *Holten*, *Delden*, to *Ottmarſen* and *Nordhorn*. Being arriv'd at *Delden*, on *Friday* the 9th of *June*, between ten and eleven a-Clock at Night, in all Appearance in perfect Health: His Majeſty eat his Supper pretty heartily, and, among other Refreſhments, part of a Melon, which, it ſeems, did not digeſt well: For having ſet out again at three a-Clock the next Morning, His Majeſty had not travell'd two Hours, before he felt the Gripings of a Cho- *Is taken ill.* lick. Being come to *Linden*, where his Dinner was provided, His Majeſty could eat nothing; whereupon he was preſently let Blood, and had ſuch Remedies as were judg'd proper adminiſter'd to him. His Attendants wiſh'd he would have reſted at *Linden*, but His Majeſty being deſirous to reach his own Dominions, with all poſſible Speed travell'd on; and falling into a kind of Dozing in his Coach, reſted in the Arms of a Gentleman that ſate in the Coach with him 'Twas reported His Majeſty ſhould ſay in *French*, *C'eſt fait de Moy*, *'Tis over with me*, or, *I am a dead Man*. About ten that Night, the King arriv'd at His Highneſs the Duke of *York* his Brother's Palace at *Oſnabrug*, where his Lethargy encreaſing, notwithſtanding all the Phyſicians could do for his Recovery, he departed this *And Expires.* Life on *Sunday* the 11th of *June*, about one a-Clock in the Morning, in the 68th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his *Britiſh* Reign.

A PRINCE ENDOW'D WITH ALL ROYAL VIRTUES.

The ſhort but juſt and full Panegyrick on his late Majeſty King *George* I. of glorious Memory, in the *London* Gazette, of the 17th of *June*, 1727.

The Preliminary Articles for the Pacification abovemention'd, were ſign'd at *Vienna*, on the 31ſt of *May*, N. S. by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, *France*, *Spain*, and the *States General*. Mr. *Walpole*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador at *Paris*, to ſupply the Want of an Opportunity of ſigning in Form the ſaid Preliminaries with a Plenipotentiary of the King of *Spain*, had ſign'd an Inſtrument by Virtue of his full Power, obliging the King his Maſter to the Obſervance of the ſaid Preliminaries towards his Catholick Majeſty, on Condition that the Duke *De Bournonville*, the *Spaniſh* Plenipotentiary at *Vienna*, ſhould ſign a like Inſtrument Obligatory on the King of *Spain*'s Part: The Duke *De Bournonville* did accordingly ſign an Inſtrument of the ſame Tenour, obliging the King his Maſter, to the Obſervance of the ſaid Articles towards the King of *Great Britain*. His Catholick Majeſty having receiv'd from *Paris* an Account of the Signing of the Preliminaries for a general Pacification the 31ſt of *May*, N. S. order'd the Marquis *De la Paz*, Secretary of State, to diſpatch a Courier to the Conde *De las Torres*, to command him to forbear all farther Hoſtilities againſt *Gibraltar*; and by the ſame Courier, the *Dutch* Mi-

A.D. 1727 niſter at *Madrid*, Monſieur *Vandermeer*, wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Portmore*, acquainting him that he had an Account from Mr. *Walpole*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador, of the Signing of the ſaid Articles. The Orders from the Court of *Spain*, could not but be very agreeable to the Conde *De las Torres*, ſince in obeying them he ſuſpended the Siege of *Gibraltar* with leſs Diſgrace, than he muſt otherwiſe have done, by reaſon of the Impoſſibility of ſucceeding in that raſh Undertaking, in which he loſt above half of his Army, by Slaughter, Sickneſs, and Deſertion, during the Siege, which he obſtinately continu'd, contrary to the Opinion of the Engineers, about four Months. His late Majeſty could not have had Advice of the Preliminary Articles being comply'd with at *Madrid*, but that Event, and the Suſpenſion of the Siege of *Gibraltar*, and all Hoſtilities between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and the giving of the Preliminary Articles of Pacification, between the Allies of *Hanover* and *Vienna*, was effected before His Majeſty's Demiſe, when he left his *Britiſh* Dominions in Peace and Proſperity, owing to His Royal Cares and Fatigues for their Security and Happineſs.

The Siege of Gibraltar *rais'd.*

His late Majeſty leaves his Dominions in Peace and Proſperity.

A Sketch of His Majeſty's Character.

His Majeſty's glorious Character, is a Subject to which my Talents are in no degree equal: Wiſdom, Juſtice, Clemency, Fortitude, Firmneſs and Moderation, are Ingredients in this divine Compoſition. His Love and Concern for his Subjects were apparently like thoſe of a Father, and their Duty and Affection to Him like thoſe of Children. As there was no Rigour in his Rule, there was no Conſtraint in their Obedience. There was not a Soul in His Majeſty's *German* Dominions, that was not devoted to Him with all its Powers; nor a virtuous reaſonable Man in *Great Britain*, that did not center all Temporal Happineſs in his Government. The Miſerables that were Enemies to it, were only freſh Inſtances of the aptneſs of created Spirits to riſe againſt their Benefactor and return Evil for Good. Heaven itſelf has not been free from Railing and Rebellion; and the nearer His Majeſty's mild and equal Sway approach'd to Divinity, the greater were the Envy, Hatred and Rage of the Factious and Rebellious. If Patience and Forbearance can have any Blemiſh, there was that One amidſt the Luſtre of His Majeſty's Royal Virtues. He was always as ready to Forgive, as the Diſaffected to Offend, tho' the latter abuſing an exceſs of Goodneſs, were rather harden'd in their Crimes by it, than brought to a ſenſe of their Guilt, and a change of their Conduct. In ſo large an extent of Empire there was no Part of it which did not feel the happy Influence of his Adminiſtration, of which there was no Branch that he did not acquaint himſelf with and have under his Eye, at proper Seaſons, without the Affectation of appearing over-buſy and vigilant. The ſerenity and benignity of His Majeſty's Mind diſcover'd themſelves in His benign and chearful Look, ſo uncommon in ſo Great Princes, that it was the more remarkable in Him, and ſurpriz'd and captivated all that approach'd Him. As the former Part of his precious Life was ſpent in Arms, ſo was the latter in Counſel for the Defence and Security of Chriſtian Religion and Liberty. In both which He alike prevail'd, and was, by the common Conſent of the greateſt Potentates and States in *Europe*, the Mediator and Arbiter in all their Differences; and the moſt ambitious and turbulent of them found all their raſh and chimerical Schemes baffled and broken by his Foreſight, Prudence and Steadineſs; the laſt a Quality ſo peculiar to His Majeſty, that among all his Illuſtrious Adjuncts, there is none that He is more remember'd by than that of, *The Steady.*

A.D. 1727

FINIS.

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